

February, 1864, when at his appeal the entire brigade enlisted for the war. This was the first instance of such enlistment and evoked the special thanks of the Confederate congress, tendered through the president, to both commander and men. After the close of hostilities, Gen. Battle resumed law practice at Tuskegee, Ala., and at the first election was a successful candidate for congress. He was not admitted, however, as he could not take the "ironclad oath," and for the same reason he failed of election to the U. S. senate in 1870. He was a prominent member of the convention which framed the present constitution for Alabama. In 1851 he was married to Georgia Florida, daughter of Dr. Wilson Williams of La Grange, Ga., and had four children.

HISCOCK, Frank, senator, was born at Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1834. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced his practice at Tully, Onondaga co., N. Y. He was district attorney of that county during 1860-63, and in 1867 he was a member of the New York state constitutional convention. Later he was elected a representative in congress, serving from 1877 to 1887, when he resigned in order to accept an election to the U. S. senate as a Republican. His term was from Mar. 4, 1887, to Mar. 3, 1893, and he served as a member of many important committees, being chairman of that on appropriations and a minority member of that on ways and means.



MAKUEN, George Hudson, physician, was born at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., July 16, 1855, son of George and Ellen Gertrude (Magenis) Makuen. His father emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, about 1853, settling in the northern part of New York state. His early education was received at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., and he was graduated at Yale University in 1884. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated M.D. in 1889. He was appointed laryngologist to St. Mary's Hospital and to the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, both of Philadelphia, which positions he now holds. The Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine created for him the professorship of defects of speech in 1896, the only chair of its kind in the world. In connection with his special work in diseases of the throat, nose and ear, he has devoted much study to all forms of abnormal vocalization and articulation, and he has invented several improved surgical instruments which have added to the advancement of the science. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1900, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Laryngological Society and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia. Dr. Makuen was married at Chester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1901, to Nancy B. Dyer. He is a man of wide learning and keen intelligence, grasping the facts of a case with rare professional instinct. Much of his time is given to the analysis of cause and effect,

and his resolute self-reliance promises improved methods in the practice of his specialty.

WHITE, John Williams, philologist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 5, 1849, son of Rev. John Whitney and Anna Catherine (Williams) White and grandson of John White of Palmyra, Me. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1868. After devoting a year to study in Europe, he entered Harvard University, and received the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M. in 1877. Meanwhile he was professor of Greek and Latin at Willoughby College, 1868-69; professor at Baldwin University, 1869-74, and tutor in Greek at Harvard University, 1874-77. He then became assistant professor of Greek, and upon the death of Prof. Sophocles in 1884 was appointed full professor. He has taken great interest in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, and has accomplished a large amount of work in behalf of that institution as chairman of the managing committee, 1881-87. He is senior editor of the "College Series of Greek Authors," and he edited the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology." He is the author of "A Series of First Lessons in Greek" (1876), "First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis" (with Prof. Goodwin) (1877), "Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus" (with Prof. Goodwin) (1877), "An Introduction to the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages" (1877), and numerous monographs on philological and archaeological subjects. He was president of the Archaeological Institute of America during 1896-1903, member of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute at Berlin, Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies of Great Britain, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, in 1871, to Alice, daughter of Pictou D. Lillyer. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University, 1896, and Litt.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1900.

HERRESHOFF, Charles Frederick, ship-builder and agriculturist, was born in Providence, R. I., July 26, 1809, son of Charles Frederick and Sarah (Brown) Herreshoff. His father was a native of Minden, Prussia, and acquired the reputation of being an accomplished linguist and musician. His mother was the daughter of John Brown, of Providence, one of the founders of Brown University. Charles Frederick, Jr., was educated at Brown University, and, upon graduating at the age of nineteen, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1833, he temporarily settled on the Point Pleasant farm at Bristol, which was purchased in 1780 by John Brown. Though ostensibly engaged in farming, his real energies were applied to naval construction, and in 1856 he removed to the town of Bristol and began shipbuilding. In conjunction with his sons, who all grew up with the father's skill in naval architecture, he laid the foundation of the subsequently famous Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. He was married, May 15, 1833, to Julia Ann, daughter of Joseph W. Lewis, of Boston, Mass., a well-known sea captain. He died in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 8, 1888.

HERRESHOFF, James Brown, inventor, was born at Bristol, R. I., Mar. 18, 1834, eldest son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. After graduation in the scientific department of Brown University in 1854, he became a manufacturing chemist, and in that capacity was connected with the Rumford Chemical Co. during 1855-62. It was about this time that he devised an improvement in Hørsford's substitute for