

steam yacht, and a park there bears his name. At his home in Akron, O., he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school for over forty years, where he carried out some original ideas, in the way of Sunday-school architecture, at his own expense. It is known as the "Akron style," and is the world's model to day. In 1866 he was made president of the board of trustees of Mount Union College, in Ohio, and his gifts to the college were numerous. He was also a member of the board of Wesleyan University, of Delaware, O., and Allegheny College of Meadville, Pa., and was active in the building of Buchtel College, at Akron, to all of which institutions he has been a substantial benefactor. In 1852 he married Mary V. Dan, and was the father of eleven children. His daughter Nina was married to Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. He died in a hospital in New York city, Feb. 17, 1899.

LIPSCOMB, Andrew Adgate, author and educator, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 6, 1816. The father, Rev. William Corrie Lipscomb, was one of the first to secede from the Methodist Episcopal church on account of lay representation. He was a God-fearing man, who ruled his household with a rigid hand. Andrew was a thoughtful youth, and applied himself so closely to study that he undermined his health. His association with his aunt, Mona E. Cox, a woman of superior intellectual ability and high literary culture, guided the formation of his literary tastes and instilled him with his belief in women's intellect and capabilities. He received his education at the Georgetown Military Academy and at a classical school in the town, and when eighteen years of age, entered the Methodist ministry, and began preaching, being known as the "Boy Preacher." He became successively pastor of the churches of Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington, and in 1842 accepted a call to Montgomery, Ala. After a few years of ministerial work, he was forced to resign his charge on account of failing health, and he established in that city the Metropolitan Institute

for Young Ladies, which was, however, burned shortly afterwards, entailing great loss and disappointment. He then turned his attention to literature, and became a valued contributor to "Harper's Magazine." After a fifteen years' residence he accepted the presidency of the Female College at Tuskegee, Ala. Failing health compelled him to resign, and he was preparing to go abroad when he was offered and accepted the chancellorship of the University of Georgia. After filling this position for fourteen years, upon the death of his son, from whose loss he never recovered, he resigned, and became professor

of art and criticism in the Vanderbilt University, but his health again became precarious, and he was compelled to return to his home in Athens, having been made professor emeritus, which position he held until his death. His last years were spent in literary work. For forty years he was a regular contributor to the "Independent," "Methodist Recorder," and "Christian Advocate," and published "Studies in the Forty Days," and "Supplementary Studies." He also has written many beautiful hymns, and his sermons would fill volumes. He was a great student of Shakespeare, and was considered one of the best Shakespearean critics the country has produced. He was a valued friend of Longfellow, who once wrote to him in regard to slavery: "I can never make it

rhyme with 'Do unto others as you would have others do to you,' nor do I think you can when you meet it face to face." The New York "Independent" says that he is "one of the most brilliant writers of the South." He left many unpublished manuscripts, which his friends and admirers desired to have published. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama, and that of LL.D. by Emory College. Dr. Lipscomb had the faculty of developing the best from every nature which touched his own, and it is said of him that "no man since Dr. Arnold has had such intellectual sway." Besides the works mentioned, he published "Our Country," "The Social Spirit of Christianity," "Christian Heroism," "Lessons in the Life of St. Peter." He died Nov. 23, 1890.

ELZY, Arnold, soldier, was born at Elmwood, Somerset co., Md., Dec. 18, 1816, the son of Arnold Elzy Jones and Annie Wilson Jackson. At the age of sixteen Arnold entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated there in 1837, at the same time being promoted second lieutenant in the 2nd artillery. After graduation he dropped his last name, and was thereafter known as Arnold-Elzy. In 1845 he married Ellen, daughter of Henry Irwin, of Huntingdon county, Pa., and had one son. He served in the Florida war in 1837-38, in the Cherokee nation, while emigrating the Indians to the West, and on the northern frontier during the Canadian border disturbances. On Aug. 20, 1847, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. He was present at the storming of Chapultepec, the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, 1847, and in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians. He was made captain of the 2nd artillery in 1849. At the breaking-out of the war he resigned his position in the U. S. army, Apr. 25, 1861, and joined the Confederate army, with the rank of colonel. He was immediately assigned to a brigade under Gen. A. P. Stewart. At the first battle of Bull Run he distinguished himself, and after Gen. Kirby Smith was wounded he assumed the command, for which he was complimented by Gen. Beauregard, and promoted to a brigadier generalship by Jefferson Davis. He commanded the brigade through Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign, and at the battle of Cold Harbor was shot through the head, which ended his active service in the field. After his recovery he was promoted to major-general. At the end of the war he retired to a farm in Maryland, and died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1871.

