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Schlegel's American Families of German Ancestry in the United States

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Sutro

AACHEN (Aix-la-Chapelle), a city of Rhenish Prussia on the frontier of Belgium, about forty miles west of Koeln, is not a city of minor importance in which to have been born. Here a cathedral was founded in 796 A. D. It was erected during the reign of Karl der Grosse, the Frankish king, and stands as a monument of architectural solidity that has withstood the elements for over eleven centuries. Here Karl der Grosse (Charlemagne), who founded the Holy Roman Empire, established his capital and made his favorite residence. In the newly built cathedral his body found sepulture in 814 A. D., and his tomb and a collection of relics of his time are some of the great attractions that lead a multitude of visitors to the city, and to the cathedral, year after year. Here Louis the Pious, the emperor who succeeded Karl der Grosse, and the German rulers who followed, were crowned from the ninth century down to the year 1531. Here the Treaty in 1668 was concluded on May 2d of that year, between Louis XIV. of France on the one side, and the "Triple Alliance," which included the kingdoms of England, Sweden and Holland, on the other. Here also was the scene of the Treaty of 1748, which ended the eight years' war of succession between the German princes and Maria Theresa for possession of the throne of Austria in which all the great powers of Europe were engaged, either on one side or the other. Here the Congress of 1818 was held by which the disputed affairs of Europe were settled after the war of 1815. At this Congress the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia were present in person, and with them met the noted statesmen and soldiers: Metternich, Wellington, Castlereagh, Hardenberg, Bernstorff, Nesselrode and Cape d' Istrias, with Richelieu on behalf of France. This Congress resulted in the withdrawal from French territory of the army of occupation, and prepared the army for the "Holy Alliance." Besides the cathedral, the city of to-day has a large city hall, an elegant theatre, a public library, several hospitals, fine hotels, a Technical High School, etc., and beautiful surroundings, making it a handsome, well-built city with a population of 160,000. Broadcloth, needles and pins are among the most important manufactures; and its celebrated sulphur springs, the water of which maintains a temperature of 112 degrees Fahrenheit, are famous throughout the world as efficacious for the cure of gout, rheumatism and contagious diseases.

It was in this ancient and historic city that Emanuel and his wife Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro, the parents of Theodor Sutro, had their home. Both parents traced their descent respectively to generations of scholars, theologians and professional men, and their immediate forebears were people of deep religious devotion. Owing to inaccessibility to records, however, and,

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on the other hand, because of the great number of descendants from the original stock, although many of them have distinguished themselves in various ways, it is impracticable

to refer in this history to other than the direct descendants of Emanuel and Rosa Sutro. Suffice to say that there is only one Sutro family in the world, and any one bearing that name or tracing a real connection with it must belong to the same stock.

Emanuel Sutro was a native of Bruck, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born December 21, 1791, and after having finished his educational and commercial training eventually established himself about the year 1830 as a manufacturer of woolen fabrics in Aachen, the chief industry of that city, in partnership with an older brother, under the firm name of S. & E. Sutro. This house attained a high reputation and received prizes at expositions for the excellence of its products, and continued until the year 1847, when the firm was dissolved through the death of Emanuel Sutro on December 8th of that year. Emanuel Sutro had exceptional literary and artistic tastes. He had a great love for nature, which he had frequent opportunity to indulge through extensive travels in connection with the business of his firm.

In the year 1826 he married **Rosa Warendorff**, who was born in March, 1803, in the city of Dueren, located about halfway between Aachen and Koeln. Her portrait, introducing this article, is a reproduction from a photograph taken in New York on her eightieth birthday. Unfortunately no portrait exists of her husband. She was a woman of rare beauty, intelligence and strength of character. In her girlhood days she was known as the "Beautiful Rose of Dueren." Mr. Theodor Sutro has a miniature portrait of his mother, painted on porcelain at that time, which fully justifies this sobriquet. Her father was a wealthy and influential merchant in the city of Dueren, who took pride in giving his children a good education, in pursuance of which Rosa was especially trained at a convent school in her native city. He was married twice, and Rosa was a daughter by his second wife. Soon after the death of her husband, and during the revolutionary uprising and disturbances of 1848 and 1849, Mrs. Rosa Sutro decided to immigrate with her surviving family of eleven children to the United States, believing that they might here find a better field for their future than during those revolutionary days abroad. She accordingly sent her oldest son, who was then about twenty-one years of age, in advance to the United States, and in 1850 followed with eight of her children, leaving two of her sons to finish their education abroad. She embarked from the seaport city of Antwerp, Belgium, and arrived in New York in October, 1850, and became the founder of her and her deceased husband's branch of the Sutro family in the United States. Soon after her arrival the widowed mother moved with her family to Baltimore, Maryland, where she established her home. She died on August 1, 1883, in the city of New York, where she had taken up her residence in 1873. Many obituary notices were published at the time of her death, of which the following extract from the "German Correspondent" (the leading German newspaper of Baltimore), of August 6, 1893, may here be quoted:

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"Upon a slight elevation in beautiful 'Greenmount Cemetery,' in the shade of ancient oaks, a true and pure German matron was buried yesterday morning. Without funereal pomp, without noise or ostentation, such as would have been repugnant to a woman so sensible as the deceased, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, the mortal remains of Mrs. Rosa Sutro were entombed by the side of her daughter, Mrs. Laura Drost, who died on the same day fourteen years ago. It is known to the readers of 'The

Correspondent' that the aged lady departed this life in the night of Wednesday to Thursday, at her country seat, 'Villa Rosa,' at Inwood, New York. She had expressed the wish to rest after her death by the side of her deceased daughter Laura, and pursuant to such wish the family forwarded the remains to Baltimore, where they arrived Saturday last.

"The sons, daughters and grandchildren of the deceased had come from New York, Boston and Baltimore, and were yesterday morning assembled in the chapel with other mourners.

"The scene in the small temple was a solemn one; the morning sun shone through the stained glass of the Gothic windows, flooding the snowy blossoms with rays of glory; the stillness was only broken by the song of the birds. in harmonious unison with the rustling and murmuring of the wind in the foliage of stately trees. Nature herself offered to the noble woman who had passed from the struggles of life a sympathetic requiem.

"The Rev, F. P. Hennighausen, pastor of St. Stephen's congregation, made a feeling address. He referred to the noble traits of character of the deceased, and dwelt upon the fact that she had given birth to thirteen children, of whom ten survive her, all of whom she had brought up to be exemplary members of the community, notwithstanding a cruel fate had taken her husband from her by death thirty-six years ago. Yes, several of these children had become famous throughout the land.

"If we further state that the children were all small at the time of her arrival here, and that the mother had to renew the struggle of life in a strange land, with moderate means, the reader will learn to know the real value of the woman, her rare force of character, her circumspection, and the readiness of a loving mother to sacrifice herself for her children, by which means she educated all her children so that they do honor, not only to this noble woman, but to all Germans in the United States. A mother who has brought up such children as has Mrs. Rosa Sutro, has achieved her task of life, and with her, life has not been a failure. At the last celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the-deceased, on March 14th of this year, nearly all her descendants were present, whose total number is fifty-three. To be surrounded by so many of them in the evening of life is certainly a rare happiness such as is vouchsafed to but few mortals."

The issue of this union of Emanuel and Rosa Sutro consisted of thirteen children, of whom two, however, died in infancy. All, except the oldest son and oldest daughter, were born and brought up in the old homestead in Aachen, an illustration of which, from photographs which Theodor Sutro caused to be taken in 1907, is here inserted.. As late as 1914 it still existed intact as shown. The dwelling fronts on the Bergdrisch. and the large brick building in the yard contained the counting and shipping and private offices of the firm of S. & E. Sutro, while their woolen mills were located elsewhere. Originally a large garden, facing on three streets, occupied the space around the two buildings here shown. In more recent times, six public schools have been built on the streets around this inner space, and the school principal resides in the old business building shown in the illustration.

The children of Emanuel and Rosa Sutro, who survived and grew up, were the

following:

1. **Emanuel S.**, born January 19, 1827, died in New York, October 2, 1908.

Soon after 1850 he went to California and was connected with various enterprises there, and afterwards in Lima, Peru, and later with the renowned tobacco house of Gail & Ax, in Baltimore, Maryland, for which he made an extensive business tour in Europe. He retired from business about 1888. He was a member of the Deutscher Verein (German Club) in the city of New York, and other organizations. He had a great sense of humor and wielded a facile pen. In 1874 he married **Mathilde E. Mayer**, of New Orleans. Issue:

1. **Victor**, born January 27, 1876, is senior partner in the stockbrokerage firm of Sutro & Kimberly; he was educated in schools in New York, in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Yale College 1897; married, on November 17, 1904, **Edith D. Henderson**, of New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Henderson. Issue:

i. **Victor Henderson Sutro**, born February 25, 1906.

2. **Harry**, born January 2, 1877; educated in schools of New York, St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, and graduated from Columbia College 1898; he was a chemist and gave promise of distinction in chemical discoveries but died prematurely January 21, 1913. Unmarried.

3. **Dorothy**.

