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Joseph H. Choate

OF

A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past

Whose Sterling Character and Energy and Industry Have Made
Them Preëminent in Their Own and Many Other States



BY

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator; Editor and Contributor to Many Newspapers
and Magazines; ex-Regent New York University; Supervisor
Federal Census (N. Y.) 1880; Secretary New
York Constitutional Convention, 1894

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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1916



Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers
an honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*



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BIOGRAPHICAL

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ROOSEVELT, Theodore,

Soldier, Statesman, Author.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, eldest son of Theodore and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt. He was of Holland ancestry, and his father was a man of sterling qualities, a prominent merchant and banker, and a philanthropist.

Colonel Roosevelt was educated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was early associated with his father in business, but made an almost immediate entrance into public life. He was elected to the State Assembly of New York in 1882, became leader of the minority in that body, and was active in behalf of reform measures. He was reelected in 1883, and was largely instrumental in carrying out the State civil service reform law, an act for regulating primary elections; and legislation of vast benefit, particularly to the city of New York, in centering in the mayor the responsibility of administering municipal affairs. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of New York City in 1886, having been nominated as an Independent, with Republican endorsement. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Civil Service Commissioner, and he was president of the board until May, 1895. During this official term he succeeded in changing the entire system of public appointments, and in inaugurating important reforms. He resigned on the latter date to accept ap-

pointment as president of the New York Board of Police Commissioners, and with characteristic energy and vigor entered upon the work of reform by the application of civil service principles in appointments to the force, and promotions. He rigidly enforced the excise law, and succeeded in closing the saloons on the Sabbath, and in purifying the city of many corrupting influences.

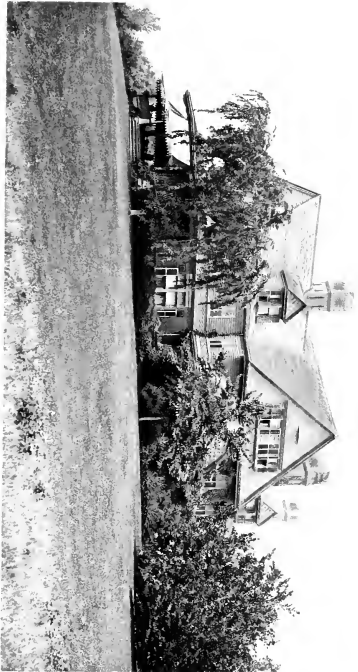
In 1897 Colonel Roosevelt entered upon his career as a character of national importance. In that year he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under President McKinley. Soon after entering upon his new duties, realizing the probabilities of a foreign war, he procured appropriations for ammunition for navy target practice, and the results at Manila and Santiago justified what was considered at the time reckless extravagance. When war with Spain became imminent, he resigned his secretaryship, and with Surgeon (now Major-General) Leonard Wood, organized the First Regiment United States Cavalry Volunteers, popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," which distinguished itself in Cuba. At the outset he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was promoted to colonel for gallantry at the battle of Las Guasimas, and was mustered out of service at the end of the war. In 1898 he was elected Governor of New York, and in that position gave vigorous encouragement to salutary legislation, and carried through every reform measure to which he had pledged himself, despite great political pressure. Above all, he placed in office as high-minded and able a set of public officials as the State ever had from the day of its foundation.

He had looked forward to a second term in order to further forward certain reform innovations, but circumstances defeated this purpose and led to his higher advancement. He was a delegate in the Republican National Convention of 1900. The renomination of President McKinley was a foregone conclusion. Much against his desire, the Vice-Presidential nomination was practically forced upon him. The ensuing campaign was the most remarkable in the history of the nation. Colonel Roosevelt traveled over the whole country, defending the McKinley administration, and contending for honest money as against the "16 to 1" silver policy as advocated by the Democratic presidential candidate, Mr. William J. Bryan. As soon as he was advised of the assassination of President McKinley, he, as Vice-President, was requested by the cabinet of the deceased executive to immediately take the presidential oath of office. This he declined to do, saying, "I intend to pay my respects at William McKinley's bier as a private citizen, and offer my condolence to the members of his family as such. Then I will return and take the oath," which he did. In 1904 he was elected to the presidency by the largest popular majority ever accorded a candidate. Perhaps the most notable of his achievements as President was that unofficial one, the bringing to an end of the war between Japan and Russia.

In 1910 Colonel Roosevelt made a hunting trip through Africa, and afterward went to Europe, by way of Egypt. After his return home there was much discussion concerning his intentions as to the presidential campaign of 1912. Many held that he had declared that he would not be a candidate, but he remained quiet upon the subject until February 21, 1912, when he spoke the now well-known words, "My hat is in the ring." Some ten days previous, the governors of West Vir-

ginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri, had written him a letter urging him to accept a nomination by the Progressive Republicans. On February 24th he stated definitely that he would accept a nomination if tendered. Before the Republican National Convention in June that year there was bitter conflict between the Roosevelt and Taft forces. Mr. Taft was finally declared the nominee, and the Roosevelt men decided upon an independent convention of Progressives, which met August 6th and nominated him. As a result of the division of the Republicans between Roosevelt and Taft, Woodrow Wilson was elected to the presidency. On October 14, 1912, Colonel Roosevelt was shot by a would-be assassin, but made rapid recovery, and a week later was able to be out. In 1913-14 he visited the principal countries in South America, and after his return devoted himself to literary work.

It is difficult to conceive how anyone so thoroughly devoted to public affairs could find time for literary work, and yet Colonel Roosevelt has achieved a worldwide reputation as an author, and his works have become standards on the subjects he has treated. They comprise: "Winning of the West" (1889-96); "History of the Naval War of 1812" (1882); "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885); "Life of Thomas Hart Benton" (1886); "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1887); "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888); "History of New York" (1890); "The Wilderness Hunter" (1893); "American Ideals and Other Essays" (1897); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "Life of Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "The Strenuous Life" (1900); "Works" (eight vols., 1902); "American Ideals and Other Essays"; "Good Hunting" (1907); "True Americanism"; "African and European Addresses" (1910); "Realizable Ideals" (The



*Hammer Mill
View of Island Station, New York
July 2, 1898*

Earl Lectures) (1912); "Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood" (1912); "History as Literature, and Other Essays" (1913); "Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography" (1913). Part author of: "Hero Tales from American History" (1895); "The Deer Family" (1902); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (1906); "African Game Trails" (1910); "The New Nationalism" (1910); "Life Histories of African Game Animals" (two volumes, 1914). The most important of his works, however, are the four volumes bearing the collective title, "The Winning of the West." These have for their subject the acquisition by the United States of the territory west of the Alleghenies, and in their intrinsic merit and their importance as contributions to history they rank with the works of Parkman. His books have been characterized as "marked by felicity, vigor and clearness of expression, with descriptive power;" his historical writings have been further praised for their "accuracy, breadth and fairness." "The Rough Riders" is a volume which will keep its place among the authoritative records of the Spanish War. "It will be generally conceded," says a reviewer, "that it forms one of the most thrilling pieces of military history in recent years."

Colonel Roosevelt has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the following institutions: Columbia University, 1899; Hope College, 1901; Yale University, 1901; Harvard University, 1902; Northwestern University, 1903; University of Chicago, 1903; University of California, 1903; University of Pennsylvania, 1905; Clark University, 1905; George Washington University, 1909; Cambridge University, 1910. In the latter year he also received the Doctor of Civil Law degree from Oxford University, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berlin. In

1906 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (\$40,000), with which he endowed the Foundation for the Promotion of Universal Peace. He has long been a contributor to leading magazines and reviews, and was on the staff of "The Outlook" from 1909 until 1914.

He married (first) Alice Hathaway, who died February 14, 1884, daughter of George Cabot Lee; (second) at London, England, Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York. The family home is in Oyster Bay, Long Island.

HUGHES, Charles E.,

Jurist, Governor.

Charles Evans Hughes, who as these pages go to press is the regular candidate of the Republican party for the presidency of the United States, is a native of the State of New York, born in Glen Falls, April 11, 1862, son of the Rev. David Charles and Mary Catherine (Connelly) Hughes. His father was of Welsh and his mother of Scotch-Irish and Dutch extraction.

He began his education in the public schools of New York City, and was fitted for college by his father. At the age of fourteen he entered Madison (now Colgate) University, transferring two years later to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors—winning the prize in English literature and that for general attainment during his course, and delivering the class oration; in 1884 he received from his *alma mater* the Master of Arts degree. During 1881-82 he taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy at Delhi, New York, and in the latter year entered the Columbia Law School, and also studying in the offices of the United States District Attorney in New York, and in those of

Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He received his diploma from the Law School in 1884, and was admitted at once to the bar. From 1884 until 1887 he held a prize fellowship at Columbia University. On being admitted to the bar, he became a clerk in the office of his former preceptors, Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, remaining as such until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, afterward Carter, Hughes & Dwight. He served Cornell University as Professor of Law, 1891-93, and as special lecturer, 1893-95; and the New York Law School as special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy, 1893-1900. In 1905-06 he was counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Commission of the New York Legislature; and special assistant to the United States Attorney General in the coal investigations.

The public career of Judge Hughes may be dated from 1905, when he received the Republican nomination for the mayoralty of New York City, but which he declined. In 1906 he was elected Governor of the State, and was reelected in 1908, resigning in September of 1910 to take his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, under appointment by President Taft. As Governor he steadfastly adhered to "the highest administrative standards," and effected many salutary changes in relation to railroads, street railways, gas and electrical companies. He made strenuous efforts to procure legislation providing for a system of direct nominations for elective offices, in which he was several times defeated. He succeeded, however, in securing the passage of an act for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of race-track gambling, but only after long delay and in the face of bitter opposition. In his last appeal to the Legislature, at the session in which the measure was passed, he said: "The issue has been clearly pre-

sented whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the constitution of the State. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by a discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race-track gambling exists, not because it is hidden or elusive, but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it, in fact protects it." Early in his administration he undertook certain reforms in the management and affairs of the Insurance Department, and in which he persisted until he left his high office. He brought about the creation of a State Commission to which was specially committed the construction and maintenance of public roads, and which took this labor away from the State Engineer, who was over-employed in the engineering operations on the great barge canal, and he subsequently procured the establishment of a Department of Highways. He also took a persistent and determined interest in the preservation of forest tracts and undeveloped waterpower streams, and greatly increased the State's forest domain, and which included a one thousand acre tract given by Hon. William P. Letchworth, in Wyoming and Livingston counties; a twenty-five acre tract at Crown Point, containing the ruins of Fort Frederic and Fort Amherst, from Witherbee Sherman & Company; and a ten thousand acre tract in Orange and Rockland counties, given by Mary W. Harriman, in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, Edward H. Harriman. Until he left his chair, Governor Hughes industriously and persistently followed up a policy of improvement and retrenchment; also steadily insisting upon honesty and efficiency in all of the various departments of the State government.



Levi P. Martin

Early in the year 1916 it became evident that a very large element in the Republican party looked upon him as its most desirable candidate for the presidential nomination. Seated as he was, upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, his position was most delicate. He maintained a most dignified silence, and even the close friends who presented his name in the convention, could give no assurance that he would accept, and he only broke silence when his nomination was actually made, when he at once forwarded to President Wilson his resignation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and which was instantly accepted.

Judge Hughes is a fellow of Brown University; a trustee of the University of Chicago; and a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; and of the following clubs: The University, Union League, Lawyers, Brown, Nassau Country; and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1906, from Columbia, Knox and Lafayette in 1907, from Union and Colgate in 1908, from George Washington in 1909, and from Williams, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. He married, December 5, 1888, Antoinette Carter.

MORTON, Levi Parsons,

Financier, Statesman, Diplomatist.

Levi Parsons Morton was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. He is a descendant of George Morton, of York, England, who was the financial agent of the Mayflower Puritans in London, and came over in the ship "Ann" (arriving at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623), and settled at Middleboro, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, where his

descendants have resided until the present time. John, the son of George, was the first delegate to represent Middleboro in the General Court at Plymouth in 1670, and he was again chosen in 1672. Levi Parsons Morton is the son of Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton. His mother was a descendant of Cornet Joseph Parsons, the father of the first child born at Northampton, Massachusetts (May 2, 1655), his title of cornet indicating his position in a cavalry troop (the third officer in rank) and the bearer of the colors.

Mr. Morton received a public school education and graduated from Shoreham Academy. He entered a country store at Enfield, Massachusetts, at fifteen years, commenced mercantile business at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1843, removed to Boston in 1850 and to New York in 1854, and was extensively engaged in mercantile business in both cities until 1863 when he entered upon his career as a banker in New York City under the name of L. P. Morton & Company. Soon after this time a foreign branch was established under the firm name of L. P. Morton, Burns & Co. In 1869 the firm was dissolved and reorganized under the names of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London, Mr. George Bliss entering the New York firm, and Sir John Rose, then finance minister of Canada, going to London to join the English house. The London firm of Morton, Rose & Co. was appointed financial agent of the United States government in 1873. Later the Morton Trust Co. of New York, of which he was president, was established with offices at 140 Broadway. Mr. Morton was appointed by the President honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

He began his political career by the election to Congress as a Republican from the Eleventh District of New York

(which had been Democratic previously), receiving 14,078 votes against 7,060 votes for Benjamin A. Willis, and was reelected to the Forty-seventh Congress in 1880 by an increased vote over James W. Gerard, Jr. He was nominated as Minister to France by President Garfield in March, 1881, and resigned his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress to accept the appointment. He presented his credentials as Minister to France to President Grévy on August 1st, 1881, and resigned his office after the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1885, returning to New York in July of that year. During his residence in France he secured from the French government the official decree which was published November 27, 1883, revoking the prohibition of American pork products, but the prohibitory decree was subsequently renewed. He also secured the recognition of American financial and commercial corporations in France. He drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and on July 4th, 1884, he accepted the completed statue on behalf of his government. He was a prominent candidate for United States Senate in the Republican legislative caucuses of 1885 and 1887, but after spirited canvasses in each case the great political prize fell into other hands. He was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, in 1888, receiving 591 votes as against 234 for all other candidates. He proved a model presiding officer of the Senate, filling the position with a dignity and fairness that gained for him the esteem of all, without regard to party distinctions, even at a time when questions of party politics were most earnestly discussed.

In 1894, Mr. Morton was elected governor of New York by a phenomenally heavy majority. His long experience as a merchant and banker, his familiarity

with great financial problems, his work in Congress, his successful diplomatic experience and service as vice-president had made him a conspicuous figure in public affairs, and amply qualified him for the gubernatorial office. His election was coincident with the approval by the people of the fourth constitution, which went into effect on the first of January, 1895, the day of his inauguration. It heralded also executive control of the State by the Republicans for sixteen years, which prior thereto had been in Democratic hands for twelve years. In his inaugural address Governor Morton discussed at length the relations of the executive and legislative departments to each other, declaring that "the Governor should never interfere with the work of the Legislature beyond the precise line which his constitutional duty and obligation warranted. He used the veto prerogative sparingly, vetoing only four bills in 1895, and none in 1896. However, in several instances wherein he disapproved a bill, he would convey his objections to its author, and in such cases the bill was usually withdrawn, and returned in such form as to command his approval. His tasks were arduous. While the new constitution was in large degree self-executing, much legislation was necessary with reference to the drainage of agricultural lands, damages for injuries resulting in death, pool selling and book making, prison labor, the civil service, the judiciary, forest preservation, canal improvement, State boards and commissions, charitable institutions, education, the militia, and others. Under the new constitution, several new boards were created—of Charities, of State Prison and of Lunacy. Much labor was made necessary to provide for the submittal of statutes relating to cities, to the cities affected thereby, principally with reference to New York City and Brooklyn. Under

the administration of Governor Morton was created Greater New York, by the consolidation of the city of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and which was attended with much acrimonious discussion. As the result of much executive and legislative consideration, a new effect was given to excise legislation, establishing a more systematic control of the liquor traffic, and a considerable reduction in the number of dram shops. The National Guard was placed upon a more efficient footing as to organization, arming and equipment. These enumerations comprise but a small portion of the accomplishments of this administration.

On his retirement from the gubernatorial office, Governor Morton returned to the conduct of his important business interests which, in addition to his immediate financial holdings included directorate duties in the Equitable Life Assurance Company, the Home Insurance Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, and the Newport Trust Company. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Society, and the following clubs: Metropolitan, Union League, Lawyers, Republican and Downtown. Governor Morton received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College in 1881 and from Middlebury in 1882. He retired from active business pursuits some years since and spends the major portion of his time with his family upon his magnificent estate "Eilerslie," (of one thousand acres) at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson. He married (first) Lucy Kimball, who died in 1871; and (second) Anna Livingston Street; and of the latter marriage five daughters have been born: Edith Livingston, Lena, Helen, Alice and Mary.

Governor Morton has been a consistent Republican from the first, ardently loyal to the Union in its days of peril; and singularly free from factional entanglements which have plagued his party in the State; and, therefore singularly available for public preferments in its power to bestow. In office he has been distinguished for executive ability, prudent administration and courteous demeanor, exceedingly modest in his bearing, yet with self-possession and graciousness combining in a charming personality. He has long been a member of the Protestant Episcopal communion, constant to it alike in his devotion and beneficences, while his many public and private philanthropies have been as generously as quietly bestowed.

FAIRCHILD, Charles Stebbins,

Financier, Cabinet Official.

