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business he succeeded, having been admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1849 he was made prosecuting attorney for Saginaw county, and went to Saginaw to reside; in 1850 was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1853 was elected to the state legislature. In 1863 he was elected judge of the 10th circuit for six years, and was reelected at the expiration of the term, without opposition. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention whose work was rejected by the people, and in 1870 was elected to the 42d congress, serving on the committee on naval affairs. In 1873, having visited Utah to recover failing health, he entered into law partnership with Hon. George C. Bates, also of Michigan. One of his most celebrated cases was the defense of the notorious John D. Lea, leader of the Mountain Meadows massacre, in which he secured a disagreement of the jury, in the face of overwhelming evidence, by a powerful effort of oratory. In 1882 he published a treatise on the law of damages, in three volumes. In 1881, on the formation of the Salt Lake Bar Association, he was chosen its first president, and in 1889 was selected to deliver a series of law lectures at Deseret University. In 1847 he was married to Sarah D. Thurber, a native of New Hampshire, though a resident of Michigan.

HALL, Louisa Jane (Park), poet, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 7, 1802, daughter of Dr. John Park, a native of Windham, Conn. He was surgeon of the U. S. ship Warren (1797-1801). In 1803 he established the "New England Repertory," a semi-weekly journal devoted to the interests of the Federal party, which he removed from Newburyport to Boston in 1804, continuing its publication until 1811, when he established a school for the higher education of young ladies. In this school his daughter, Louisa, was educated. Her first writings were published anonymously in the "Literary Gazette" and other periodicals in 1823, and by them she attained considerable reputation. In 1831 she accompanied her father to Worcester, Mass. During the first four years there she was threatened with total blindness, and her father read to her and assisted her in the preparation of her writings. Her published works are: "Miriam" (1830); "Joanna of Naples"; "Life of Elizabeth Carter" (1838), and a "Dramatic Fragment," illustrative of a scene in the sad life of the "Pale Rose of England," Lady Catherine, the wife of Perkin Warbeck. In 1840 Miss Park was married to Rev. Edward B. Hall, a Unitarian clergyman, of Providence, R. I. Domestic affairs and the duties of a clergyman's wife closed Mrs. Hall's promising literary career. Her son, Edward H. Hall, became the pastor of the Unitarian church at Cambridge, Mass., in which city she died, Sept. 8, 1892.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, banker and philanthropist, was born at Westport, Conn., June 21, 1830, son of Charles and Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup. He is descended in the seventh generation from Edward Jessup, an Englishman, who settled in Fairfield, Conn., prior to 1649, and from there removed to Stamford, Conn., and afterwards to Middleborough, now called Newtown, Long Island. His father was a merchant of Westport, who afterwards removed to New York city, where he died at the age of forty-two. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Burr Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale in 1786, who became an eminent lawyer and was a member of congress, 1817-19; he died in 1833. In 1843 the son obtained employment in the merchantile house of Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, manufacturers of engines and machinery at Paterson, N. J., which afterwards became the Rogers Locomotive Works. He was advanced until he had entire charge of the New York office, and remained with the firm until 1852, when he started in

business on his own account, under the firm name of Clark & Jesup. Four years later the firm of M. K. Jesup & Co. was organized, which later became Jesup, Paton & Co. He also established the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Co., dealers in railway supplies, in Chicago, Ill., which was known later as Crerar, Adams & Co. Mr. Jesup retired from active business in 1884, the firm name being changed to John Paton & Co., but continued to be a special partner in the firm. He thenceforth devoted more of his time and attention to the many charitable and philanthropic enterprises in which he had always taken an interest. He was one of the organizers of the U. S. Christian Commission during the civil war. He was one of the original founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was elected president in 1872. In 1860 he became president of the Five Points House of Industry, and in 1881 accepted the same office in the New York City Mission Society, for which he built the DeWitt Memorial Church in honor of his father-in-law. He was vice-president of the Evangelical Alliance, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and he was also prominently identified with the Half Orphan Asylum, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He was president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, from 1881, and he was instrumental in accomplishing a plan for the enlargement of its building, among the attractive features of which is a large hall, where lectures on popular and scientific subjects are delivered to teachers and pupils of the public schools. He donated to the museum the Jesup collection of woods of the United States, containing over 400 species of native trees, which is valued at \$100,000. He was a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, to which he donated a building known as Jesup Hall. In 1891 he established a fund of \$100,000 for the Woman's Hospital of New York in honor of his mother, and he was president and one of the most liberal supporters of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. He was also president of the American Sunday School Union and of the New York Mission and Tract Society, a trustee of the Brick Presbyterian Church, the General Education Board, the Peabody Education Board, and the Hospital Saturday Association, and a member of the Century Association, the New York Yacht, University, City and Metropolitan clubs, and the Downtown Association of New York; the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Jesup financed a number of expeditions of scientific research, such as the arctic expeditions of Robert E. Peary, who named for him Cape Morris K. Jessup, at the northern end of Greenland, the most northern headland of the earth. He was president of the Peary Arctic club. In 1854 he was married to Maria Van Antwerp, daughter of Rev. Thomas DeWitt of New York city. Mr. Jesup died in New York Jan. 22, 1908.

