

APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY
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AND
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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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power of the civil authority in religious matters, and carried on a famous controversy on the subject with Roger Williams. Mr. Cotton introduced into New England the custom of keeping the Sabbath from evening to evening. A tablet to his memory, with a Latin inscription by Edward Everett, was erected in 1857 in St. Botolph's church, Boston, England, chiefly by contributions from his descendants in Boston, Mass. Cotton was a voluminous writer, being the author of nearly fifty books, all of which were sent to London for publication. Soon after reaching New England he drew up, by request of the general court, an abstract of the laws of Moses for use in the colony. This was published, though not adopted; but a revision of the abstract, supposed to be the joint work of Cotton and Sir Henry Vane, was adopted and printed (London, 1641). Of his other works, some of the most important are "Set Forms of Prayer" (1642); "The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Power Thereof," giving his theoretic ideas of government (1644); "The Bloody Tenent Washed and made White in the Blood of the Lamb," one of his letters to Roger Williams, who had charged him with holding a "bloody tenent of persecution" (1647); and the famous catechism whose full title reads, "Milk for Babes, drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments, chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in either England, but may be of use for any Children" (London, 1646). Two of his tracts relating to Roger Williams, edited by Reuben A. Guild, were published by the Narragansett club (1866). See Mather's "Magnalia" and Norton's "Life and Death of Mr. John Cotton" (London, 1648; new ed., with notes by Prof. Enoch Pond, Boston, 1834).—His son, **Seaborn**, b. at sea in August, 1633; d. 19 April, 1686, was graduated at Harvard in 1651, and was minister at Hampton, N. H., from 1660 till his death.—Another son, **John**, b. in Boston, 13 March, 1640; d. in Charleston, S. C., 18 Sept., 1699, was graduated at Harvard in 1657. He was minister for thirty years in Plymouth, Mass., and afterward in Charleston, S. C. He was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language, frequently preached to the aborigines at Martha's Vineyard and Plymouth, and revised and corrected the whole of Eliot's Indian Bible (Cambridge, 1685).—**Josiah**, son of the second John, b. 8 Jan., 1690; d. 19 Aug., 1756, was graduated at Harvard in 1698. He studied theology, taught in Marblehead and Plymouth, and, though not ordained over any church, preached occasionally for several years. He also gave his attention to agriculture, having a good farm in Plymouth. Having acquired considerable knowledge of the Indian language, he visited various tribes in Plymouth colony as a missionary during nearly forty years, receiving a salary of £20 from the commissioners for propagating the gospel. He was also clerk of the county court, and register of probate. He prepared a vocabulary of the language of the Massachusetts Indians ("Massachusetts Historical Collections," vol. ii., 3d series).

COUCH, Darius Nash, soldier, b. in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., 23 July, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 4th artillery, with which he served in the Mexican war, gaining the brevet of first lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant conduct at Llena Vista. He received his full commission on 4 Dec., served against the Seminoles in 1849-'50, and in 1853, when on leave of absence, made an exploring expedition into Mexico, which is thus mentioned in the U. S. senate reports of "Explora-

tions and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean" (1853-'6), vol. ix.: "Should there be two species, and the smaller not named, I shall propose to call it *C. Couchii*, in honor of its indefatigable discoverer, Lieut. D. M. Couch, who, at his own risk and cost, undertook a journey into northern Mexico, when the country was swarming with bands of marauders, and made large collections in all branches of zoölogy, which have furnished a great amount of information respecting the natural history of our borders, and the geographical distribution of vertebrata generally." Lieut. Couch wrote an account of his expedition, entitled "Notes of Travel," but it is still in manuscript. He resigned on 30 April, 1855, was a merchant in New York city in 1855-'7, and engaged in manufacturing at Norton, Mass., from 1858 till 15 June, 1861, when he became colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August, his commission dating from 17 May, and on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac was assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps, with which he distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to major-general on 4 July, 1862, commanded a division in the retreat from Manassas to Washington, 30 Aug. to 2 Sept., and took part in the battle of Antietam in Franklin's corps. He was soon afterward in command of the 2d army corps, and took a prominent part in Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg, and Hooker's at Chancellorsville. From 11 June, 1863, till 1 Dec., 1864, he commanded the Department of the Susquehanna, and was engaged in organizing Pennsylvania militia to resist Lee's invasion of July, 1863. He was at the head of the 2d division of the 23d army corps from December, 1864, till May, 1865, was at the battle of Nashville, and took part in the operations in North Carolina, in February, 1865, to effect a junction with Schofield. He resigned on 26 May, 1865, and was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was collector of the port of Boston from 1 Oct., 1866, till 4 March, 1867, when the failure of the senate to confirm his appointment forced him to vacate the office. He became president of a Virginia mining and manufacturing company in 1867, but subsequently removed to Norwalk, Conn., was quartermaster-general of the state of Connecticut in 1877-'8, and adjutant-general in 1883-'4.

COUDIN, Robert, soldier, b. in Jamaica, Vt., 18 Sept., 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 July, 1874. His grandfather, Thomas Coudin, held a military commission under George II. Robert was educated in his native town, and in 1825 came to Boston, where he engaged in the lumber business. Before the civil war he was colonel of the old 2d Massachusetts militia regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers on 25 May, 1861, and left for the seat of war on 15 June. His was the first regiment that volunteered "for three years or the war." Among the battles in which Col. Coudin took part were Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Chantilly. At the battle of Bull Run, his horse being shot under him, he marched at the head of his men, loading and firing with them. For bravery at Williamsburg he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Hooker, and received his brigadier-general's commission on 26 Sept., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863. At the close of the war he became captain of the "Ancient and honorable artillery company" of Boston, and was director of various public insti-

tutions.—His son, **Robert Jackson**, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1839; d. in 1864, entered the army as a private in his father's regiment. He rose by bravery on the battle-field to be captain in the 56th Massachusetts regiment, and was probably killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864, as he was never heard from after that day.