Charles Stebbins Fairchild, distinguished lawyer, and Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Cleveland, was born in Cazenovia, New York, April 30, 1842, son of Sidney T. and Helen (Childs) Fairchild. His father was a lawyer of marked ability, and for many years was attorney for the New York Central railroad.

Charles Stebbins Fairchild began his education in the common schools, then preparing for college at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia. He entered Harvard College in his seventeenth year, and was graduated in the year he attained his majority. For two years following he was a student in the Harvard Law School, and, having completed the prescribed course, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. Locating in Albany, New York, he completed the usual novitiate, and was admitted to the bar in 1866 and entered upon practice. In 1871 he became a member of

the law firm of Swartz & Fairchild, and continued in this relation with marked success until 1876, when he withdrew, on account of official duties. In 1874 he had been made a deputy under the Attorney-General of the State of New York, in which position he displayed such ability that he came to be recognized as the right arm of his superior, rendering especially useful service in the case of the People vs. Gardner and Charlick, the New York police commissioners, and in those growing out of the reports of the Canal Investigation Commission. In the Democratic State Convention in 1875 his conduct had so commended him that he was made the nominee for the Attorney-Generalship by acclamation, and at the following election he was elected by a majority of 23,302 over his Republican competitor. In addition to the duties of that office, he was *ex officio* a commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Charities, and a trustee of the State Capitol and of the State Hall. On retiring from his office in 1878, Mr. Fairchild visited Europe, where he remained for two years, and on his return took up his residence in New York City and engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1885 President Cleveland called Mr. Fairchild to his cabinet as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. During his two years occupancy of this position, he was frequently called upon to represent Secretary Daniel Manning, as acting secretary; and when Mr. Manning was obliged by ill health to resign his portfolio (April 1, 1887), President Cleveland at once appointed Mr. Fairchild to the place so vacated. He remained during the entire remainder of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and then returned to New York City and gave his attention to financial affairs, entering at once upon the presi-

dency of the New York Security & Trust Company, and which position he occupied until 1905. He is at present president of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, and of the Birkbeck Investment Savings & Loan Company of America; and a director of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, and of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Throughout his career he has taken a lively interest in economic affairs, and has been a most useful member of various reform organizations and bodies akin thereto. He is an ex-president and ex-treasurer of the State Charities Aid Association; vice-president of the Charity Organization Society of New York; and was for several years president of the Reform Club. An able speaker and a logical reasoner, he is frequently called upon to address important public assemblages. The trend of his thought and an index to his interest in economic affairs is discerned in his utterance in September, 1889, before the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, when, in discussing certain social problems pertaining to large cities, he said: "The city is the heel of our American Achilles—the place where our popular government may be wounded to its destruction." He was a steadfast upholder of a sound money policy at the time when his party was disrupted by the silver movement, and he was one of the strongest figures in the Monetary Commission of 1897. He is a member of the following clubs—University, Harvard, Reform, Metropolitan of Washington, Ardsley, Garden City Golf, and Golf Links of America; and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbian and Harvard universities in 1888. He married Helen Lincklaen, of Cazenovia, New York, where is his residence.

JAMES, Thomas L.,

Journalist, Banker, Public Official.

Thomas Lemuel James, whose brilliant career was principally useful in his wonderful development of the national postal service, was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, March 29, 1831, the son of William and Jane Maria (Pria) James. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the public schools of Utica, where he was recognized as a bright, vivacious boy, quite as faithful to his studies as any of his young companions, yet gaining the affections of those with whom he was brought in contact by his amicable and attractive nature. When he was fifteen years of age he left school and was apprenticed for five years to Wesley Bailey, a printer of Utica, who was the father of E. Prentiss Bailey, editor and publisher of the Utica "Observer." At the age of twenty he became a partner of Francis B. Fisher in publishing the "Madison County Journal," at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, where he went to reside. This was an important period in politics—the closing up of the old and the beginning of the new regime. The paper was of Whig proclivity. Mr. James showed himself to be an enthusiastic, energetic, yet judicious young editor, and speedily made an impression upon the community. In 1852 Mr. James was married to Emily I. Freeburn. In 1854 he was appointed canal collector at Hamilton, New York, a position which he held for two years. In 1856 the "Madison County Journal" was united with the "Democratic Reflector," under the name of the "Democratic Republican." But small localities in the interior of the State were not stirring enough, or of sufficient importance, to very long hold a man of the calibre of Mr. James, and in 1861 he went to the metropolis, where Hiram Barney, at that time collector of the port,

appointed him inspector. From this he was soon promoted to the position of weigher of teas in the warehouse department, and when Thomas Murphy became collector he made Mr. James deputy collector of the third (warehouse) division, where he remained under the administration of Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded Murphy as collector of the port. In whatever position he had been up to this time, Mr. James had made for himself friends among the most influential men in political and business life, and so it happened that, when President Grant was making up his mind as to whom he should give the important position of postmaster of New York, he found that the general tendency of suggestion and advice pointed to Mr. James. The habits of the latter had been formed on such a methodical foundation, and he was so exact in his work, and so rapid in the conception and execution of his plans, that his value as a public officer could hardly be overestimated. Appointed postmaster at New York, March 17, 1873, he found the office in a condition which showed clearly the necessity for reorganization, and, in many instances, for an entirely new arrangement for the delivery of the mails to the satisfaction of the enormous and growing business interests of the metropolis. A very brief study of the situation informed the new postmaster of the direction in which improvements could be made, and he set himself about making them with such zeal and efficiency that the New York office presently became a model for all others in the country. The election of President Hayes brought about new appointments in New York, and while the names of gentlemen to succeed General Arthur as collector and Mr. Cornell as naval officer were pending in the Senate committee on commerce, on account of the aggressive opposition of Mr. Conkling and other anti-administration Senators,

the collectorship of the port of New York was offered to Mr. James, but declined. In the meantime Mr. James had been re-appointed postmaster by President Hayes, and, his services having been recognized as marking a new era in postal administration, he naturally felt disinclined to exchange that position for any other while he still had in regard to it important plans to carry out. Besides this, having been General Arthur's deputy, he could not consent to supersede him. In 1880 Postmaster-General Key was transferred to a circuit judgeship of the United States Court, and the vacant cabinet position was offered to Postmaster James, but declined. During the same year the Republicans offered him the nomination for mayor of New York, but this honor he also declined. Finally, however, when President Garfield announced his cabinet on March 5, 1881, there was general rejoicing in both parties when it was seen that Mr. James had been appointed Postmaster-General. His new office was, he soon found, full of difficulties. The department of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General offered for investigation the scandalous condition of the "star route" and steamboat mail contracts, which it was evident had been dishonestly manipulated, with the result of the robbery of the government of large sums. It was expected by the people, and justly expected, that Postmaster-General James would make such an examination of his office as would expose the guilty parties, and break up the existing wrong-doing. The opposition to such action on his part, however, was prolonged, powerful and bitter. It included the persistent antagonism of his personal and political enemies, and even of some who had been his friends. Newspapers were subsidized at the capital and in other cities to attack the Postmaster-General and his assistants in the most determined and obnoxious

manner, but none of these affected Mr. James in the way of causing him to lessen his efforts to break up the nest of dishonest officials, whose nefarious work was speedily laid bare before him. The dishonest mail routes were cut off, faithless employees were dismissed, and the general tone of the service was strengthened and improved. He had been met on his entrance into office by the fact of an annual deficit of \$2,000,000, which had varied in amount every year from 1865, and, with one or two exceptions, from 1851. The reductions which he made in the star route service and the steamboat service amounted to over \$2,000,000, while his thorough investigation into the abuses and frauds of the post-office resulted in the famous star route trials, and revealed the scandals which had existed in that service prior to his assuming charge of it. Applying as far as it was practicable, the civil service methods which had been in operation in the New York post-office to his new field of operations, the postal service was made self-sustaining up to the time when the rate of postage was reduced by act of Congress. After the deplorable event of the assassination of President Garfield and the assumption of the presidential chair by General Arthur, Mr. James was reappointed by the latter to the position of Postmaster-General. But the political conditions rendered it desirable for him to go out of the public service, and he accordingly resigned his portfolio to become president of the Lincoln National Bank, then just organized in New York City, and where he assumed office in January, 1882. Combined with the bank was the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, of which Mr. James became also president, and both these institutions, under his shrewd business management, and greatly on account of his own personal popularity, grew to be thoroughly successful. Genial in his manner, quick

and appreciative in his understanding, the social position of Mr. James matches his official standing. He has friends innumerable; indeed, no one who is brought in close or continued contact with him fails to become his friend. Mr. James holds the degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1862, and that of Doctor of Laws, from Madison University, in 1882. St. John's College, at Fordham, New York, also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray,
Educator, Publicist.

Nicholas Murray Butler was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862, son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler, the former named president of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for many years. He attended the schools of his birthplace until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Columbia College, New York City, from which institution he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, 1882, Master of Arts, 1883, Doctor of Philosophy, 1884. In 1884 he visited Europe, and continued his studies at the universities of Berlin and Paris, and at the former named institution he formed a strong friendship with Professor Paulsen, the foremost living philosopher of Germany, and this association proved beneficial in determining the lifework of Dr. Butler. He returned to his native land in 1886, and then entered upon a career that had been in his mind for many years, that of an educator, and he accepted the position of instructor in philosophy in Columbia College, acting as such until 1889. In that year he became adjunct professor, and in the following year was made full professor of philosophy, ethics and psychology, and lecturer on the history and institutes of education. In the

same year he was elected dean of the faculty of philosophy for a term of five years, and reelected at its expiration. In addition to his duties in Columbia College, which were numerous and varied, Dr. Butler devoted considerable time to the study of educational systems, State and city, to statistical reports and official documents, and he served in the capacity of president of Barnard College; first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, now Teachers' College, of Columbia College, where, in the Horace Mann School of Practice, he had an opportunity to test his theories by experiments, serving from 1886 to 1891; member of the State Board of Education from 1887 to 1895, and was instrumental in bringing about the educational revolution in his State which substituted the town for the district system of administration; president of the Paterson Board of Education, 1892-93, where he acquired a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the working of a city system of schools. In 1894 he became university examiner in education for the State of New York. Since 1902 he has been president of Columbia University, including also the presidency of Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Butler has also achieved success in the literature of his profession. In 1891 he founded the "Educational Review," probably the foremost educational magazine in the world, which he edited with great ability, and he is also the editor of the "Great Educators" series, and of the "Teachers' Professional Library," as well as of the "Columbia University Contributions" to philosophy, psychology and education. In 1889 he was the New Jersey commissioner to the Paris Exposition; delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1888, 1904, 1912; chairman of the New York Republican Convention,

1912; received the Republican electoral vote for Vice-President of the United States, 1913. He was chairman of the administrative board of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, 1907-09-10-11-12; president of the American branch of Conciliation Internationale; trustee of Carnegie Foundation Advancement of Teaching, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; governor of the Society of the Lying-in-Hospital; trustee of the Columbia University Press and the American Academy in Rome; chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board, Officier de Legion d'Honneur, 1906, and commandeur, 1912; commander of the Order of Red Eagle (with Star) of Prussia, 1910.

Dr. Butler is a member of the National Educational Association, of which he was elected president in 1894; of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Pilgrims, the American Philosophical Society, American Psychological Association, New England Association, American Historical Association (life), New York Historical Society (life), Germanistic Society, American Scandinavian Society, University Settlement Society, National Red Cross (life), National Council of Education, New York Chamber of Commerce, American Society of International Law, and the Century, Church, Metropolitan, University, Barnard, Columbia University, Authors, Garden City Golf and Ardsley clubs. He is the author of: "The Meaning of Education," "True and False Democracy," "The American as He Is," "Philosophy," "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government," "The International Mind," and "Education in the United States," and various other works. Dr. Butler is a man of great natural force and of high attainments, and as a

writer and speaker he is clear, forcible, concise, and he possesses in an extraordinary degree that power of exposition which convinces friends and confounds opponents. Dr. Butler received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Syracuse, 1898, Tulane, 1901, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Yale, 1902, University of Chicago, 1903, St. Andrews and Manchester, 1905, Cambridge, 1907, Williams, 1908, Harvard and Dartmouth, 1909, and University of Breslau, 1911, and the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Oxford, 1905.

Dr. Butler married (first) February 7, 1887, Susanna Edwards Schuyler, daughter of J. Rutsen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, New Jersey, and they were the parents of one daughter. Mrs. Butler died January 10, 1903. Dr. Butler married (second) March 5, 1907, Kate La Montagne.

ODELL, Benjamin B., Jr.,

Congressman, Governor.

Benjamin Barker Odell, Jr., who as the thirty-seventh Governor of the State of New York, labored arduously and successfully for an economical administration of the public affairs, was born in Newburgh, New York, January 14, 1854, son of the Hon. Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell. His father, but recently dead, was a man of ability, and occupied various important public positions.

The future governor passed from the public schools of Newburgh to Bethany (West Virginia) College, and later to Columbia University (1873-75), and from which he received the LL. D. degree in 1903. He was for some years engaged in banking, electric lighting and commercial enterprises at Newburgh, and served as a director in the Central Hudson Steamboat Company of New York, and



B. B. Ducey



president of the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce. From his early voting years he took an active interest in political affairs. From 1884 to 1896 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee from 1898 to 1900. A steadfast Republican, he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected, serving from March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1899, having declined the renomination for a third term.

In 1900, when not yet forty-seven years of age, he was elected Governor and was reelected in 1902. In his inaugural address the following January, he declared his policy to be the conduct of the business affairs of the State "with economy and good judgment, and that the burdens of taxation should be so adjusted as to fall lightly upon those who can ill afford to bear them, and be borne more generously by those who have received from the State protection and rights which have been giving to their vast business interests the success they deserve," and in this line argued for the additional taxation of corporations, to the relief of real estate owners. He set an example of economy when he dispensed with the "counsel to the Governor," and devolved the work of that official upon the Attorney-General. He effected a considerable lessening of the burdens of general taxation, and the elimination of unnecessary expenses, at the same time without impairing the usefulness of any of the administrative departments. He materially reduced the expenses of tax collection, notably in the items of inheritance tax, resulting in an average saving of \$150,000 per annum. Other savings were effected by the consolidation of various bureaus and the erection of a comprehensive Department of Labor in their stead, with a resultant annual saving of about \$70,000. An expensive State Com-

mission of Prisons was replaced with a board of three members; and the State Board of Health gave place to a Commissioner of Health. Two commissions, the one charged with the protection of forests, fish and game, and the other with forest preservation alone, were consolidated into one department. Legislation enacted at his instance resulted in great saving in the item of printing. Perhaps the most important innovation was the legislation for the taxation of trust companies, insurance companies and savings banks, and which resulted in treble increasing the income from these sources; while other enactments increased liquor taxes fifty per cent. Another important innovation was the creation of the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. Good roads also occupied a large share of Governor Odell's attention, and great improvements and extensions were made under the State Engineer.

Governor Odell interposed his veto in several important instances. One was of a bill giving, through general legislation, to the New York & New Jersey Bridge Company certain rights for the construction of elevated railroad structures upon West Street, in New York City, along North river; two related to the Park avenue tunnel in New York City and another was one conferring unusual powers upon a gas company. Governor Odell while in office was a strict partisan and an active politician, doing all that he could honorably and consistently to advance the interests of his party; but his highest claim upon the gratitude and esteem of the people are the financial reforms which were consummated during his administration. He was throughout the watch-dog of the treasury and to him are due the lowering of the burdens of taxation, the elimination of unnecessary or ill-considered appropriations and the scrupulous regard for the economies, without diminishing

the usefulness of any of the departments of government. He declined a renomination in 1904, and has since devoted himself almost exclusively to his large business interests. He married, August 20, 1877, Estelle Crist, of Newburgh (died 1888); and (second) Mrs. Linda (Crist) Trophagen, sister of his first wife.

PARKER, Alton Brooks,

Jurist, Statesman.

Hon. Alton Brooks Parker, who was the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1904, was born May 14, 1852, at Cortlandt, New York, son of John Brooks and Harriet F. (Stratton) Parker. Both parents were persons of more than ordinary intelligence and gentility—qualities which were reflected in the son. The Parker family was prominent in Massachusetts, and John Parker, paternal grandfather of Alton Brooks Parker, served for three years in the Revolutionary army.

Alton Brooks Parker was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Cortlandt Academy, and the State Normal School at the same place. He taught school for three years after concluding his studies, and then engaged in the study of law in the offices of Schoonmaker & Hardenbergh, both accomplished lawyers, and the first named soon afterward becoming Attorney-General of the State. He subsequently took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated, and he was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority. He then formed a law partnership with W. S. Kenyon, of Kingston, an association which was maintained until 1878. Meantime he had already entered upon a public career. In 1877, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected surrogate of Ulster county, the youngest surrogate ever elected in the county, and his popularity is attested by the fact that

all other candidates on his ticket (the Democratic) were defeated by upwards of a thousand votes. In 1885 Governor David B. Hill appointed him a justice of the State Supreme Court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Theodore R. Westbrook, and on the expiration of the term he was elected to the place for the full fourteen year term, no Republican candidate being nominated against him. Meantime he had declined other preferments—his party nomination for Secretary of State, and for Lieutenant-Governor, and later the proffer of the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General by President Cleveland. In 1885 at the earnest solicitation of many of the principal men of his party, he accepted the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee, and in this position exhibited masterly qualities of leadership in the campaign which resulted in the election of David B. Hill as Governor in succession to Grover Cleveland.

