

WHO'S WHO AMONG NOMINEES FOR THE HALL OF FAME

Unusual Number of Foreign-Born Candidates Suggested on This Year's List—Twenty of the Eighty-Nine Names Will be Chosen by Committee Next Fall—The Famous and Less Famous

EIGHTY-NINE men and women have been adjudged deserving of consideration as candidates to the American Hall of Fame.

Only twenty will be eventually chosen this year. The others will be held over for subsequent elections.

There are at least sixteen of foreign-born in the nomination. Among these who are already in the Hall of Fame only two are not natives of this country.

John Hamilton is one of them. Louis Agassiz the other. When the Hall of Fame was founded it was decided to have a separate hall for the foreign-born who had made valuable contributions to the social, economic and political history of this country.

They were subsequently elected. They were Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, Roger Williams and Louis Agassiz. Later the regulations were changed. The subsidiary hall based upon the qualification of birth was done away with. This meant that the members therein had to be put up for election all over again.

Hamilton and Agassiz drew the allotted quota of fifty votes; the two others did not.

Many of the names appearing on the new list are not generally unknown. They are names famous in special circles. The candidates have been divided into fifteen classes.

Authors and Editors.

Under the classification of authors and editors appear the following names:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Samuel L. Clemens, Mark Twain, Francis Marion Crawford, Charles A. Dana, Stephen C. Foster, Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Coit Gilman, Joel Chandler Harris, Bronson Howard, Henry Charles Lea, Francis Lieber, Donald Grant Mitchell, Charles Elliot Norton, Thomas Parker Bowne, Edmund Clarence Stedman and Henry David Thoreau.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich was perhaps best known as editor of the Atlantic Monthly, from 1881 to 1900. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1831, and died in Boston, Mass., in 1907.

He wrote several books of fiction and a number of volumes of verse. "The Stillwater Tragedy" is the title of one of the former. "The Cloth of Gold" is a book of verse.

Samuel Clemens, or, as he is more widely known, Mark Twain, was born in Florida, Mo., on Nov. 30, 1835, and died at Reading, Conn., on April 21, 1910. He was one of the best writers in the line which makes it imperative for all candidates to the Hall of Fame to have been dead at least ten years.

One hardly needs to review the life of the author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

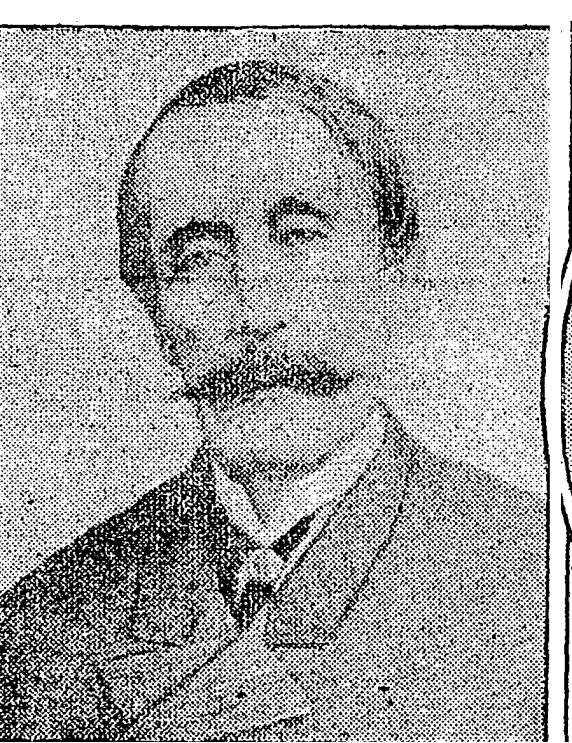
The next name is less widely known. Moncure D. Conway was known during the anti-slavery period. He was born in Virginia in 1822. He gained distinction as an anti-slavery writer and preacher. Among his better known works are "Pine and Palm" and "The Life of Thomas Paine."

Francis Marion Crawford was born in Bagnoli, Italy. His early life and place of death were also in Italy. The most popular among his novels is his "Via Crucis." Mr. Crawford was born in 1854 and died in 1909.

Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun became the editor of that newspaper in 1868. Previously he was editor of The New York Tribune and The Chicago Republican. Between 1833 and 1835 he was Assistant Secretary of War. He was born in New Hampshire in 1818 and died in New York in 1897.