COUES, Elliott (cows), naturalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 Sept., 1842. He was graduated at Columbian university, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and has since received from that institution the degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D. In 1862 he entered the U. S. army as medical cadet, and in 1864 was made assistant surgeon, which rank he retained until his resignation on 17 Nov., 1881. Meanwhile he had received the brevet of captain for services during the war, and in 1866 was post surgeon at Columbia, S. C. In 1869 he was elected professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at Norwich university, Vt., and from 1873 till 1876 was surgeon and naturalist to the U. S. northern boundary commission, and in 1875 collaborator at the Smithsonian institution. From 1876 till 1880 he was secretary and naturalist to the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories, and in 1877 became professor of anatomy in the National medical college. Subsequent to his resignation in 1883 he was appointed professor of biology in the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. Dr. Coues is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and Europe, and in 1877 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Within a few years he has become prominently identified with the theosophist movement in the United States, and is a member of the general council and president of the American board of control of the Theosophical society of India. He has been editor or associate editor, for years, of the "Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey," "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Otolary," "Standard Natural History," "The Auk," "Century Dictionary," and other publications. Prof. Coues is the author of several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals. Among his important works are "Key to North American Birds" (Boston, 1872); "Field Ornithology" (Salem, 1874); "Birds of the Northwest" (Boston, 1874); "Fur-bearing Animals" (1877); "Monographs of North American Rodentia," with J. A. Allen (Washington, 1877); "Birds of the Colorado Valley" (1878); "Ornithological Bibliography" (1878-'80); "New England Bird Life," with R. E. C. Stearns (1881); "Check-List and Dictionary of North American Birds" (Boston, 1882); "Air-Fauna Columbiana," with D. W. Prentiss (1883); "Biogen, a Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life" (Boston, 1884); "New Key to North American Birds" (1884); and "The Dæmon of Darwin" (1884).

COUGHLAN, Lawrence, clergyman, b. in England about 1760; d. in Nova Scotia in 1834. He was a Wesleyan preacher, emigrated from England to Nova Scotia, and by his great labors did much to establish Methodism there and in the neighboring provinces. He has been called the "Apostle of Nova Scotia."

COULDOCK, Charles Walter, actor, b. in Long Acre, London, England, 26 April, 1815. He received an academic education, and chose the stage as a profession. He made his first appearance as Othello at Sadler's Wells theatre in 1835, and was successful. After this he acted with Charles Kean, Ellen Tree, Fanny Kemble, Mrs.

Fitzwilliam, and W. C. Macready, with whom he became a favorite. He came to the United States in 1849, and, at his farewell performance in England, played Macduff to Macready's Macbeth. His first appearance in this country was at the Broadway theatre. He subsequently supported Charlotte Cushman, and was successful as Jacques in "As You Like It," and as Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse." After again supporting Macready in England, he returned to this country, and in 1878-'9 played with John E. Owens in "Cricket on the Hearth," and afterward in society dramas. His rendition of Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke," at the Madison Square theatre, was especially powerful. Mr. Couldock has a fine voice, and his style of acting is both forcible and sympathetic.

COULTER, John Merle, botanist, b. in Ningpo, China, 20 Nov., 1851. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1870, and during 1872-'3 was botanist to the U. S. geological survey of the territories in the Rocky mountain system. In 1874 he became professor of natural sciences in Hanover college, where he remained until 1879, when he was appointed to the chair of biology at Wabash. Prof. Coulter is editor of the "Botanical Gazette," published in Crawfordsville, Ind., and is the author, in part, of "Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado" (Washington, 1874); "Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany" (New York, 1885); and in part of "Hand-Book of Plant Dissection" (New York, 1886).

COURCELLES, Daniel de Beml, Seigneur de, French governor of Canada. He was sent out to succeed Mézy in 1666, and in the same year led an expedition on snow-shoes against the Mohawks, aiding Tracy in their reduction. In 1671 he determined to establish a post on Lake Ontario, to act as a barrier between the Ottawas and the Iroquois, and at the same time draw off trade from Hudson river. Having constructed a large plank flat-boat of two or three tons burden, provided with a strong rope to draw it over rapids and shoals, he left Montreal on 3 June, with a party of fifty-six. They reached Lake Ontario on 12 June, and selected a site for a post. The project of Courcelles met with the approval of Louis XIV.; but he returned to France in 1672 on account of failing health, and it was left for his successor, Frontenac, to carry it out, which he did on 14 July, 1673, by the construction of a fort at Katarakoui (Kingston). See Margry's "Découvertes et établissements des Français dans l'Amérique septentrionale," i., 169, and Brodhead's "New York Colonial Documents," ix., 75.

COURSOL, Michel Joseph Charles, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherstburg, Ontario, 3 Oct., 1819. He was educated at Montreal college, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1841. In the latter part of 1864, while acting as judge of the court of sessions, Montreal, he attained notoriety by discharging Lieut. Bennett H. Young and other Confederate raiders, who on 19 Oct., 1864, entered the town of St. Albans, Vt., fifteen miles from the Canada frontier, and, after robbing three banks of over \$200,000 and wounding several persons (one fatally), effected their escape into Canada. Though the majority of the Canadian bar approved Judge Coursol's act, and he was not without justifiers among the most eminent British lawyers, the propriety and legality of his conduct was called in question, and Young and several of his associates were re-arrested by the Canadian authorities. The controversy, which at one time promised to disturb the peaceful relations of Great Britain and the United States, was settled with nothing more serious than a temporary display of irritated feeling. The president of the United States revoked