In 1889, under a division of the courts, Judge Parker was selected to serve upon the Court of Appeals in a special session—the youngest man to occupy that position. After the completion of this work, the judiciary of New York City requested Governor Flower to appoint Judge Parker to sit in the general term of the First Department. The Governor complied, and Judge Parker added to his celebrity as a jurist, and to such a degree that in 1897 he was made the Democratic nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was elected by a majority of 60,889, over the distinguished Judge William J. Wallace (Republican), whereas in the election of the year before, the State had given McKinley a majority of 268,469. This great tribute to his character and talents gave Judge Parker great prestige, and in 1902 he was urgently requested to accept the Democratic

nomination for Governor, but he was averse from leaving the bench, and declined. However, he had become a character of national importance, and in 1904 he was the logical candidate for the presidential nomination. In the convention, no other name than his was seriously considered. But one ballot was taken, he receiving 689 out of the 869 ballots cast, and the nomination being made unanimous. He at once resigned from the bench, and retired to his home at Esopus, on the Hudson river, where during the campaign he received many delegations comprising the influential men of his party. His letter of acceptance was marked by modesty and dignity, as were his few public utterances during the campaign. The election resulting in his defeat, he at once resumed his law practice in New York City, and in which he still continues. He has handled many important cases and represented many large interests. An incident of his practice was his appearance as counsel for the managers of the impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer, in 1913.

From the year of his political defeat, he has been one of the principal leaders of his party. In 1908 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, and a member of its platform committee; in the convention of 1912 he was again a delegate-at-large, and temporary chairman; and during the same years he occupied similar positions in the Democratic State Convention. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1906-07; of the New York County Lawyers' Association in 1909-11; of the New York State Bar Association in 1913; and first vice-president of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in 1914. He married, October 16, 1873, Mary L., daughter of M. I. Schoonmaker, of Accord, New York.

ABBOTT, Lyman, D. D.,

Pulpitman and Writer.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., a leader of the "New Theology," who succeeded the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, made his own place as a theologian and a pastor, while at the same time he maintained the traditions of that well known church to a degree that could hardly have been anticipated. Himself a member of the church for more than thirty years, in sympathy with its doctrines and its history, he was the natural resource of the church during the anxious period that followed the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, when, by his tact and wisdom in utilizing the lessons of affliction, he contributed greatly to the maintenance of lofty ideals and spiritual consecration in the deeply-moved congregation. For more than a year he served as acting pastor, until the church, finding that the pastor they sought was already with them, called him to remain permanently, and he served acceptably and usefully until his resignation in 1899.

Rev. Lyman Abbott was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 18, 1835, third son of Professor Jacob and Harriet (Vaughan) Abbott, and brother of Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott, both of whom attained eminence in the law. Professor Abbott was the voluminous author of the famous "Rollo Books," and other series for the young. Lyman Abbott was graduated from the University of the City of New York, Bachelor of Arts, 1853, and then became a law student in the offices of his brothers, Benjamin V. and Austin Abbott, who were both successful practitioners, and under their skillful guidance and preceptorship he made rapid strides and was admitted to the New York bar, and for four years the

three brothers were associated in the active practice of their profession. At the expiration of that period of time, Lyman Abbott abandoned the law for the ministry, and studied theology under the guidance of his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian. He was ordained to the ministry in 1860 and in the same year was offered the pastorate of a Congregational church in Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained until 1865, when the secretaryship of the American Union Commission, devoted to the welfare of the freedmen, was offered to him, which position he accepted, the duties of which brought him to New York City. He also entered upon the pastorate of the New England Congregational Church, New York City, and assumed the dual functions of the secretaryship and pastorate until 1868, when he resigned the former, and in 1869 he resigned the pastorate, and devoted himself to editorial work on the religious press. For some time he was assistant editor of the "Christian Union," in association with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and upon the retirement of the latter he became editor-in-chief. His call to Plymouth Church, after the death of its famous pastor, summoned him from the active editorial management of the "Christian Union." A disciple of his former pastor, he had made his paper the leading exponent of the views on theology and church polity which were familiar to Plymouth Church, and unexpectedly, to himself as well as to his church, he found in the historic pulpit a field as surely his own as the editorial sanctum, and in the congregation so great an inspiration that in a very short period of time he became known as a preacher of the first rank. He admirably directed the energies of his people, who were aroused by the death of Mr. Beecher to a new sense of individual responsibility for the future of the church, and who found in the changing

conditions of population about the church ample fields for new work along new lines. His influence with young men was marked, and he possessed the faculty of drawing the congregation closely to himself through his tact and wisdom in the maintenance of lofty ideals, and also in drawing large audiences of non-churchgoers over whom he exerted a wonderful influence for good. He resigned the pastorate of Plymouth Church in 1899 in order to devote his effort entirely to the editorial conduct of the "Outlook." He is recognized throughout the country as the representative of liberal thought and progressive theology. He delivered a series of sermonic lectures on "The Bible as Literature," in which he supported the Driver-Briggs variation of the Kuenen-Wellhausen school of higher criticism of the Bible.

For a number of years Dr. Abbott shared with Phillips Brooks and others the discharge of pastoral duties at Harvard University. He edited the Literary Record of "Harper's Magazine" and of "Illustrated Christian Weekly," being the founder of the latter named in 1871; since 1893 editor-in-chief of the "Outlook." He is the author of: "Jesus of Nazareth," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truth," "A Layman's Story," "How to Study the Bible," "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," 1875; "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge" (with late T. J. Conant) 1876; "A Study in Human Nature," 1885; "In Aid of Faith," 1891; "Life of Christ," 1894; "Evolution of Christianity," 1896; "The Theology of an Evolutionist," 1897; "Christianity and Social Problems," 1897; "Life and Letters of Paul," 1898; "The Life That Really Is," 1899; "Problems of Life," 1900; "Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews," 1900; "The Rights of Man," 1901; "Henry Ward Beecher," 1903; "The Other Room," 1904; "The

Great Companion," 1904; "Christian Ministry," 1905; "Personality of God," 1905; "Industrial Problems," 1905; "Christ's Secret of Happiness," 1907; "The Home Builder," 1908; "The Temple," 1909; "The Spirit of Democracy," 1910; "America in the Making," 1911; and "Letters to Unknown Friends," 1913.

He is a member of the New York Bar Association, American Bar Association, New York State Historical Association, Indian Rights Association, American Forestry Association, Remabai Association, New York, Association for the Blind, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Aldine Association, the New York University Alumni, American Peace Society, Maine Society, the Religious Educational Association, the Armstrong Association, New York Child Labor Commission, National Child Labor Commission, American Institute of Sacred Literature, New York State Conference of Religion, Universal Peace Union, National Civil Service Reform League, American Economic Association, Association for International Conciliation, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prison Association of New York, American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, Legal Aid Society, Italian Immigrant Society, Grenfell Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Committee of One Hundred, Committee of Fourteen. His recreations are driving, walking, travel. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from New York University, 1876, Harvard, 1890, and Yale, 1903; that of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve, 1900, and Amherst, 1908; and that of Doctor of Higher Literature from Miami, 1909.

Rev. Lyman Abbott married, October 14, 1857, Abby Frances Hamlin, daughter of Hannibal Hamlin. She died in 1907.

Children: Lawrence F., Harriet F., Herbert V., Ernest H., Theodore J., and Beatrice V.

LOW, Seth,

Educator, Publicist.

Seth Low, ninth president of Columbia College, and a former mayor of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 18, 1850, son of Abiel Abbott and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low; the father was a prominent merchant in New York City.

Seth Low attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in his sixteenth year entered Columbia College and was graduated four years later at the head of his class. During his last year in college he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course, leaving to become a clerk in his father's tea importing house. In 1875 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when his father retired in 1879, he was among the partners who succeeded to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1888. Meantime he had become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he soon became useful, frequently serving upon important committees, and at times delivering addresses which commanded attention.

During this period, he had become interested in social and economic subjects. In 1876 he became a volunteer visitor to the poor, in a movement which reformed and subsequently abolished the out-door relief system in Kings county, and which two years later led to the establishment of the Bureau of Charities, of which he was the first president. In 1880 he was president of the Republican campaign club organized to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur, and the conspicuous success of that body in swelling the party vote, brought its president into public view as a leader of men. As a result, in

1881 he was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform ticket, by a most decided majority; and as the result of a highly successful administration, marked by various salutary reform measures, among which was that of competitive examination for appointment to municipal positions, he was reelected in 1883, leaving the office in 1886 with a national reputation as a practical reformer and exponent of honest municipal administration. After a visit to Europe, he again engaged in business, in which he continued until 1890, when he was called to the presidency of Columbia College (of which he had been a trustee), in succession to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, and which position he occupied with distinguished usefulness until 1901, when he left it to become mayor of the City of Greater New York. Immediately upon taking up his duties as president of Columbia College, he began to infuse new life into that venerable institution, and his entire management was marked by most wise judgment. In 1890, his first year, the several instructional departments, which had been maintained independently of each other, were organically united and brought under the control of a university council created for that specific purpose. In the following year the old historic College of Physicians and Surgeons was brought within the university corporation, and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. By the year 1892 the university had been so expanded that the old buildings had become inadequate, and a change of location was determined upon. A committee recommended the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, on the Morningside Park heights, valued at more than two million dollars, which amount was paid by the year 1894—a result in large measure due to the persistent interest of President Low—and seven and a half million dol-

lars were expended in the erection of the new buildings. The efficiency of the university was further enhanced by the establishment of the Columbia Union Press, for the publication of historic and scientific documents, after the manner of the Oxford Clarendon Press of England. President Low's benefactions during this period were most princely. In 1894 he gave to the university the sum of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of a classical chair in honor of his former teacher, Professor Henry Drisler. In 1895 he gave a million dollars for the erection of the new university library; and in recognition of his munificence the trustees established twelve university scholarships for Brooklyn boys, and twelve in Barnard College for Brooklyn girls, besides establishing eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 President Low gave \$10,000 to Barnard College, and \$5,000 to the New York Kindergarten Association. He was meantime busied with various benevolent and charitable labors. In 1893, during the cholera epidemic, he rendered useful service as chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and the quarantine camp established at Sandy Hook by the national government was named Camp Low in his honor. With his brother, Abbott Augustus Low, in 1894 he built and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, and named in memory of their father.

Mr. Low resigned the presidency of Columbia University in 1901, to enter upon the duties of mayor of the City of Greater New York, which position he held for two years, fully sustaining his reputation as an executive, governed by the highest possible standards. Since his

retirement from that high office he has been busied with personal affairs, giving a large share of his attention to the benevolent and charitable causes which have always commanded his interest. As a master spirit in the field of social and economic science, he has frequently been an arbitrator of labor disputes. In 1900 he succeeded Charles P. Daly, deceased, as president of the American Geographical Society; and has also served as president of the Archaeological Institution of America; as vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences; as president of the American Asiatic Society; and is president of the National Civic Federation; trustee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington City; and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the New York Academy of Political Science, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1889; from the University of the State of New York, from Harvard University, from the University of Pennsylvania and from Trinity College in 1890; from Princeton University in 1896; from Yale University in 1901; and from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910. He married, December 9, 1880, Annie, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, Massachusetts.

HILLIS, Newell Dwight, D. D.,

Clergyman, Author.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, the present pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, one of the most widely known institutions in Brooklyn, is a man whose methods and style are peculiar to himself, and he is comparable with none other. Orderly and logical in his mental processes, thoroughly trained in theology but too broad-minded to make subtle theological distinctions, a profound lover

of the truth, his teachings are eminently practical and helpful to "all sorts and conditions of men." With wonderful command of language, never hesitating for want of a word or misusing one, his utterances flow with almost poetic rhythm. His illustrations, drawn from every-day life and from recollections of scenes of nature, are captivating, and he impresses the hearer with the conviction that he seeks to aid him to a better personal life and a broader scope of mental vision.

Plymouth Church, the scene of his pastoral labors, had its origin in the desire of the supporters of the Congregational polity to multiply churches of that denomination, notwithstanding the opinion of many at the time that Congregationalism could flourish only in New England, but the immediate and almost unlooked for success of the Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn, then less than two years old, encouraged a contrary belief. In 1846 the church edifice, then recently vacated by the First Presbyterian Church, was purchased, and later the property on Cranberry street, extending to Orange street, where ever since Plymouth Church has stood, was purchased. The church was reopened for religious worship, May 16, 1847, and Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, who had come to New York to make the address at the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, was invited to preach the opening sermon, and after the formal organization of the church he was unanimously called to the pastorate. The history of the church has been marked by many episodes which have attracted public attention. Among them was the vigorous part played by pastor and people in the anti-slavery agitation. More than once living slaves were brought upon its platform and their liberty purchased by the congregation. During the Civil War the

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church was foremost in deeds as well as words for the maintenance of the Union and for stimulating a patriotic spirit. The inner life of the church has always been deep and full. It never was a field for religious excitement, though it has shared with other churches the fruits of great revival seasons.

Newell Dwight Hillis was born September 2, 1858, at Magnolia, Iowa, a son of Samuel Ewing and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis, and a descendant of a Scotch-English origin, Hyllis being the ancient form of the family name, and his ancestors fought under Cromwell, removing to Ireland after the restoration of the monarchy. Members of the American branch of the family served in the Revolutionary War and during the War of 1812. The mother of Dr. Hillis was of German descent.

Dr. Hillis first attended the schools of his native town, completing the course in the high school, after which he was a student in the academy at Magnolia. He supplemented the knowledge thus obtained by a course at Lake Forest University and in McCormick Theological Seminary, graduating at the former named in 1884 and at the latter in 1887, with high honors, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the former named. In early life his thoughts turned in the direction of the ministry, and when seventeen years of age he became a missionary for the American Sunday School Union, and for two years labored effectively in establishing churches and Sunday schools. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1887. His first pastorate was the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Illinois, which he served from 1886 to 1889; pastor of the church at Evanston, Illinois, 1889 to 1895; Central Church (Independent) Chicago, Illinois, 1895 to 1899; Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New

York, since January, 1899, succeeding the Rev. Lyman Abbott. Great congregations throng to the church at every service, attracted by the personality of the man and by the bright and earnest discourses he delivers.

The congregation to which Dr. Hillis addresses himself is not to be numbered by those who hear his voice. During his pastorate in Chicago his sermons were published in full in one of the leading daily newspapers, and since his coming to Brooklyn a journal of that city has given them similar publicity. He is also in great demand as a lecturer before leading educational institutions and other important audiences. His lecture on "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century" has been delivered over two hundred times. He is the author of: "A Man's Value to Society," "How the Inner Light Failed," "Investment of Influence," "Great Books as Life Teachers," "Foretokens of Immortality," "Influence of Christ in Modern Life," "Quest of Happiness," "Success through Self-Help," "Building a Working Faith," "The Quest of John Chapman," "The Fortune of the Republic," "Contagion of Character," "Anti-Slavery Epoch," "Prophets of a New Era," "Story of Phaedrus," "Lectures and Orations of Henry Ward Beecher," and "Message of David Irving." In January, 1902, Dr. Hillis entered upon an effort for the erection of a Beecher Memorial Building adjacent to Plymouth Church. Dr. Hillis received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Northwestern University in 1892, and L. H. D. from Western Reserve University.

Dr. Hillis married in Chicago, Illinois, April 14, 1887, Annie Louise Patrick, daughter of R. M. Patrick, of Marengo, Illinois. Children: Richard Dwight, born 1888; Marjorie Louise, 1889; Nathalie Louise, 1900.

CORTELYOU, George Bruce,**Mau of Affairs, Cabinet Officer.**

George Bruce Cortelyou, who had the distinction of holding confidential relations to three presidents of the United States—Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt—was born in New York City, July 26, 1862, son of Peter Crolius and Rose (Seary) Cortelyou, and descended from Captain Jacques Cortelyou, who was in New Amsterdam (New York) prior to 1657, in which year he aided in making the first map of the place, and also in the erection of the wall which gave the name to Wall street.

He was of remarkably studious disposition. After graduating from the Hempstead (Long Island) Institute at the age of seventeen, he entered the Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1882. For a time he was a school teacher at Cambridge, Massachusetts, meantime studying music, but soon returned to New York to continue his musical studies. From 1883 to 1885 he was associated with James E. Munson as a law reporter. In 1889 he became a stenographer and typewriter in the customs service, and after a year was transferred to Washington City, where he served under Postmaster-General Bissell, and on the recommendation of that official became secretary to President Cleveland in 1895. While engaged in the two last-named positions he studied law in the law schools of Georgetown and George Washington universities, and graduated from both. On President Cleveland's retirement in March, 1897, he became (on recommendation of Mr. Cleveland) assistant secretary to President McKinley, in which position his duties were exceedingly arduous owing to the ill health of Secretary John A. Porter (whom he ultimately succeeded), and the exactions of the Spanish-American War period. He was at the side of Presi-

dent McKinley when that great American was prostrated by the bullet of the assassin, and remained at the bedside of his chief until death closed the vigil. The very close relationship in which he stood to the late President and his family is evidenced by the fact that Mrs. McKinley declined to act as executrix of her husband's will, and named Mr. Cortelyou, with Judge Day, to act in her stead. When Vice-President Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, he retained Mr. Cortelyou as secretary until the creation of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, to which he at once appointed Mr. Cortelyou, who at once entered upon the great task of organization. Mr. Cortelyou not only succeeded masterfully in his new position, but as chairman of the Republican National Committee he aided largely in the election of his chief to the presidency, and at the beginning of President Roosevelt's administration was called to his cabinet as Postmaster-General. In his new position he displayed masterly qualities, and instituted numerous salutary reforms, establishing the good behavior tenure for fourth-class postmasters, extending rural free delivery and instituting a parcels delivery system, protecting the service more efficiently against uses for fraudulent and immoral purposes, and also materially reducing the annual deficit in the accounts of his department. On March 4, 1907, Leslie M. Shaw resigned the Treasury secretaryship, and Mr. Cortelyou was made his successor. Within a few months a monetary panic set in, resulting in the suspension of numerous strong financial houses. The condition was considerably ameliorated by Mr. Cortelyou's judicious distribution of funds to points where the monetary stringency was most severe, but the relief was only partial, and resulted in Mr. Cortelyou recommending more adequate provisions, a suggestion

which Congress at once acted upon by passing an act providing for a more elastic currency system, and which was later developed into that which now obtains.

