HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS
The Hall of Colonnade from the air in back of the imposing Gould Memorial Library. When first erected it was 500-foot long. Later it was extended to its present 630 feet.
In 1892 the newly elected Chancellor of New York University, Henry Mitchell MacCracken, is given the task of growing the University by creating an urban campus away from the hectic and crowded Greenwich Village location. He happens upon a farm for sale by a former New York University student and envoy to Belgium, on the second-highest point in the Bronx. The 45-acre tract is ideally sited on a bluff above the Harlem River, with views to Manhattan and beyond.

With a gift from Jay Gould, one of the period’s “Robber Barons”, he purchases the acreage. He enlisted the famous architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White to design and build the new University. Stanford White, the lead architect, submits a plan for a neoclassical campus design whose focal point is a magnificent temple-like building inspired by Rome’s Pantheon. Initially displeased with the design, Chancellor MacCracken embraces the plan and the North University Campus takes shape. The 10-story high library, set at the farthest edge of the site looks down on the Harlem River basin. To support the building, which has three levels: a rotunda level for the library, an auditorium for MacCracken, a Presbyterian Minister, to have Sunday services, and a basement to house a museum that will be dedicated to the Hall of Fame.

While her siblings spent lavishly and enjoyed summers in Newport and the glittering New York social life, Helen Miller Gould lived quietly. She preferred to give generously to charities and other causes in hopes of diluting her father’s tarnished reputation. She subsequently secretly assumed the cost of providing the funds to build the MacCracken/White University campus. Unfortunately, White never was to see the completed campus before he was murdered a mad husband of a former companion of White’s, Evelyn Nesbit.

The massive substructure necessary to anchor the immense building, proves unsightly to White and he decides to lighten the heavy effect. He improves a 500-foot (later expanded to 630 feet) enclosed colonnade with 103 niches supported by simple columns that
support a tiled roof. MacCracken, unaware of White’s addition, is baffled by the added colonnade. He, in turn, decides to create a Hall of Fame, dedicated to the men who contributed to America’s greatness, the first Hall of Fame in America. At first there no statues, only bronze plaques (designed by Tiffany, no less) with the names and dates of the honorees. Later, the idea of busts gains favor and in 1907 the first bust is installed. Ultimately 99 busts are installed in the following 100 years.
HALL OF FAME OPENS ON MAY 30, 1901.

The Hall sits on a massive granite substructure. The open-air colonnade is the architectural feature of the Hall of Fame. It’s 630-feet long and now houses 96 busts of Famous Americans. (An additional bust, Marquis Lafayette, who is honored for his contribution to the Continental Army in defeating the British during the Revolutionary war, is mounted in a special niche on the back wall of Gould Memorial Library.

Elections for the first candidates for enshrinement began in the early 1900. The public was invited to submit nominations and by May 1, 1900, over a thousand names were submitted and received by the New York University Senate that monitored the elections. Electors, 100 prominent individuals, two from each of the 50 states.

The elections took place every 10 years and continued until 1976 when the last election was held. New York University terminated involvement with the Hall of Fame and became the responsibility of Bronx Community College.

The substructure at left as originally designed by Stanford White. He reconsidered the empty retaining wall and imagined a Colonnade that encircled Gould Memorial and became the Hall of Fame. MacCracken realized that something had to occupy the Colonnade and thus the idea of the Hall of Fame took shape.
Top: The completed Hall of Fame in 1901. Bottom Left: A short lived museum of sculpture, portraits and other important mementos of the great Americans in the Colonnade. The six rooms and long corridor of the granite edifice, which form the ground story of the Hall of Fame, were set aside for this purpose. Right: Albert Einstein and Chancellor Brown visiting the Hall of Fame in 1911.
ELECTIONS TO THE NEW HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS.

Chancelor MacCracken’s goal was for the elected honorees to represent a broad spectrum of individuals celebrated for their contribution to making America a great nation. In all there are fifteen categories divide in broad classes such scientists, inventors, artists, statesmen, authors, etc. Notably there are two fathers and sons: John Adams and John Quincey Adams, 4 and 6th of president of the United States. The other father and son group are the Holmes: Justice Oliver Wendel Holmes, JR., famous Superior Court Justice and his father Oliver Wendel Holmes, poet. There is a brother and sister in residence: Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher. There are two Roosevelt: Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President, and his cousin Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd President, the only president to serve three terms. The bust of Franklin was the last to be installed in the Hall in 1999.

Thirteen Presidents of the United States were elected to the Hall of Fame. McCracken sought to have men and women from all occupations and endeavors represented. Honored are authors, educators, inventors, military leaders, judges, theologians, philanthropists, humanitarians, scientists, statesmen, artists, musicians, actors and explorers. Eleven of the elected are women are in the Hall. Only two African-Americans are represented (three if John James Audubon, the famous bird painter, the son of French Planter and a Creole mother from Haiti): Booker T. Washington, Educator, and George Washington Carver, Scientist.