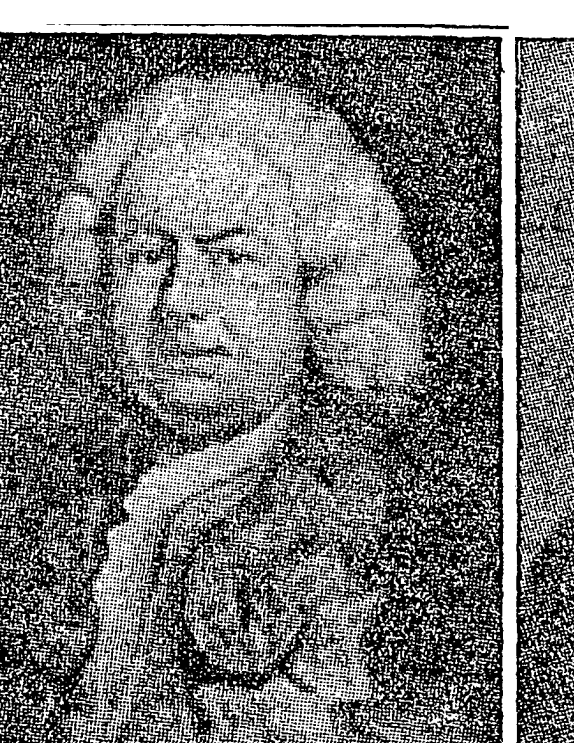
Ottmar Mergenthaler (Inventor)



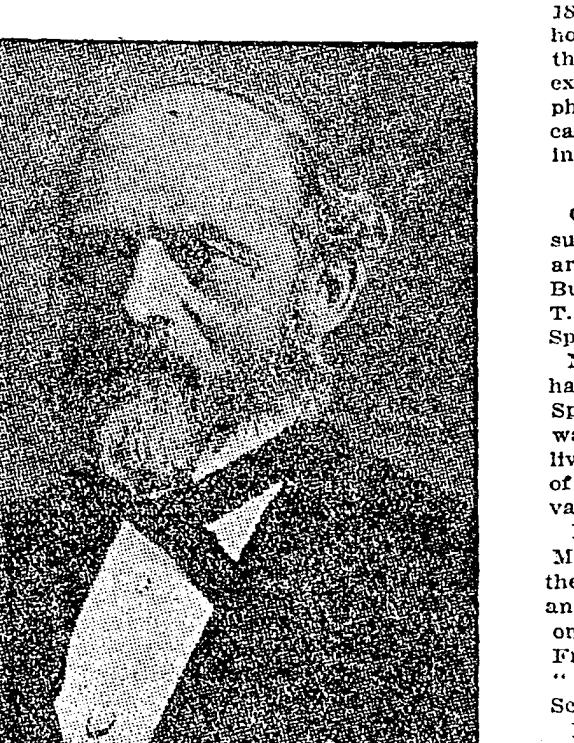
Henry Bergh (Reformer)



Thomas Paine (Author)



Sir William Peppercell (Soldier and Statesman)



L. H. Morgan (Ethnologist)

in this country. He died in New York in June, 1910. The final elections to the Hall, which makes it possible for his name to appear.

Edmund Clarence Stedman was a poet, born in Connecticut in 1833. He wrote "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic," "The Victorian Poets," and compiled the "Victorian Anthology." He died in New York City in 1938.

Henry David Thoreau's equally well known as author and naturalist. He was born in 1817. It is said of him that he never voted, never went to church, and never paid a tax in his life. His life was the epitome of simplicity. He wrote "Excursions," "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," &c., and in 1862 died in Concord, Mass., the place of his birth.

Educators. The second class is composed of educators. Only three men are coming up for election. They are Borden Parker Bowne, George Flisk Comfort, and Edward Austin Sheldon.

Borden Parker Bowne was born in New Jersey in 1847. He studied in this country and abroad, and was Professor of Philosophy in Boston University. Among his books are "Studies in Theism" and "Metaphysics." He died in 1909.

George Flisk Comfort was born in New York in 1833. He was Professor of Languages in Syracuse University. Later he was called to lecture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was also Director of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts. He wrote a number of German text books. He died in 1916.

Edward Austin Sheldon was born in New York in 1823. He was greatly interested in the reform of the normal schools. He died in 1897.

Theologians and Preachers. The theologians and preachers nominated for election are Edward Everett Hale, William Augustus Muhlenberg and Isaac M. Wise.