WINTHROP, Robert Charles, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1809. He was the youngest son of Lieut.-Gov. Lindall Winthrop, a merchant of Boston, prominent in political and intellectual affairs, who was a great-grandson of John Winthrop, the younger, and who married the granddaughter of Gov. James Bowdoin. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts. Robert's early education was obtained under the most favored circumstances. His father personally directed it until he entered the Boston Latin School when he was nine years old. He was graduated at Harvard in 1828, on which occasion he delivered an oration on "Public Station," which was almost a forecast of his future career. Upon his graduation he entered the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and after a brief professional career became active in politics as a Henry Clay Whig. He



A. Elzy



Andrew A. Lipscomb

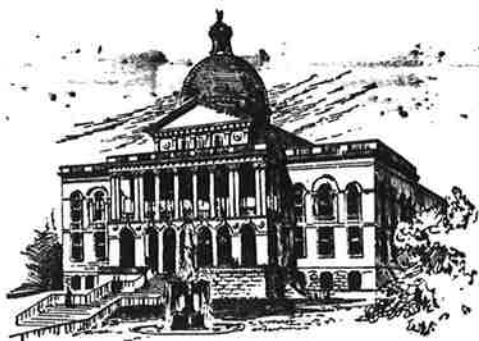
was early interested in military matters, and served as captain in the Boston light infantry, as lieutenant of the ancient and honorable artillery, and as aide-de-camp to Govs. Davis, Armstrong, and Everett. In 1834 he was chosen representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and after four years' service on the floor was elected speaker, being the youngest speaker the house ever had. He was re-elected speaker the following year, and again in 1840, in which year he was elected a representative to congress by the Whig party, to which organization he belonged throughout his entire life. After he had served seven years, he was chosen speaker of the house for the session of 1848-49, but being a candidate again in 1850 for the speakership, was defeated by a plurality



Robert Winthrop

of two votes, after over sixty ballots had been taken. He represented Boston in congress for nearly ten years, during which time he greatly increased his reputation as a ready debater and accomplished parliamentarian. He delivered a series of impressive speeches upon leading questions of the day, which are still consulted as authorities. He offered the first resolution in favor of international arbitration by a commission of civilians. In 1850 he was appointed by Gov. Davis to succeed Daniel Webster in the U. S. senate when the latter resigned his seat to accept the appointment of secretary of state under Pres. Fillmore. Mr. Winthrop's course upon the slavery question did not please the extreme sections of either party, and in 1851 he was defeated for re-election to the senate by a coalition of the minority parties. Upon his return to Boston he became the candidate of the Whig party for governor of Massachusetts, but was again defeated by the same coalition. Although he had a large plurality, a majority vote was required. When the state constitution was changed, requiring only a plurality, Mr. Winthrop declined to become a candidate, and devoted himself to literary and philanthropic occupations. The last political office he held was the place at the head of the Massachusetts electoral college, which, in 1854, gave the vote of the state to Gen. Winfield Scott. He was active, however, in presidential elections, and gave his voice in support of Millard Fillmore in 1856, of John Bell in 1860, and of Gen. McClellan in 1864, besides making memorable political addresses upon noted occasions. He was a favorite orator at great historical anniversaries, when his fervid eloquence and rare scholarship delighted all listeners. These productions were published in his four volumes of "Addresses and Speeches," issued, the first in 1852, and the last in 1886, which are considered as among the classics of the language. He also published "Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin, as Portrayed in Occasional Addresses" in 1876, and memoirs of J. H. Clifford, Henry Clay, and other eminent men. Among the most admired are the orations at the laying of the corner-stone of the national Washington monument, July 4, 1848, and upon its completion in 1885, prepared upon the request of congress; his oration upon the life and services of James Bowdoin, delivered before the Maine Historical Society at Bowdoin College in 1849; a remarkably scholarly and high-minded address on "The Obligations and Responsibilities of Educated Men in the Use of the Tongue and Pen," before the alumni of Harvard University in 1852; a lecture on "Archimedes and Franklin," before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association in 1853; an oration on the "Franklin Statue," in 1856; in memory of William