Among the men and women are authors Edgar Allen Poe, Mark Twain (alias Samuel Clemens), and Harriet Beecher Stowe; the Wright Brothers, who built the first motorized airplane, Robert Fulton invented the first steamship to sail successfully. Two of the elected received Noble prices: Albert A. Michelson, scientist, for his measurement of the speed of light; and Jane Adams, Social Worker, author and leader in women’s suffrage, pacifist and reformer. She received the Noble Peace Price in 1931.
View of room located in the Gould Memorial Library basement of ballots for nomination to the Hall of Fame. Nominating popular figures was a very active affair when the Hall of Fame first opened and fully 50,000 names were put forward for election in the first year. Of the 59 names advanced for inclusion only 29 were elected the first year. No women were elected in the first year of balloting. The uproar created led to the inclusion of women and 11 women were subsequently elected to the Hall.
THE BUSTS IN THE HALL OF FAME

The busts sculpted for the Hall of Fame are the work of classically trained sculptors, all members of the National Institute of Sculpture. Fifty different sculptors are represented, some were responsible for more than one sculpture. The busts have also been memorialized with a series of collectible brass medallions, created by famous sculptors. The bronze portrait busts that nearly fill the Colonnade today were only envisioned in 1900. Not until 1907 was the first bust, that of Horace Mann, installed in its niche. A replica, it was later replaced in 1930 by the original sculpture by Adolph A. Weinman, a prolific sculptor popularly known for his coinage designs of the “Walking Liberty” half-dollar and the “Mercury” dime. The second bust to be installed, a replica of Houdon’s sculpture of Robert Fulton, was unveiled in 1909 and it still is on view in the Colonnade. Currently there are eight replicas in the Hall of Fame, nearly all of them copies of the works of distinguished sculptors.

The impetus for the commissioning original works of art did not gain momentum until the 1920’s. Robert Underwood Johnson who became the The Hall of Fame Director after World War I, provided the driving force for installing the portraits absent since 1900. A writer, poet, and former editor of Scribner's and the Century magazines, Johnson was acquainted with the many leading artists through his membership in both the National Institute and American Academy of Arts and Letters.

He organized an unpaid advisory committee of well-known sculptors among them Daniel Chester French, Paul Bartlet, and Ann Hyatt Huntington, to select artist for a succession of commissions that begun to fill the vacant niches at a rapid pace beginning in 1922. By 1931 the great task of catching up was completed. In those nine years Johnson secured sixty-seven busts of the sixty-nine individuals elected since 1900, an impressive accomplishment.
Robert Wood Johnson, 1920. Johnson, former editor of Scribners and the Century magazines was the driving force secured sixty-seven busts of the sixty-nine individuals elected since 1900, an impressive accomplishment.
INSTALLING BUSTS IN THE HALL OF FAME

The striking design of the open walkway, with columned niches, inspired McCracken to honor the achievements of great Americans and create a national, patriotic and educational shrine for the people of the United State.

Designed to be an election by the public, began in early 1900 when the public was invited to submit nominations. By May 1, 1900, more than 1,000 nominations had been received by a the New York University Senate, which consisted of prominent men throughout the States. Having designated some 100 prominent persons throughout the country as electors, the Senate was submitted names which received the greatest public support. The final list contained 234 names with the addition of names selected by the Senate and electors.

From this group, 29 names received the required majority votes. The only nominee to receive a unanimous vote was George Washington. No women were named on the first ballot; the outcry led to eight women nominated on the next election.

Elections were held every five years, but busts were installed at a slow pace. Expenses for the design and cast a sculpture were raised through private donations from interested groups of donors. The first bust erected in 1907, a replica, was of Horace Mann, the educator. The bronze cast, now in place in the Hall of Fame, was replaced in 1930 and is the work of Adolph A, Weinman, a prominent sculptor and creator of the “Walking Liberty” half dollar and the “Mercury” dime.

Creating The Hall Of Fame

At first, only bronze placards, designed and fabricated by the Tiffany Studios marked the honorees. The impetus for commissioning original works of art gained momentum in 1920 with Robert Wood Johnson, who became director after World War I. Johnson organized an advisory committee of well-known sculptors to select artists for commissions that began to fill the vacant niches at a rapid pace beginning in 1922. By 1931 the great task of filling the Hall with the bust of the elected was almost completed. In nine years Johnson secured 67 busts of the 69 individuals elected since 1900, an impressive achievement.

The sculptors, came from acknowledged masters of the classical academic style, and they had to conform to dimensions determined by Stanford White. Specifications provide for larger-than-life-sized busts, mounted on uniforms-height pedestals so that the viewer sees the sculpture form below.

The fortunes of the Bronx dramatically reduced interest and activity in the Hall of Fame. New York University added buildings and classrooms to the original buildings envisioned by McCracken and White. After WWII, New York University had a large influx of returning veterans that attended the highly
Installation ceremonies occurred every ten years and were popular and attended large crowds. Their popularity may be attributed to the fact that the public was allowed to participate in the ceremonies, and the final selections were judged by Presidents, jurists, and editors, among them President Roosevelt, and President Wilson. This new historical institution appealed to the public.

regarded Engineering program. Beginning in 1960’s, NYU projected and built a number of new buildings designed by the noted architect Marcel Breuer. In 1963, with another unpopular war in the mix, and the Bronx’s dismal economy, the fortunes of the New York University North Campus experienced dramatic losses in new students. Fearing bankruptcy, New York University abandoned the North Campus and retreated to its original site in Greenwich Village.