2. **Juliana**, born March 2, 1828, died in Baltimore, September 26, 1904. She was married on July 12, 1852, to **Edward Jordan**. Issue:

1. **Edgar Jordan**, born July 29, 1853; married, on October 1, 1883, to **Emilie Bernstein**, of New York. Issue:

i. **Felicia Jordan**, born January 28, 1886. She was married on February 27, 1916, to **Lee M. Walker**.

2. **Robert Jordan**, born November 4, 1854; died April 7, 1913. Married, on February 15, 1912, **Margaret Elizabeth Ross**, of Detroit, Michigan.

No issue.

3. **Cora Jordan**. She was married to **J. B. H. Jefferson**, of Baltimore, June 7, 1894.

No issue.

4. **Harriet Jordan**. She was married to **Frank B. Frey**, of New York, June 7, 1897.

Issue:

i, **Frank Gustav Frey**, born April 12, 1903.

ii. **Julian Jordan Frey**, born March 28, 1905.

5. **Charles Jordan**, born August 26, 1857; died April 10, 1916. Unmarried.

3. **Heinrich Adolph**, born April 29, 1830; died in San Francisco, California, August 8, 1898.

He received his early educational training in the schools of his native city. Soon after the settlement of the family in Baltimore, he migrated to California, being among the early pioneers to the newfound Eldorado. After various business ventures he became interested in mining, and being of a practical and mechanical turn of mind, on the suggestion of a mining expert he incorporated a company in 1869 to build the so-called Sutro Tunnel in Nevada, a project which, in consequence of the opposition of the mining

companies in Virginia City because of rival interests, became widely known. This tunnel was for the purpose of draining the mines on the Comstock Lode. The main tunnel was begun in 1869, and after having been carried along to the extent of 20,500 feet from the foot of the intervening mountain, at a cost of about \$6,500,000, reached the first of the mines in 1879. Unfortunately the richest bodies of ore had by that time been extracted from the mines through the piratical methods employed by their owners, so that the returns expected from the revenue for draining and ventilating the mines by the tunnel were a complete disappointment. Through this engineering

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work Mr. Sutro became well known, and it brought to him considerable financial returns, consequent upon disposing of his interest in the company at a lucky moment in 1879, when there was a craze or boom in mining shares in New York, his youngest brother, Theodor Sutro, of New York, being entrusted with the liquidation of his shareholdings. Adolph Sutro then retired to San Francisco, California, where he invested the proceeds of the sale of his shares in real estate, which increased rapidly in value. Here he became actively identified with the public interests of the city and in politics, and in 1894 he was elected mayor of San Francisco on the Populistic ticket, mainly because he was opposed by the powerful influences of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other corporate monopolies. In 1880 Mr. Sutro laid out for his personal residence a garden, known as Sutro Heights, on a bluff overlooking the shores of the Pacific ocean, just beyond Golden Gate Park in the city of San Francisco. He gradually collected, to use his own words, "a great reference library for the sciences, arts and mechanics," comprising about 200,000 volumes, which, together with the Sutro Heights and extensive baths, which he had erected, he planned to donate to the city of San Francisco, and he gave testamentary instructions to that effect and for other public benefactions, but which were all frustrated through a successful legal contest on the part of his children to set them aside on various grounds. He married Leah Harris of England. Issue:

1. Emma, born 1856. She was married to Dr. George Merritt, of San Francisco.
No issue.
2. Rosa, born 1858. She was married to Count Pio Alberto de Morbio. Issue:
 - i. Carlo de Morbio.
 - ii. Adolph de Morbio.
 - iii. Marguerite de Morbio.
 - iv. Alberta de Morbio.
3. Kate, born 1862, died at Bonn, Germany, January, 1913. She was married to Dr. Moritz Nussbaum, Professor of Biology in the University of Bonn, who died. November, 1915. Issue:
 - Adolph blissbaum, a practicing physician.
 - Elizabeth Nussbaum.
 - iii. Fritz Nussbaum, a practicing physician.
 - iv. Clara Nussbaum.
 - v. Ernest Nussbaum.
4. Charles, born 1863. Unmarried.
5. Edgar, born 1865. Married Henrietta Elbe. Issue:

i. Adolph Gilbert.

6. Clara, born 1867. She was married to William J. English, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and married (second), on August 1, 1915, to Count Gilbert de Choiseul-Praslin, of Paris.

No issue.

4. Emil, born February 16, 1932, died in New York, October 27, 1906.

He was educated in the schools of Aachen, and afterwards studied at the College of Agriculture at Hobenheim, near Stuttgart, Germany, having intended to follow that pursuit. He came to the United States shortly after his mother, and in the early fifties of the last century followed his brothers Emanuel and Adolph to California, where for some years he was engaged in various mercantile pursuits. Later, he established a wholesale importing business in Baltimore, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Gustav A. Drost, and his younger brother, Ludwig Sutro, thereafter a commission business in New York, and finally the well-known hosiery manufacturing firm of E. Sutro & Son at Philadelphia.

He had strong literary tastes, and was the author of many fine verses; and in the latter part of his life a close student of the human voice from the psychological point of view, among his works being the following: "The Basic Law of Vocal Utterance," "Duality of Voice" and "Duality of Thought and Language."

He married Kathinka Schuecking, the sister of the well-known German novelist and literateur, Levin Schuecking, and herself a novelist, and the author of many short stories and essays. She was born in Osnabrueck, Germany. She was a superior woman, of brilliant intellect, and died in New York. Issue:

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1. Alfred, died prematurely in South America. He was finely educated, and a graduate of Loyola College, Baltimore, and inherited the literary talents of his parents. Unmarried.

2. Lucy. She was married to George K. Kirkham, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Kirkham, of Brooklyn. Issue:

i. Lucile Kirkham. She was married on June 20, 1916, to Henry Gordon Dunn.

3. Paul is the successor of his father and now president of the hosiery manufacturing corporation of E. Sutro & Son Co.

5. Otto, born February 24, 1833, died in Baltimore, 1896.

Like his older brothers, he was educated in the schools of Aachen, and thereafter studied composition, piano and organ at the Conservatory of Music at Brussels, Belgium, graduating in 1851, when he followed his mother to Baltimore, and shortly thereafter went to California, the same as his older brothers, where he was organist in leading churches in San Francisco until 1858, when he returned to Baltimore and became a church and concert organist there. In 1868 he established a piano, organ and music business in Baltimore, representing Steinway & Sons and other large instrument makers, and became particularly identified with the musical circles of Baltimore, where he founded and was the first president of the Oratorio Society, president of the Wagner

Society and of the Maryland Society of California Pioneers, and the organizer of various musical, social and other clubs and societies. He contributed largely to lift the musical taste in the United States and counted among his friends most of the musical celebrities of his day, both abroad and in this country.

In 1869 he married Arianna Handy, daughter of the late Alexander H. Handy, Chief justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Like her husband, she was endowed with great musical talent and is a fine pianist. Issue:

1. Rose, and
2. Otilie, both of whom inherited the musical talents of their parents, and are well known both in the United States and abroad as concert pianists, and especially distinguished as performers of music for two pianos, and as such (ensemble players) have made two successful concert tours in Europe.

6. Laura, born August 10, 1835; died in Baltimore, August 5, 1870.

She inherited many of the qualities of her mother, Rosa Sutro. She was a beautiful and amiable woman and very accomplished, especially in her musical attainments. She excelled as a singer, being endowed by nature with a beautiful voice. She died prematurely at the early age of thirty-five. She was married to Gustav A. Drost, born in Bremen, Germany, who, together with the brothers of his wife, Emil and Ludwig Sutro, established the extensive importing house of Drost & Sutro in the city of Baltimore. Mr. Drost was very popular among the German circles in Baltimore, and was for a number of years the vice-president of the Germania Club there. Mr. and Mrs. Drost were for many years prominent among social circles in Baltimore, and their beautiful home was noted for many and brilliant entertainments. Issue:

Charles A. Drost. Married Dora B. Manson at Boston, Massachusetts.

No issue.

2, Louise M. Drost. She was married to Edward B. Caldwell.

No issue.

3. Gustav Adolph Drost. Married Emma B. Goodrich. Issue:

i. Laura S. Drost.

Of the children of Laura Sutro and her husband, only the first above mentioned, Charles A. Drost, survives.

7. Hugo, born August 9, 1837; died 1906 in Dresden, Germany.

He went to California in the early fifties of last century and was with his brother Adolph engaged for a short time in mining enterprises in Nevada. In 1874 he established a manufactory of braids and similar articles, together with his brother Ludwig, under the firm name of Sutro Brothers, in the city of New York, which, in the course of time, grew to large proportions. He retired from active business and went abroad in 1892, after which his brother Ludwig conducted the business. He married Marie Trautmann, of Hamburg, Germany. Issue:

1. Alice, died 1913. She was married to Prosper Brems. Issue:

i, Hildegard Brems.

ii. Erna Brems. She was married in February, 1911 to Anastase

Deirmendjoglou of Hamburg, Germany.

iii. Hugo Brems, lieutenant in the German army.

2. Laura. She was married to Hugo Eckman of Hamburg, Germany. Issue:

i. Lulu Eckman.

ii. Carlos Eckman.