Mr. Cortelyou retired from the cabinet with the close of President Roosevelt's administration, and became president of the New York Consolidated Gas Company, in which capacity he is now serving. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Georgetown University, the University of Illinois, and the Wesleyan University of Kentucky. He married, in 1888, Lilly Morris, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Hinds, who was his preceptor at Hempstead Institute. A biographer has said of Mr. Cortelyou that "he is the most notable example in public life, of high attainments in the public service, without winning any distinction whatever in a private capacity, or relying upon outside influence; and personally serving three presidents of strangely divergent characteristics."

DIX, John Alden,

Ex-Governor of New York.

Ex-Governor John Alden Dix is a representative in the ninth generation of a family of English origin, the earliest known members of which were in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. They settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, removing later to Connecticut, in which State many of their descendants resided, some of the later members of the family residing in Vermont and New York, the latter State having been the birthplace of the parents of Governor Dix, namely, James Lawton and Laura Ann (Stevens) Dix.

John Alden Dix was born at Glens Falls, New York, December 25, 1860. He studied at the Glens Falls Academy, graduating in 1879, and then entered Cornell University, graduating in 1883. He

worked on a farm, then in the machine shops of his native town, and later engaged in the lumber business with Lemon Thomson, of Albany, at Thomson, New York, under the firm name of Thomson & Dix. On the death of the senior partner in February, 1897, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Dix was appointed executor of his deceased partner's estate. He purchased the latter's interest and developed a paper mill at Thomson, where his chief business is centered, gradually building up one of the most efficient wall paper plants in the country and at the same time turned his attention to the conservation of natural resources. Mr. Dix realized that much of New York's wealth lay in her trees, and to protect himself he acquired a tract of seventeen thousand acres for his own mills, and made it a rule that for every tree which was cut down another should be planted. Prior to this he was a member of the firm of Reynolds & Dix, black marble, this connection continuing from 1882 to 1887. He is president of the Iroquois Paper Company and the Moose River Lumber Company, vice-president of the Blandy Paper Company and the First National Bank (Albany), treasurer of the American Wood Board Company, and director of the Albany Trust Company, Glens Falls Trust Company, National Bank of Schuylerville and the Adirondack Trust Company.

In politics Mr. Dix is a Democrat, and at the national convention at St. Louis in 1904 he met and became acquainted with many of the leading men of the Democratic party. In 1906 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at Buffalo, New York; in the fall of 1908 was placed on the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor; in the spring of 1910 was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in the fall of 1910 became the Democratic nominee for Governor and

was elected. He was an advocate of an honest revision of the tariff, of an economical administration of the affairs of the State, and of a cutting off of the useless expenditures. Among the important and constructive laws and measures championed and approved by Governor Dix were: The Fifty-four Hour Law, the Cold Storage Law, the establishment of a State Fire Marshal's Department, insurance laws improved and strengthened, and agricultural education encouraged by liberal appropriations and the establishment of agricultural schools and colleges. His administration was unique in its record of achievement. Its distinctive features were the application of the principles of efficiency and economy in the conduct of the business of the State, and a determination to keep faith with the people. He was one of the founders of the Democratic League and as such stands for personal freedom, national and State economy, the revision of the tariff and revenue laws, and the abolition of protection for gigantic "Infant industries." Mr. Dix is a warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Schuylerville, and a member of Glens Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Fort Orange Club, Albany Country Club, Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, National Democratic Club (New York) and Lake George Club.

Mr. Dix married at Albany, New York, April 24, 1889, Gertrude Alden Thomson, born at Albany, daughter of Lemon and Abby Galusha (Sherman) Thomson, granddaughter of Charles C. Thomson and August Sherman, great-granddaughter of Charles Thomson, great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Thomson, the emigrant ancestor of the family, coming to this country from Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Joseph Williams, a Revolutionary soldier.

FARLEY, John M.,

Cardinal.

The Right Rev. John Murphy Farley, a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, was born at Newton Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland, April 20, 1842, son of Philip and Catherine (Murphy) Farley. The Farley family comes of good old Irish stock of County Monaghan, Ireland, and the ardent patriotism that has distinguished its history in Ireland for generations is a matter of the keenest pride with all its members at the present time. Cardinal Farley has always devoted himself, heart and soul, to everything pertaining to the welfare of Ireland. In boyhood he exhibited a singular seriousness in everything he said or did, and being a remarkably bright boy his knowledge of his religion was such that he was confirmed at the early age of seven years. On that occasion the bishop said that he was too young and ordered him sent back, but the priest answered, "Question him on his catechism; no one here knows it better." Then the bishop gave him a very rigid examination, asking him many difficult questions and he was perfectly satisfied with the answers.

John Murphy Farley received his early education under the direction of a private tutor named Hugh McGuire, a very pious and serious man who afterwards became a priest, and this was supplemented by a course at St. Marcartan's College, Monaghan, Ireland. In 1870 the Farley family removed to the United States, and the education of John M. was continued at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. He had always been devoted to the church as a child and those who watched him felt certain that he would eventually become a priest, but he himself never dreamed of such an honor until he had approached very near to maturity. Finally deciding to study for the ministry,

he went to St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy, New York, which had been established by Bishop Hughes a few years previously. Here he displayed such evident ability and so distinguished himself in his work that he attracted the attention of Archbishop McCloskey, who sent him to the American College at Rome to complete his course, and he was a student there for the following four years or until his graduation. He was ordained to the priesthood in Rome, June 11, 1870, and his first appointment was as curate to the Rev. James Conran, pastor of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, in which capacity he served until 1872. In that year Monsignor McNeirny was made bishop of Albany, and Cardinal McCloskey made Father Farley his private secretary and he served as such until the year 1884, when he was appointed pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, New York City, to succeed Father Clowny, deceased, and during his pastorate there he erected St. Gabriel's Parish School, a model educational institution. In 1884 Pope Leo XIII, by request of Cardinal McCloskey, appointed him private papal chamberlain with the title of Monsignor, and the same year he was unanimously elected rector of the American College in Rome, which honor, at the request of Cardinal McCloskey, who valued his services to the diocese so highly that he would not consent to his departure for Rome, he declined. In 1886 he was appointed diocesan consultant, one of the official advisers of Archbishop Corrigan, and for some time he was also a member of the diocesan school board and the diocesan board of examination. In November, 1891, Archbishop Corrigan appointed him vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York to succeed Monsignor Preston. He was domestic prelate of Pope Leo XIII., appointed April 8, 1892; prothonotary apostolic, appointed

in August, 1895. On December 21, 1895, he was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral with full canonical ceremony titular bishop of Zeugma and auxiliary bishop of New York, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, New York, and Bishop Gabriel, of Ogdensburg, New York. Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, New York, preached the sermon; the Very Rev. Joseph T. Mooney was assistant priest; the Rev. Edward McKenna and the Rev. John Edwards, deacons of honor; the Rev. James H. McGean, deacon of the mass; the Rev. Charles H. Colton, sub-deacon; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, chaplain of the briefs; the Rev. Cornelius G. O'Keefe, deacon of the cross; the Very Rev. Albert A. Lings, the Revs. Francis P. Fitzmaurice, James J. Dougherty, Nicholas J. Hughes, M. C. O'Farrell and John J. Flood, chaplains. On the death of Archbishop Corrigan, May 5, 1902, Bishop Farley resigned the pastorate of St. Gabriel's Church and was appointed administrator of New York, and on September 15, 1902, he was appointed by the Pope to be the fourth archbishop of New York. He was elected to the cardinalate, November 27, 1911. He is a man of brilliant attainments—active and progressive—and has always been staunch in his advocacy of all that is Catholic, and outspoken in his views when the interests of Catholicity have demanded it. He is the author of: "Life of Cardinal McCloskey" (serially in *Historical Records and Studies*, New York), 1899-1900; "Neither Generous nor Just" (reply to Bishop Potter); "Catholic World," 1898; "Why Church Property Should Not Be Taxed," *Forum*, 1893; "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral."

GOETHALS, Col. George W.,

Military Engineer.

Colonel George Washington Goethals, a most distinguished engineer officer, and

world-famous for his achievements in connection with the Panama Canal, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 29, 1858, son of John Louis and Marie (Le Barron) Goethals.

He began his education in the local public schools, pursued advanced branches in the College of the City of New York, then receiving appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-two, with the commission of second lieutenant of engineers. He was retained for a time as instructor in astronomy at the academy, and was then assigned to duty with the corps of engineers at Willet's Point, New York; meantime being advanced to a first lieutenantcy. From 1882 to 1884 he served under General Miles, in the Department of the Columbia, and was then made assistant to Colonel Merrill, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Here, on the Ohio river, the young engineer entered first upon experience which was to be invaluable to him in after years, bringing him to some of most important construction work on canals, dams, and locks. From 1885 to 1889 he was again at the Military Academy, as instructor and professor of engineering, then resuming work with his corps on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, he was a captain, and he was now commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and assigned to duty as chief engineer of the First Army Corps. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service at the end of the war, and returned to the engineer corps of the regular army, being promoted to the rank of major. In 1903 he became a member of the army general staff and given charge of the fortification planning and construction in Rhode Island. In 1905 he was graduated from the Army War College. His labors in western waters had given him a broad prestige—especially his canal construction

on the Tennessee river, a stream abounding in shoals—and President Roosevelt appointed him chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmus of Panama Canal Commission, a body of army officers appointed to succeed civilian engineers. The members of the commission at once took up their residence on the Isthmus, and Colonel Goethals set out to a well defined system involving radical changes from that which had formerly been pursued, and including a widening of the canal and locks, and a relocation of the Isthmian railroad. His labors have been of so technical a description as to forbid relation here. Sufficient to say, that he could not escape criticism and some of his methods were severely attacked. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft both personally inspected the scene of Colonel Goethals labors, and the former appointed an advisory board of engineers to examine into and report upon the canal operations, with the result of entire approval. The great engineer became a full colonel in 1909, and in 1914 was made civil governor of the Panama Canal Zone—the first appointed to the position. He has received medals of honor from the National Geographic Society, the Civic Forum, and the National Institute of Social Sciences. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. He married, in 1884, Effie, daughter of Thomas R. Rodman. Of their two sons the eldest George R., is a lieutenant of engineers, United States Army.

LEVY, Jefferson M.,

Owner of Monticello.

Jefferson Monroe Levy, member of Congress and owner of Monticello, the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, was born in New York City, a son of Captain Jonas P. and Fanny (Mitchell) Levy. He was educated in the public schools, studied

law at the New York University, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice the same year. He was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-sixth Congress (1899), by a majority of more than six thousand over James W. Perry, chairman of the Republican county committee of New York, overcoming a Republican majority of seven thousand at the preceding election, and he was returned to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses. He is a member of the Democratic Club of New York, which he organized, and of which he was vice-president many years; of the Manhattan Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Meadow Creek Country Club, the Sandown Park Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York.

Mr. Levy is a nephew of Commodore Uriah P. Levy, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy of the last generation. Commodore Levy was mainly instrumental in the abolition of flogging in the navy. In 1830, at the suggestion of President Andrew Jackson, he purchased Monticello, the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Virginia, and which, at his death, descended to Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. The homestead, built in 1764, is maintained by Mr. Levy in accordance with its established traditions, and is always open to those of the public who desire to visit this Mecca of Democracy, and of whom there are thousands every year.

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell,

Statesman, Orator, Man of Large Affairs.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew is descended from a famous Huguenot family, and his New England ancestry includes the important Mitchell, Sherman, Palmer, Winship, Wellington, Minott, Chauncey and Johnstone families, various of whom are hereinafter mentioned

The name Du Puy or De Puy is one of the most ancient known in French history, and was prominent in Normandy as early as the eleventh century. Raphael Du Puy was an officer of rank in 1030, under Conrad II., of the Holy Roman Empire, and his son Hughes distinguished himself in the Crusades. The history of the family in France is marked down the centuries by many noted names in both church and state. The surname Du Puy has masqueraded in many forms in its passage from France to Holland, and thence to America. It is found recorded as Dupuis, Depui, Depuy, Depee, Depuy, De Pue, Depu, etc. Francois, grandson of the original Francois, who was baptized August 20, 1700, in the old Dutch church of Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown, is generally recorded as Frans De Pew; later the name took its present form of Depew.

(1) Francois Dupuis fled from France on account of religious persecution and took refuge in Holland, whence he came to America, being the first of the family to locate in New Amsterdam. The earliest record of him shows him as one of the first twenty inhabitants of Boswyck (modern Bushwick), now a component part of Brooklyn. He signed a petition, dated March 14, 1661, asking for privileges usually desired by a newly incorporated village. In 1663 his name is enrolled as a member of a company of militia with Ryck Lykeker as captain, this company being probably organized for the purpose of protection against the Indians. It is uncertain how long he lived at Bushwick, as William is his only child known to have been born there, although there may have been others. He may have resided in New York for a time, although this is uncertain. During the years 1671-77 the baptism of three of his children is recorded in the New York Reformed Church. In 1677 it is claimed that

he and his wife became members of the church at Flatbush, where their next two children were baptized in 1679 and 1681, respectively. He had a grant of about eighty acres of land on the south side of the Fresh Kill on Staten Island, bearing date December 21, 1680, and April 4, 1685, and received another grant on the island at Smoking Point. In 1686 Francois Dupuis had his son Nicholas baptized in New York, and the following year is mentioned as a resident of Rockland (now a part of Orange county), where on September 26 he signed the oath of allegiance with other inhabitants of the recently established settlements of Haverstraw and Orangetown. Three of his children married and settled in Rockland county, but he had crossed the river before the census of Orange in 1702, and located at Peekskill, Westchester county (where others of his children had made their homes), and settled on a tract of land originally purchased from the Indians in 1685, under a license from Governor Dongan. In this connection it is interesting to note that part of this land was held in fee in the family until the last of his share, after having been in the family two hundred and eleven years, was in 1896 given by Chauncey Mitchell Depew to the village of Peekskill for a public park.

Mary, youngest child of Francois Dupuis, was baptized in New York, where her mother is mentioned as Annie Elsten, who must have been his second wife. On April 1, 1702, he and his daughter Maria are named as sponsors or godparents at the baptism of his granddaughter, Grietje Quorry, in the Sleepy Hollow church, and a few years later both he and this daughter are recorded as members of the church, having residence on the patent of Captain De Kay and Ryck Abrahamsen Lent, a grandson of the latter having previously married Maria. It is supposed he paid close attention to the

cultivation of his land and his private affairs, as his name appears so seldom in public records, but through careful research among the records of the Reformed churches at New York, Tappan, Tarrytown, and Cortlandt, enough scraps of information have been found to piece together the record of his descendants which is given below. On August 26, 1661, the banns of his first marriage were published in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, as follows: "Francois Dupuis, young man of Calais, France, and Geertje Willems, of Amsterdam." They were married just one month later, in Breuckelen, their marriage being the fifth of record in the Dutch church there, as follows: "26 September, 1661, Francois Dupuis and Geertje Willems, with certificate from Manhattans." It is believed by eminent authority that Geertje Willems was a daughter of Willem Jacobse Van Boerum, of Flatbush, who came with his family in 1649 from Amsterdam, Holland, given in the register of the banns as the birthplace of Geertje. Children of Francois Dupuis: William, of whom further; Jannetje (Jane), married Kellem Quorry, or McKorry; Grietje (Margaret), baptized in New York, October 1, 1671, married ——— Ward, of Haverstraw; Jean (John), baptized in New York, May 20, 1674, married Jannetje Wiltse, widow of Myndert Hendreickse (Hogencamp); a child (not named), whose baptismal entry was made at New York, February 14, 1677, and who may have been Maria, who was sponsor with her father in 1702, about which time she married Abraham Hendrickse Lent, of Tarrytown; Sara, baptized at Flatbush, February 23, 1679, married Herman Hendrickse Blauvelt; Geertje (Gertrude), baptized at Flatbush, September 18, 1681, of whom further record is not to be found; Nicholaes, baptized in New York, October 17, 1686,

whose wife's name was Barbara; Mary, baptized in New York City, March 3, 1689, the record of the parents being "Francois Puy and Annie Elsten," no further record being given of either mother or child.