The campus and buildings were sold to the New York Dormitory Authority, who turned the campus over to the City University of New York, which in turn, decide to house Bronx Community College, originally in the old Bronx High School of Science Building. New York University continued support the Hall of Fame until 1967 when the last elections were held and then suspended support of the Hall. Bronx Community College assumed oversight of the Hall of Ame. In 2019 the new Chancellor of New York University relinquished all rights to Hall of Fame and Bronx Community College is sole director of the Hall.
Sculpture of Marquis La Fayette is situated outside the Colonnade as he was not an American citizen.

South entrance /exit to the Hall of Fame.
At various times in its history the Colonnade has had different numbering systems. Presently, the statues are numbered starting at the North Entrance (left). The first bust encountered, No. 1, is that of Elias Howe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elias Howe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexander Graham Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>John James Audubon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eli Whitney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Samuel F. Breese Morse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Robert Fulton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Asa Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Matthew F. Maury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>James Buchanan Eads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Simon Newcomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Marie Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>George Westinghouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Louis Agassiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>William C. Gorgas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>William T. G. Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Walter Reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Joseph Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Josiah Willard Gibbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Luther Burbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Wilbur Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Orville Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Thomas Alva Edison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Albert A. Michelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>George W. Carver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thomas Paine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Daniel Webster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>James Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>John Quincey Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>James Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Patrick Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Grover Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>John Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Joseph Story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>James Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Rufus Choate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Louis Brandeis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Oliver W. Holmes Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Andrew Carnegie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>William T. Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>John Phillip Sousa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Ulysses Simpson Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Bust Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>John Paul Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bust Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>David Glasgow Farragut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Edward A. MacDowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Henry David Thoreau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Daniel Boone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Stephen Collins Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>George Peabody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>James A. M. Whistler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Gilbert Charles Stuart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Peter Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Augustus Saint-Gaudens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Charlotte S. Cushman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Edwin Booth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Frances E. Willard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Susan B. Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Lillian D. Wald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Jane Addams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Clara Barton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Mary Lyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Sylvanus Thayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Booker T. Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Alice Freeman Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Emma Willard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Mark Hopkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Phillips Brooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Henry Ward Beecher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Horace Mann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>William E. Channing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Jonathan Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Walt Whitman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Sidney Lanier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>James F. Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Harriet Beecher Stowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>John Lothrop Motley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Francis Parkman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Edgar Allen Poe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>George Bancroft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>William Cullen Bryant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>John G. Whittier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Oliver Wendell Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>James Russell Lowell Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Ralph Waldo Emerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Nathaniel Hawthorne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Washington Irving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Henry W. Longfellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An additional four honorees were elected. Busts were never erected and installed for Brandeis elected in 1973, and for Barton, Burbank, and Carnegie elected in 1976.

Louis Brandeis  
Clara Barton  
Luther Burbank  
Andrew Carnegie
ELECTION CATEGORIES

- Authors
- Educators
- Preachers, Theologians
- Humanitarians, Social and Economic Reformers
- Scientists
- Engineers, Architects
- Physicians, Surgeons
- Inventors
- Missionaries, Explorers
- The Military
- Lawyers, Judges
- Statesmen
- Businessman, Philanthropists
- Artists
Tour!

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans
Elias Howe (1819–1867)

Invented the sewing machine. He began life as a machinist. He secured his first patent in 1846 but it was not until 1860 that he reaped any benefit from his invention. He served throughout the Civil War as a private. He founded a sewing machine plant at Bridgeport, Conn. E: 1915. S: Charles Keck.
Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922)
Pioneered development of the telephone, and on March 10, 1876, Bell spoke the first words over his perfected instrument: “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!” Marriage to his deaf wife, intensified Bell’s interest in the deaf. Later Inventions included work in optical telecommunications, hydrofoils, and aeronautics. E: 1950. S: Stanley Martineau.
John James Audubon (1785-1851)

Studied painting in Paris. Although nominally engaged in commercial ventures, his time was spent in ornithological investigation, and after a struggle with poverty he published his “Birds of America” in London. Many European societies devoted to science and art made him an honorary member or foreign associate. E: 1900. S: A. Stirling Calder.
Eli Whitney (1765–1825)

In 1792, soon after graduating from Yale, he invented the cotton gin, which revolutionized the cotton industry. He failed to enjoy the fruits of his invention because of a robbery. In 1798 he began manufacturing firearms at New Haven, Conn. These weapons were the standard arms of the period. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.
A Yale graduate and classical painter who became first president of the National Academy of Design. He was a professor at New York University and invented the telegraph in the old building on Washington Square. In 1837 he exhibited a perfected electric telegraph instrument. He also was the originator of submarine telegraphy. **E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.**
Robert Fulton (1765–1815)

His first invention was made at the age of 13, when he equipped a fishing boat with paddle wheels. His first steamboat was launched on the River Seine, but was unsuccessful. In 1807 he launched the “Clermont” on the Hudson River. The first steam propelled warship was built from his plans.