3. Louise. She was married to Fritz Heyn of Hamburg, Germany, torpedo lieutenant in the German navy. Issue:

i. Marietta Heyn,

8. Ludwig, born April 8, 1839. Married, November 21, 1876, at St. Louis, Missouri, Lilly Fraatz, of the city of Goettingen, Germany, daughter of Otto and Louise Fraatz. Issue:

1. Frederick Charles, born September 7, 1877; married, November 30, 1912, Elizabeth Tallman Winne, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden F. Winne, of Kingston, New York. Issue:

i. Ogden Winne, born November 26, 1913.

ii. Louis Le Fevre, born December 3, 1915.

2. Herbert A., born October 8, 1882.

3. Helene, born November 15, 1896.

9. Elise, born August 4, 1840; died in San Francisco, September 29, 1840.

She was married to Constantin Schuecking. Issue:

1. Theodore Schuecking, San Francisco, California, born November 15, 1869; married Ella Leichter, August 17, 1898.

2. Benno Schuecking, Salem, Oregon, born December 20, 1871; married Agnes Gilbert, February 24, 1904.

3 Otilie Schuecking. She was married to Wilhelm Graf, New York, October 22, 1903. Mr. Graf was born in Bern, Switzerland, and is a chemist. They have one daughter,

i. Hildegard Graf.

10. Emma Bertha, born September 20, 1841. She was married, November 2, 1871, to Hermann Hoepfner, who was city editor of the New York "Staats-Zeitung," and who died February 1, 1877. Issue:

1. Walter Hoepfner Winterberg, born November 13, 1872; formerly surgeon in the United States army and now in private practice in San Francisco.

Mrs. Hermann Hoepfner contracted a second marriage, May 25, 1882, with Dr. Wolrad Winterberg, son of Karl Winterberg, prime minister of the Principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont. He is a surgeon and physician in San Francisco. From this second marriage no issue.

11. Theodor Sutro, distinguished at the New York Bar, in journalism, in literature, as a connoisseur of art, and as an orator both in the English and the German languages, and prominent in public and social life, belongs to a family which has given to Germany, to the United States and to other countries, many eminent scholars and men successful in

the professions and in industrial pursuits. He is the youngest of the thirteen children, consisting

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of nine sons (of whom two died in infancy) and four daughters, of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro, and was born at the family homestead in the city of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Rhenish Prussia, Germany, March 14, 1845. He was brought to New York City by his mother together with three of his brothers and his four sisters in October, 1850, and immediately took up his abode with his mother in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he acquired his earliest preparatory educational training in German and in public schools, and in 1858 entered the City College, then known as the High School of Baltimore. After completing its course he went to Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, graduating from this institution in 1864, and in the same year entered Harvard University, from which he graduated with distinction in 1871 with the degree of A. B. He next attended law lectures at the Boston University, and in 1873 entered the Law Department of Columbia University in the City of New York, graduating thence in 1874 with the degree of LL.B.

While studying at Harvard University, his class standing was such that he was chosen to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, notwithstanding a large part of his time was occupied in establishing and carrying on a commission business in the city of Boston, the money derived from which aided him in finishing both the courses at Harvard and Columbia. He was enabled to do this through the experience which he had gained in commercial matters by taking an intermission of three years at the close of his freshman year at Harvard in 1865 to take up employment in an importing house owned by his brothers in the city of Baltimore, re-entering Harvard in 1868. Upon removing to New York in 1873, he relinquished his commercial interests in Boston and gave the same to one of his former employers, his brother-in-law, who had met with financial reverses, and this business is still (1916) being carried on by one of the nephews of Mr. Theodor Sutro.

At Harvard he had the advantage of having for instructors such men as President Charles W. Eliot, Professor Francis James Child, the great authority in the English language and literature, as well as James Russell Lowell, the famous poet and Italian scholar, who later became Ambassador to England, and the other renowned teachers, who, during those years, were connected with that university. At Columbia he studied under the famous jurist, Theodore W. Dwight, subsequently a member of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. In addition to his extensive schooling, he had for many years private lessons in piano, singing, drawing and other arts, in all of which he gave promise of distinction, but which he could not pursue later in life on account of his numerous other engrossing activities, although he practiced and enjoyed singing longer and more thoroughly than the other arts.

Immediately upon his graduating from the Law School of Columbia University, he was admitted to the New York Bar, and in 1878 he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. From 1874 on he has conducted a successful practice at his profession, mainly in the city of New York, but for a brief period, from 1875 to 1876, also in the city of

Washington, D. C., in connection with the then famous law firm of Shellabergger & Wilson.

In 1887, when financial difficulties had beset the Sutro Tunnel Company in the State of Nevada, which his brother Adolph had organized, he saved the interests of the holders from extinction through a long pending and complicated foreclosure suit, in which a judgment of sale by default had been entered when Theodor Sutro intervened. He caused the judgment to be set aside, put in a defense, raised one million dollars cash from a syndicate bankers, bought in the property for the stockholders and reorganized the company under the name of the Comstock Tunnel Company. He was elected president of the company, serving until 1894, when he sold out his interest to one of the stockholders and severed his connection with the company. His legal and financial achievements in this matter gave him a national reputation. In connection with the reorganization of the company he wrote and published a book entitled "The Sutro Tunnel Company and the Sutro Tunnel." This work has been pronounced a model of literary composition, and one of the ablest and most interesting reports ever written about a private business enterprise.

The sentiments of the parties in interest, whom Mr. Sutro represented in this matter, are expressed in the following extract from a letter written to him by the executive committee of stockholders, stating what was their understanding of the terms on which Mr. Sutro had undertaken to defend their rights:

New York, May 7th, 1888.

Theodor Sutro, Esq., Counsellor, etc.

* * * * *

Dear Sir – In presenting to you this written statement of the understanding between us, we desire to take the opportunity to place upon record, as well as to convey to you, an expression of our estimate and appreciation of your services in behalf of your clients, the stockholders whom we represent.

We feel that these services have been arduous, exceptional, extraordinary and distinguished, combining at once as they have, services legal, literary, financial and practical, requiring abilities of a superior order.

Since the time when you were with difficulty persuaded to take general charge of the interests of the stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company and of their rights in the foreclosure proceeding, almost a year and a half ago, you have given thereto incessant thought, untiring industry and energy, unwavering fidelity and devotion and a fertility of resource which have brought new life and bright prospects to financial interests which were almost universally looked upon as beyond all hope of redemption. In view of the magnitude of these interests and of the results obtained, the obligation of your clients to you can hardly, in our opinion, be estimated at its true value.

Yours with respect and regard,

H. R. BALTZER, Chairman
H. H. THAYER, Secy. and Treas.,
OTTO LOEWENGARD,

Executive Committee of Stockholders.

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Another notable case which at the same time engaged Mr. Sutro's literary activity and his interest in art, was the litigation which he instituted for the recovery for the widow of the famous marine artist, Edward Moran, of the celebrated series of thirteen historical marine paintings representing as many epochs in the history of America and the United States. This involved an unusual kind of suit brought by Mr. Sutro against the executor of the estate, which was bitterly fought from its trial in the New York Supreme Court up to the Court of Appeals and even afterwards, but finally ended in a complete victory for his client. He afterward exhibited this collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art for several years and after that in the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), Washington, D. C., where it still is, and in both museums these paintings have been admired by thousands. In elucidation of these pictures he published his work, "Thirteen Chapters of American History represented by the Edward Moran Series of Thirteen Historical Marine Paintings," which was highly commended by the press and prominent men throughout the country.

In 1889 Mr. Sutro formed a partnership with Edward Salomon, ex-Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and Rudolf Dulon, brother-in-law of General Franz Sigel, under the firm name of Salomon, Dulon & Sutro, which acted as counsel for the German and Austrian Consulate Generals as well as for the Swiss Consulate and for the most prominent German-American corporations, institutions and leading firms in New York and elsewhere and which, until its dissolution in 1894, through the withdrawal of Mr. Sutro, was the leading German-American law firm in America. This firm succeeded to the practice originally established by the well-known lawyer and historian, Friederich Kapp, in the fifties of last century.

In the year 1895, Mr. Sutro, although a Democrat in politics, was appointed Commissioner of Taxes in the city of New York by the then Mayor William L. Strong, which office Mr. Sutro administered with distinction for three years, having decided many important legal questions on taxation that have stood the test of time and established principles ever since acted upon.

In the year 1902 he formed a partnership with Boardman Wright of the New York Bar, under the firm name of Sutro & Wright, and in which he is still in active practice (1916).

During his long professional career, Mr. Sutro has conducted and tried many important cases of the most varied kind with great success, before juries and otherwise, and always with conscientious regard for the ethical side of his practice, in consequence of which he enjoys the undivided respect of the entire bench and bar. By reason of his experience as Commissioner of Taxes and his knowledge through the study of the law of taxation in all its phases, he is an authority in that branch, and is frequently consulted and retained as counsel in taxation and tax litigations generally. He has also frequently acted

as referee in legal proceedings, by appointment by various justices of the New York Supreme Court.

In the year 1904 he was appointed delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and jurists held at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and in 1907

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was delegate to the National Tax Conference at Columbus, Ohio, and in the year 1908 to a similar conference at Toronto, Canada, and in the year 1911 to the State Conference on Taxation at Utica, New York, at all of which conferences he read papers on taxation which were published and attracted wide and favorable attention.