(II) William Depew, probably eldest child of Francois and Geertje (Willems) Dupuis, was born at Bushwick, and was among the pioneers of the locality made famous as the birthplace of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. It would seem that he had made camp on the point of land called by the Indians Meanagh, or Mernach, and afterwards named Verplanck's Point, when the settlement had hardly begun, he then being unmarried. He was at Mernach as early as 1688, and probably strayed over from Haverstraw, where his father had located a year or two previous, and where his brother John continued to live for several years afterwards. He there made a home for his future bride, a maiden born on the Island of Barbadoes, and doubtless of English parentage, shown on the records as Lysbeth Weyt, which in English would be Elizabeth White. She was living a little further down on the river at a place bearing the Indian name of Knightwanck, near the mouth of the Croton river, which stream also bore the name of the locality. Record of the banns was posted on the register of the Dutch church of New York, the nearest one to their home, which church issued a certificate permitting William to marry at the home of the bride. The record is as follows: "10th August, 1688, William Dupuy, j. m. Van Boswyck, en Lysbeth Weyt, j. m. van de Barbadoes, d'Eerste wonende op Mernach en twede tot Kichtenwang." This marriage was probably executed in primitive style at Kichtewang during the following month, perhaps the first marriage in the Manor of Cortlandt, and spoken of as the forerunner of an event that made Peeks-

kill renowned as the home of a great and popular orator in a later generation of the family. William Depew had children as follows: Sara, married Willem Dill, Theil or Teil; Abigail, married Pieter Conje; Thomas, married Cornelia Lendel; Anna, baptized at Tarrytown, August 2, 1698; Francois, of whom further; Pieter. The father's name was usually spelled Dupuy.

(III) Francois (2), son of William and Lysbeth (Weyt) Depew, was born near Tarrytown, New York, in August, 1700, and was baptized August 20, 1700. Not very much is known of him beyond the fact that he was engaged in the regular pioneer and agricultural work of the neighborhood around Cortlandt Manor. He married, at Tarrytown, New York, June 3, 1727, Maritje Van Thessel. This marriage is recorded in the Tarrytown church in the style of the period: "Frans De Pew j. m., en Maritje Van Thessel." The record also states that they were both born on Cortlandt Manor, he being a resident there, and she a resident of Tarrytown. Children: Hendrikus, of whom further; Anneke, baptized at Tarrytown, August 21, 1730; William, born 1732, the muster roll of Westchester county militia saying of him in 1758, "born in Cortlandt, aged 26," there being no further record concerning him; Elizabeth, baptized at Tarrytown, April 23, 1734, married October 29, 1758, John Lent; Abraham, baptized at Tarrytown, April 13, 1736, died young; Sarah, baptized at Tarrytown, April 19, 1738; Abraham, April 30, 1743.

(IV) Hendrikus or Henry Depew, son of Francois (2) and Maritje (Van Thessel) Depew, was baptized at Tarrytown, New York, April 27, 1728. Very little is known concerning the events of the life of Hendrikus. The only child that the records credit to him, is Abraham, mentioned below. The mother's name is not mentioned. The sponsors at Abraham's baptism, which took place in the Dutch

church at Tarrytown, were "Frans Pue and wife," without doubt the parents of Hendrikus. It is fortunate for this lineage, perhaps, that Abraham received so marked a distinction as to have his baptism recorded. The other children of Hendrikus, and it seems that they had others, were not so favored. Colonel Teetor says of Abraham that he was in the Revolutionary War, and that he was the great-grandfather of Chauncey Mitchell Depew. Our own researches have tended to confirm this theory.

(V) Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus or Henry Depew, was born at Cortlandt Manor, New York, and was baptized in the Dutch church at Tarrytown, New York, April 5, 1752. His youth was undoubtedly spent on the family homestead, and he in all probability received the general education of the period. There are a good many records in Tarrytown and Cortlandt concerning various Abrahams Depew, but it is usually difficult to ascertain to which particular Abraham any two records refer. One authority says: "The church baptismal records of Tarrytown and Cortlandt furnish very good grounds for confusion among the various Abrahams Depew. While there is an apparent lack of records in some directions, there seems to be a perplexing superfluity of fathers Abraham, whose sons and daughters, to straighten and place where they belong, would take a man with more wisdom than Solomon." Concerning Abraham Depew, the son of Hendrikus Depew, another authority gives us definite particulars. Abraham Depew enlisted January 2, 1777, for the Revolutionary War, in Captain Jacob Wright's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt. He was promoted corporal, June 1, 1777, and was discharged January 3, 1780, on account of the expiration of term of service. He married Catherine, daughter of

Captain James Kronkite, who was commissioned captain, October 19, 1775, and served in the Third Regiment, Manor of Cortlandt, commanded by Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt. Children: Esther, baptized September 18, 1797; James Kronkite, born August 25, 1791, baptized in 1793; Anne, born September 12, 1794; Elizabeth, February 6, 1796; Henry, May 18, 1798; Isaac, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Depew, son of Abraham and Catherine (Kronkite) Depew, was born at Peekskill, New York, about 1811. He spent most of his life caring for the estate which his paternal ancestor purchased from the Indians more than a hundred years before. He was a respected citizen of Peekskill, and took a considerable interest in the affairs of the town. He married Martha, daughter of Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Robert Johnstone, for many years Senator and judge, who owned Lake Mahopac and a large estate about it. Mrs. Depew was a granddaughter of Rev. Josiah Sherman, brother of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Josiah Sherman was a captain in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Continental Line, and three of his brothers were also in the patriot army; they were descended from Captain John Sherman, an English army officer, who was born in Dedham, County Essex, in 1615. Another of Mrs. Depew's ancestors was Rev. Charles Chauncey, first president of Harvard College.

(VII) Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, son of Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) Depew, was born in Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, April 23, 1834. He was fitted for college at Peekskill Academy, and in 1852 entered Yale College in what was in after years known as the "Famous Class of '56." Of the nine members of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal in the nation

and the aspiration of every lawyer, were two members of this class, Henry Billings Brown and David Josiah Brewer. Mr. Depew was graduated from Yale in 1856; he received his Master of Arts degree in due course and in 1887 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The following year he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, which position he held for twelve years.

Immediately after leaving college he threw himself heart and soul into the canvass in support of Fremont and Dayton, the first presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the newly formed Republican party, and made speeches throughout the country in support of the proposition that it was the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery and polygamy in the territories. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State convention, and has since been a delegate in that body to every succeeding convention, except two, up to and including 1912. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from the State of New York to the Republican national conventions of 1888-92-96-1900-04, and a delegate to six other national conventions. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Westchester District, was re-elected in 1862, and became chairman of the committee on ways and means and leader of the house; for most of the time he also acted as speaker *pro tem*. In 1863 he headed the Republican State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected. In 1866 President Johnson appointed Mr. Depew United States Minister to Japan. His confirmation by the Senate immediately followed, but after holding the place in advisement for a considerable time, he declined the position for family reasons. In 1872 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican ticket, but failed of election. In 1874 he was elected by the Legis-

lature regent of the University of the State of New York, and held the position for thirty-four years. He was elected by the Alumni of Yale University a member of the corporation and held the office for twelve years. He was also one of the commissioners to build the capitol at Albany. In 1881 Mr. Depew was a candidate for Senator, following the resignations of Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. After the fifty-sixth ballot, in which he received the largest number of votes of his party, he withdrew to secure the election of two senators. In 1882 he was offered the Senatorship, but declined for business reasons. In 1888 he received the unanimous support of the State of New York for the presidential nomination, and received ninety-nine votes in the Republican National Convention. General Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and after his election he offered Mr. Depew every position in his cabinet, excepting that of Secretary of State, which he had promised to Mr. Blaine, or if he preferred, any mission abroad which he might select, and all of which he declined. In 1894, on the resignation of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, President Harrison tendered that position to Mr. Depew and this was also declined. In 1899 Mr. Depew was elected United States Senator for six years, and was re-elected in 1905. He has as a candidate for United States Senator received the ballots of the members of his party in the State Legislature more than any other citizen of the United States, namely sixty ballots, one each day for sixty days in 1881, and sixty-four during forty-five days in 1911.

Mr. Depew has a world-wide reputation as a public speaker and has been the orator on many occasions of national importance. He was the orator selected to deliver the oration at the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of the

first President of the United States; of the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York; of the capture of Major André; at the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbor; at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and the opening of the great fairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and Charleston, South Carolina. He made the nominating speeches for Harrison in the national convention in 1892, and for Roosevelt in 1904. His last notable political speech was in advocacy of the reelection of President Taft, in 1912. His numerous addresses have been collected and published in a work of eight volumes. Justin McCarthy, in his "Reminiscences," in regard to after-dinner speakers, and giving the first rank to Charles Dickens, says: "I do not quite know whom I should put second to him; sometimes I feel inclined to give James Russell Lowell that place, and sometimes my mind impels me to give it to Mr. Lowell's countryman, Mr. Chauncey Depew."

While Mr. Depew's highest reputation throughout the country is as a statesman and orator, his life has been crowded with professional and business activities. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1866 he became attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869, when that road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and elected a member of the board of directors. As the Vanderbilt railroad system expanded, Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire system, and elected a director of the roads of which it was composed. On the

resignation of Mr. Vanderbilt from the presidency, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and in 1885 he was advanced to the presidency of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. He held this office for thirteen years, during which period he was president also of six other railroad companies in the allied system, and was director in twenty-eight additional lines. On his resignation from the presidency in 1898 he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, which position he now holds.

Mr. Depew was president of the St. Nicholas Society for two years, and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a number of years; and of the Yale Alumni Association of New York for ten years; for seven years president of the Union League, a longer term than ever held by any other, and on declining further election he was made an honorary life member; is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the Society of the Cincinnati; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge of Peekskill, and holds the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of New York; the Huguenot Society; the Metropolitan Club; the Century Club, the Holland Society; the New England Society; the Colonial Wars Society; the American Bar Association; the New York Bar Association; the Westchester County Bar Association; the Republican Club; the Lotos Club; the Players' Club; the Transportation Club; the Lafayette Post; the University Club; the Phi Beta Kappa Club and the Psi Upsilon Club. In Washington, D. C., he is a member of the Metropolitan Club; the Chevy-Chase Club; the Alibi Club; the Country Club and the University Club; is also a

director in many financial, fiduciary and other corporations. Now in his eighty-second year, he is as vigorous and active in business affairs, as a political and after-dinner speaker, and in the manifold duties of social life, as in any period of his career.

He married, in 1871, Elise, daughter of William Hegeman, of New York. She died in 1892. Of this marriage was born a son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. Mr. Depew married (second) in 1901, May Palmer.

**ZIMMERMAN, Jeremiah, D. D., LL. D.,
L. H. D.**

Clergyman, Author, Traveler.

Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman was born April 26, 1848, near Snickersburg, Maryland, a son of Henry and Leah Zimmerman. The father was a well-to-do farmer, endowed with more than ordinary mental ability. His family included six sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Dr. Edwin Zimmerman, is a prominent physician in New York City; another, Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, D. D., is one of the leading clergymen of Baltimore, Maryland.

After passing from the public schools, Jeremiah Zimmerman attended the Manchester Academy, and subsequently spent two years in Irving College, a military school, in the same town. The following two years were spent at the Missionary Institute in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated with honor in June, 1873. In the following September he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, where he completed the special course of three years, and later received the degree of A. M. Throughout his life Dr. Zimmerman has been a student and lover of books, and has the distinction of

having possessed the best library of any student that ever entered that institution. His present library includes some thousands of volumes of scholarly works, a great number of them on scientific research. Several months before completing his course in theological studies he was invited by three different congregations to become their pastor, and after due consideration he decided to accept the call of the Lutheran church in Valatie, Columbia county, New York. After graduation, in June, 1876, he proceeded to his new field of labor, stopping for a week at Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exposition, and reached Valatie early in July. There he at once entered upon his work, and at the annual convention of the New York and New Jersey Synod (now the New York Synod), held in his church in September, he was solemnly ordained to the Gospel ministry, and at the same time he was formally installed as pastor of the church. His labors in this field were cut short in January, 1878, by the sudden death of his wife, M. Adele (Springstein) Zimmerman, whom he had married but one year before. He at once resigned his pastorate, and spent some time in travel, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and various countries of Europe, and returned to America in the fall of the same year.

After a visit of some months at his old home in Maryland, devoting his time to study and preaching, in June, 1879, by invitation, he went to Syracuse, New York, where he organized the First English Lutheran Church of that city. For twenty-five years he continued as its pastor. The first religious services of this body were held in the courthouse, where meetings were conducted every Sunday and on Wednesday evenings, until the end of October, 1890, at which time they took possession of the former Independent Church on South Salina street. Here

the society continued its worship until the steady progress of business in the central part of the city demanded the site for business purposes, and the property was disposed of to advantage. With the proceeds a tract on James street was purchased, and a handsome church edifice was erected, free from all encumbrance. Mr. Zimmerman was active in whatever pertained to the welfare of the people at large, and always held that his church belonged to Syracuse. In the early period of his ministry in that city he served several years as president of the Sunday School Association of the county, and for many years was president of the Bible Society of Onondaga county. As president of the Sunday School Association he made frequent addresses in the various towns. He also organized the English Lutheran Church in Oswego. For seven years he was secretary of the Ministerial Association, and was subsequently its president. During his pastoral career he officiated at more funerals than any English speaking pastor in the city. On returning from one of these services he found a request to speak that evening in behalf of the barbers, who under the leadership of the national secretary, were laboring to secure the passage of a bill in the Legislature to close the barber shops of the State on Sunday, so that they might have a day of rest. Mr. Zimmerman continued his labors in support of this worthy cause for a period of seven years, until the bill was finally passed. The law was applied to the entire State, with the exception of New York City, Saratoga and Niagara Falls. Recently, from the National Secretary Klapetzky, Dr. Zimmerman received a letter expressing his appreciation for past services, and telling of the great benefit that came to the barbers as a class by this beneficent law. After its enactment, Dr. Zimmerman invited the Syracuse barbers to his church to listen

to an address on the barber in history, going back to prehistoric times among the ancient Egyptians for his earliest examples, when shaving was accomplished with a flint knife. Dr. Zimmerman now has in his possession several flint knives or razors from that early period, and three bronze razors that are more than 3700 years old, which he collected during his travels in Egypt. For a number of years Dr. Zimmerman was president of the Federation of Churches of the State of New York, and also vice-president of the National Federation of Churches. Recognizing the fact that with all our distinct denominations we ought to cooperate in every good work for the welfare of humanity, he early urged these federations, and has ever been active in promoting their progress and beneficent work.

He married (second) January 21, 1890, Sophia Elizabeth (Cook) Amos. In 1903 he was enabled to realize his long and ardent desire to visit the Far East. He secured a supply for the church during his absence, and spent twenty-eight months in travel and study, making the circuit of the globe, accompanied by his wife. They sailed from San Francisco and spent several weeks on the Hawaiian Islands, during which time Dr. Zimmerman made a close study of the people and their institutions of learning, which he found intensely interesting and profitable. He preached and lectured many times in the various churches and schools in Honolulu. At Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, he had a unique experience as a guest of honor at the reception of the National Guards of Honolulu, whom he had recently addressed, during their brief encampment near the vast crater of the Volcano Kilauea. A large tent had been prepared at Hilo, and under this immense cover the invited guests sat down to partake of a genuine Hawaiian feast, which

all greatly relished with one possible exception, so far as certain dishes were concerned. However, he did enjoy the feast of soul that followed, and made a speech, characterized by its American patriotism, which won the natives. One of his most interesting experiences in Honolulu, where he sought from every available source to gain information respecting Captian Cook and his crew, was his interview with the oldest American resident of the city at that time, Mrs. Taylor. She was the first born of American parents on the Island, a daughter of one of the first missionaries, the Rev. Asa Thurston, and she was personally acquainted with some of those present at the tragic death of Captain Cook. Dr. Zimmerman preached and lectured on many occasions in the various cities of Japan, speaking in the churches and national schools and colleges in Yokohama, Tokio, Shizuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, and other places. He visited many of the American missions, and learned much of the social and religious conditions of the people. In Tokio he met Count Okumo, the Prime Minister, who invited Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman to his home, where a long interview was enjoyed. The introduction came through the fact that Count Okumo had founded a large university, in which the Standard Dictionary was the leading authority for English, and when he learned that Dr. Zimmerman was one of its contributors, he sought a personal interview. In Korea, Dr. Zimmerman found a unique people, most receptive of Christianity, who deserved a better political fate than the complete obliteration of their national life by the conqueror from Japan. He was profoundly impressed by what he saw in China, with its four hundred millions. In Shanghai he delivered an inspirational address to one hundred missionaries, who were about to go to their respective fields of

labor in the interior of that great empire. At this meeting Drs. Hunter and Richards spoke in enthusiastic commendation of Dr. Zimmerman's far reaching influence through his messages from America. They urged him to speak in the largest church of the city on the following evening. Wherever opportunity offered, he continued preaching and lecturing on more than one hundred occasions in his tour around the world, and visited the leading missions of every Christian denomination in the Far East. Dr. Zimmerman travelled independent of tourist parties, and took time for special observation and study, visiting many places off the beaten track of tourists. He saw the Chinese as they are, and was often amazed at some of their strange customs. In Canton, China, he visited the Lutheran church which had been constructed at a cost of ten thousand dollars by native converts. The mission of which it formed a part included nine large buildings, one devoted to the teaching of girls, another a theological seminary for men, in which there were then thirty-five students preparing for the ministry. After an address delivered by Dr. Zimmerman before these institutions, he was astonished as well as gratified with the Chinese to find that a banquet had been prepared and was served by the mayor and common council of Canton, in the home of the superintendent of the mission, as an endorsement of his work. In some of the cities which Dr. Zimmerman and wife visited they were regarded by the natives as curiosities. While filling his pockets with silver Mexican dollars, which were obtained for fifty cents each of American money, he was reminded of the monetary free silver heresy which came so near leading the American people to disaster in 1896. At Kandy, Ceylon, by special permission, he was enabled to view the most sacred traditional tooth of Buddha. No other treas-

ure in all the world is inclosed in such a priceless jewelled casket, and no other relic is so hallowed by the several hundred millions of Buddhists. It is exhibited once a year, and faithful pilgrims come from distant countries. The rarest privilege accorded to Dr. Zimmerman in his many years of travel in foreign countries occurred in April, 1914, when, in company with Ambassador Morgenthau and a few others, he was permitted to visit the tombs of the Patriarchs in Hebron. Here he gazed upon the cenotaphs of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and their wives. On two former occasions he had visited Hebron, and with intense longings contemplated the exterior of that sacred mosque, and ever longed to enter and behold the sacred shrines. Less than fifty persons outside the Moslem world have ever enjoyed the rare privilege of visiting this interior. Dr. Zimmerman has travelled more than five thousand miles in India, studying the social and religious condition and the almost incredible practices—for in India, if anywhere, religion has often gone mad. He has given many years to the comparative study of religions, and devoted much time to the examination of the sacred books of the East. He had been possessed by an intense desire to see other world religions in action and judge them by their fruits and practical effect upon the mind and life of people through many generations. He often went beyond the usual course of tourists, but no place made a deeper impression than Puri, where the Juggernaut gods have attracted countless millions of pilgrims. The impressions gained by his observations and the study of the wonderful belief and practices have been brought out in his work entitled "The God Juggernaut and Hinduism in India." This work has received many favorable reviews from the press. That of the Syracuse "Post-Standard" is as follows: "Jere-

miah Zimmerman is a man who possesses in extraordinary measure the priceless faculty of being interesting. He has a devouring appetite for facts and a great passion for imparting them. For the preparation of the book, 'The God Juggernaut and Hinduism in India,' Dr. Zimmerman travelled many thousand miles and studied the sources of his subject in many places."