E: 1900. S: Jean-Antoine Houdon (replica).
Asa Gray (1810-1888)

World renowned botanist and founder of the National Academy of Sciences. A graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he devoted all his spare time to the study of botany and became curator of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. He was professor of natural history at Harvard 1842-88. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.
Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873)

Maury was largely responsible for the establishment of the U. S. Naval Academy, and the establishment of the Weather Bureau was the final result of his work. Naval officer who charted He was called the Pathfinder of the Seas because of his researches in hydrography, meteorology and oceanography. E: 1930. S: F. William Sievers.
James Buchanan Eads (1820–1887)

American civil engineer and inventor, holding more than 50 patents. Eads’s great Mississippi River Bridge at St. Louis was designated a National Historic Landmark. Eads’s design for the jetties of the south pass of the Mississippi river was also designated as National Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks E: 1920. S: Charles Grafly.
Simon Newcomb (1835–1909)

An astronomer, mathematician and economist. As a Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he was supported in his studies on the motion of planetary orbits and of the moon, gaining international esteem. Newcomb published his facts, less than a month before his death. E: 1935. S: Frederick MacMonnies
Maria Mitchell (1818-1889)

She frequently assisted her father in his astronomical observations and was librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum for 20 years and professor of astronomy at Vassar College 1865-88. She was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Women. She discovered a comet in 1847 and a Lunar crater bears her name. E: 1905. S: Emma F. Brigham.
George Westinghouse (1846-1914)

American entrepreneur and engineer based in Pennsylvania who created the railway air brake and was a pioneer of the electrical industry, Westinghouse saw the potential of using alternating current for electric power distribution in the early 1880s and put all his resources into developing and marketing it. \textbf{E:} 1955. \textbf{S:} Edmondo Quattrocchi.
Louis Agassiz (1807-1873)
Zoologist and geologist, and produced five-volume atlas of fossil fish. He was professor of Zoology at Harvard. He founded a summer school for the study of zoology. He ranks as the most influential of American naturalists, and is regarded as a great teacher and inspirer of scientists.
William Crawford Gorgas (1854–1920)

Physician and sanitary engineer. In 1898, he was sent to Havana, Cuba, as Chief Sanitary Officer, and subsequently joined Walter Reed and the Yellow Fever Commission. Gorgas’ work in combating mosquitoes in the Canal Zone and ridding the area of yellow fever, made possible the building of the Canal. **E:** 1950. **S:** Bryant Baker.
William T. Green Morton (1819-1868)
Dentist. He was the first to give to the world a demonstration of the use of sulphuric ether as a practical surgical anaesthetic, in a major operation performed in 1846. The French Academy of Sciences gave the Montyon prize to Dr. Morton for the application of ether to surgical operations. E: 1920. S: Helen Farnsworth Mears.
Walter Reed (1851-1902)

U.S. Army physician, surgeon and medical researcher. Yellow fever was known as early as 1854, and it was Reed who emphasized the importance of experiments with human beings. He discovered that yellow fever was caused by bacteria transmitted through mosquito bites. Between 1900 and 1902 yellow fever was eliminated. E: 1945. S: Cecil Howard.
Joseph Henry (1797-1878)
Physicist. He was the first to demonstrate an electro magnet wound with silk covered wire, and perfected the magnetic telegraph. He also developed the principles of various types of magnets; discovered self-induction (the unit of which is known as the henry). First head of Smithsonian Institution. E: 1915. S: John Flanagan
Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903)

Physicist. He was appointed Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale College, where he remained until his death. He devoted himself principally to the theories of optics. He set forth some of these theories in an article entitled “Notes on the Electromagnetic Theory of Light” and another on “Electrochemical Thermodynamics”. E: 1915. S: John Flanagan
Luther Burbank (1849-1926).
Botanist, horticulturist and a pioneer in agricultural science. He developed more than 800 strains and varieties of plants including fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, and vegetables. He developed the russet Burbank potato. This large, brown-skinned, white-fleshed potato has become the world’s predominant potato E: 1976
Wilbur Wright (1867-1912)

Aviation pioneers, the brothers are credited with inventing, building, and flying the first successful motor-operated airplane. Wilbur made the first controlled, sustained flight of a powered aircraft on December 17, 1903, Kitty Hawk, NC. They also were the first to invent aircraft controls that made fixed-wing powered flight possible. E: 1965. S: Paul Felde.
Orville Wright (1871-1948)

Co-inventor of the airplane with his brother, Wilbur and Orville focused on developing a reliable method of pilot control as the key to solving “the flying problem”. Charlie Taylor, a mechanic, became an important part of the team, building their first airplane engine in close collaboration with the brothers. E: 1955. S: Vincent Glinsky.
Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)

An American inventor and businessman who has been described as America’s greatest inventor. Edison pioneered the revolution in technology by establishing the first industrial research laboratory from which came a multitude of inventions: the incandescent electric light, phonograph, and motion picture camera. E: 1960. S: Bryant Baker.
Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931)

An American physicist known for his work on measuring the speed of light and especially for the Michelson–Morley experiment. This experiment also helped to affirm Albert Einstein’s theory of general relativity and special relativity. In 1907, he became the first American to win the Nobel Prize in a science. 

George Washington Carver (1864–1943)

American agricultural scientist and inventor who promoted alternative crops to cotton and methods to prevent soil depletion. Carver was a leader in promoting environmentalism. His fame reached beyond the black community, despite wide racial polarization. He was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century. E: 1973. S: Richmond Barthe.
Thomas Paine (1737-1809)

Writer and political reformer. His pamphlet, “Common Sense,” aroused Americans to declare Independence in 1776. In 1777, he busied himself with procuring funds for Washington’s army, which took him to France. The War’s end found him without funds, and it was at this time that New York gave him a farm in New Rochelle. **E: 1945. S: Malvina Hoffman.**
Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)