In politics Mr. Sutro was classed as a Republican prior to 1876, but in that year, when the United States Supreme Court decided in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes as the successful presidential candidate against Governor Samuel J. Tilden, he joined the Democratic party, although remaining somewhat independent in his political convictions. In the year 1911 he was a prominent candidate before the New York Legislature for United States Senator, and in 1913, while absent in Europe, and without being consulted, was nominated for the office of Comptroller of the City of New York by the Independence League. For the last-mentioned office he received a great many votes, but, as he anticipated, could not be elected because unable to take personal part in the campaign, and also because there were two other candidates in the field, respectively on the Tammany and Fusion tickets. Mr. Sutro has also frequently served on important public committees, including that on the reception tendered to Admiral Dewey in 1899, and the Hudson-Fulton Tercentennial Commission in 1909.

In 1894 Theodor Sutro succeeded Oswald Ottendorfer as president of the German-American Reform Union, of which he was one of the organizers, and which for a number of years played an important part, with its thirty to forty thousand enrolled members, in the politics of the city of New York, especially in the mayoralty campaign in the fall of 1894. In the years immediately following that campaign, Mr. Sutro took an active interest in the State and National Democracy under the lead of Edward M. Shepard, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the Sound Money National Democratic Convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, which nominated Palmer and Buckner respectively for President and Vice-President in the campaign of that year.

On the first of January, 1913, upon the urgent request of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, he accepted the editorship of the "Deutsches Journal," a daily and Sunday newspaper printed in the German language, and the presidency of the German Journal Corporation, in whose name the paper was published. At that time this paper was poorly edited and was not looked upon with favor nor patronized by the better educated class of German readers, and hardly used at all as an advertising medium by the largest business houses. Through assiduous and conscientious work for over three years, Mr. Sutro succeeded in placing the paper upon a higher plane in every respect. Machinations and interference on the part of jealous subordinates with his plans and policies, however, caused a rupture in his relations to the paper in the early spring of 1916, since which he has again devoted his time almost exclusively to his law practice.

Since the year 1912 he has been president of the German Publication Society, a

corporation which is engaged in issuing an epoch-making work in twenty volumes, consisting of the best specimens of the great German writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, translated into correct and idiom-

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atic English, and in the compilation of which the best talent of America and Germany was engaged.

For many years Mr. Sutro has been prominent through his labors in behalf of American citizens of German descent, and has championed their cause and their cultural aspirations frequently before legislative and official bodies. In that connection he succeeded in causing the continued teaching of German in the public schools of New York, whenever it was proposed to abolish it. He frustrated the many attempts to enact unreasonably drastic laws against immigration, against acquiring American citizenship, and against the personal liberty of the individual. It was chiefly through his labors also that the State of New York bought the great historical landmark, near Little Falls, the old homestead of General Nicholas Herkimer (or more correctly Herchheimer), the German-American hero of the Revolution, whose victory at Oriskany over the allied English and Indian forces was pronounced by Washington himself as the turning point of the Revolution in favor of the Continental army.

Mr. Sutro's popularity is attested by his present and past club and society affiliations of all kinds, which are almost unprecedented in extent and variety. He was for five consecutive years president of the German American Alliance of the State of New York, and of the United German Societies of the city of New York, the membership of each of which more than doubled during his administration, and is now honorary president of both these organizations, and is a life member and ex-vice-president of the German-American National Alliance. He is also honorary member of the German Commercial Association of New York (Vereinigung Deutscher Kaufleute), and of the Albany Local German-American Alliance, and is a member of numerous other German societies and associations, among them: The Association of German Authors in America (Verband Deutscher Schriftsteller in Amerika, director and ex-vice-president); Association for the Cultivation of the German Language (Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprachverein, ex-director); German Social Scientific Society (Deutscher Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein, ex-director); German Press Club (Deutscher Press Club); German University Club (Deutscher Akademiker Bund); German-American School Association (Deutsch-Amerikanischer Schulverein); Literary Society of Morrisania (Literarische Gesellschaft von Morrisania); German-American Teachers' Seminary (Deutsch-Amerikanisches Lehrer Seminar), and German Historical Society (Deutsche Historische Gesellschaft).

He has been for twenty years a member of the board of directors of the Society of Medical jurisprudence (also its vice-president and president); member of the American Association of Medical jurisprudence (member of the council); of the American Bar Association (ex-chairman committee on taxation, also vice-president and member of the New York Council); of the New York State Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York County Lawyers' Association (ex-member committee on professional ethics); National Tax Association; Phi Beta Kappa Alumni; the Signet of Harvard University (one of its founders); Society of Older Graduates of Columbia, and

the various other alumni associations of Harvard

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and Columbia Universities and of Phillips-Exeter Academy; of the Harvard and Liederkrantz Clubs of New York; of the Genealogical and Biographical Society; General Herkimer Homestead Association (president); New York State Historical Association and American Federation of Arts.

He has also frequently received invitations to become a member of various other clubs and associations, all of which he had to decline, among which the more recent ones were: American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; the Authors' League of America (Inc.); National Arts Club; Civil Service Reform Association; Navy League of the United States; The Luther Burbank Society, Santa Rosa, California; American Economic Association; National Municipal League; National Yacht Club; National Democratic Club; The National Civic Federation; The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; the American Universities Club of London, and the Authors' Club of London, England.

During the great European war he joined most of the associations and Committees in the United States that were organized to relieve the distress among the Central Powers and in many of these he did active work in various capacities, among them being: Teutonic War Relief Committee (director); East Prussian Relief Fund, Inc. (Ostpreussen Hilfe); Deutschwehr (German Defense Association, honorary president) ; Das Dollarpaket Comite fuer die Feldgrauen (president) ; the League of the Iron Cross; the Bundestreubank (treasurer); and American Collection for German War Orphans (vice-president). He was also one of the honorary presidents of the great German American Bazar held in the 71st Regiment Armory in December, 1914, and an honorary vice-president of the similar bazar held in Madison Square Garden in March, 1916.

Other organizations with which he was formerly identified but from which his ever-widening activities compelled him to withdraw, were: In New York, the German Club (Deutscher Verein); Hundred Year Club (vice president); Washington Heights Century Club (secretary); Park Riding Club; Arion Club; Patria and Drawing Room Clubs; Folklore Society; Theatregoers Club; Oratoria Society; New York Gymnastic Society (New York Turn Verein); Metropolitan Museum of Art; West Side Democratic Club; West End Association; Public Education Association; National Civic Club of Brooklyn; Legal Aid Society; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Association for Education of Exceptional Children; American Political Science Association; National Health League; German Hospital; United Real Estate Owners' Association (vice-president), and many others.

Numerous pamphlets and articles have appeared from his pen, dealing with taxation, corporation law, mining, medical jurisprudence, sociology and politics, and especially German-American questions. He is also devoted to general literature and poetry, and is the author of the volume, already referred to, containing critical essays regarding the famous paintings of Edward Moran entitled "Thirteen Chapters of American History" (1905), as well as of occasional poems and letters to his wife, which she gathered in a volume entitled "Milestones on Life's Pathway" (1904). He also has written many

other original poems and translations, and has for many years conducted a voluminous correspondence with prominent men in the United States and abroad, which, however, he has so far not collected and published.

His reputation as an eloquent speaker, equally well in the German as in the English language, is national and international, and hundreds of his addresses have been published in newspapers and magazines in America and in Europe, and have always attracted wide attention.

On the first of October, 1884, he married Florence Edith Clinton (of whom see forward), who unfortunately died prematurely in 1906, a few days before her forty-first birthday.

In 1907, Mr. Sutro, for the first time after a lapse of fifty-seven years, visited Europe, spending a few weeks in Germany, and in October, 1913, he for the second time visited Germany, when he came as the authorized representative of the German-American National Alliance in order to create more interest among the leaders of German industries in the Panama-Pacific World's Fair in San Francisco, and to call attention to the Hearst German newspaper, the "Deutsches Journal." He took with him a petition addressed to the principal commercial organizations of the German Empire, which was signed by the German-American National Alliance, by one hundred and twenty-four German newspapers published in the United States, by German-American State and local alliances, societies and citizens from about forty States and two hundred cities and towns, who, together, in the way of representation, practically spoke for the entire German-American population, in expressing the wish that Germany should participate in the celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal through the San Francisco Exposition "because of the always existing friendly relations between Germany and the United States." This petition was drawn up under the auspices of the following committee, of which Mr. Sutro was chairman: Congressman Richard Bartholdt; Rudolph Blankenburg, mayor of Philadelphia; Dr. Louis Haupt, president of the Arion Society; Carl von Helmolt, director of the North German Lloyd; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance; H. C. Kudlich, president of the German Society; Julius P. Meyer, director of the Hamburg-America line; Dr. Carl Pfister, president of the Liederkranz; Hon. Charles A. Schieren, former mayor of Brooklyn, and Professor Rudolph Tombo, Jr., professor at Columbia University. In order to effectuate his mission, he made many addresses before the leading circles in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, which were listened to with great interest and were widely and favorably commented upon by the German press. Through this he brought about a marked revolution among all circles in favor of an active participation in that great exposition, notwithstanding the opposition of the men engaged in the so-called "heavy industries," that is, in the manufacture of large machinery, rolling stock, steel and the like, and who, at the instigation of similar interests in England, had influenced the German government to decide against participation in the fair. How great an impression the arguments of Mr. Sutro made upon the German government and people is shown by a letter addressed to him by the Prime Minister of Germany, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, which was

as follows:

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The Imperial Chancellor,
1914.
A-2367
J.No.1699

Berlin, Feb. 6,

You have expressed the wish, my dear sir, to be informed whether the non-participation of Germany officially in the World's Fair in San Francisco was determined upon through other than economic reasons. In compliance with your request I take pleasure in stating that the National Government has not been led in its decision by political considerations. You have given expression to some anxiety lest the many cultural ties between Germany and the United States might in future not receive the same attention and careful treatment as has heretofore been the case to the advantage of both countries. You may rest assured that the anxiety is groundless. The sympathetic interest which we have always manifested, especially in the efforts of those American citizens who either themselves or whose ancestors have emigrated to the United States, to foster the German language and German culture, will continue. This is assured because of the many welcome proofs on the part of your fellow countrymen of German descent, that while loyal citizens of the United States, they have not forgotten their old home and their German origin.

