

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,

1927, in Barnstable on the Cape. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Bailey) Bowles and the grandson of Samuel Bowles, founder of the Springfield Republican.

He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1875, and, with a classmate, was sent to Greenwich, England, for postgraduate study at the Royal Naval College from which institution he received its postgraduate degree in 1879. On his return from England, he, having specialized in naval architecture, was assigned the task of reorganizing the Navy yard at Norfolk. Here he supervised the construction of steel battleships and, after much debate with the department, he was permitted to place in them twin-screws, the first used on American warships. At the age of forty-three, he was made Rear Admiral and appointed Construction Chief of the United States Navy under the McKinley administration and continued in this office during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Resigning from the service in 1903, for family reasons, he became head of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and carried on this private business until 1914.

During the World War he was appointed by the Government, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and in 1918 was placed in charge of three Government shipbuilding yards. At the end of the war, he early advocated World disarmament, including battleships and submarines in particular, and reduction to a minimum of all other forms of naval vessels. When the rank of Rear Admiral was bestowed upon him, he was the youngest man in the navy ever to have received that honor.

In his later years, while his winter home was in Boston, he resided much of the year in Barnstable, on Cape Cod, and was active in the development of the interests of that town. He married, November 17, 1886, Adelaide Hay Savage.

Admiral Bowles was elected to membership in this

Society in April 1923 and attended its meetings with keen interest. He was also a member of the Colonial Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

C. L. N.

PETER JOSEPH HAMILTON

Peter Joseph Hamilton died July 15, 1927, at San Juan, Porto Rico. He was born at Mobile, Ala., March 19, 1859, the son of Peter and Anna Martha (Beers) Hamilton; his father was one of the most eminent lawyers of the South. He received his A.B. at Princeton in 1879, and his A.M. in 1882. He was given the mental science fellowship, the highest honor of his Alma Mater, at the University of Leipzig. He studied law in the Universities of Virginia and Alabama, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1882 from the latter University. He at once began to practice law, and in 1887 was admitted to partnership with his father and Thomas A. Hamilton, his uncle. He was city attorney during 1894-1897; French Consular Agent at Mobile from 1911 to 1913. In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson United States District Judge of the District of Porto Rico, serving until 1921. He then became professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Porto Rico; and also engaged in the practice of law at San Juan.

As a young student Mr. Hamilton became interested in historical research which resulted in numerous publications upon legal and historical subjects. His published works include "Rambles in Historic Lands," 1893; "Colonial Mobile," 1897, revised and enlarged edition, 1910; "Mobile of the Five Flags," 1912; assisted in the compilation of "Code of Alabama," 1886, taking the place of his father who, as one of three commissioners appointed, was obliged to resign because of ill health; also assisted in compiling the third edition of "Brickell's Digest of Alabama Decisions,"

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