Franklin was known for his wit, diplomacy and his invention of bifocals, Franklin stove, and the glass harmonica. A member of the committee which wrote the Declaration of Independence and of the convention that framed the Constitution. As Ambassador to France he negotiated the treaty recognizing the independence of the U. S E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.
George Washington (1732–1799)
“The Father of his Country,” was a colonel in the French and Indian War, a member of the first and second Continental Congresses, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution, presiding officer of the first Constitutional Convention and first President of the United States, 1789–97. E: 1900. S: Jean-Antoine Houdon.
John Adams (1735-1826)
Second U.S. president and Washington's vice-president. Father of John Quincy Adams. He served several terms in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate. He was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams and was three times defeated for the Presidency. Died E: 1900. S: John Francis Paramino.
Henry Clay (1777-1852)
Clay, from Kentucky, was long-time speaker of the House of Representatives and served in the United States Senate, where he distinguished himself. He was conspicuous in his effort to settle the slavery question through compromise measures. Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)
He drafted the Declaration of Independence, served as a member of the Continental Congress, United States Minister to France, Secretary of State under Washington. He was the third President of the United States. Responsible for locating the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., and the Louisiana Purchase was made. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.
Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)

His national career began in 1858, with a series of debates with Senator Douglas. He was elected 16th President as a Republican in 1860, thus becoming the great Civil War President. Preserved the Union and put an end to slavery. His magnanimity toward the defeated South was cut short by an assassin’s bullet. E: 1900. S: Augustus Saint-Gaudens (Copy).
Daniel Webster (1782-1852)
Senator, constitutional lawyer, and secretary of state. He had a national reputation as an advocate and, on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere, was considered the greatest political orator of his time. He was a distinguished exponent and defender of the Constitution. He supported compromise on Slavery. E: 1900. S: Robert Aitken.
James Madison (1751-1836)

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and one of the chief framers of the Constitution, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, a member of the Continental Congress, Secretary of State under Jefferson and twice President of the United States [1809-17.] He secured adoption of the Bill of Rights. E: 1905. S: Charles Keck
John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)

He served in the Massachusetts Senate and in the United States Senate, was successively Minister to The Hague, to Prussia, to Russia and to England, and was Secretary of State under Monroe. The sixth President of the United States, 1825-29., he served in Congress and successfully defended the Amistad mutineers. E: 1905. S: Edmond T. Quinn.
Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)
First “common man” president, he was seventh U.S. president. He commanded the United States forces at the Battle of New Orleans. He subjugated Florida and became its military governor. He served two terms as President of the United States, 1829–37. As president he upheld federal supremacy over the states. E: 1910. S: Belle Kinney.
Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804)

James Monroe (1758-1831)
Fought in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at Trenton. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates and also in both houses of Congress, and later was sent by Washington as Minister to France. Fifth President of the United States, he was elected President to two terms. Author of the celebrated Monroe Doctrine, E: 1930. S: Herman A. MacNei
Patrick Henry (1736–1799)
Grover Cleveland (1837-1908)

William Penn (1644-1718)

English writer and religious thinker, and a member of the Friends (Quakers). Founder of the Province of Pennsylvania and surrounding area of Delaware, and New Jersey. He was an early advocate of democracy and religious freedom. Developed the city of Philadelphia, and was one of the earlier supporters of colonial unification E: 1935. S: A. Stirling Calder.
Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919)

Twenty-sixth U.S. president. Favored regulation of big business, conservation of environment, and strong American foreign policy. In 1900 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and, when he was 43 years old, in 1901, became the 26th President of the United States after the assassination of President McKinley. E: 1950. S: Georg Lober.
Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924)

Political scientist, and president of Princeton University, he became twenty-eighth U.S. president. Reelected in 1916. on April 2, 1917, he asked Congress to declare a state of war with Germany. As president, achieved reforms to regulate business, banking and labor. Conceived the League of Nations to preserve peace. **E:** 1950. **S:** Walker Kirtland Hancock
John Marshall (1755-1835)

He was United States envoy to France and a member of Congress. He served as Secretary of State during part of John Adams’s administration. He became Chief Justice of the United States, serving from 1801 until his death. Established power of the Supreme Court to declare Federal and state laws unconstitutional. E: 1900. S: Herbert Adams.
Joseph Story (1779-1845)

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice from 1811-45. Youngest jurist to hold the office. He was a prolific writer of works that rank with the highest authorities on law; they have been translated into many languages. He favored federal government over the states and opposed slavery. **E:** 1900 **S:** Herbert Adams.
James Kent (1763-1847)

Invented the sewing machine. He began life as a machinist. He secured his first patent in 1846 but it was not until 1860 that he reaped any benefit from his invention. He served throughout the Civil War as a private. He founded a sewing machine plant at Bridgeport, Conn. E: 1915. S: Charles Keck.
Rufus Choate (1799–1859)

He served a term in the House of Representatives and succeeded Daniel Webster in the Senate. He was a distinguished orator, his chief speeches being on the tariff, the Fiscal Bank bill, the Smithsonian Institution and the annexation of Texas. Foremost 19th century trial lawyer. One of the great orators of American history. E: 1915. S: Herman A. MacNeil.
Louis Dambitz Brandeis (1856-1941)
He attended Harvard Law School, graduating at the age of 20 with the highest grade average in the law school's history. Starting in 1890, he helped develop the “right to privacy” concept. President Wilson nominated Brandeis to become the first Jewish member of the Supreme Court. His nomination was contested because he was “incorruptible.”
Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. (1841-1935)
U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice known as “The Great Dissenter.” Noted for his long service, concise and pithy opinions, he is one of the most widely cited United States Supreme Court justices, particularly on civil liberties and American constitutional democracy. One of the most influential American common law judges, **E: 196. S: Joseph Kiselewski.**
Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919)
Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist. Carnegie led the expansion of the American steel industry in the late 19th century and became one of the richest Americans in history. Carnegie devoted the remainder of his life to large-scale philanthropy, with special emphasis on local libraries, world peace, education, and scientific research.
William Tecumseh Sherman (1820–1891)

He was commissioned Colonel in 1861 and Major-General in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee invaded Georgia and marched from Atlanta to the Sea. His army’s “march through Georgia” lives in infamy. E: 1905.