BETH MANN-HOLLWEG.

To Mr. Theodor Sutro, now in Berlin.

The addresses of Mr. Sutro were delivered by him exclusively in the German language, on the invitation of prominent industrial and other bodies in various cities. In Berlin he spoke under the auspices of a committee formed by Mr. Albert Ballin, chief director of the Hamburg-American Line, in order to create interest in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the presiding officer of this meeting being the former Prime Minister of Coburg-Gotha, Hon. Dr. of Philosophy (Jena) von Hentig; and those present included the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, and the most prominent men in Berlin. Mr. Sutro also spoke in Berlin before the Authors' Club (Schriftsteller Verein), the Lyceum, the most prominent women's club and elsewhere. In Leipzig he spoke at the Harmonie Club before a distinguished audience under the auspices of a committee composed of Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Karl- G. Lamprecht, the famous historian of the Leipzig University; the Royal Councilor Horst Weber, publisher of the "Illustrated Leipziger Newspaper," and Dr. Albert Carl Steche, member of the Saxon Parliament. This meeting was presided over by Dr. Lamprecht, and addresses were also made by Dr. Hermann Paasche, first vice-president of the Reichstag; Dr. von Hentig, Professor Dr. Rudolph Christ. Eucken, of the University of Jena, and others. In Dresden he spoke on the invitation of the Saxon Commercial Association, at a gathering in which its president, Kommerzienrat Bernhard Lehmann, presided, and in which prominent journalists, industrial, social and political leaders, attended, as well as the American Consul, and addresses were also made by Dr. Paul Wilhelm Vogel, president of the Second Chamber

of the Saxon Parliament, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, member of the Reichstag, and others.

In Weimar, the home of Goethe, Schiller and Liszt, he was invited to address the Commercial Federation of Thuringia at the Chamber of Commerce, at which its president, Privy Councilor Pferdekamper, presided, and

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the most prominent of its members attended. At Danzig, at the invitation of the Colonial Society, he had a brilliant audience, including prominent men and women from among the entourage of the German Crown Prince. At Munich he addressed the Society of Authors and journalists (under the chairmanship of the former mayor, Dr. Neff). At Vienna he was the guest of the Commercial Society of Lower Austria (Niederösterreichischer Gewerbe-Verein), presided over by its president, and was listened to by an audience including the American Ambassador, Frederick Courtland Penfield; United States Consul-general Denby; the Austrian Minister of Commerce; the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Pistor, and representatives of the important newspapers and of civic, social and financial bodies. In Zuerich, Switzerland, he spoke before the Press Club, its president, Dr. Marti, editor of the "Zuerische Zeitung," presiding, and was listened to by a high-class audience, similar to those in other cities.

Probably no American who had ever visited Germany, became in so short a time so well acquainted with the most prominent men and exclusive social circles as Mr. Sutro, or contributed so much to strengthen and draw closer the ties between the two countries. On leaving Berlin the following tribute was presented to him, at a gathering in the Esplanade Hotel, by some of the friends he had made in Berlin:

Berlin, Feb. 6th, 1914.

To Mr. Theodor Sutro, the highly esteemed friend, the amiable collaborator in a splendid piece of German work, the bearer and untiring mediator of German-American friendship and loyalty, this greeting on his journey and assurance of heartfelt remembrance, with a German "come again" are hereby tendered by:

Dr. Hermann Paasche (first vice-president of the Reichstag); Dr. Gustav Stresemann (member of Reichstag); von Truppel (former Admiral and Governor of Tsingtau); Henry F. Urban (author); Heinrich Rippler (editor and publisher of the "Taegliche Rundschau"); H. Baron von Richthofen (Imperial Councilor, member of the Reichstag); Dr. Irmer (member of Prussian Parliament); Dr. Phil. Max Friedlaender (of the Berlin University, Exchange-Professor in Harvard, 1911); Wilhelm Arends (Royal Court actor and sculptor); Oswald Lohan (ex-Consul); Dr. Assmann (Counselor at Law); Eugen Zabel (famous author); Dr. K. O. Bertling (director of Amerika Institut in Berlin); Robert P. Skinner (U. S. Consul General in Berlin); Fritz von Versen (U. S. Vice-Consul); Dr. Arthur Stapff (manager of the committee founded by Dr. Ballin); M. R. Haider (artist); George S. Atwood (secretary American Association of Commerce in Berlin); Prof. Klein-Chevalier (famous painter); Bruno Paul (director of Museum of Art Industries); Dr. Franz Ullstein (publisher of leading German papers in Berlin); Max Friedlaender (editor of the humorous magazine, "Kladderadatsch"); M. Geppert; Arnold Kuenne (famous

sculptor); Max Baeckler (president Berlin Authors' Club); Walter Moskowski (well-known journalist); Xavier Scharwenka (famous composer and pianist); Wilhelm Wandschneider (famous sculptor); Helmut Sarwey (Berlin representative of the leading Munich paper, "Neueste Nachrichten"); Dr. R. W. Drechsler (director Amerika Institut); Wilhelm S. Wulff; Paul Warncke (chief editor of the "Kladderadatsch").

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This tribute was also signed by the ladies belonging to the families of the above, and other ladies who were present at this gathering at the Esplanade Hotel.

Upon his return to New York in March, 1914, Mr. Sutro was honored with a dinner, tendered to him in recognition of the success he achieved in his mission to Germany, which was attended by the entire staff of the "Deutsches Journal," and in which prominent men from both German and American circles of the city participated. Among those who spoke in high praise of him on that occasion were Congressman and former Comptroller of the City of New York Herman A. Metz, who presided; Mr. Henry Weismann, president of the German-American Alliance of Brooklyn, and now president of the German-American State Alliance; Dr. Louis Haupt, president of the Arion Society; Mr. Oscar R. Seitz, former president of the Liederkranz; C. B. Wolffram, owner of the "New Yorker Herold," and others.

A still larger function took place at the Hotel Astor, New York City, in the shape of a banquet tendered him on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in March, 1915. It was a remarkable gathering, and the speakers on that occasion were: His Excellency, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister of Germany; Colonel Edwin Emerson, a famous journalist; Professor Dr. Thomas C. Hall, professor at the Union Theological Seminary affiliated with Columbia University; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance, who presided; Professor Camillo von Klenze, director of the German Department of Brown University; William R. Shepherd, professor of history at Columbia University, and Mr. Henry Weismann, president of the German-American State Alliance. Among others who were present were the acting German Consul General, Ehrich Hossenfelder; the Austrian Vice-Consul, Dr. Ludwig von Kleinwaechter; Supreme Court Justices Clarence J. Shearn and Edward J. Gavegan; and most of the members of the various committees which arranged the dinner, namely: Privy Councilor H. F. Albert, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Dr. H. J. Boldt, Rudolph Christians, director of the German Theatre; Supreme Court justice Hon. P. H. Dugro, Professor Kuno Francke of Harvard, Hon. job E. Hedges, Arnold B. Heine; Carl von Helmolt, Professor Friedrich Hirth of Columbia, John L. Huelshof. Hon. Adolph Lankering, Hon. Edward Lauterbach, Edward Miebling, Dr. Frank E. Miller, Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard, Dr. Alfred H. Riedel, Dr. Albert A. Ripperger, Oscar R. Seitz, C. B. Wolffram, Boardman Wright, Henry Abeles, president New York Circuit Gymnastic Union of North America (New Yorker Bezirk, Turner Bund von Nord Amerika); Rudolph Cronau, president Literary Society of Morrisania (Literarische Gesellschaft von Morrisania); Dr. Louis Haupt, president Arion Society of New York; Dr. Albert J. W. Kern, president Association of Former German Students in America; Henning Minte, president United Singing Societies of New York City; Dr. Carl Pfister, president German Liederkranz; Dr. Georg Rodemann, president

Rebhan, president German War Veterans (Deutscher Kriegerbund) ; Dr. Rudolph Tombo, president Association of German Teachers (Verein Deutscher Lehrer von New York und Umgebung); Carl T. Thomas, president German Commercial Association (Vereinigung Deutscher Kaufleute); Curt Thiersch, president National Alliance of German-American journalists and Authors (Nationalverband Deutsch-Amerikanischer Journalisten und Schriftsteller) ; George Sylvester Viereck, president Association of German Authors in America (Schriftsteller Verband) ; Joseph Winter, president German Social-Scientific Society of the City of New York (Deutscher Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein), and many ladies. As souvenirs of this occasion he was presented with a bronze bust of himself, a masterpiece by the sculptor, Arnold Kuenne, of Berlin, and with a silver loving cup by some of the ladies.

