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**THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY**

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

**AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRE-
SENT TIME**

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SUPPLEMENT I.

**NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
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the Union Club, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the author of "Religion and Life" (1865); "Man and Woman, Equal but Unlike" (1870); "Swedenborg and the New Church" (1880); and he has been an editor of the "New Church Review" since 1894. He was married in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1858, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ripley, and had six children: Catharine Clark, John Sampson, Gertrude, Miriam, Josephine, and Emily Elizabeth Reed, five of whom are still living.

HORTON, Horace Ebenezer, civil engineer and manufacturer, was born at Norway, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1843, son of Hiram Terry and Mary (Hurd) Horton. His first American ancestor was Barnabas Horton, a native of Mously, Lancashire, England, who came to America with the ship "Swallow," and landed at Hampton, Mass., and with his wife, Mary, settled permanently at Southold, Suffolk co., N. Y., in 1640. The line of descent is traced through his son Caleb, who married Abigail Hallock; their son David, who married Mary Horton (his cousin); their son David, who married Eliza Sweazy; their son David, who married Mehitabel Terry; their son Luther, who married Clarissa Forsyth, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Horace E. Horton was educated in the Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y. After leaving school he became assistant engineer employed in railroad field work. Since 1868 he has been prominently identified with bridge building, metal water storage, tower and tank construction. When twelve years of age he left Norway for Utica, N. Y., remaining there two years. He then moved to Rochester, Minn., where he resided until 1889. During 1865-70 he was engaged in railroad engineering work and it was during this time that he found his life's work, bridge building. He believed then as he does now, in specialization, and the result of his efforts has produced one of the most practical minds in the design and construction of bridges of modern times. He built seven bridges across the Mississippi river, the most important being the bridges at Ft. Snelling, 1,000 feet long and 125 feet high, and at Dubuque, 2,800 ft. long. In 1889

he removed his operations to Chicago and organized the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, of which he is the proprietor. Since then the work of metal structure for water storage has developed so that the firm's output in tower and tank work exceeds that of any other concern. One of the largest single contracts ever made for an eight-track rolling Schurzer lift bridge was that given by the sanitary district of Chicago, to Mr.

Horton for \$450,000. The soundness of his engineering ability, both in design and construction, has never been questioned and the initiative displayed has ever been a source of admiration by his competitors. Mr. Horton is president of the Ridge Park district of Chicago, Ill. He is a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a past president of the Western Society of Engineers; member of the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the Academy of Social and Political Science; a past president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American

Revolution, and a life governing member of the Ar. Institute of Chicago. He is also a member of the Union League, Builders', Hamilton and Engineers' clubs of Chicago, and the Engineers' Club of New York. Mr. Horton was married, Dec. 27, 1871, to Emma, daughter of George Babcock of Waupun, Wis., and has three sons, George Terry, Horace Babcock and Hiram T. Horton, and two daughters, Sue Mary and Jessie Margaret Horton.

CLARK, Joseph Bourne, clergyman, was born at Sturbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Oct. 7, 1836, son of Joseph Sylvester and Harriet B. (Bourne) Clarke, and a descendant of Thomas Clark of the Mayflower, for whom Clark's island in Plymouth harbor was named. This Thomas Clark went back to England with the Mayflower, but returned three years later and settled on land granted to him by the colony. Mr. Clark's father was a Congregational minister. The son was educated at the Classical Institute of West Newton and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Amherst College, where in addition to the regular course he made a special study of English literature, winning several prizes for original composition and declamation, and was graduated in 1858. He studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, being graduated there in 1861, and immediately thereafter accepted a call for Yarmouth, Mass., where he remained seven years. Securing a leave of absence in 1864 he offered his services to the Christian commission, which he served during the last seven months of the civil war. In 1868 he became minister of the Central Congregational Church at Newtonville, Mass. Four years later he went to the Central Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. In 1879 he was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, a position his father held forty years previously, and three years later he succeeded Dr. Henry M. Storrs as secretary of the national society, with headquarters in New York city. Dr. Clark still holds this position. He has made many missionary visits throughout the entire United States, and addressed many thousands in the interests of American home missions. The papers that he has delivered at the various annual meetings of his society form an important part of the society's literature. He is also the author of "Leavening the Nation" (1903), which is an exhaustive history of American Protestant home missions, and has been characterized as the most satisfactory account of American domestic missions that has ever been published. Since 1903 Dr. Clark has given much time to developing the "Home Missionary Magazine," as editorial secretary, and during 1888-1904 was the special New York correspondent of the Chicago "Advance" under the pen-name of "Bourne." He was a charter member of the Boston and Brooklyn (N. Y.) Congregational clubs, and was the first of the clerical members of the latter to serve as president. He was for a number of years a member of the Boston Monday Club, and is a member of the American Historical Society. The honorary degree of D.D. was given by Amherst in 1888. He was married in 1863, to Eunice, daughter of