Dr. Zimmerman's interest in scientific and archaeological research is undiminished and is attested by his valuable library. He was active in the organization of the Syracuse Branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, and has served as one of its presidents and councillors. For many years he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Egypt, and also of the Palestine Exploration fund, and is a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of London. He is honorary correspondent of the Victoria Institute and Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and a member of the American Anthropological Association. His only diversions have been in travel for study. At home, when not engaged in some public service for the people, he can always be found at work in his library, for he has ever had a passion for study that mastered him, often going beyond his strength. In December, 1913, he visited Egypt for the third time, and remained until the following April. After going up the Nile by steamer to Wadi Halfa, he proceeded six hundred miles by train across the desert to Khartoum. He spent four weeks at Luxor, the center of Egypt's ancient remains, and every day he was occupied with some research work, or in an intimate study of the natives, who greatly interested him. As a lover of art and history, he spent days and weeks in the museums of every country. In all his journeys he was accompanied by Mrs. Zimmerman, who shared in his historical

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tastes, and who declared that she could never lose him, for if ever missed, he could, with certainty of discovery, be sought in some archaeological museum or gallery of art. He never seemed to experience fatigue in this labor, which was to him a true diversion. He was the recipient of many special favors by the keepers of the great museums, receiving exceptional opportunities for study of particular objects. In the museum at Constantinople the keeper furnished him daily with a special guide, without expense. One of the most spectacular and interesting (though not edifying) religious ceremonies that he witnessed was the so-called descent of the Holy Fire in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In all their journeys and voyages Dr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have been especially favored by the absence of accident or illness and the presence of favorable weather. When visiting the North Cape they saw the midnight sun on five consecutive nights, and had perfect weather during the several months spent in Norway, a very unusual experience in that country. He experienced some severe storms on sea, especially a violent monsoon that drove the ship from Hong Kong to Singapore.

In addition to his other literary work, published in various journals, he contributed special articles to the "Lutheran Quarterly," "Records of the Past," the "National Geographic Magazine," the "Homiletic Monthly," the "Numismatist," the "Numismatic Circular" of London, and other periodicals. He has the distinction of being the first man in this country to lecture on the coins of the ancients as monuments of ancient history, and for many years delivered lectures on this subject in Syracuse University as Professor of Numismatics. Since 1885 he has carefully studied the famous collections of coins in the great museums of the world

because of their fundamental importance in archaeological research in giving vivid objective realism to the historic past. By the aid of the ancient medallic art that contains contemporaneous inscriptions, types, copies of public buildings, statues, effigies of gods and goddesses, and the veritable portraits of the emperors, kings and members of the royal families that were stamped upon the coins, we are enabled to reproduce the distant past. Through these we are enabled to vitalize those ancient heroes, and to visualize the remote events connected with their lives. The next thing to seeing a man is to look upon his portrait. The portrait of every coin is identified, and there is no uncertainty in their portraiture. When the Standard Dictionary, whose production cost more than one million dollars, was projected, Dr. Zimmerman, as a recognized authority on historic coins of the Greeks and Romans, was selected to make a special contribution to the department on ancient coins. Dr. Funk, the editor-in-chief, sent this significant caution: "Be careful and admit no mistake into your work, for if the dictionary is wrong where shall the people go?" Fortunately his work escaped adverse criticism, and his connection with this great dictionary has been his ready passport into all the great museums of the world, where he enjoyed special privileges for critical examination and study of rare objects not seen by the general public. When the words "In God We Trust" were omitted from the new American gold pieces, he wrote a number of articles on the subject, illustrated from the History of Coinage, and elaborately illustrated articles were furnished for the "Records of the Past" and the "Numismatic Circular" on the religious character of ancient coins. This was followed by a request from a London publisher for a work on the subject, and

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in due time it was issued. An English edition of his "Spain and Her People," was also published in London. His latest book is: "Help When Tempted."

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1896 from Pennsylvania College, from Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, and Susquehanna University. In 1902 Pennsylvania College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. for scholarship, and in 1908 he received the degree of L. H. D. from Susquehanna University. Broad scholarship gained through extensive study and world-wide travel, a fair-minded and sympathetic nature, an intense love for his fellowmen, without distinction of race or creed, are characteristics of Dr. Zimmerman. His broad sympathies have made him feel at home with all classes, and he cherishes with special affection the personal friendship of that celebrated Algerine chieftain, Abd-el-Kader, who during the terrible massacre of August, 1860, in Damascus, saved twelve thousand Christians from slaughter. Another was that eminent scholar and archaeologist of the Ottoman empire, Hamdy Bey, keeper of the National Museum in Constantinople; and also that remarkable man, ex-President Diaz, the waning hope of Mexico. In Egypt in the Sudan he met Lord Kitchener, and Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, the two heroic and most intimate friends, but whom this most unnatural war has alienated. Dr. Zimmerman has many friends in every country and a dear one in London, whom he baptized at the Jordan, in 1878, but he appreciates the fact that there is no country like ours, where men get so much money for service, and so much for their money. It is a delusion that living is so cheap in Europe and so expensive in America. It is the high-artificial or fast living that is so expensive.

In all his many public lectures Dr. Zimmerman has sought to instruct and elevate, as well as to entertain, and to em-

phasize the fact that a life of honorable service is always worth the living. He says it is easy to win a man if we approach him with a human heart and not with a cudgel. The greatest object of interest that he ever saw was not the Taj Mahal, nor the vast Himalayas, but Man, the unrivalled masterpiece of the Almighty, and made in God's own image. Dr. Zimmerman always deplored the spirit of bigotry and intolerance as being unreasonable and unchristian, for since man is a thinker, we cannot all think alike, although we can all love alike. It is a crime to attempt the impossible, and to coerce a man to believe contrary to his will, is a violation of liberty of conscience, that inalienable God-given right of every man. His righteous indignation was aroused by a minister who took him to task as having committed a grievous offense in delivering an address at the dedication of the Jewish Temple of Concord in Syracuse. The rage and embarrassment of the critic increased as Dr. Zimmerman asked him: "To whom did Jesus preach? To the Jews. I have followed his example and spirit." During one of his visits to Palestine he participated in the ceremonies of the Samaritan Passover and dined with the high priest in his tent on Mt. Gerizzim. He has been present at special services of the Greek and Latin churches, and participated in the Easter Day services about the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, and he says: "In spite of all the ecclesiastical differences, in Christ we may be one in love. We need to emphasize the words of Jesus: 'This I command that ye love one another, even as I have loved you. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.'" A different standard has often been substituted. In view of his broad catholicity it is not strange that in 1912, when the Secretary of the State, owing to sudden illness, was unable to deliver the address at the Centennial of

the Catholic observances on Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, the presiding judge and priests invited Dr. Zimmerman, who happened to be in the audience, to deliver the address instead. He at once responded, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and he never felt more at home. On the evening of February 22nd, 1916, he delivered the annual address on "Washington and America," before the Knights of Columbus, and never was there greater freedom of speech, and a more enjoyable evening for all. It was a unique occasion, for it was the first that a Protestant minister had spoken in the rooms of the Knights of Columbus. Surely such Christian spirit of love is infinitely more pleasing to our Heavenly Father than the old-time hatred. That he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him is well expressed in an editorial which appeared in the "Post Standard," August 4, 1904, more than a year after he had resigned as pastor of his church, and when absent on his twenty-eight months of travel for study around the world, and with which we close his sketch:

Dr. Zimmerman's Retirement—The announcement that Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman is to retire from the active ministry of the First English Lutheran Church in this city is received with regret by a great many persons. There is probably no better known preacher of the Gospel in Syracuse than Dr. Zimmerman. He has spent twenty-five active years with the First English Lutheran Church and during that period he has not only endeared himself to the members of the church and congregation, but through hundreds of kind acts has won a place in the hearts of the unchurched.

Dr. Zimmerman is of the broad type. Like the late Bishop Huntingdon he possesses a feeling of love for all, and he loves best to serve the afflicted. Dr. Zimmerman is called upon many times every year to minister to the sick and preach for the dead in families of no church connection. It is this class of people that will miss him now that he is to lay down the duties of clergyman.

Dr. Zimmerman has been honored by a number of colleges and various societies and when he returns from his present foreign travels he will be warmly welcomed as a citizen whose presence is helpful to the community as well as to the church.

SATTERLEE, Francis Le Roy,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

Professor Francis Le Roy Satterlee was born June 15, 1847, in New York City, a descendant of New England forbears, who were many of them distinguished citizens. From them he has inherited many qualities that make for supremacy, and by his own efforts he has won a place of distinction in the Empire State. The family is claimed to have descended from Edmund Satterley, a knight of Suffolk, England, in 1235, and through his descendant, Sir Roger Satterley, Lord of the Manor of Satterley, in Suffolk, in 1307. The line is completely traced from William Satterley, Vicar of St. Ide, near Exeter, England. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Pembroke College, Oxford, and was imprisoned by Cromwell until the restoration, for loyalty to the king. His son William was an Episcopalian clergyman. Another son, Benedict Satterley, born at St. Ide, 1656, was a captain in the English navy. While his vessel was in the harbor of New London, Connecticut, he became enamoured of a young lady there and resigned his commission and settled in New London. There he married, August 2, 1682, Rebecca Dymond, daughter of James Bemis, of New London. Their son, William Satterlee, born 1684, in New London, resided there, and married, September 6, 1711, Anne Avery, baptized June 19, 1692, daughter of John and Abigail (Chesebrough) Avery, of Groton, then part of New London. They were the parents of Benedict Satterlee, born August 11, 1714, resided first in New London, later in

Stonington, Connecticut. He married, January 16, 1738, Elizabeth Crary, of New London, and they were the parents of William Satterlee, a soldier of the French and Indian War, later of the Revolutionary War, in which he was a brigade major. He was a captain in the First Regular Troops established by the present United States government. Another son of Benedict and Elizabeth (Crary) Satterlee, was Samuel Satterlee, born March 2, 1744, in Plainfield, who was a captain of minute-men in the Revolution, and after the war settled at Burnt Hills, Saratoga county, New York, where he died April 12, 1831, aged eighty-eight years. He married, in 1773, Prudence, daughter of Rev. John and Content (Brown) Rathbone, of Rye, New York. Rev. John Rathbone continued his service in the pulpit to the age of ninety-six years.

George Crary Satterlee, born November 10, 1799, in Burnt Hills, New York, married Mary Le Roy Livingston, a descendant of the old New York family of that name (see below). Children: George Bowen, born 1833; Mary, died young; Livingston, born 1840; Walter, January 18, 1844; Dr. Francis Le Roy, mentioned below; Adele Marie, 1853, married William Henry Willis.

Dr. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, son of George Crary and Mary Le Roy (Livingston) Satterlee, combines in his person the mingled qualities of the Scotch and the New England blood. As a youth he was a student in the schools of New York City, and graduated from New York University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1865. Three years later he was graduated from the medical college of that university, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and subsequently Doctor of Philosophy. In his early student life he was an enthusiastic devotee of chemistry, and his precep-

tor was the celebrated Professor John William Draper, president of the New York University Medical College. Young Satterlee made a specialty of the study of rheumatic diseases, being himself afflicted with the malady, and succeeded in curing himself. For some years after graduation Dr. Satterlee was Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene in the American Veterinary College, and for sixteen years was a police surgeon of the City of New York, from which he resigned. He is attending physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, consulting physician of the Midnight Mission, and was formerly attending physician of the Northeastern Dispensary, in the departments of skin and rheumatism. He is Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Metallurgy in the New York College of Dentistry, where he still lectures four times a week, and was until recently surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. He is the ranking member of the board of trustees and directors of the New York College of Dentistry, having served since 1869, and is treasurer of the board. Dr. Satterlee has achieved great success in the treatment of disease, especially in rheumatic cases, and the treatment of gallstones by medicine and without operation, and has thus gathered some of the emoluments due to skill and industry. He is a trustee of the West Side Savings Bank of New York City; is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the New York County and State Medical societies; an honorary member of the Society of Arts, London, England; American Medical Association; member of the Pathological Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Medical Association of Greater New York; New York Geographical Society, and fellow of the New York Historical Society. He is also a member of various patriotic organiza-

tions, including Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and St. Nicholas Society. He is a member of the Century Club and of the college fraternity Zeta Psi, of which he has been president. Dr. Satterlee has been a writer for medical publications, and is an acknowledged authority on uric acid disease, in whose treatment he has been wonderfully successful, treating patients from all parts of the United States. He is the author of publications published by Davis of Detroit, Michigan, and others, including: "A Modern View of Rheumatism," "Rheumatic Poison and its Treatment," and "Rheumatism and Gout" (1890). His remarkable success has not operated to injure his disposition or manner, and he is among the most democratic of gentlemen, widely known and universally esteemed for his qualities as a man.

He married (first) December 9, 1868, Laura Suydam, daughter of Henry Suydam, of New York; (second) September 19, 1906, Mary Philipse (Gouveneur) Iselin, widow of John H. Iselin, and grand-niece of the Colonial patriot, Frederick Philipse. Children: Madeline Le Roy, Dr. Henry Suydam Satterlee, married Ethel Whitney; Francis Le Roy, Jr., married Ebba Peterson; Laura Livingston, wife of Tracy Johnston.

(The Livingston Line).

The family name of Livingston originated in the place of residence of its users. It was at first de Levingston, meaning of or from the town or tun of Leving. A tun at first meant the quick-set hedge or stockade around the home of the head of the manor, and afterwards came to mean the manor house and the settlement around it. The name originated in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, where for long has been the village of Livingston, known at an earlier period as Levingstun, and as written by the monks Villa Leving. The

Livingston arms: For the families residing in America, the technical blazon of the coat-of-arms is: Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, three cinquefoils gules, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with fleur-de-lis vert, for Livingston; second and third, sable, a bend between six billets or, for Callendar. Crest: A full-rigged ship at sea, proper. Motto: *Spero meliora*.

Robert Livingston was the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston. He was born at Ancrum, on the Teviot, Roxburghshire, Scotland, December 13, 1654, son of Rev. John Livingston and his wife, Janet (Fleming) Livingston. He is generally distinguished in history as "Robert the Elder," because his nephew, likewise a prominent person in the colony, bore the same name and was known as "Robert the Nephew." At the time of his birth his father was the minister at Ancrum, and this son accompanied his parents to Rotterdam, Holland, in the winter of 1663, when nine years old. During his stay there, he learned to speak the Dutch tongue fluently, which was excellent preparation for his coming to live in a Dutch colony in America, where he rose to be one of the most influential personages. He was eighteen years old when his father died, and being one of the fifteen children of one who had earned his living by preaching, was naturally thrown upon his own resources. He had no thought to follow in his father's footsteps, having suffered severely through the religious persecution of the family, hence he decided to test his fortune in the new world, about which unexplored place everyone was talking. However, he went back to Scotland with his mother for a short stay after his father's death, and on April 28, 1673, sailed from Greenoch on the ship "Catherine," Captain John Phillips, commander, bound for Charlestown in New England, which facts he re-

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corded in a diary. He shortly removed from New England and selected Albany, New York, for his abiding place. It was only a few months after his arrival there that he began buying land, thus inaugurating his final achievement of being a great landed proprietor. He bought what was known as lot "No. 1 on the hill," in March, 1675, most of the people having residences along the level bank of the Hudson, with gardens extending to the river. Not long afterward, he added the lot on the south, which was the northwest corner of State and Pearl streets, now the site of the Tweddle office building. He resided there until he bought the land of his manor, and thereupon transferred this Albany property to his son, Philip, the oldest surviving male child at the time. The Manor of Livingston originated when Robert Livingston petitioned Sir Edmund Andros, governor-general of New York province, to allow him to purchase some of the land on the east bank of the Hudson river, which was owned by the Indians, and the grant was signed November 12, 1680. Robert Livingston married, in the Presbyterian church at Albany, July 9, 1679 (old style), Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer, widow of Dominic Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler. She was born February 28, 1656, died March 27, 1729. They had nine children.

