

...e, 1811, 1 April, in H. Latrobe, and ter. At this time erable work as an series of views of of decided merit. work was the old hiladelphia, which 10. The style was ork was the U. S. non at Athens, and ow took his place he country, and as street theatre, the om-house, St. Sterchants' exchange, val asylum, all in was one of the first rned his attention ls, and he went to his return he built e U. S. government. ouse at Nashville, ed in superintend- e of the legislature placed in a crypt in riangulation of the Philadelphia); "Re-" (1826); and, with orks of the United

Peter, clergyman, b. ; d. in Ocean Grove, ucated at Ohio uni- ich he afterward re- 1832 he entered the opal church in Ohio, ney and also for five an Bible society, he where he was con- k concern, and was hristian Advocate." d the pulpit of the hampton, L. I., and regular pastor, but account of his wife's d as an evangelist. f the 48th New York Dr. Strickland pub- lean Bible Society" 1856, 1856); "His- ethodist Episcopal Genius and Mission ; "Manual of Bibli- 353); "Light of the "The Astrologer of h" (1855); "Chris- " (1855); "Pioneers 56); "The Pioneer nes of Francis As-

...was appointed... tals of the northern department, and authorized to appoint a surgeon for the fleet that was then fitting out upon the lakes. He accompanied the troops in the invasion of Canada, but was dismissed the service by congress, 9 Jan., 1777; and in February that body ordered an inquiry to be made concerning medicines that he had bought. Gen. Philip Schuyler remonstrated against his removal, and on 15 March, 1777, he was reprimanded by congress. Dr. Stringer afterward practised in Albany with great reputation till his death.

STRINGHAM, James S., physician, b. in New York city in 1775; d. in St. Croix, W. I., 28 June, 1817. He was graduated at Columbia in 1793, and began to study theology, but abandoned it for medicine, which he pursued first under Dr. Samuel Bard and Dr. David Hosack in New York, and then at the University of Edinburgh, where he received his degree in 1799. He was professor of chemistry in Columbia in 1802-'13, and of medical jurisprudence in the College of physicians and surgeons from 1813 till his death. He was the first to lecture here on the latter science, and may be regarded as its founder in the United States. Dr. Stringham was one of the most efficient of the early promoters of science in this country. He was a physician of the New York hospital, a member of the Royal medical society of Edinburgh, and a fellow of the New York literary, philosophical, and historical societies. He published "De Absorbentium Systemate," his inaugural dissertation; and various essays and papers in medical journals.

STRINGHAM, Silas Horton, naval officer, b. in Middletown, Orange co., N. Y., 7 Nov., 1798; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1876. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809, and in the frigate "President" participated in the engagements with the "Little Belt" and "Belvidere." He was commissioned lieutenant, 9 Dec., 1814, and served in the schooner "Spark" in the Mediterranean in 1815-'18, participating in the Algerine war. During a storm at Gibraltar, upon one occasion, he went in a boat with six men to rescue the crew of a French brig that had capsized. He succeeded in getting the crew, but was unable to get



S H Stringham

Stringham (cont)

720

STROBEL

STRONG

back to port, and was blown off to Algeiras, where his boat capsized in the surf on the beach, and one of his crew and two Frenchmen were drowned. In 1819-'21 he served in the sloop "Cyane" on the coast of Africa, and brought home four slavers as prize-master. He was executive officer of the "Hornet" in the West Indies in 1821-'4, for the suppression of piracy, and assisted in the capture of the "Moscow," the most dreaded piratical vessel in those waters. He was commissioned commander, 3 March, 1831, and captain, 8 Sept., 1841, was commandant of the New York navy-yard in 1844-'6, and with the ship "Ohio" took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1847. He was in charge of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1848-'52, and the Boston navy-yard in 1856-'60, and in 1853-'6 commanded the Mediterranean squadron as flag-officer. When the civil war began he was summoned to Washington to advise upon the preparations for war, especially in relation to the relief of Fort Sumter, which he strongly urged, but his advice was not followed until it had become too late to be feasible. He took command of the North Atlantic blockading fleet, and planned the expedition to Hatteras inlet. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler accompanied him with nine hundred men. The squadron bombarded the forts, sailing in an ellipse, by which means the vessels concentrated their fire on the forts and manœuvred so skilfully that none were hit. Both forts surrendered after the bombardment, and the troops were landed to garrison them on 29 Aug., 1861. Not one of the National troops was injured. The Confederates lost twelve killed and thirty-five wounded, and seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, and large quantities of guns and stores were captured. This was the first naval victory of importance in the war. Stringham declined further active service on account of his age, and was retired, as commodore, 21 Dec., 1861. He continued to render valuable service as commandant of the Boston navy-yard in 1862-'5, and was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list, 16 July, 1862. He was port-admiral at New York in 1870-'2, and was on waiting orders until his death.

STROBEL, William Daniel, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 7 May, 1808; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 6 Dec., 1884. He received his classical education in his native place, and pursued his theological course at Hartwick seminary, where he was graduated in 1829. In the same year he was licensed to preach by the ministerium of New York, and in 1830 he was ordained to the ministry by the synod of South Carolina. He served as missionary among the destitute Lutherans in South Carolina in 1829-'30, was pastor in Columbia, S. C., in 1830-'31, and in New York city in 1831-'41, principal of Hartwick seminary, N. Y., in 1841-'4, and held other pastorates in New York state and Maryland till 1881, when he retired from the active duties of his office on account of advancing age and failing health, and lived in retirement at Rhinebeck, N. Y., until his death. He was president of

below. His father, Alvah Strong, thirty years the Rochester daily. The son was graduated at Yale in 1838. He studied in the Rochester theological seminary in 1839, and spent some time abroad, studying in universities and travelling in Europe. In 1861 he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church of Haverhill, Mass., and was ordained. In 1865 he accepted a call to the 1st Baptist church in Cleveland, and remained there until 1872, when he became president and professor of biblical literature in the Rochester theological seminary. He still holds. Brown gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. He preaches often, and gives to the general affairs of the denomination which he is identified. He is a true college. Dr. Strong has written many books and newspapers on a variety of subjects, as well as theological. He is the author of "Automatic Theology" (Rochester, 1888), which received high commendation for its learning, and also of "Philosophy of Theology" (New York, 1888).

STRONG, Caleb, senator, b. in Taunton, Mass., 9 Jan., 1745; d. there, 7 Nov., 1820. Fourth in descent from John, founder of the family who came to this country from Taunton in 1630, and finally settled in Northampton. After graduation at Harvard in 1766 he practiced law, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. In the Revolution he was a member of the Continental court and the Northampton committee. and from 1776 till 1800 he was congressman. He was sent to the State constitution in 1779, where he aided in drawing up the constitution, and to the state council in 1780, and from 1781 till 1789 he was in the state senate. In 1781 he declined a seat on the supreme court, and in 1787 he was chosen to the convention to revise the constitution of the United States, but illness in his family compelled him to leave before it was completed, he exerted his influence to procure its ratification. In 1789 he was elected one of the first U. S. senators from Massachusetts, and he served till his resignation in 1796. He was governor of his state from 1800 till 1807, and again from 1812 till 1816. As a Federalist, he earnestly opposed the war of 1812, and when requisition was made upon him for troops, he denied the right of the president on constitutional grounds. He claimed that, as governor of the state,



Caleb

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As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood,
so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO

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