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Draper

suspended (Feb. 22, 1776) after a life of seventy-two years, during which time it had often changed its name. All the other papers had had to be published elsewhere after the siege of Boston began, so that the *Gazette*, which had been the first paper to be started in Boston, was the last to be published there before the Declaration of Independence. Margaret Draper left with the British, going first to Halifax and thence to England, where she lived until her death in London, where her will was proved Feb. 12, 1807. Her property in Boston, including land and several buildings, was confiscated by the Americans and sold on Feb. 7, 1783 (*Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 2 ser., X, 107), but she received a pension from the British government.

[Isaiah Thomas, *The Hist. of Printing in America* (1810); J. H. Stark, *The Loyalists of Mass.* (1910); L. Sabine, *Biog. Sketches of Loyalists of the Am. Revolution* (2 vols., 1864); "Checklist of Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780," *Colonial Soc. Mass. Pubs.*, vol. IX (1907).] J.T.A.

DRAPER, RICHARD (Feb. 24, 1726/7-June 5, 1774), Boston printer, was the grandson of Richard Draper who emigrated from England to Boston in 1680, and the son of John Draper [q.v.] who married Deborah, the daughter of Bartholomew Green, the publisher of the *Boston News-Letter*. John Draper continued the publication after the death of his father-in-law in 1732, taking into silent partnership his son Richard, who had been brought up to the printing trade. On the death of John in 1762, Richard in turn continued the paper, now called *The Boston Weekly News-Letter and New England Chronicle*. On April 7, 1763, the title was suddenly changed to *The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter*. He took a kinsman, Samuel Draper, into partnership in the paper but not in the printing business, the connection lasting several years until the death of Samuel. A little more than a month before his own death, Richard took John Boyle as a partner. Draper's own firm did very little book printing but he was concerned with Edes & Gill, and the Fleets, and in that way was interested in book publishing. On Dec. 2, 1762, he was appointed printer to the Governor and Council in place of his late father. From 1763 to 1766, Richard and Samuel, and from 1767 to 1770, Richard, printed the theses for Harvard, calling himself "Academiae Typographus." This last position, to his no small mortification, was taken from him and given to Isaiah Thomas in 1771. His main interest, however, appears to have been in journalism and he continued the publication of his paper until his death, changing the name several times (*Publi-*

Draper

cations Colonial Society of Massachusetts, IX, 431). In May 1768 he entered into a singular arrangement with Green and Russell who published the *Boston Post-Boy*. Each continued to publish his own paper, the *Post-Boy* appearing on Mondays and the *News-Letter* on Thursdays, but a combined paper, the *Massachusetts Gazette*, appeared in two instalments, one-half with each of the other two. This "Adam and Eve" journal ceased in September 1769 and Draper continued the *Massachusetts Gazette and Weekly News-Letter* by himself. Draper acquired a competency and built a substantial brick house on what is now Washington St., Boston. He suffered from constant ill health but was of cheerful disposition and is said to have been "remarkable for the amiable delicacy of his mind, and gentleness of his manners." He was strongly in favor of the British government whose cause was espoused in his paper. On May 30, 1750, he married Margaret Green [v. Margaret Green Draper], but they had no children.

[Isaiah Thomas, *The Hist. of Printing in America* (1810); T. W. Draper, *The Drapers in America* (1892); J. H. Stark, *The Loyalists of Massachusetts* (1910); "Checklist of Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780," *Colonial Soc. of Mass. Pubs.*, IX (1907), and "The Printer of the Harvard Theses of 1771," *Ibid.*, XXVI (1927), 1-15.] J.T.A.

DRAPER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN (Apr. 9, 1842-Jan. 28, 1910), soldier, manufacturer, diplomat, was born in Lowell, Mass., a grandson of Ira Draper [q.v.] and the eldest son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper. His boyhood was spent at Woonsocket, R. I., Ware, Mass., and finally Milford, Mass., where the family moved in 1853 when his father joined the Hopedale Community. Here his father and his uncle Ebenezer started the manufacture of cotton machinery, an enterprise which expanded rapidly after the break-up of the Hopedale Community. At Hopedale, William attended the Community school until the age of sixteen, after which he worked for three years in various New England mills, thoroughly acquainting himself with the process and machinery of cotton manufacture. Enlisting in 1861 in a Milford company which later became Company B of the 25th Massachusetts Regiment, he was elected second lieutenant and began a war experience which extended over nearly four years of active campaigning. He was on Burnside's staff at Roanoke Island, New Bern, and Fort Macon; was commissioned (Aug. 12, 1862) captain in the 36th Massachusetts with which he went through the Antietam campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg; was sent west with the IX Corps in 1863, participating in the

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Draper

capture of Vicksburg and the fighting around Jackson. As a major, he spent the winter of 1863 with his corps in East Tennessee, where they engaged in the siege of Knoxville, and joined Grant in the Virginia campaign in 1864. Promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, Draper commanded a regiment in the Wilderness, where he was seriously wounded by a bullet in the shoulder. He recovered sufficiently, however, to join the army before Petersburg, and commanded a brigade at the Weldon Railroad engagement. Troubled by a second wound received at Pegram Farm, he left the service on Oct. 12, 1864, later receiving, before his twenty-third birthday, the brevet ranks of colonel and brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war."