S: Augustus Saint-Gaudens.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)
Known as FDR, he served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. Served as president through the Great Depression and known for his “New Deal”. When the U.S. entered WWII he mobilized the U.S. economy to support the war effort, and a strategy for the defeat of Germany and of Japan. E: 1973. S: Jo Davidson.
John Philip Sousa (1854–1932)

Pioneered development of the telephone, and on March 10, 1876, Bell spoke the first words over his perfected instrument: “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!” Marriage to his deaf wife, intensified Bell’s interest in the deaf. Later Inventions included work in optical telecommunications, hydrofoils, and aeronautics. E: 1950. S: Stanley Martineau.
Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822-1885)

He graduated at West Point and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He rose from a colonelcy to lieutenant-general of the Union forces which defeated Lee. He served two terms as President of the United States. Although not a literary man, his “Memoirs” left a valuable historic record. E: 1900. S: James Earle Fraser (with Thomas Hudson Jones).
The bust of Stonewall Jackson was ordered removed from the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in August 2017 by New York Governor Andrew Cuomo.

Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824-1863)

BUST REMOVED. For 60 years, Bronx CUNY of New York has remained committed to reflecting its values of diversity and inclusion in all of its actions and statements. Embracing difference includes creating space where all people feel respected, welcomed, and valued.
In 1773 he came to America and in 1775 under the name of Jones was appointed first lieutenant. In 1778 with the “Ranger” he captured the “Drake,” a British sloop of war and in September 23, 1779, as Commodore, in the “Bonhomme Richard,” he captured the “Serapis” in one of the greatest naval engagements in history.  

**John Paul Jones (1747-1792)**  
In 1773 he came to America and in 1775 under the name of Jones was appointed first lieutenant. In 1778 with the “Ranger” he captured the “Drake,” a British sloop of war and in September 23, 1779, as Commodore, in the “Bonhomme Richard,” he captured the “Serapis” in one of the greatest naval engagements in history.  

E: 1925.  
S: Charles Grafly
BUST REMOVED. For 60 years, Bronx CUNY of New York has remained committed to reflecting its values of diversity and inclusion in all of its actions and statements. Embracing difference includes creating space where all people feel respected, welcomed, and valued.
David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870)

He served in the War of 1812, and in the Civil War commanded the fleets that forced the surrender of New Orleans and defeated the Confederate forces in Mobile Bay. He opened the Mississippi River to the Union boats. He received the rank of Admiral in U.S. Navy created for him in 1866.

Edward Alexander MacDowell (1861-1908)
Pioneered development of the telephone, and on March 10, 1876, Bell spoke the first words over his perfected instrument: “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!” Marriage to his deaf wife, intensified Bell’s interest in the deaf. Later Inventions included work in optical telecommunications, hydrofoils, and aeronautics. E: 1950. S: Stanley Martineau.
Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)

Essayist, philosopher and author of “Walden Pond.” Thoreau was a lifelong abolitionist, delivering lectures that attacked the Fugitive Slave Law, and defending the abolitionist John Brown. Originator of the philosophy of civil disobedience, which Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. adopted in challenging injustice. E: 1960. S: Malvina Hoffman.
Daniel Boone (1734–1820)
American pioneer and frontiersman whose exploits made him one of the first folk heroes of the United States. Boone led settlers into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, and despite Indian resistance opened Western region to pioneer settlement. He fought in the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782, one of the last battles of the American Revolution E: 1915. S: Albin Polasek.
Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864)

Foster did not have formal instruction in composition but he was helped by Henry Kleber and he taught himself to play the clarinet, guitar, flute, and piano. Composer of popular ballads and minstrel songs, among them “O Susanna” and “Camptown Races.” “My Old Kentucky Home” is the official state song of Kentucky. E: 1940. S: Walker Kirtland Hancock.
George Peabody (1795-1869)

Peabody became the most noted American banker and helped to establish the young country’s international credit. First American to engage in philanthropy on a broad scale. The Peabody Education Fund pioneered in developing foundation grants to “encourage the...education of the destitute children of the Southern States.” E: 1900. S: Hans Schuler.
James A. McNeill Whistler (1834-1903)