H. Prescott, in 1859; Josiah Quincy, in 1864; Edward Everett, in 1865; on the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1870; at the centennial of the Boston Tea Party, in 1873; the Boston Centennial oration, in 1876; the oration at the unveiling of the statue of Col. Prescott, in Charlestown, in 1881, and the same year the oration on the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown. His speeches made on Boston common during the civil war were models of eloquence, and excited great patriotic enthusiasm throughout the country, and his eulogies upon the deaths of eminent men with whom he had been associated were marked with rare scholarship and discriminating appreciation. When the Whig party died, Mr. Winthrop became an independent voter, identifying himself with no party, but supporting such candidates as seemed to him at the time the best men and representative of the best principles. In his congressional career he admirably represented the Massachusetts sentiment of the day, favoring a sound financial policy, and protection to home industry, fighting the extension of slavery, and opposing the fugitive slave law. He deplored the widening breach between the North and South, and he did his best to close it; but when the war broke out he joined, heart and soul, with the Union cause. For twenty-five years Mr. Winthrop served the Boston Provident Association as its president; for thirty years he was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; for eight years president of the alumni of Harvard, besides been chairman of the Poor of Boston, and holding many other offices of trust and honor. Besides his collected speeches and addresses, Mr. Winthrop's most important literary work embraces the biography of his great ancestor, "The Life and Letters of John Winthrop," in two volumes, published in 1864. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Peabody education fund since its first organization, and was the chosen counsellor of Mr. Peabody in several of his benefactions. On one of his visits abroad he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, which degree had been previously conferred upon him by both Harvard and Bowdoin. The



best picture of Mr. Winthrop's personality is given in his speeches and addresses, which are 180 in number, and stretch along from 1835 to 1879, like milestones along his path of life. What Dr. O. W. Holmes has been in poetry to great festal occasions, Mr. Winthrop has been in prose, and but few notable public gatherings have taken place at which his eloquence has not been one of its leading features. In the earliest years of his public life an anti-Catholic excitement ran high, and his sense of justice is shown in a speech in the Massachusetts house of representatives in favor of compensation for the destruction of the Ursuline convent at Mt. Benedict. In January, 1845, he made a great speech in the house of representatives against the annexation of Texas, upon the

ground that it involved the extension of domestic slavery. In two subsequent speeches he also opposed the war with Mexico as an unjust war of conquest for the acquisition of territory. Mr. Winthrop's last speech in congress was in opposition to the fugitive-slave law, and was delivered in the senate Aug. 19, 1850. In the matter of the dispute with England over the Oregon boundary he strenuously urged an amicable settlement, and favored referring the question to arbitration. He advocated a comprehensive national system of river and harbor improvement, and a tariff that would protect labor, and enrich the treasury of the nation. While Mr. Winthrop was speaker of the house, ex-Pres. John Quincy Adams was stricken with illness in his seat, and died in the speaker's room. He made the official announcement of Mr. Adams' death to the house in a speech which was a model of terse eloquence and sincere feeling. A portrait of him, presented by the citizens of Massachusetts, is placed in the capitol at Washington, and commemorates at once his speakership and his Yorktown oration. Another portrait of him is placed in the hall of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and serves to signalize his worth and services to the history and honor of his native state. George T. Curtis says that Mr. Winthrop has been from his earliest youth an object of public regard as a person of high qualification for public service. The "North American Review" says: "Winthrop's addresses manifest large information and pure taste of the well-trained scholar, as well as the fluent manner and ready logic of the practical debater," and of his "Sir Algernon Sydney," we should be glad to see it put into the hands of every young man in the United States." Mr. Winthrop thrice married; his first wife was Eliza O. Blanchard; his second Laura, daughter of John Derby of Salem, and widow of Arnold F. Wells, and the third, the widow of John E. Thayer. In 1886 he suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered, and after a long and painful illness, he died at his home in Boston, Nov. 16, 1894.