Upon his return from active service he entered the employ of the firm of his father and father's brother, E. D. & G. Draper, into which he was taken as partner three years later when his uncle sold out his interest to the young man. William remained as junior partner in the new firm, now known as George Draper & Son, until the death of his father in 1887, when he assumed the leadership. His brothers, George A. and Eben Sumner [q.v.], and his two eldest sons in due time became partners, but William F. Draper dominated the business until his resignation as president in 1907. George Draper & Sons (so-called after the admission of George A. Draper in 1877) was in reality a firm which acted as selling agent for other concerns which it controlled, and which manufactured cotton machinery. It prospered enormously in the seventies and thereafter by the production of the Sawyer and Rabbeth spindles and many other improvements in spinning and weaving machinery. William F. Draper was well fitted to head such an enterprise, for he inherited to a full degree the inventive and mechanical genius of his father and grandfather, who had both been inventors of textile machinery. He personally patented more than fifty inventions in textile machinery, and these with other improvements promoted and controlled by him are believed to have doubled the speed of spinning yarn and to have cut the cost in half (*Representative Men*, pp. 22-25; *Boston Herald*, Jan. 29, 1910). During his later years he turned his attention to weaving in the hopes of achieving similar results. He was counted by many "the leading expert in spinning machinery in this country" (*The Drapers in America*, p. 113) and testified frequently in important patent suits relating to such machinery. In 1891 he made an important contribution to the technical history of cotton spinning in a paper, "The History of

Drayton

Spindles Used before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Until 1892 Draper never held any elective office except that of member of the town school committee, although he was a member of the convention which nominated Hayes and an elector-at-large for Harrison. He had been given a large vote in 1889 in the Republican state convention for governor but two years later when the nomination was assured him he declined to be a candidate. In 1892, however, being particularly interested in the tariff he was persuaded to run for Congress, and he served the 11th Massachusetts District in that body until his appointment as ambassador at Rome on Apr. 5, 1897. His attitude on public business was, in general, conservative. He opposed the Wilson tariff, the withdrawal of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, the intervention in Cuba, and was one of a half-dozen Republicans in the House to oppose the censure of Bayard. In spite of his stand on Hawaii he declared strongly some years later against the annexation of the Philippines.

He was ambassador to Italy (1897-1900) during the period of the Spanish-American War and filled the post with satisfaction to both governments. Pressure of private business, however, forced his resignation and brought an end to his public service. He was twice married: first, on Sept. 15, 1862, to Lydia Joy, adopted daughter of David Joy of Nantucket; second, on May 22, 1890, to Susan Preston, daughter of Gen. William Preston of Kentucky. There were five children by the first marriage, and one by the second. Draper's last years were spent in travel and recreation. In 1908 he published a volume of memoirs, *Recollections of a Varied Career*. He died in Washington, where it had been his habit to pass the winter. After his death his widow presented a memorial park to the town of Milford, and in 1912 an equestrian statue of him designed by Daniel Chester French.

[In addition to Draper's *Recollections*, see T. W. Draper, *The Drapers in America* (1892), pp. 112-113; Adin Ballou, *Hist. of Milford* (1882), pp. 719 ff.; *Representative Men of Mass. 1890-1900* (1898); obituaries in Boston papers, Jan. 29, 1910. "History of Spindles" was published in *Proc. Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting New England Cotton Mfrs.' Asso.* (Apr. 29, 1891), pp. 13-47.] H.U.F.

DRAYTON, JOHN (June 22, 1766-Nov. 27, 1822), governor of South Carolina, jurist, author, was born at "Drayton Hall," near Charleston, the eldest child of William Henry Drayton [q.v.] and Dorothy Golightly. Generally with his distinguished father until the last year of the latter's life, he was then placed in the Nassau Grammar School, Princeton, N. J., and in Sep-

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less than eleven months later. His widow, interested in the successful attempts at the Harvard College Observatory to photograph the spectra of many stars simultaneously, placed Draper's eleven-inch telescope at the disposal of that institution, and provided them with generous funds to carry out a great program of securing, for purposes of classification, the spectra of all the brighter stars. Many volumes of "The Henry Draper Memorial" have appeared, containing the positions, magnitudes, and spectra of 225,300 stars, and the survey is now being pushed to still fainter limits.