Edward Everett Hale is most popularly known as the author of "The Man Without a Country." He was a preacher

of a Unitarian Church in Worcester, Mass., and used his pen as a second channel for getting his messages to the public. He was born in Massachusetts in 1822 and died there in 1903.

William Augustus Muhlenberg is better known as a founder of religious schools, hospitals and colleges than as a preacher. He was born in 1796. He founded St. Paul's College, the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital. He died in New York in 1877.

Isaac M. Wise was born at Steingrub, Bohemia, in 1819. In 1846 he came to the United States, became rabbi of an Albany congregation, and later went to Cincinnati, where he eventually was chosen President of the Hebrew Union College and held many other important posts. He is known as the founder of liberalized American Judaism. He wrote a number of books, among which are "The Cosmic God" and "History of the Hebrew Second Commonwealth." He died in 1900.

Class four consists of philanthropists and reformers.

Henry Bergh was born in New York in 1823. He was a writer of no little power. In 1869 he founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He died on March 12, 1888.

Edwin A. Stevens was an inventor before he became a philanthropist. He was most interested in machinery for naval construction work, and in the civil war gave \$1,000,000 toward the construction of an iron clad battery. He later founded the Stevens Institute of Technology and the Stevens High School, both at Hoboken. He died in 1888.

The third nomination is that of Stephen Van Rensselaer. Before he became known as a philanthropist he was a prominent figure in the political life of New York State. He was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State; was associated with De Witt Clinton in the building of the Erie Canal. In 1824 he founded the Rensselaer Institute, now the Polytechnic Institute at Troy. He died in 1839 at the age of 75.

Next in the list come the Home and Social Workers. There are three of

these; all women. They are Susan B. Anthony, Jane Cunningham Croly and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Susan B. Anthony was born in 1820 of a Quaker family. She was one of the strongest anti-slavery and woman's right advocates. After the civil war she turned all her attention to the woman suffrage movement. She died in 1906.

Jane Cunningham Croly was born in Leicestershire, England. She is better known under her pen name Jennie June. She died in 1901.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1816. She was one of the foremost women reformers. She died in 1902.

is considered one of the foremost ethnologists in the history of this country. His "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity" written after years of study of primitive American life, is a masterpiece on the subject. He died in 1851.

Simon Newcomb was an American astronomer, born at Nova Scotia in 1835. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University. His writings include "Popular Astronomy," "Principles of Political Economy" and "Course of Mathematics." He died in 1909.

Engineers and Architects. The next class is that of engineers and architects. They are John Willis Griffiths, Charles Follen McKim, Robert Mills and John Stevens.

Little information can be got about the first three, outside of the facts that Charles Follen McKim was born in Pennsylvania in 1817 and died in New York in 1900 and that Robert Mills was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1781 and died in Washington, D. C., in

1858. The facts about John Stevens, however, are more accessible. He was the inventor of a steamboat which he exhibited in 1804. He also wrote a pamphlet giving plans for railway and steam carriages. He was born in 1759 and died in 1838.

Physicians and Surgeons. Class 7 consists of physicians and surgeons. Six of them are listed. They are Frank Abbott, William Tillinghast Bull, John Murray Carnochan, Charles T. Jackson, William Shippen and Lyman Spaulding.

Not much definite information is at hand concerning Dr. Abbott or Dr. Spaulding. Dr. William Tillinghast Bull was born in Rhode Island in 1819. He lived in New York City the greater part of his professional life and died at Savannah, Ga., in 1900.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson was born in Massachusetts in 1805. He claimed to be the original discoverer of anaesthetics and was involved in long controversies on the subject. In conjunction with Francis Alger he published a book called "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia."

Dr. Shippen was born in 1754 in Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in Edinburgh. In 1794 he opened a course on anatomy at Philadelphia. In 1765 he helped to found a medical school in which he lectured on anatomy. He died in 1806.

Inventors. Class 8 consists of inventors. There are five in this group—Stockton Borton, William Austin Burt, Walter Hunt, Ottmar Mergenthaler, and Robert L. Stevenson.

Stockton Borton, born in New Jersey in 1833, was the inventor of many appliances used on sewing machines. His best-known invention is the "overlock" mechanism. He died in 1907.

William Burt Austin was born in 1792 and invented what he called the "typographic" press, the first of the present type-writer what Robert Fulton's steamboat is to a dreadnought. He also invented a compass known as "Burt's Solar Compass." He died in 1858.

According to the nominator of Walter Hunt, it is he who is the true inventor of the sewing machine. He was born in New York in 1796 and died in 1830.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, born in Germany in 1854, invented the Linotype machine. He died in 1939.

