

## ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, born in Adams County, Ohio, on October 6, 1862, died on April 27, 1927 at his home in Indianapolis. His parents, Thomas H. and Frances E. (Parkinson) Beveridge, met with serious reverses after the Civil War and the son was obliged to support himself with little time for continued study until at the age of nineteen he entered De Pauw University. He was graduated in 1885 with the degree of Ph.B. and during his college course he developed such power as an orator that his subsequent career was determined by it.

He studied law in Indianapolis, was admitted to the bar in 1887 and soon rose to the foremost rank as a lawyer. His gift as a speaker was early turned to good account by the political managers of the Republican Party and other organizations. His speech before the Middlesex Club of Boston, on April 27, 1898, demanding the occupation of the Philippines, caused world wide interest. In 1899 he was elected United States Senator for Indiana and being re-elected in 1905 he served a second term. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate, his speech, on January 10, 1900, urging the retention of the Philippines, gave him, at once, a high place as an orator and a student of statesmanship. During the Taft administration he accepted the progressive views of Theodore Roosevelt and continued his constant follower and friend during the remainder of the life of the ex-President. Because of this change of political principles Senator Beveridge was defeated in 1912 and never again attained to public office.

Hardly was his political life ended than he entered into another field, that of historical biography, in which his success was greater, if possible, than that gained in his political career. His "Life of John Marshall," of which two volumes appeared in 1916 and the last two in 1919, took immediate rank as a master-

piece, and is generally regarded as one of the greatest of American biographies. His legal studies, his skill as an orator, his experience as a Senator and student of politics gave him an unusual background in his new field. In addition to his speeches Senator Beveridge wrote on many subjects both before and after his "Life of Marshall," but his fame will rest upon that great work. In 1920 he undertook another task, the life of Abraham Lincoln, which he laid out along the same lines as his Marshall and to the development of which he devoted the last seven years of his life. He had completed but two volumes at the time of his death and these have been carefully edited by his friend and our associate, Worthington C. Ford. These volumes bring the life of Lincoln to the period of the Convention of 1860 and while a large amount of material has been left to cover the remainder of the work it would be impossible for any one to develop the history along the lines he had planned and make of it a comprehensive whole.

Senator Beveridge received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1888 and of LL.D. in 1902 from De Pauw University. This degree, LL.D. was also conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1920, by Lafayette College in 1921 and by Brown University in the same year. He was married to Katherine Langsdale, of Greencastle, Ind., November 24, 1887; and after her death to Catherine Eddy, of Chicago, August 7, 1907.

He was elected to membership in this society in 1921. While he never contributed a paper to our Proceedings he made use of our library and its files of newspapers during frequent visits here and expressed many times his indebtedness to the Society for the assistance which had been given to him.

C. L. N.

### FRANCIS TIFFANY BOWLES

Francis Tiffany Bowles was born, on October 7, 1858, in Springfield, Mass., and died, on August 3,

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