Philip Livingston, son of Robert and Alida (Schuyler-Van Rensselaer) Livingston, was born July 9, 1686, at Albany, New York, and died February 4, 1749, in New York City. He was the fourth child and second son, and became the second Lord of the Manor of Livingston. On the death of his father, in 1728, he succeeded to ownership, as second Lord of the Manor, of the largest portion of the vast manorial estate, as well as to all the privileges. He married, September 19, 1707, Catrina Van Brugh, born at Albany, New

York, but baptized in the Dutch church, New York City, November 10, 1689, died February 20, 1756, daughter of Colonel Pieter Van Brugh. They had eleven children.

Robert Livingston, son of Philip and Catrina (Van Brugh) Livingston, was born December 16, 1708, at Albany, and died at his home in Clermont, New York, November, 1790. He succeeded his father as the third Lord of the Manor of Livingston in 1749. The family seat in the Legislature was occupied by his uncle, Gilbert, until 1737, then he took it and held it until 1758. At the other extreme of his life, when the Revolution broke out, he was too old to take an active part as an officer or member of the manor militia, but he urged his sons to belong, and four of his sons took active positions in the struggle for liberty. However, instead of remaining inactive, he proved his loyalty by placing his iron mines and foundry at the disposition of the committee of safety. He married (first) May 20, 1731, Maria Thong, or Tong, daughter of Walter Tong, born June 3, 1711, died May 30, 1765. He married (second) Gertrude (Van Rensselaer) Schuyler, born October 1, 1714, died previous to May 28, 1769. He had thirteen children, all by the first marriage.

John Livingston, son of Robert and Maria (Thong or Tong) Livingston, was born February 11, 1749, in New York City, and died at his home, "Oak Hill," Columbia county, New York, October 24, 1822. He built the Livingston mansion known as "Oak Hill," the only one, except "Clermont," now owned by a Livingston, where he lived the life of a country gentleman. He bequeathed this residence to his youngest surviving son, Herman, and many of the ancestral portraits, family furniture and silver combined to make it a charming abode for his descendants. He was commissioned aide-de-

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camp to Governor George Clinton, in April, 1778, and accompanied him in the pursuit of Sir John Johnson and his raiders, in May, 1780. He married (first) May 11, 1775, Mary Ann Le Roy, daughter of Jacob and Cornelia (Rutgers) Le Roy; (second) November 3, 1796, Catherine Livingston Ridley, daughter of Hon. William Smith, "War Governor of New Jersey." He had ten children, all by first marriage.

Daniel Livingston, son of John and Mary Ann (Le Roy) Livingston, was born June 3, 1786, resided in New York City, and married Eliza Oothout. Children: Mary Le Roy and Eliza.

Mary Le Roy Livingston, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Oothout) Livingston, became the wife of George Crary Satterlee (see Satterlee).

LIPE, Willard C., and Clifford E.,

Men of Enterprise.

The association in the popular mind of the names of particular families with the localities in which they have lived and grown to prominence and influence is very natural, and under the old aristocratic institutions of the past it was a matter of common occurrence for towns, cities and even larger regions to regard some family as having a sort of half proprietary interest in their affairs and a certain hereditary right to preside over them. It is out of the question, of course, in republican America that such a feeling could be carried to this extent, yet even here we often see the phenomenon of certain names being regarded with a peculiar respect for a number of generations on account of the services rendered by them to the community. There is one profound difference, however, between the occurrence of this as it prevailed, let us say, in Europe under the feudal system and in America to-day, for in the first place it was then often only

necessary for one member of a family to display an especial talent or ability in order that honor should be done his descendants for an indefinite period, while here it is only while they live up to the standard set by him that a man's descendants can hope to share his honor. It is thus a far more notable achievement for a family to remain influential and respected here, to-day, than it ever was elsewhere in other ages, and we feel that an added praise is due to those names that have persevered in their high places. Such has been the case with the Lipe family of Syracuse which has now been represented for two generations by members who have distinguished themselves in the industrial life of that flourishing city of Syracuse, New York. It is with men of both generations of the Lipe family that this brief sketch is concerned. Willard C. Lipe and Clifford E. Lipe, uncle and nephew, the elder of whom is now the active head of many important industrial enterprises in Syracuse, and the younger deceased, his brilliant career cut off short almost at the threshold. His death at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks, whither he had gone for his health, on February 7, 1916, was felt as a severe loss by the whole community and mourned by a large circle of devoted friends and admirers.

Willard C. Lipe was born in Montgomery county, New York, December 21, 1861, a son of John E. and Susan M. (Coughtry) Lipe, old and highly respected residents of that region. The family had long been engaged in agriculture in Montgomery county, and both John E. Lipe and his father, Jacob I. Lipe, were successful farmers there. The latter died in 1880 at the advanced age of eighty-four, and the son, John E., died in 1910, having attained the same age as that of his father, eighty-four years. Willard C. Lipe was one of a family of three children. He passed his childhood in his



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native region, attending the local district school for his education and benefiting by the healthful life and training to be gained on the farm. In the year 1880, before he had completed his nineteenth year, he left the parental home and removed to the city of Syracuse, which has ever since remained his home and the scene of his busy life. In his youth he attended Clinton Liberal Institute where he studied mechanical, scientific and commercial lines and proved himself a most apt student and a hard and industrious worker. His elder brother, Charles E. Lipe, had already made an entrance into the industry of manufacturing of machinery and tools and founded the Lipe Shops, and it was into this establishment that Willard C. Lipe went and it was there that he gained the practical knowledge that he has of his business in all its details. It was not long before his talent made itself apparent and he was transferred to the drafting room where the designs of the machinery were made which were afterwards constructed in the shop. Here his ability displayed itself to even greater advantage and he was steadily advanced to posts of greater and greater trust and responsibility. His talents did not stop short at the mechanical side of the business, but as he advanced to a place of control he showed himself to be a man of general executive and business capability and soon was recognized as an important figure in the industrial world. Nor were his business connections limited to any one concern, but extended themselves until they embraced many great enterprises and he to-day holds the office of president of the Lipe-Walrath Company, the Globe Malleable Iron and Steel Company and the Railway Roller Bearing Company. Besides this he is vice-president of the Brown-Lipe Gear Company, the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company and one of the largest owners of the

Engelberg Huller and the Endicott Forging companies. The Brown-Lipe Gear Company has a large plant near the Straight Line Engine Company's works on South Geddes street, employing five hundred and fifty workmen in its extensive operations. The Lipe Shops design and build special machines, tools and dies and general machine work, the plant being one of the most perfectly equipped for this purpose in the State. Mr. Lipe is himself an expert in his line, possessing the most complete knowledge of the principles underlying mechanical construction and a very large experience of the actual workings of engines and mechanisms generally. To this he adds unusual inventive ability and is therefore the best possible person to carry on the business founded by his brother.

A man so deeply engaged in the conduct of enterprises of such moment, it would seem could scarcely find time and opportunity to give to other kinds of activity, yet such is certainly not true in the case of Mr. Lipe who is very prominent in the general life of the city. He is extremely interested in the general welfare of the community and is associated with many organizations having that welfare as their objective. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Citizens' and Technology clubs and in his connection with them amply displays his broad-minded public spirit. Socially and fraternally, too, he is active, a member of Syracuse City Lodge, No. 215, Knights of Pythias, and his interest extends to sports and athletics so that he belongs to the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, also the Bellevue Country Club, the well-known Mystique Krewe, and the Boys' Club. In politics he generally votes the Republican ticket, but maintains that independence of mind that marks him in every department of thought and activity, reserving to himself the privilege of se-

lecting the best cause and candidate as he sees them at the time. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church and attends the Fourth Church of that denomination in Syracuse. His residence is the handsome one at No. 112 Summit avenue.

Mr. Lipe was married on August 27, 1884, to Jennie Sponable, a daughter of David and Margaret (Vrooman) Sponable, of Fort Plain, New York, and of their union two children have been born, Marjorie and Willard Charles.

Mr. Lipe is a great believer in organization and coöperation and has learned to economize to the last degree all the factors of an operation to the production of the greatest possible result. It is his policy to utilize every possible opportunity to promote his aims, and as these are so closely identified with the best interests of the community it is obvious in what lies his great value as a citizen. He stands to-day as a splendid example of the man of enterprise so typical of our epoch and if it is true, as it unquestionably is, that America can boast of a reputation as the leader of the world in the conduct of all successful industrial and commercial affairs, then it is due to the presence in its midst of men of action such as Mr. Lipe.

Clifford E. Lipe, nephew of Willard C. Lipe, whose tragic and untimely death was the cause of so general a regret, was born December 23, 1887, in Syracuse, the lifelong scene of his short but active career. He was a son of Charles E. and Mary (Sponable) Lipe, both deceased, his father having been the founder of the Lipe Shops and a part founder of several other great concerns. The son began his education in the excellent public schools of his native city and graduated from the Central High School. It had been decided in accordance with the wishes of both himself and his father that he should take an engineering course and with this end in

view he matriculated at Cornell University. Here he distinguished himself as a student of unusual aptness and diligence and won the regard and affection at once of his masters and the undergraduate body. He graduated with the class of 1911 and received a degree in mechanical engineering. He then went abroad with Mr. Charles S. Brown and with him spent a year in travelling over the British Isles and the Continent of Europe. Returning to America he at once began active business life in connection with the engineering and machine works in which his father was so deeply interested, and quickly displayed an ability in business far above the average and which seemed to promise a most brilliant career for the future. Unfortunately the future never arrived for him. He was a large stockholder in the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company, the Globe Malleable Iron and Steel, the Railway Roller Bearing, the Engelberg Huller and the Endicott Forging companies. He was also vice-president and a large stockholder of the Brown-Lipe Gear Company. He was also very active in social and club circles in the city and was a member of many organizations. While in college he became a member of the Seal and Serpent Fraternity and he later belonged to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Technology Club of Syracuse, the Cornell Club of New York and the Syracuse Cornell Club. He was also a member of the University, City, Century and Citizens' clubs of Syracuse. Deeply interested in athletics and out-door sports he was one of the incorporators and a director of the Bellevue Country Club and was a member of the Onondaga Golf Club, the Yahundasis Golf Club of Utica and the Automobile Club of Syracuse.

Unaccustomed to anything in the nature of ill health—he had always been robust from childhood—Mr. Lipe did not



C. E. Lipe

realize the significance of certain symptoms of disorder which attacked him about a year before his death, and continued his hard work until they had gained too great a hold upon his system to be checked. When at length he consented, upon the solicitations of his friends, to consult a physician, he was already advanced upon a decline which neither medical skill or a change in climate could halt. He went to Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks and was there under the best medical treatment for some months, but eventually succumbed to his trouble. The death of few young men would have been felt as generally as his as the words of many prominent men of Syracuse amply testify, and this brief appreciation cannot be more fittingly closed than by a quotation of some of them.

Of Mr. Lipe Mr. Alexander T. Brown said:

When Charles E. Lipe died in his prime this city suffered a great loss. Now, in the death of his son, Clifford E., at the early age of twenty-eight, another life of great promise ends. Clifford E. Lipe inherited his father's keen mechanical and business sense, and this was linked with a thorough theoretical and practical education. His ability and influence were widely recognized. He possessed a host of friends and, in his own quiet way, contributed liberally to many charities.

Mr. H. W. Chapin said:

From his earliest boyhood, through his school and college days, I have watched Clifford E. Lipe develop into a lovable and splendid young business man. It is a pity that his life could not have been spared for he was already well along the way to a manhood of great usefulness. His ability in business, mechanical and financial matters was unusual. The men in the factories admired and respected him as their friend. He was absolutely square, a man who would decide for right every time regardless of his personal interests. I feel his loss exceedingly.

The tribute of Arthur E. Parsons was as follows:

From early boyhood Clifford E. Lipe demonstrated that he possessed the Lipe mechanical genius. Repeatedly as a young boy I saw him working along the right lines on mechanical devices. Upon his graduation from college he brought to his business, not only a natural mechanical ability, but a fine technical knowledge and a keen, shrewd business sense. He quickly developed into a careful, competent manufacturer, well liked and relied upon by his associates. In his death Syracuse loses a young man who was already one of her captains of industry and a loved and respected citizen.

WHITRIDGE, Frederick Wallingford,
Lawyer, Railroad President.

Frederick W. Whitridge springs from New England ancestors, and partakes of the qualities of thrift and enterprise which have distinguished the people of that section for three centuries. The founder of the family in this country was William Whitridge, born 1599, died December 9, 1688, came to America in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1625, with his wife, Elizabeth, born 1605, and son, Thomas, from Beninden, County Kent, England. He was living in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637, and his wife died before 1663, in which year he married (second) Susanna, widow of Anthony Colby. She died December 9, 1668. Thomas Whitridge, son of William and Elizabeth Whitridge, born 1625, was living in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, and had a wife, Florence, who died in 1672. Their son, William Whitridge, born 1659, resided in Rochester, Massachusetts, and was the father of Thomas Whitridge, born there November 12, 1710, died March 7, 1795. His intention of marriage to Hannah Haskell was entered September 1, 1733. Their third son, Dr. William Whitridge, was born February 13, 1748, in Rochester; settled at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1780, dying there April 5, 1831. In 1791 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College, and in

1823 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. He married Mary Cushing, born July 21, 1759, in Scituate, Massachusetts, died in Tiverton, March 17, 1846. They had a large family of children born in Tiverton. Of these, the second son, William Cushing Whitridge, was born November 25, 1784, in Tiverton, and became a physician, practicing many years with great success in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He married his cousin, Olive Cushing, born February 20, 1783, in Boston, eldest daughter and fifth child of John and Olive (Wallingford) Cushing, of South Berwick, Maine, died September 9, 1876. John Cushing Whitridge, son of William C. and Olive (Cushing) Whitridge, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and lived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he died in 1908. He married Lucia Shaw Bailey, daughter of John G. Bailey, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of Frederick Wallingford Whitridge.

Frederick Wallingford Whitridge was born August 5, 1852, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he grew up, and received his primary education in the public schools. Entering Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, he was graduated A. B. in 1874, following which he entered Columbia Law School in New York City, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1877. In that year he was admitted to the New York bar, but did not engage in active practice. For some years he was lecturer in the school of political science attached to Columbia University, and is one of the founders of the Civil Service Reform Association. Mr. Whitridge has given his talents and energies to the development and progress of many business enterprises, and is now a director of the Niagara Development Company and the Cataract Construction Company. He is and has been for several

years receiver and president of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York City. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and in politics independent of party dictation. On the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Victoria Eugenie of England, Mr. Whitridge was appointed by the President as special ambassador to attend the ceremonies as representative of the United States. He has been an occasional contributor to magazines on various subjects, and has demonstrated a large amount of business ability and versatility in other directions. He is a member of several clubs, including the University, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, City, Downtown, Players, Century and Westchester County clubs.

He married, in 1884, Lucy Arnold, daughter of Matthew and Lucy (Wightman) Arnold, and they have children: Arnold, Eleanor, Joan. For a quarter of a century the family has resided in the same house on East Eleventh street, New York City, and the summers are spent in the Scottish Highlands, where Mr. Whitridge is the owner of a beautiful estate.

IRVING, Walter,

Retired.

Walter Irving, of Binghamton, New York, is a scion of a family which has become noted in history, in literature and in the professions. The name in olden times is found in a variety of forms. Erevine, which was contracted into Irvine, comes from the ancient Celto-Sythick Erinivane, or Erinfeine, signifying a true or stout Westland man, for the word Erin, both in the old Gaelic-Welsh and the old Gaelic language, signifies "the west," which is the Ireland of to-day, being west of Albia, and veine, or feine, signifying "himself," meaning as that of a strong, resolute man. Arms of the Irving family

of Drum Castle: Argent, three bunches of holly leaves proper. Crest: Three in each, two and one. Crest: A sheaf of arrows. Motto: *Sub sole, sub umbra, vivens*. The device on the arms, consisting of three holly leaves, was conferred about the year 1333, A. D., by King Robert Bruce upon William de Irvine, and which he (Bruce) had borne as Earl of Carrick. The story in this connection is that when Bruce was closely pursued by the enemy, and accompanied by only three or four followers, he was so overcome by fatigue that he required a few hours of rest, and lay down to sleep beneath a holly bush, whilst Irvine kept watch, and thus chose to memorialize the event and in testifying to the fidelity of his follower, bestowed the motto: *Sub sole, sub umbra, vivens*, referring both to the holly and to his companions fidelity—"growing or flourishing in sunshine and in shade"—and the lands of Drum in Aberdeenshire.

William Irving, son of Magnus and Catherine (Williamson) Irving, was the founder of this American branch of the Irving family. For a time he followed a seafaring life, but later became a merchant. He married at Falmouth, England, in 1761, Sarah Sanders, daughter of John and Anna Sanders, and granddaughter of an English curate by the name of Kent. He came to America with his wife and they became the parents of eleven children, among whom was Washington Irving.