Certainly the life of Theodor Sutro has been one of exceptional activity and experience, and he is still (1916) as untiring in his various occupations as ever, and his seventy-one years rest lightly on his shoulders.

The residence of Mr. Sutro, a treasure house of paintings and other works of art and an extensive library, is located at No. 320 West 102d street, adjoining Riverside Drive, while his offices are in the Woolworth Building, New York.

Florence Edith (Clinton) Sutro

Florence Edith Clinton (Mrs. Theodor) Sutro was born in London, England, on May 1, 1865, and died in New York on April 27, 1906, four days before her forty-first birthday.

She was one of the most beautiful, gifted and accomplished women of her time, and combined with these characteristics a strong, yet sweet and womanly character. From her childhood on, until her premature death, her life was one of ceaseless activity, full of kind and noble deeds, so that she came to be recognized as a type of almost perfect womanhood and an example to her sex.

She was the daughter of Harry W. (1837-1893) and Frances (Greenwood) Clinton (1839-1869), and granddaughter of Captain Harry and Mary Elizabeth (Villiers) Clinton, tracing her connection on the paternal side with the English branch of that family, to which belonged George Clinton, Colonial Governor of New York. Her mother died when Mrs. Sutro was an infant, and in 1870 her father brought his family of three small children, of which she was the oldest, to the United States, making his home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Theodor Sutro was of an intensely artistic temperament, and at an early age displayed a remarkable talent for music, which was carefully trained and developed by her father, who himself had considerable musical ability. She was in her early childhood regarded as a musical prodigy, and her performances on the piano, when she was only seven years of age and could hardly reach the keys, were such that they elicited the expectation that she would achieve world-wide renown as a virtuosa. No doubt this expectation would have been realized, but, as she

grew older, her manifold talents led her into what she regarded as wider and more important spheres of activity, and which caused her to abandon the intention to adopt a professional musical career, although she never ceased to devote considerable attention to this, her chief talent, and she was generally regarded as one of the best amateur pianists in the country. When she was only thirteen years of age she won a thousand dollar prize in competition with nine hundred and fifty other children, upon the unanimous verdict of three of the most prominent professional musicians in the city of New York, Messrs. Max Pinner, O. B. Boise and Adolph Neuendorff, for excelling in sight reading, knowledge of theory of music, and pianoforte playing, she rendering Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2" on that occasion, at Steinway Hall. She studied music thoroughly not only in technique, but in theory, and was well grounded in harmony, counterpoint, thoroughbass and composition. She also possessed that rare musical gift, which so seldom is associated with virtuosity in solo playing, in that she was an inspiring and perfect accompanist. Although she excelled chiefly in instrumental music, she also loved and cultivated singing, which was characterized by great feeling, correct phrasing, clear enunciation and a sweet voice.

In the summer of 1883 she first met Theodor Sutro, a member of the New York Bar, who himself had strong musical and artistic tastes. He was drawn to the lovely young girl of only eighteen through her masterful playing of the piano, and the two were united in marriage on October 1, 1884, at St. John's Episcopal Church in Jersey City, where Mrs. Sutro then resided. Their marriage proved to be one of unalloyed happiness, at the same time that it opened for Mrs. Sutro a wider field of activity. Mr. and Mrs. Sutro took up their residence in the city of New York, and it was not long before Mrs. Sutro was identified with artistic, charitable, literary and other organizations of various kinds. Her mind was of such breadth that there was nothing in the field of human knowledge or achievement that did not interest her; and, while she continued to pay considerable attention to music, she also commenced to devote some time to the study of painting and, in order to arrive at a better understanding of her husband's profession, in the fall of 1890 became the first member of the then newly organized Women's Law Class in the University of the City of New York, which, the first of its kind, was under the instruction of Dr. Emily Kempin, a distinguished woman jurist of Zuerich, Switzerland. Mrs. Sutro read the elements of law diligently and with zeal, and at the graduating exercises of the class at Carnegie Hall delivered the valedictory oration, which at once stamped her as a speaker of wonderful magnetism and clearness, and she was thereafter called upon to deliver addresses on various subjects on many occasions. It was not her intention, nor that of Mr. Sutro, that she should undertake to practice law professionally, and so she made no application to be admitted to the bar or go through a full course of legal training, but she never ceased to delight in discussing legal propositions and interesting herself in the professional work of her husband insofar as her manifold interests permitted it. Mrs. Sutro's thirst for knowledge in every direction was insatiate, so much so that she devoted even the summer months of the last years of her

life to attendance at courses in languages, art and literature at the summer sessions of Columbia University.

In the year 1897 she was invited to take an interest in the organization of the Women's Department of the Music Teachers' National Association, which was holding its annual session in the city of New York, and there again the ceaseless industry and energy, with which she took hold of everything that interested her, bore the richest fruits. She possessed exceptional executive ability and power of organization, and during this meeting of the association she conceived and promulgated the idea of forming a National Federation of Women's Musical Clubs. In organizing the women's department of the Music Teachers' National Association she appointed a large number of committees and through one of these, "the Committee on Clubs," founded the National Federation of Musical Clubs, of which she was chosen temporary president. This led, chiefly through her own labors, to the calling of a convention at Chicago in the year 1898, at which she presided, and which culminated in the incorporation and permanent establishment of that federation, and out of this eventually grew the great National Federation of all Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Sutro was continually active in organizing and bringing to a success musical and other affairs of various kinds, in aid of charities and worthy causes. Of these, one of the most remarkable achievements was the production, in the year 1902, of a musical operetta called "Ganymede," composed by a woman, under her management, for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, by a single performance of which she cleared for that organization over one thousand dollars; and she was equally successful in many other entertainments which she managed at various times from 1884 to 1906. In the Operetta, "Ganymede," she took part herself in the character of St. Cecilia; a lifelike portrait of her as such adorns Mr. Sutro's residence, and is perhaps the loveliest and most inspiring of all representations of that semi-mythical patron of music that has ever been attempted.

In the year 1895 she was appointed chairman of the committee on music and of the committee on law from New York in aid of the Women's Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia, and at that time she wrote a most interesting illustrated pamphlet entitled "Women in Music and Law," containing, among other matters, a list of musical compositions and of writings on law by women. She also collected and exhibited at that exposition musical compositions and works on law by women, and for her achievements in these fields received from the Atlanta Exposition a gold medal and award of honor for her work in music, and a silver medal and award of honor for her work in the legal department.

Mrs. Theodor Sutro did not, during her brief but busy life, find time to produce many musical compositions, but what she did in that way bore the same mark of originality and thoroughness as everything that she attempted in earnest; among these may be mentioned a fugue which she composed as a graduating exercise at the Conservatory of Music in New York in such absolutely correct form that it received the highest praise,

and she composed also a new melody to the national hymn "America," which is probably

the best of the many which have been attempted.

In 1892 she exhibited one of her paintings in the National Academy of Design and, although interrupted for a period through various other interests, she later on devoted considerable time to painting, especially during the very last years of her life. In this she showed perhaps even greater talent than in other branches, and gave promise of great achievements, which unfortunately was disappointed through her early death. While she was thus active in music, in painting, in law studies and in numerous other branches, she yet found time for unceasing charities and also for social diversion, and soon became a recognized society leader. She was invited to join many clubs and associations and among the many prominent social events with which she was connected as patroness were the festivities tendered to Princess Eulalia of Spain on her visit to this country in the year 1893, the American School of Opera and the People's Symphony Concerts.

She delighted in encouraging and assisting young musicians, and the tributes to her memory from those to whom she had lent a helping hand or given a word of encouragement or whom she had actually assisted in furthering their success, in whatever branch of music it might be, were heartfelt and numerous. At her home, at No. 320 West 102d street, she delighted, together with her husband, in entertaining talented and notable people at her musical receptions, at which she shone with all the grace and affability of a perfect hostess.

In recognition of her great services to the cause of music in this country and her own musical talents and attainments she received in the year 1899 the degree of Doctor of Music from the Grand Conservatory of Music in New York, she being the first and only woman in the United States, up to that time, to achieve the distinction of bearing this title.

Mrs. Sutro also contributed articles on various subjects to the daily press and to magazines, which marked her as possessing considerable literary ability as well.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of her wedding she compiled into a volume, which she entitled "Milestones on Life's Pathway," some of the letters and poems which Mr. Sutro had written for her on various occasions. This book was only privately printed and circulated, but attracted the widest attention and highest commendation as a record of a supremely happy and truly ideal marriage.