The last in this group is Robert L. Stevenson. He built the first ironclad boat, paid for by his brother, Edwin Stephens. He also invented many improvements for vessels of all types. He died in 1856.

Missionaries and Explorers. The missionaries and explorers group contains only two names, Richard Bourne and Titus Coan.

Little can be found in biographical works about Richard Bourne, except that he was born in Rhode Island in 1755 and died there in 1808.

Titus Coan was born in Connecticut in 1801. His great missionary work was carried on in the Hawaiian Islands. It is said that the proportion of illiteracy in a New England town is greater than in the cities of Hilo and Puna, the two parishes of Mr. Coan. He wrote two books, "Adventures in Patagonia" and "Life in Hawaii." He died at Hilo in 1882.

Soldiers and Sailors. Class 10 consists of soldiers and sailors. Ethan Allen was the famous leader of the Green Mountain Boys. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1737. It will be remembered that with a corps of only eighty-three men he took the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It is not so well known that he was the author of "Reason the Only Oracle of Man."

Samuel Chapman Armstrong might come under the classification of educator or reformer. He was a Brigadier-General in the civil war, commanding a regiment of colored troops. In 1868 he founded the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, whose Principal he became. He devoted his life to the advancement of the negro and the Indian. He was born in Hawaii in 1839 and died at Hampton, Va., in 1893.

Commodore John Barry, born in Ireland in 1745, was one of the most picturesque figures in the early history of the country. He is known among naval men as the father of the American Navy. It was his vessel, the Alliance, which conveyed Lafayette to France in 1781. He died in 1803.

Paul Revere, besides being the hero in the famous poem written about him, is also known in history as one of the earliest engravers of this country. He was born in 1735 and died in 1818.

Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair was born in Scotland in 1734 and took part in the work of opening up the great Northwest. He died in Pennsylvania in 1818.

General J. E. B. Stuart of Virginia, born in 1838, figured prominently in the civil war. He was a graduate of West Point and commanded a body of Confederate cavalry. His troops covered the retreat of General Robert E. Lee after the battle of Gettysburg. He was mortally wounded in battle against General Sheridan at Yellow Tavern, on May 12, 1864.

Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton was one of the distinguished officers of the civil war. He commanded successively a battery of artillery, a regiment of infantry, a brigade of infantry, a brigade of artillery and a division of cavalry. After the close of the war he directed his efforts to the improvement of our military system. It was not, however, until almost twenty-five years after his death that the value of his reforms was recognized. Some of them were compulsory retirement, examinations for promotion, the organization of a division of military information, a General Staff and a general system of military education. He died March 13, 1881.

Lawyers and Judges. Group 11 consists of lawyers and judges. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Georgia in 1825. He served in Congress, representing Mississippi from 1856 to 1860. He was an officer in the Confederate Army, later was again elected to Congress, and served from 1872 to 1876. He was in the United States Senate after 1876, was made Secretary of the Interior in 1885, and a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1888. He died in 1893.

Robert Yates was an American jurist and statesman, born in Schoenectady, N. Y., in 1738. He became Chief Justice

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of the State of New York in 1700. He died in 1801.

Rulers and Statesmen.

Rulers and statesmen make up Group 12. They are John Clarke, Grover Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Dekanawida, Frederick Douglass, William Penn, William Pepperell, Carl Schurz, Philip Francis Thomas, Samuel J. Tilden and Robert Treat.

John Clarke is listed as one of the founders of Rhode Island. He was born in England in 1609, emigrated to Rhode Island in 1638, and founded a Baptist Church at Newport. In 1651 he was sent to England with Roger Williams as an agent of the Colony for the purpose of procuring a new charter. He died in 1678.

Grover Cleveland, born in New Jersey in 1837, is too well known to the present generation to need comment. Before being twice President of the United States he was Governor of New York. He died in 1905.

Jefferson Davis was born in 1808 in Kentucky, and during the civil war was President of the Confederacy. He died in New Orleans in 1889.

The name next on the list is comparatively unknown in history. Dekanawida was an Indian of the Iroquois tribe. He was known as prophet, statesman and lawgiver. It was he who framed the Constitution of the Iroquois Confederation. Authorities give his birthplace as the vicinity of Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He lived during the fifteenth century.

