

Charles Elliot Norton, born the son of a Unitarian minister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1827, studied at Harvard, was for a while engaged in commerce, but ere long devoted himself to literature and aesthetics, becoming known as a Dante scholar and an authority on art. From 1875 to 1898 he was Professor of the History of Art at Harvard. His prose translation of Dante is classical; he has written on church building in the Middle Ages and on recent social theories; but he is perhaps most widely known as an accomplished editor, having edited the letters of Lowell and G. W. Curtis, the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, and of Goethe and Carlyle, as well as the standard edition of Carlyle's letters.

Silas Weir Mitchell, born in Philadelphia in 1830, studied at the Jefferson Medical College and Edinburgh University, and settling as a practitioner in his native city, became distinguished especially in the treatment of nervous diseases. Besides books on physiology and neurology and serpent poisons, he wrote articles in prose and verse for the magazines; and *Hephzibah Guinness* and other stories in 1880 gave him rank as a capable novelist. *In War Time* and *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker*, are amongst his best-known works. Five several collections of poems (*A Masque and other Poems*, *The Wager*, &c.) have been issued in one volume.

John William Draper (1811-82) was born at St Helens near Liverpool, and in 1833 emigrated to Virginia. Having studied physics and chemistry in England and the United States, he taught these two subjects in a Virginian college, but from 1839 was associated with the University of the City of New York, first as Professor of Chemistry, and, after 1850, of Physiology. He wrote handbooks of chemistry, natural philosophy, and physiology, and a series of memoirs on radiant energy; but is chiefly remembered for his *History of the American Civil War* (3 vols. 1867-70), for his *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* (2 vols. 1863), and, most of all, for his *History of the Conflict between Religion and Science* (1874), in which his attitude was frankly rationalistic.

Andrew Dickson White, born at Homer, New York, in 1832, studied at Yale, Paris, and Berlin, and has been Professor of History in the University of Michigan and President of Cornell, United States Minister to Germany and to Russia, and from 1897 ambassador in Germany. His best-known book is *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology* (1876); but he has written studies in general, medieval, and modern history, on European schools of history, on comets, on current questions, and on *The New Germany*.

Horace Howard Furness, the son of a Unitarian minister in Philadelphia, was born in 1835, studied at Harvard, was admitted to the Bar, but was early attracted to the studies in virtue

of which he was to become America's greatest Shakespearian scholar. In 1871 he began his great life-work, the Variorum edition of Shakespeare's works, of which in thirty years he had issued thirteen volumes. Latterly his wife and his son were associated with him in his labours.

Phillips Brooks 1835-93, born at Boston, Massachusetts, studied at Harvard and elsewhere, and in his cures at Philadelphia and Boston became known as one of the most eloquent and powerful preachers in America. In 1891 he was made Bishop of Massachusetts in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Several volumes of his sermons and lectures show his independence of judgment and catholicity of spirit. There is a Life of him by A. V. G. Allen (1901).

John Hay, born of Scottish ancestry at Salem in Indiana, 8th October 1838, educated at Brown University, and admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1861, was assistant private secretary to President Lincoln till his death, and during the war served for some months, attaining the rank of colonel. In 1865-70 he was secretary of legation at Paris and Madrid, and *chargé d'affaires* at Vienna (1867-68); in 1870-75 he worked as a journalist on the staff of the *New York Tribune*; and in 1879-81 he was first Assistant-Secretary of State. Thereafter he was for a time mainly engaged in literary work, till in 1897 he was sent by President McKinley as ambassador to Great Britain, where both as man and as diplomat he won golden opinions. As Secretary of State at home from 1898, he showed in a critical time exceptional foresight, strength, and tact. As an author he is known for his command of peculiarly American humour and pathos in poetry, simple verse. His *Pike County Ballads* (1871) include 'Little Breeches' and 'Jim Bludso'; he has also published *Castilian Days* (1871), and, with Nicolay, a Life of Lincoln (1891). He is responsible for another volume of poems issued in 1890, and for an address on Sir Walter Scott. The popular anonymous novel *The Bread-Winners* (1883) was attributed to him, but not acknowledged by him as his.

Edward Payson Roe 1838-88, born in New Windsor, New York, was chaplain in the volunteer service during the war, and afterwards pastor of a Presbyterian church at Highland Falls. The great success of his first novel, *Barnes Burned Away* (1872), encouraged him to make literature his profession; and his fifteen novels include *From Jest to Earnest* (1875), *Nature's Heart* (1876), *Nature's Serial Story* (1882), and *He Fell in Love with his Wife* (1886). He also wrote on gardening and fruit culture.

Charles Heber Clark, a Philadelphia journalist, born in 1841 in Berlin, Maryland, is better known by his pen name of 'Max Adeler,' and is the author of the somewhat boisterously humorous *Life of the Hurly Burly* (1874), *Elbow-room, Knees and Shots*, and *Fortunate Island* (1881).