KNOX, John, clergyman, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., June 17, 1760. His father was Dr. Samuel Knox, a physician of fine education and large practice. The boy was prepared for college by his father, aided by the minister of the church which the family attended. He entered the junior class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated in 1811. At college he formed the purpose of undertaking a preparation for the ministry, and after graduation he entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church in New York. He received his license to preach in 1815. It was a rule in the Associate Reformed church, that after the licensure, a year should be spent in visiting the vacancies within the bounds of the church, as arranged by the synod, and after fulfilling his appointments, Mr. Knox received calls from three of the leading vacancies. He was, however, installed as one of the colleague pastors in the Collegiate Church in New York, before whose congregation he had preached to their entire satisfaction. In 1818 Mr. Knox married the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, who had been his instructor in the theological seminary. Dr. Knox became senior minister in the Collegiate Church in 1833, and continued to hold that position for nearly twenty-five years. He is described as having been a man of disciplined, earnest, and uniform piety, possessing remarkable simplicity and perfect integrity of character. He was also a man of sound judgment and practical wisdom. He was very industrious, and systematized the course of his duties in such a way that they never trench upon each other. For a period of ministerial service approaching forty-two years, he was held in uninterrupted respect and friendship not only by the minis-

terial brethren and laymen of his own sect, but also by those of other denominations who knew him. He took a very active part in raising funds for the endowment of theological professorships in the seminary at New Brunswick. He generally had a place on the various boards which were organized by the general synod, and early after its board of corporation was organized he was chosen director. He was especially identified with the American Tract Society, and a member of its publishing committee, and was for many years chairman of the publishing, and also of the executive committee. He was president of the board of trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan House, and was a trustee of Columbia College, Rutgers College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Knox met his death by an accident, through falling from the gable of his house onto the stone pavement in the yard below. He remained insensible for three days and died on Jan. 8, 1858.

SEDDON, James Alexander, lawyer, was born in Falmouth, Va., July 13, 1815. He was the son of Thomas Seddon, a merchant and subsequently a banker, who was descended from John Seddon of Lancashire, Eng., who was one of the early settlers of Stafford county, Va. His mother, Susan Alexander, was a lineal descendant from the earl of Stirling. Young Seddon's early education was much neglected on account of ill health, but he inherited a love of learning, and having access to a well stocked library, studied by himself, and acquired a knowledge of the classics and general literature, which became noted in after years. He entered the law department of the University of Virginia when twenty-one years of age, and after graduation began practice in Richmond, where his abilities attracted immediate attention, and he became one of the foremost members of his profession in the state. His entrance to political life was in 1845, when he was elected by the Democratic party to congress, when he received a handsome majority, although the district was usually uncertain. He declined a renomination in 1847, because his views were not in accord with the platform of the nominating convention, when the candidate of the opposite party was elected. In 1849, however, he was re-elected, but his delicate health obliged him to decline another nomination, and he retired to Sabot Hill, his home on the James river, above Richmond. He took an active part in the debates during his service in congress, and was acknowledged to be the leader of his party. His debates upon the reform revenue bill, in which he advocated free trade, were models of strength and erudition, and commanded wide attention. The crisis of 1860 again brought him into active politics, and he was appointed, with John Tyler and others, a commissioner to the peace congress which, at the instance of the state of Virginia, was held in Washington. He was placed upon the committee of rules, and by the instruction of his state made the minority report, recommending the amending of the constitution according to the resolution which had been introduced into the senate by John J. Crittenden; to which was added a further article which expressly recognized the right of any state to withdraw from the Union. Upon the establishment of the Confederate government he became a member of congress, and was given the portfolio of secretary of war in the first cabinet of Jefferson Davis. His services were in the highest degree efficient. Under a mild exterior he possessed an unflinching will. In his contention with Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon the