Mrs. Sutro was never absent from the side of her husband, and there was probably no woman in the United States who had traveled more extensively in this country than she. Between the years 1887 and 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Sutro visited and thoroughly explored almost every State and Territory in the Union, going as far north as Alaska, and in the south penetrating the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, which, before Mrs. Sutro, few women had ventured to reach.

With all her many and rare talents, Mrs. Sutro combined a modest and almost childlike nature which charmed and attracted everyone who met her, and which caused her to be as courteous and kind to the hum-

blest laborer as to the most prominent person in the land. With it all, she was so beautiful that artists and photographers fairly vied with each other for the privilege of making her portrait, and all of them recognized her as a perfect type of womanly loveliness. She was small in stature, only five feet two, and the dimples of babyhood never left her. Her hair

was fine as silk and of a rich brown lustre, in harmony with her eyes, and her skin was soft and of a transparent brunette type. All her features were perfect. Her mouth, her ears, her hands and her feet were very small and dainty, and every motion was grace and poetry. Her voice was soft and musical, and the play of her features, whether lit up with the depth of emotion or the sparkle of merriment, always portrayed the beautiful soul within.

She had a keen sense of humor, and delighted in remembering and telling anecdotes and stories, although in her readings she preferred books of a serious and philosophical tone above light literature. Among some of her favorite books were Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the Bible.

Mrs. Sutro was also fond of recitations and, when she spoke, captivated her listeners with her rare grace, naivety and tender pathos. Her favorite poem was one entitled "Heart's Ease," by Mrs. Mary Emily Bradley, which she recited on numerous occasions and which always made a deep impression.

With all these extraordinary and exceptional characteristics of body, mind and heart, such as have rarely been found combined in any woman, Mrs. Sutro was entirely unaffected either in her speech, manner, or in any other respect, and possessed that one undoubted mark which characterizes all true greatness – the utmost simplicity.

She was a member of numerous clubs and organizations, in all of which she took a very prominent part, and in many of them held official positions. Among these may be mentioned the following: Sorosis, College Women's Club (officer), Vassar Students' Aid Society (life member), Drawing Room Club, Patria Club, Students' Dramatic Club, Philosophia Club, Portia Club, Woman's Legal Educational Society, Alumni of the Woman's Law Class, Manuscript Society, Alumni of the Grand Conservatory of Music (honorary president), Music Study Club (honorary member). National Federation of Musical Clubs, Women's Press Club, Society of American Authors, Society for Political Study, Genealogical and Biographical Society, Consumers League, Women's Municipal League, delegate from St. Michael's Episcopal Church to the Diocesan Committee for the Episcopal Cathedral, Church Association for Improving the Condition of Labor, Women's Auxiliary to the Guild for Crippled Children, Hospital for Crippled Children (president), Messiah Home, Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Yet notwithstanding all these engrossing activities, she loved her home, and no woman was ever a more devoted and loving wife than she, or a kinder and more considerate relative to the members of her own and her husband's family.

The premature death of this extraordinary and beautiful woman was

mourned by thousands, and the loss of no young woman in private life has ever been more deeply or more universally felt and deplored. To her husband it was a crushing blow and never-ending source of intense grief. The tributes to her memory in the press and on the part of the various organizations to which she belonged, and from prominent men and women all over the country, in letters, telegrams, etc. were most exceptional. Of the many resolutions adopted by various organizations to which she belonged, the

following may serve as an example:

"The members of the Portia Club, hearing with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member, the late Mrs. Theodor Sutro wish to give expression to their sorrow at her loss, and their sympathy with the husband, who alone knows how keen that loss must be.

"There are two especial reasons why the Portia Club should feel particularly the sad, and to our short-sighted earthly eyes, untimely passing of this bright life.

"Portia, being young in years, has until now been spared the pain which is inseparable from yielding a comrade and friend to the last Great Sleep, but the mournful lesson which all must learn comes to Portia as, over the name of Mrs. Theodor Sutro, she writes for the first time the words 'In Memoriam.'

"Mrs. Sutro's connection with the founding of the Woman's Law Class of the University of the City of New York, and her graduation with its first class make her membership in our club significant. Portia is an outgrowth of the Woman's Law Class, and Mrs. Sutro was her only member who had been one of the band of women to start that great work.

"Our gratitude for her good deeds and our pleasure in the memory of her bright presence among us shall be made perpetual, by this memorial being placed upon our minutes, and a suitable copy being sent to the husband of our departed member and friend, Mrs. Theodor Sutro."

During the last months of her life the suffering and the distress of her last illness were intense, but she bore them with the courage of a heroine, and with a philosophical resignation which is rarely found in any man or woman. As throwing light upon the extraordinary strength of her character and the philosophical bent of her mind, the following extract from a remarkable letter dated February 9, 1901, which she left sealed, to be opened by her husband only after her death, is of greater interest than anything that others could say about her:

"No one could be more fond of life, the joys of being out in nature, the delights of traveling, the companionship of kind friends, the exhilaration which comes of having good health and all the blessings of life, than I, Florence Clinton Sutro, at the present time. But at the same time I recognize the fact that we all must die; no one lives forever. How soon the time may come when I shall have to bid good-bye to all my friends, no one can know, but whenever it comes, I am ready to go, as I am sure my God, who knows my heart well and my whole life, will know that I have acted and (done the best I could, have followed the teachings of truth and have tried to do the best for all whom I knew.

"The only thought of regret that could come to me would be that I was leaving anyone behind with aching heart, or anyone whom I could still benefit, or to whom my presence or personality would be a loss.

"I may say that I am very glad I have lived and enjoyed life and have been able to make others happy, and I beg those who survive me not to mourn nor wear emblems of mourning for long, but to spend the time with the thoughts of the great philosophers and

teachers, especially Christ. and to seek the pleasure which comes from suitable mental diversion.

"Music (for my knowledge of which I feel greatly indebted to my dear father) has been the cause of bringing me more happiness than anything else in the world. Therefore, I urge all young girls who would be as happy as I have been to encourage it in their homes. This is my parting message to the world. It has been so kind after I found the love of one strong heart, in my noble husband, Theodor Sutro."

In regard to this letter, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the noted author and literary critic, wrote to Mr. Sutro as follows:

"Her own letter, in view of death, is as beautiful as any I ever read, and could only have proceeded from a soul fitly manifested in that beautiful face which none can forget. She was radiant in her *salon*, and her sweet word, voice, expression, charmed me more even than the music of the artists."

What the world thought of Mrs. Sutro is perhaps best expressed in the following tribute to her memory which appeared in the "New York Daily News" on April 28, 1906, from the pen of W. A. Lewis:

"There is a world-loss and a life-loss in the death of such a woman as Mrs. Theodor Sutro, yesterday at her home, 320 West 102d street.

"Interesting herself conscientiously and vigorously in all good thought and high ideals, recognized and adopted by the superior womanhood of to-day, they never weaned Mrs. Sutro from the womanliness of wifehood. In this she shone luminously, as a stricken husband and shocked friends testify.

"We have become accustomed – erroneously, it seems – to think it necessary to separate the thinking from the feeling woman, regarding them as essentially at variance. Perhaps Mrs. Sutro was an exception. She was rarely versatile. However that may be, she lived the life of exemplary wifeliness, and at the same time gave to humanity a prodigal sweetness.

" 'Tis true that devotion to social demands inclines to disastrously restrict the domestic graces of women. Somehow it is impossible to avert this, and as a consequence the home life of America's higher circles suffers.

"Mrs. Sutro has left a many sided example, but in no respect does it glow as brilliantly as in the delicious merger of independent thought and dependent marital devotion.

"As an example of incomparable loyalty to the marriage she had helped to make ideal, Mrs. Sutro took the world into her confidence by publication of her husband's love letters and poems, at once a delicate tribute to Mr. Sutro and a fervent faith in the great heart of humanity.

"Club life in its best sense, enthusiasm for art in its exalting purity, devotion to music for its exhilaration of the soul, tireless discharge of society's demands as befitting her station, all these seemed to attune her nature the more harmoniously to the intuitiveness of gentle breeding, wherewith she adorned the highest social life of New York.

"It seems to us mortals almost ruthless that the most effulgent blossoms are smitten; but we may reason that we are to cling the more closely to the memories we inhale from

the fragrance of lives that bloom perennial in abiding affection."

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At the memorial services held on April 30, 1906, at her residence, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Jersey City, pronounced a eulogy, in the course of which he said:

"Mrs. Sutro lived many lives, each of them intense, enthusiastic, useful, beautiful – the home life, her art life and her friendship life. She lived other lives, notably an intellectual life, her mind moving out of the narrow limits where so many women dwell and taking note of great truths and things. lived her church life, she was busy with benevolent activities, she took her place in the social functions of the day.

"How fitting that we should speak of the three lives which we have already named. For we are here in her own beautiful home, and with her, the home life was a passion. It was my privilege to know Mrs. Sutro when, yet unmarried, still a child, she was a member of my Parish on Jersey City Heights. Her mother was not living, and though there were those who took from her the burdens and cares of the home, it was easy to see that in that home she was the dominant personality. She was the home mother even then, and one can never forget her splendid loyalty to father, brother and sister, her eager devotion to the welfare of the home and its highest interests. It was the home passion which gave to her marriage an indescribable romance. When we think of what homes are, in our large cities, how empty often of romance, how filled with incompatibilities, how often the birthplace of heart burnings and separations, what wonder that we find it worth while to gather here that we may celebrate a home like this. When that wonderful volume was printed, "Milestones on Life's Pathway," in which, with perfect artlessness, Mrs. Sutro took the world into her confidence and revealed to it the soul of her home with all its sacred beauty undimmed after twenty years, who did not feel that here was a home life worth living.