An America artist, emphasizing the primacy of tonal harmony, he found a parallel between painting and music. His most famous painting “Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1”, commonly known as Whistler’s Mother, is a revered work. Whistler influenced the Art world with his friendships with other artists. E: 1930. S: Frederick MacMonnies.
Gilbert Charles Stuart (1755-1828)
American painter from Rhode Island Colony who is widely considered one of America’s foremost portraitists. His best-known work is an unfinished portrait of George Washington, referred to as the Athenaeum Portrait. Stuart produced portraits of more than 1,000 people, including the first six Presidents. E: 1900. S: Laura Gardin Fraser.
Peter Cooper (1791-1883)
American industrialist, inventor, philanthropist, and politician. He designed and built the first American steam locomotive, the “Tom Thumb,” and he began operating an iron rolling mill in New York beginning in 1836. He later founded the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Cooper was active in the anti-slavery movement. E: 1900. S: Chester Beach.
Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907)

Sculptor of monumental figures achieved success with his monuments commemorating heroes of the American Civil War, many of which still stand. His work accents the personality of the subject—Lincoln in Chicago’s Lincoln Park, Farragut in New York’s Madison Square, Sherman in Central Park. E: 1920. S: James Earle Fraser.
Charlotte Saunders Cushman (1816-1876)
American stage actress and singer. Descendant of Pilgrim Robert Cushman, who helped organize the Mayflower voyage to America in 1621. Admired in America and England for Shakespearean roles, she was able to play both male and female parts. Subject of Angel of the Waters statue in Bethesda Fountain in Central Park. E: 1915. S: Frances Grimes.
Edwin Booth (1833-1893)
Most popular American dramatic actor of mid-19th century. Founder of the Players Club in New York City. Considered the greatest American actor, and the greatest Prince Hamlet, of the 19th century. Often overshadowed by his younger brother, actor John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln. **E:** 1925. **S:** Edmond T. Quinn.
Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898)

Educator. Professor of aesthetics in Northwestern University and dean of the women’s college there. She was made secretary of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union in 1874 and became its president in 1879. She founded the World’s Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and was a strong supporter of equal suffrage. **E:** 1910. **S:** Lorado Taft.
Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

Feminist reformer. As a young teacher, demanded equal pay for women teachers. Agitated for New York law to grant women equal property rights. Her life was dedicated to win the franchise for women, as well as to the abolition of slavery. In 1892, she was elected President of the National Woman Suffrage Association. **E:** 1950. **S:** Brenda Putman.
Lillian D. Wald (1867-1940)

American nurse, humanitarian and author. She was known for contributions to human rights and was the founder of American community nursing. She founded the Henry Street Settlement in New York City and was an early advocate to have nurses in public schools. 

She was an important leader in the history of social work and women's suffrage in the United States and advocated for world peace. She co-founded Chicago’s Hull House, one of America’s most famous settlement houses. In 1931, she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
Clara Barton (1821-1912)

American nurse who founded the American Red Cross. She was a hospital nurse in the American Civil War, a teacher, and a patent clerk. Barton is noteworthy for doing humanitarian work and civil rights advocacy at a time before women had the right to vote. Known as “the angel of the battlefield.” Founder of the American Red Cross. E: 1976.
Mary Lyon (1797-1849)

Educator and feminist. Innovator in higher education for women. She began teaching when 18 years old and devoted her life to founding Mount Holyoke College for educating women of less affluent means. She was president of the College for 12 years. She wrote many books on educational teaching and methods. **E:** 1905. **S:** Laura Gardin Fraser.
Sylvanus Thayer (1785–1872)

Known as “the Father of West Point” he was an early superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and an early advocate of engineering education in the United States. He revitalized the academic curriculum at West Point and is considered the father of the modern military academy.

Born into slavery, he advocated vocational training and economic advancement for African-Americans. In 1900 he organized the National Negro Business League, in an effort to make its members better citizens in their respective communities. His base was the Tuskegee Institute, a black college he founded in Tuskegee, AL. E: 1945. S: Richmond Barthe.
Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902)

Educator and history scholar. President of Wellesley College and later dean of women at University of Chicago. She took an active interest in educational and reform movements and institutions, was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and lectured on educational and municipal topics. E: 1920. S: Evelyn Longman
Emma Willard (1787-1870)

Educator. Sought education for women comparable to that given to men. Organized Troy Female Seminary in 1821 and pioneered higher education for women. Helped found a seminary at Athens, Greece. Her school books have been translated into most of the European and Asiatic languages. **E:** 1905. **S:** Frances Grimes.
Roger Williams (1603–1683)

Mark Hopkins (1802-1887)

Educator. Professor of philosophy and president of Williams College. Gave up the practice of Medicine to take the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams. He lectured before many scientific and literary associations. He wrote “Evidences of Christianity,” “The Law of Love, and Love as a Law.”  

Phillips Brooks (1835-1893)
Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts. Renowned preacher at Trinity Church, Boston. As a pulpit orator he was almost unrivaled. He was the author of many books and wrote the words to “O Little Town of Bethlehem.” In his early manhood he was an ardent Abolitionist. E: 1910. S: Daniel Chester French..
Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887)

Clergyman. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, a stop on the Underground Railroad. The power of his personality and his rare eloquence drew large numbers. He spoke for freedom, temperance, civic honesty and the Union. Lincoln called him the “greatest speaker since St. Paul.” E: 1900. S: Massey Rhind.
Horace Mann (1796–1859)

William Ellery Channing (1780-1842)
Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

Walt Whitman (1819–1892)

Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse. His work was controversial in its time, particularly his poetry collection “Leaves of Grass,” which was described as obscene for its overt sensuality. Considered the poet of democracy. E: 1930. S: Chester Beach.
Sidney Lanier (1842–1881)