Frederick Douglass was a mulatto slave who escaped from his master in 1838 at the age of 21. He went to Massachusetts, where he delivered a series of anti-slavery lectures. His autobiography was published in 1845. He also edited a paper, The North Star, which was printed in Rochester. He was our Minister to Haiti from 1889 to 1891, and died in 1895.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in England in 1644. Disagreeing with the ceremonies of the Church of England, he sent over a large following of Quakers to the colonies and took possession of the land that had been granted him in payment of a debt owed him by the Government. He spent the greater part of his life in England, however, and died there in 1718.

Sir William Pepperell, born in Maine in 1696, was one of the distinguished colonials in American history. He made his mark in the siege of Louisburg in the French and Indian War, and for the achievement was made a Baronet by the English crown. He died in 1759.

Carl Schurz is another of our famous foreign-born Americans. He was born in Germany in 1829, went into exile after the German revolutionary movements of 1849, came to America, fought in the civil war, was United States Senator from Missouri in 1869; Secretary of

the Interior, 1877-81; edited The New York Evening Post, 1881-84, and died May 14, 1903.

Phillip Francis Thomas was an American statesman, born in Maryland in 1814. He died in 1886.

Samuel J. Tilden was Governor of the State of New York in 1875-76. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for President. A dispute arose concerning the election returns and a Congressional committee to which the matter was referred for settlement decided that Rutherford B. Hayes was President. Mr. Tilden died in 1886.

Robert Treat, born in England in 1622, was a Colonial Governor of Connecticut. He was a zealous guardian of popular liberty in the colony and against the interference and encroachments of English rule. He died in 1710.

Business Men.

The group of business men consists of Thomas C. Durant, James Harper and Alexander Turney Stewart.

Thomas C. Durant, born in Massachusetts in 1820, was associated with the building of the Union Pacific Railway. He died in Warren County, N. Y., in 1885.

James Harper, born in New York City in 1795, was the founder of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. He was elected Mayor of New York in 1844 and died in 1869.

Alexander Turney Stewart, founder of the New York store now owned by John Wanamaker, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1802. He came over here as a very young man and started to work as a dry goods clerk. He died in New York in 1871.

Musicians, Painters, Sculptors.

Group 14 is made up of musicians, painters, sculptors, &c.

Edward Loomis Davenport was an American actor born in Massachusetts in 1818. He won distinction on both continents in both tragedy and comedy, and died at Canton, Pa., in 1877.

Daniel Decatur Emmet, song writer and negro minstrel, was born in Ohio in 1815. He organized the first negro minstrel company in 1842, wrote "Dixie" in 1859, and died in 1904.

George Fuller, painter, was born in Massachusetts in 1822. "The Romany Girl" and "Winifred Dv sart" are among his best-known paintings. He died in Brookline, Mass., in 1884.

Edwin Forrest was a popular American actor, born in Philadelphia in 1806. He was celebrated for his Shakespearean rôles in England as in America. He died in 1872.

Winslow Homer, artist, was born in Boston in 1831. He painted "Prisoners at the Front" on the battlefields of the civil war. He died in 1910.

George Inness, artist, was born in New York in 1825. He is best known as a painter of landscapes. He was a member of the National Academy and studied

in this country and in the capitals of Europe. He died in 1894.

Edward Alexander MacDowell, musician, was born in 1861. He studied the piano in France and Germany, after which he returned to America as a concert player and composer. He died in 1908.

Homer Dodge Martin, born Oct. 22, 1836, was an American artist who had the distinction of being self-taught. He exhibited a picture in the Academy of Design at the age of 20. His best work was the painting of sombre landscapes. He died in 1897.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor, was born in Ireland in 1848. His statue of Lincoln and "The Puritan" are among his best-known works. He died in New Hampshire in 1907.

John Henry Twachtman, painter, was born in Ohio in 1853. He studied at Munich and Paris and was a painter of Winter landscapes. He died in 1902.

John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor, was born at Urbana, Ill., in 1830. His "Shakespeare" in Central Park and his equestrian statue of Washington in Washington are among his best-known works. He died on May 1, 1910.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, etcher and painter, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He studied in England and Paris and attracted great attention as a colorist and etcher. He was also the author of a number of books. He died in 1903.

Alexander Hedwig Wyant, painter, was born in Ohio in 1836. Like Homer Dodge Martin, he was self-taught. Among his paintings are "View on Lake George," "Scene in the Adirondacks" and "Broad Silent Valley."

Fanny Lily Gypsy Davenport, actress, born in London in 1851, was a daughter of Edward Loomis Davenport. She first appeared in Boston in 1865. She died in 1898.