"And then her art life! As a child she had a wonderful proficiency in music, and had she chosen to devote herself only to the piano, without doubt she would have achieved the triumph which so many prophesied. Her art life, however, took a wider range, yet while she was mistress of many arts, music was her great passion. You know her love for it, her absorption in it, and you have been here doubtless at those delightful musicals so full of novelty and charm. Perhaps you do not know the other side of her art life, how she has helped, encouraged, and inspired many a struggling artist, given him a chance, opened the world to him, or kept him from starvation while he struggled toward fame. Hers was not a life of art for itself only, a selfish, aesthetic life. It was one of love and sympathy for the creators of art, the hungry student, the aspiring unknown. These she aided and blessed.

"It is but a step from this to her friendship life. It was to be supposed that in leaving her home city at nineteen for the larger life of New York, she would forget her old friends, even her rector. She never did. But I am not alone in this experience. If I could call witnesses, many could bear testimony with me; nay, to judge from your faces, I think all here would say 'Amen.' The poet says 'The friends thou hast, and their affection tried, grapple them to thy heart with hooks of steel.' Mrs. Sutro drew her friends with cords of

winsome affection, and she drew them not to use them but to give herself to them.

"I would not that this address have in it anything of the sermon, still may I suggest that we can hardly pass from the presence of this wife, this artist, this dear friend, without taking with us an inspiration.

"Shall we not go with the desire to make our homes better and richer,, sweeter and happier because of her home? Then, in the life that too many of us lead, is it not well to have what our friend found so inspiring and uplifting? How material, sordid, crass, much of our living is. What a helpful

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thing a study of art would be to such a life. It matters not which art, it may be music, architecture, painting, literature. Choose some high and clean gift of God, make of it a hobby, a passion; go to the roots of it till it fire your soul and in following it, walk for a part of each day on one of the great table lands of the world.

"We can all be better friends than we are. We can all, with great profit to the world and to ourselves, use some of the gracious, smiling, winsome courtesy which was so characteristic of that beautiful woman lying here in her coffin. We can be friends as she was to the poor. We can preach true friendship not only with our lips, which is so easy, but in our lives, which is more difficult. And so going out from this memorial service, because of her life which we commemorate, we may well resolve to make our lives and the world's life sweeter."

And when later in the day the last religious services were held at St. Michael's Episcopal Church in New York, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters said in part:

"The abundant activities of Mrs. Sutro are known to you all. The versatility of her attainments, and the variety of her interests were surprising. A student of law, of music, of painting, a member of organizations of all sorts for betterment of conditions, for uplift of the community, for enlargement of the beauty of life, she was known to a very wide circle of acquaintances.

"For almost ten years she has been a member of this parish. Here also she took an active part. She was one of the representatives of this parish at the Cathedral. At one time she was a most active member of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. As her rector, it has been my pleasure to know her well and to come in contact with her on many sides. Some pleasant memories of her musical talent will always dwell with me; how, when I have called upon her, brain wearied, she has; seated herself at the piano and played for my refreshment piece after piece, with a kindness surpassed only by her skill. In my study hangs a scene from out-of-door life painted by her hand. I shall always think of her particularly as associated with music and with art.

"It is hard for us who are gathered here, and who knew her as one abounding in vitality, full of the joy of life, revelling in the beauty of it, to realize that she has passed from among us.

"Five years ago she underwent a serious operation. The way she met that operation gave me a new conception of her character. There was no, flinching, no fear of death. Dangerous as the operation was, she went to meet it, to all seeming, as cheerful as though

it was one of the ordinary duties of her life. That this was not due to any failure to realize the seriousness of the operation she was about to undergo is clear from a letter which she wrote at that time to be opened in case of her death. Five years it lay sealed. Now her death has broken the seal.

"Very clearly she loved life and appreciated the joy and beauty of it, and yet she stood prepared at any moment to leave it, regretting only the grief which her departure might cause others.

"It is not easy to speak on occasions like this. All we say seems inadequate and what we fain would express finds no suitable vehicle of expression. Therefore I shall not endeavor to speak of those more intimate and personal matters which must be in the thoughts of all who knew and loved her.

"One word of another character I must add to what I have said: Every life lives on. The things thought, the deeds aspired to, do not die with us. They live on, in and through those whom our lives touched. Death often

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makes immortal that which we thought would perish with our death. We live on in the memorials which we inspire, whether those memorials be the conscious effort of our friends and followers to continue our good works, or the unconscious memorials of lives which we have helped to inspire with loftier ideals, to shape to sweeter living. What we have thought and done is perpetuated by these achievements in the lives of many more and still of more, until our monument rises to heaven itself.

"May the consciousness that this life is not ended, but only begun, may the belief that all that was good and beautiful in her life shall find its realization in grander opportunities, a greater fullness of achievement, give comfort to him who mourns her loss."

On the occasion of the celebration of Theodor Sutro's seventieth birthday at the Hotel Astor, in March, 1915, when called upon to speak, he paid this tribute to his wife and to his mother:

"If I were asked what influences more especially sustained and inspired me to persevere in paths in which I was sometimes confronted with seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, I would name first and foremost the influence of womankind. I place that influence upon the highest pedestal, partly because I have always found woman's friendship the most unselfish and the most enduring. How could I feel otherwise when I look upon this galaxy of fair women and when I conjure up before my mental vision the personality of my venerated mother and of my lovely and beloved wife. I met my wife, for the first time, immediately after I had lost my mother, so that the benign influence of these two noble women was continuous from my childhood until the enactment of the tragedy of my life in the premature passing away of Mrs. Sutro in 1906. My mother died on August 1, 1883, and shortly thereafter I commemorated my first meeting with my wife in the words:

"And yet to me the circling year did bring

A lovely flow'r, a sweet, a smiling spring,
Amid the winter of my sorrow's night!
A star I a gentle messenger of light!

"Methinks I almost, as though the noble dead
Had died, e'en as she lived, for love; and led
My steps to find what seemed a hopeless goal:
Another true and brave, yet gentle soul!"

"I feel that to have enjoyed the deep affection of two such splendid women has been and is still for me not only the most powerful incentive to 'do right and fear not,' but is in itself enough of happiness for a whole lifetime to have been vouchsafed to a single individual."

GREENOUGH CASE REOPENED.

Involves a Story of Three Wives and One Divorce.

... Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—With the opening of the now well-known Greenough case next Tuesday in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, an unusual case will again be heard.

When Joseph F. Greenough died at the Hotel Vendome on March 20, 1903, intestate, three women immediately appeared to lay claim to a widow's portion of the large estate. The three women asserted they had been married to Greenough in this order: Martha Higgins Greenough, Emma Pomeroy Greenough, and Mary Kerelvas Greenough.

The Probate Court, after hearing the evidence in the case, decided in favor of Martha Greenough, the first wife, from whom Greenough is alleged to have gone to Colorado to obtain a divorce. She got \$5,000 and one-half the residue of an estate valued in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

About 1870 Greenough and Martha Higgins, who is said at that time to have lived in Cambridge, were married. In a few years Greenough married Emma Pomeroy publicly in this city and lived with her until she heard of his prior marriage to Martha Higgins. Then she left him.

Then Greenough went to New York, and there met and became fascinated with a Hungarian, Mary Kerelvas, who was studying art in New York. Later they went to Philadelphia and were married.

It is alleged by the other two wives that Greenough got a divorce in Colorado from Martha Greenough. Having secured this certificate of divorce Greenough returned to New York and remained with his third wife for a short time. Then he left her, sought out Emma Pomeroy, his second wife, and showed her the certificate of divorce from Martha, and asked her to remarry him, which she did.

He left Emma Pomeroy and returned to Mary Kerelvas. The latter went abroad. Greenough failed to join her. She hired detectives, and found him with a third woman, who has not claimed a share of the estate.

Edward S. Sutro.

Edward S. Sutro died on Friday of pneumonia at his home at the Ormonde, 2,030 Broadway, in his eighty-first year, after an illness lasting nearly twenty years. He was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, the son of a clothing manufacturer. After the death of his father in 1849 he came to America with his brother Adolph and five other brothers and four sisters. On the voyage across on a sailing packet they heard of the discovery of gold in California, and leaving the rest of the family in Baltimore, Edward and Adolph went West, where Edward went into commercial business, while his brother Adolph, who had studied mining engineering in Germany, started in that line, and afterward planned the Sutro tunnel through the heart of the mountain in Nevada to the Comstock lode. In 1879 Adolph had become a millionaire, while Edward had gone to Lima, Peru, to try his fortune in business there. He returned to this city and engaged in the cigar business until ill-health compelled him to retire. Theodore Sutro, former Tax Commissioner of New York, was a brother of Edward S. Sutro. In 1874 Mr. Sutro married Matilda Mayor of New Orleans, who, with three children, survives him.

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