Lanier was an American musician, poet and author. He served in the Confederate States Army as a private, worked on a blockade-running ship. He was imprisoned and resulting in his catching tuberculosis. A professor of literature at the Johns Hopkins University, and he is known for his adaptation of musical meter to poetry. E: 1945. S: Hans Schuler.
James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851)
Creator of historical romances depicting colonist and Indigenous American characters. These epic tales of American frontier are known as The Leatherstocking Tales, which included “The Last of the Mohicans” and “The Deerslayer.” He lived in Cooperstown, New York founded by his father property that he owned. E: 1910. S: Victor Salvatore.
Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811–1896)

American author and abolitionist. She came from the Beecher family, and became best known for her novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin. The book reached millions as a novel and play, and energized anti-slavery forces in the North. She was influential both for her writings, and within a year and influenced the Civil War between the States. E: 1910. S: Brenda Putnam.
John Lothrop Motley (1814-1877)

Considered the premier historian of his time, he wrote “The Rise of the Dutch Republic” and “The History of the United Netherlands”, comparing influences of political freedom vs. tyranny. Owing to this essay, Motley was appointed United States minister to the Austrian Empire in 1861, a position which he filled with distinction. E: 1910. S: Frederick MacMonnies.
S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) (1835–1910)
Writer, lecturer, and humorist. Created characters Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, based upon youth in Missouri. Expressed uniquely American outlook in humorous, often cynical, philosophizing. He was lauded as the “greatest humorist the United States has produced. E: 1920. S: Albert Humphreys..
Francis Parkman (1823–1893)
American historian, best known as author of “The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life” and his monumental seven-volume “France and England in North America.” He was also a leading horticulturist, and author of several books on the topic. E: 1915.
S: Hermon A. MacNeil.
Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849)

Poet, critic and short story writer. Father of the detective story genre, and known for tales of horror and the supernatural. Author of “Murders in the Rue Morgue” and “The Telltale Heart.” His poetry includes “Annabel Lee,” and “The Raven.” Poe was the first well-known American writer to earn a living through writing alone. E: 1910. S: Daniel Chester French.
George Bancroft (1800-1891)
American historian, statesman and Democratic politician. Prominent in promoting secondary education both in his home state and at the national level. He was Collector of the Port of Boston, Secretary of the Navy under Polk, and gave orders for the occupation of California and Texas. Founder of the U.S. Naval Academy. E: 1910. S: Rudolph Evans.
William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878)

American romantic poet, journalist, and long-time editor of the New York Evening Post. He started his career as a lawyer but soon relocated to New York and took up work as an editor at various newspapers. He became one of the most significant poets in literary America and gained notice for his accessible, popular poetry. \textbf{E:} 1910. \textbf{S:} Herbert Adams.
John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892).
Poet and journalist. He was a Quaker and was the editor of several newspapers and magazines. A member of the Massachusetts Legislature and Secretary of the Antislavery Society. He preserved in narrative and ballad poems many American legends and traditions. He wrote many antislavery poems. E: 1905. S: Rudolph Evans.
Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

Poet, essayist and physician. He was graduated at Harvard in medicine in 1836. He achieved national fame when he published his poem "Old Ironsides." He is the author of three novels. His "Chambered Nautilus," and hymns gave him high rank as poet-philosopher; his works on medicine are still regarded as authoritative. E: 1910. S: Edmond T. Quinn.
James Russell Lowell Sr. (1819-1891)

Poet, editor, teacher, diplomat, and political satirist. America’s foremost man of letters and was professor of French, and Spanish at Harvard. Editor of Atlantic Monthly and North American Review, which served as outlet for development of significant literary voices. He was chosen Lord Rector off Saint Andrews in 1883. **E: 1905. S: Allan Clark.**
Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882).
Philosopher, poet, essayist and lecturer. In 1829 he became a Unitarian minister, but after three years he retired from the ministry and spent his time in lecturing and writing. Among his chief books are “Representative Men”, ”English Traits,” and “Conduct of Life.” He was known as “the Sage of Concord.” E: 1900. S: Daniel Chester French.
Novelist and short story writer. He showed indomitable energy for writing, although he failed to receive encouragement until 1831. The first series of his “Twice-Told Tales” appeared in 1837. Best known works are The Scarlet Letter and The House of the Seven Gables. His writings considered the causes of human tragedy. E: 1900. S: Daniel C. French.
Washington Irving (1782-1859)
Satirist, historian and travel writer. Achieved international prominence with The Sketch Book, which included the story of “Rip Van Winkle.”
His Knickerbocker Tales, which include “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,” chronicled New York City’s Dutch History. He was appointed Minister to Spain in 1842. E: 1900. S: Edward McCartan.
Henry W. Longfellow (1807-1882)
Poet. Popular verses were “Evangeline,” “The Song of Hiawatha,” “The Courtship of Miles Standish,” and “Paul Revere’s Ride.” He translated Dante into English verse. Much of his poetry, which has wide popularity, has been translated into foreign languages. First American author able to support himself through publication of poetry. E: 1900. S: Rudolph Evans.
Marquis de Lafayette (1757–1824)

Marquis de La Fayette was a French aristocrat and military officer who fought in the American Revolutionary War, commanding American troops in several battles, including the siege of Yorktown. He was honored in the Hall of Fame for his contributions to the War of Independence. S: Jean-Antoine Houdon (copy)