[G. F. Barker, "Memoir of Henry Draper," in *Biog. Memoirs Nat. Acad. Sci.*, III (1895), 83; "Prof. Henry Draper," in *N. Y. Tribune*, reprinted in *The Sidereal Messenger*, Jan. 1883; W. H. M. C., "Prof. Henry Draper, M.D.," in *The Observatory*, Jan. 1883; Thos. Walu-Morgan Draper, *The Drapers in America* (1892).]

R. S. D.

DRAPER, IRA (Dec. 24, 1764-Jan. 22, 1848), textile-machinery inventor and manufacturer, was born at Dedham, Mass., the son of Abijah and Alice (Eaton) Draper. Abijah, descendant of James ("the Puritan") Draper, who settled at Roxbury, Mass., about 1649, was a farmer and a soldier. He had held every office in the militia up to that of major, in which capacity he commanded Minute Men under Washington at Roxbury. Abijah Draper was very well-to-do for the period, and afforded Ira a good education, though it was mostly in the nature of personal instruction from the family and employed tutors. Ira remained at Green Lodge, Dedham, the family home, helping his father in the management of the estate. In his twenty-second year, on May 31, 1786, he married Lydia Richards of Dedham, and at his father's death he inherited Green Lodge. He began to dabble with mechanical improvement along with his farming, and in this connection constructed a threshing machine and a road scraper. The threshing machine, though one of the first in the country and apparently practicable, did not contribute to later development of the machine. Finding invention more interesting than farming, Draper turned to textile-manufacturing machinery as a field affording considerable opportunity for improvement. He made several minor improvements on looms, among them a "fly shuttle" attachment and a jaw temple. He then conceived and constructed the first rotary temple, the invention which has made his name remembered. The loom temple is a device for keeping cloth spread to its proper width, with the warp threads taut and parallel, to minimize the chafing of the selvage. The old form was a telescoping stick with points at the ends to catch the selvage at either side. It had

Draper

to be adjusted in length for the width of cloth and the weaver had, from time to time, to move it forward as the cloth was woven. The rotary temple patented by Ira Draper in 1816 was the first practical self-acting temple. In this the cloth was held by a horizontal wheel having a row of teeth set obliquely to its axis. This had the effect of doubling the capacity of the operative by allowing one weaver to attend two looms. The device was improved by a spring mounting in 1829, and in 1840 George Draper, the son of Ira, added another row of teeth to prevent it from marking the cloth. The rotary temple was immediately and almost universally adopted and formed the basis of a profitable and lasting business. By continually improving their temple and purchasing the rights of other inventors the successive Draper descendants built up the Draper Company into the largest temple manufacturer of the world. In 1907 they supplied practically all of the loom temples used in the United States. Ira Draper continued his connection with the business until he was well along in years, when he turned it over to his sons. In 1811 his first wife died and on Mar. 9, 1812, he married her sister Abigail ("Nabby") Richards. He had, by both wives, sixteen children. He died at Saugus, Mass.

[E. H. Knight, *Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary*, 3 vols. (1874-76); T. W. Draper, *The Drapers in America* (1892); T. M. Young, *Am. Cotton Industry* (1903); Patent Office records.]

F. A. T.

DRAPER, JOHN (Oct. 29, 1702-Nov. 29, 1762), journalist, was the seventh child of Richard and Sarah (Kilby) Draper. The *Boston News-Letter* of Jan. 4, 1733, contained this notice: "Mr. Bartholomew Green . . . being dead, . . . it will be carried on . . . by John Draper, (Son-in-law to the said Mr. Green) who has been an Assistant with him in the said News-Letter, . . . And all the Rev. Ministers, or other Gentlemen, both of Town and Country, who may at any time receive any thing worthy of publishing, are desired to send it to the said Draper, . . . And it will yet be endeavoured to render This Weekly Paper as informing and entertaining as possibly can be, to the Satisfaction of all who do or may encourage it." In this fashion did Draper announce that he had become the third publisher of the oldest and one of the best of colonial newspapers. With it, and the attendant printing business, his whole public life was concerned. He held no offices and evidently took no part in town affairs beyond that of the ordinary good citizen. The facts of his domestic life are equally simple. His father was a shopkeeper, selectman, and deacon. John married Deborah (or Dorathy) Green