Judge John Treat Irving, another son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, was born in New York City, March 26, 1778, and died there, March 15, 1838. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1798; admitted to the bar; was a member of the State Assembly, 1816-17, 1819-20, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving as first judge, 1821-38. In his earlier years he contributed political

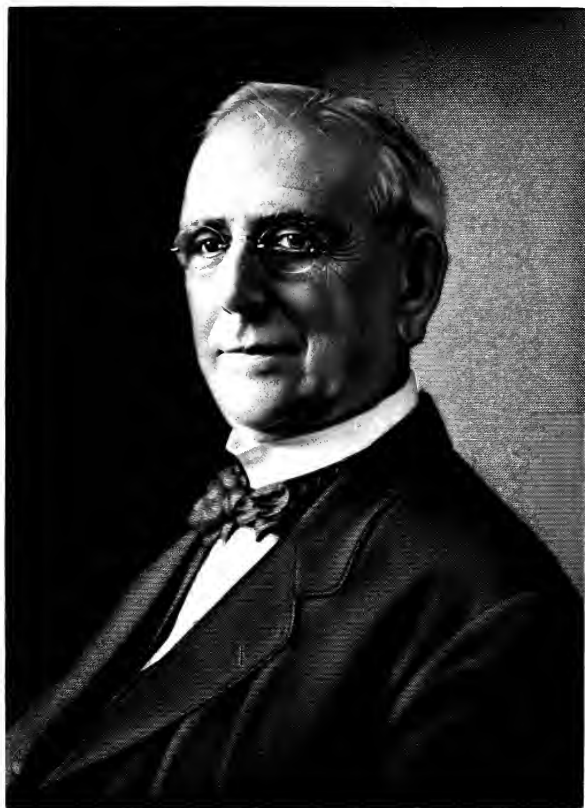
articles to "The Chronicle," edited by his brother, Washington Irving. He was a trustee of Columbia College, 1818-28, and a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York. He married, April 28, 1806, Abby Spicer, daughter of Gabriel and Sarah (Wall) Furman.

John Treat Irving, son of Judge John Treat and Abby Spicer (Furman) Irving, was born in New York City, in the family mansion in Wall street, at that time a select residential district, December 2, 1812, and died in the same city, February 27, 1906. He possessed many of the gifts of his famous uncle, Washington Irving, his works being characterized by the same easy style and literary grace that marked the masterpieces of his eminent uncle. His maternal grandfather, Gabriel Furman, was one of the first aldermen of New York City, and was a leading citizen of more than average standing and repute. During the War of the Revolution, he fought in the battle of Long Island, and while attempting to join Washington's army in New Jersey, he was seized by the British as a spy and held for three years, being confined in a jail on what was afterward the site of the Hall of Records. The younger John Treat Irving, like his father, was educated at Columbia College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1829, living to be the oldest alumnus of that institution. In June, 1832, he accompanied the first expedition sent by the government to Fort Leavenworth, to treat with the Indians, and was acting secretary, and his experiences on that memorable mission were afterward embodied in his first published work, which appeared in 1835 under the title "Indian Sketches," the volume attracting wide attention by reason of its graphic descriptions, both at home and abroad, being given the distinction of republication in England. On his return from the frontier, he took up

the study of law under Daniel Lord, and was subsequently admitted to practice as a member of the New York bar. In 1835 he went to Europe and for the next two years traveled extensively, returning in 1837. In the meantime, in 1836, he wrote "Hawk Chief," an Indian tale of exceptional merit that was published and achieved popularity both in this country and in England. Among his other writings were: "The Attorney," "Harry Harson," and "The Van Gelder Papers," all of which displayed talent of a high order and ranked as works that reflected honor upon American literature. After his marriage, however, Mr. Irving applied himself energetically to the practice of his profession. He was associated with Gardiner Spring at this stage of his career, and he continued to practice law until 1857, in which year he retired. In 1858 he became a real estate broker, with offices on lower Broadway, and he remained identified with realty interests until 1887, when he withdrew from active pursuits altogether, spending the remainder of his days in well earned rest. As a business man, in his real estate venture, he exhibited ability and gained success equal to those which marked his earlier professional efforts in law and literature. He was a Republican in his political principles but was never active as a politician. He was a member of the Authors' and Century clubs, and the Columbia University Alumni Association, and served as president of the New York Chess Club when that former metropolitan organization was enjoying its palmiest days prior to 1863. An Episcopalian in his religious faith, he was at one time a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church and later held membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. He was president of the Institute for the Blind, Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, and

a trustee of Roosevelt Hospital. Throughout his entire life, and up to the very last, he manifested a warm interest in charitable work and his deeds of good in that direction were without number. He was always ready and even anxious to extend an earnest and willing hand in the reformation of drunkards and, with true Christian spirit, rather than wait to be sought and importuned, ministered to the sick and aided the unfortunate. Many funerals among the destitute were paid for by him, and his benefactions caused him to be widely loved. A man of culture and refinement, he was artistic in temperament and was especially fond of painting, that form of art claiming considerable of his leisure time in his younger years. He was married to Helen Schermerhorn. To this union were born eight children, namely, five sons and three daughters, as follows: John, who married Josephine E. Peacock, and attained success in metropolitan brokerage circles; Cortlandt, who became a noted jurist, married Theresa R. Beck; Helen C.; Henry, who married Josephine K. Miller; Frances R.; Edward, who married Julia Atkins, and died in 1880; Walter, whose name heads this sketch; Marion H., who died in 1877. The death of Mr. Irving at an advanced age, severed another of the links which connects the New York of to-day with the old New York of the past, rich in its memories of honorable business achievements, professional eminence and intellectual attainments.

Walter Irving, son of John Treat and Helen (Schermerhorn) Irving, was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, February 11, 1857. His education was obtained at the University Grammar School and the Columbia Grammar School of New York City. In his very early manhood he entered upon his business career in a clerical capacity in Wall street, New York



Philip H. Gorman

City, and for a period of five years was associated actively with that busy center of the city. Impaired health obliged him to abandon business activities and for some years he traveled in this country. Later he devoted himself to the conduct of his private business affairs, and spent a great deal of his time in his fine library, where he has a choice collection of some two thousand volumes, many of them rare specimens. He has been a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York Geographical Society, the New York Museum of Natural History and the Academy of Science. In the course of time he has resigned from all of these with the exception of the New York Geographical Society.

Mr. Irving married, at Elmira, New York, November 12, 1890, Bessie Louise Van Sickler, a daughter of George Wilson and Fayette (Woodburn) Van Sickler. They have been blessed with two sons: Walter Van Courtlandt, born July 13, 1901; and Harold, born December 5, 1904. They are members of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Irving is descended from several noted and well-known families: the Ridgeways, of Philadelphia; the Burrs, the Stocktons and the Woodburns. Her maternal grandmother was Jane Burr Ridgeway, who married Hiram Woodburn; she was the daughter of David Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, whose first American ancestor was Richard Ridgeway, who came from England in 1677; he married Abigail Stockton, a daughter of Richard Stockton, who was the ancestor of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Admiral Stockton. The line of descent from the American progenitor, Richard Ridgeway, is as follows: Joseph, David, another David, Jane Burr, who married Hiram Woodburn, and whose daughter, Fayette, married

George Wilson Van Sickler, and became the mother of Mrs. Irving, as above stated.

YAWMAN, Philip H.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The great force in business to-day is not capital, nor organization, nor methods, necessary as they are, but it is man. Emerson says, "Every successful institution is the lengthened shadow of one man," which means that success is largely due to the individual. The great plants of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, covering as they do an area of twenty acres, is the "lengthened shadow" of the little business started in 1880 by Philip H. Yawman and Gustav Erbe in a little shop measuring twenty feet in width, thirty feet in length, located in the heart of the business district of Rochester, New York. From such a small beginning has been reared a great organization with many branches in the United States and Canada and exclusive selling agencies throughout the world. The company owns three large plants, two in Rochester, one in Newmarket, Canada, in which are manufactured more filing cabinets and supplies for office systems than are made by any other firm in the world. Fifteen hundred people are employed in the United States and Canadian plants exclusive of the agency salesmen, and fourteen branch stores in the United States and fourteen in Canada stretch across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As was said in the beginning, the great force in business to-day is man. The making of filing cabinets that will meet the needs of great modern business houses is only an idea. Philip Yawman and Gustav Erbe did not invent the letter file, neither are they the fathers of office

systems. The idea of filing letters and documents for future reference is as old as writing itself, and some sort of system prevailed in the first business office. What these men have done is to take the idea, develop it, make it practical, make it comprehensive, make it fit the needs, and meet the demands of modern business. The object of this article is to give an intimate view of the man, Philip H. Yawman, who all through the years, thirty-five, that cover the life of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, has been its presiding mechanical genius. Go into the big Rochester plant to-day and you will probably find him in one of the mechanical departments, a man over seventy, slightly stooped, with loose grey coat, black cap, and discerning eye, talking with this foreman or that workman. In the experimental and tool making department he has his inventive ideas worked out and later they are passed to the manufacturing department for adoption. Many of the best patented features of the "Y" and "E" cabinets and equipment are due to his genius, working along original lines. Though over three score years and ten, he is still an active factor in the business. His private office adjoins Mr. Erbe's, they daily confer, and their guiding hands can be seen at every turn. The whole business is at their finger tips, and they are familiar with every part of both manufacturing and selling organizations. No step of importance is taken without their knowledge, although they are too busy to handle details. True executives in every sense, they are never too occupied to give attention to the humblest employee, and every man in the great organization feels that he has a friend in Philip H. Yawman, president, and in Gustav Erbe, treasurer and general manager of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company. Both of these men, themselves

risen from the ranks, look upon each man as an individual, deserving individual consideration, and see in every office boy a possible manager, in every workman a possible foreman. Among the fifteen hundred people in the employ of the company there are many who have been there since its earliest days, there are more who have served loyally for twenty years, and many more who have been with the company for twelve years. So in addition to being the largest manufacturers of their lines in the world, the company stands as a shining example of the close coöperation that should exist between employers and employees. The firm's first office boy of over thirty years ago is now superintendent of the Canadian business, and this instance is typical, not an exceptional case.

Philip H. Yawman was born September 1, 1839, in Rochester, the city of his early struggles and later successes. He is a son of Nicholas and Anna (Gorman) Yawman, his father born in Schmitzweiler, Lorraine, in 1816. In 1832 Nicholas Yawman came to the United States with his father and four brothers, learned the coopers' trade, and engaged in business in Rochester, later in Scottsville, New York. His wife, Anna (Gorman) Yawman, died when her son, Philip H., was but an infant. Philip H. Yawman attended public schools and in boyhood worked with his father in the cooper shop at Scottsville. Later he learned the machinist's trade, working in many shops, becoming a master mechanic and an expert workman. While in the employ of a large optical instrument manufacturing company of Rochester, where it was his duty to invent, design and improve new machinery and methods, he formed the acquaintance of Gustav Erbe, foreman for the same company. The two men were much together, each finding the other a master, and, working in close harmony,

each supplementing the other's efforts, they accomplished important results for their firm. Mr. Erbe stated his needs and Mr. Yawman's inventive genius found a solution, as a result many machines were perfected to do work formerly performed by hand. In 1880 the two men decided that what they could do for others they could do for themselves, and with little capital, but with unlimited courage and faith in themselves, they formed a partnership and launched a frail bark upon a rough business sea. They began under the name of Yawman & Erbe in a small room, twenty by thirty feet, investing practically their entire capital in machinery. They began manufacturing mathematical, optical and surveying instruments, and from the first resolved that whatever instrument they made should be of the best quality. It was not easy going, for their resources were small and they had entered a field occupied by large, well established firms. The partners, working hard and conscientiously, had many discouragements during the early years, but their reputation for good work and fair dealing was spreading and business gradually increased. They made goods for other concerns and soon larger quarters were necessary. At the end of the third year the business had grown to such proportions that the young firm felt that their fight was won. James Cutler, later mayor of Rochester, gave them a contract for manufacturing a mail chute to be used in office buildings and for twenty-five years Yawman & Erbe made the widely known Cutler Mail Chute. The Eastman Kodak Company did not always have its present large plant, and in the spring of 1883 Yawman & Erbe made for that company the first model film holders, and in 1884 the first Model No. 1 Kodak. Until 1895 they continued doing all the metal work and assembled

all the work ready for inspection for the film roll holders and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Kodaks that were made for the Eastman Kodak Company. There is a picture extant taken by George Eastman with his first Kodak, showing Messrs. Yawman and Erbe, standing on the steps leading to their little shop. In the spring of 1883 Yawman & Erbe also entered into an agreement with the owners of the patents to manufacture the only Shannon Files for letters, bills, etc., that were made in the United States at that time. This Shannon Arch File, consisting of an arch, a board, a compressor cover, an index and a perforator, had been invented in 1877 and was the forerunner of the modern business filing systems. This Shannon design, with many improvements, is still made by Yawman & Erbe, who were among the first to manufacture filing equipment. During this early period and shortly after the first Shannon File was placed on the market, the company began the manufacture of the now famed Yawman and Erbe Rapid Roller Copier, a machine having all the advantages of letter press and carbon methods.

In 1884, feeling that their prospects justified the move, the young firm purchased ground, erected a four-story brick factory, and to their product added metal interiors for vaults, banks and public buildings. This brought further increase of business, and in 1890 another four-storied building was erected on the same lot. Prior to 1898 the company manufactured for other concerns, but in that year they incorporated as the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, took over the entire business of the Office Specialty Company, and instituted their own selling organization. They then disposed of their metal working business to the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, New York. Their business,

still increasing, a new factory was erected in Rochester and one in Canada, which has developed into the extensive New-market plant, one of the largest completely motorized factories in the Dominion. In 1900 a building larger than any of the others was erected in the rear of the original plant, where now all the Yawman & Erbe steel and paper products are manufactured. From 1905 until 1908 the company operated both day and night, and in 1906 an adjoining building was purchased. In 1907, to provide room for present and future needs, fourteen acres in the suburb of Gates was purchased and a modern factory was erected, and in February, 1914, the largest structure of all was built, to be followed by others that will cover the entire tract. The entire selling organization is modern and in line with most advanced ideas. The company sells service and maintains a system department of trained experts whose services are given free of charge to customers. Every salesman is trained in the company's own school and must qualify as a system expert before he is assigned territory. The factory force of five has grown to fifteen hundred, the floor space of six hundred square feet to twenty acres, the limited capital to unlimited resources, and the young partners of 1880 to the veterans of 1915 in control, Mr. Yawman, president; Mr. Erbe, treasurer and general manager. They are as enthusiastic as they were thirty years ago, when it took a year to do as much business as they now transact in a week. Mr. Yawman can review with satisfaction the outcome of his mechanical and inventive genius, and the fact that his name is known all over the world wherever office systems are in use, which means wherever civilization extends. But more than his mechanical fame he values the fact that Yawman and reliability are synonymous and that he is honored as a

man of sound judgment, originality, perseverance and determination. Kindly and friendly to all, he has many warm friends, but it is in the home circle that his best traits of character are made manifest. He is a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, but he has seldom gone far beyond his own particular field in business enterprise.

He is a good citizen and an honor to the city that gave him birth and afforded him business opportunities, and in return he has carried her name to the uttermost parts of the earth and has aided to a great degree in spreading the name and fame of Rochester as an industrial and commercial center. The weight of seventy years has slightly bent his frame but the spirit of progress is strong within him, and while the heavier burdens have been surrendered he keeps in close touch with every movement made, and his approval is always secured in any measure of importance affecting the company interests. A strong and capable executive, a kind and generous employer, a citizen of worth, a man among men, he has ever been the great force that, more than capital, more than organization, more than method, has created a great enterprise.

Mr. Yawman married, in 1863, Mary C. Webber, who for over fifty years was the queen of his heart and the mistress of his home. She died November 11, 1914. Nine children were born to Philip H. and Mary C. Yawman: Cecelia M.; Marie Antoinette, married Frederick J. Hafner, of Rochester; Julia A., married Harry Heistein, of Rochester; Cora Y., married Frank W. Hahn, of Rochester; Aloysia, a resident of Rochester; Eugenia, a sister of St. Joseph's Convent; Josepha, a sister of Little Sister of the Poor; Francis J., secretary of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company; Victor, residing with his father.

BREWSTER, Henry Colvin,**Financier, Humanitarian.**

It is the record of such men as Henry Colvin Brewster that stands as contradictory evidence of the statement, too often heard, that America is given over to the spirit of commercialism; that business and naught else claims the attention and efforts of our leading men. Rochester knows Henry C. Brewster as a financier of ability, but has known him moreover as a public-spirited citizen, as a man of benevolences, of kindly purposes and high ideals. The great interests of the country at large—politics, the church and the charities—have made claims upon his attention, claims that he has fully met, and while the business activity and prosperity of the city have been greatly augmented through his labors, her public welfare has profited by his efforts and his history is one which reflects honor and credit upon Monroe county and the state-at-large.

Rochester may well be proud to number him among her native sons. The ancestral history is one of close connection with America through many generations. His parents were Simon L. and Editha (Colvin) Brewster. The father, who was born in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, in 1811, acquired his education in the common schools and afterward became connected with the business interests of his native town. For ten years he was there engaged in manufacturing and in his thirtieth year he removed to Rochester, New York, where for eighteen years he was a prominent representative of mercantile interests. On the expiration of that period he retired from business life in 1859, but four years afterward again took his place in the business world, being elected president of the Traders' Bank in

1863. Two years subsequently this was reorganized under the National Bank Act under the name of the Traders' National Bank and Simon L. Brewster continued as its president until his death, which occurred in August, 1898. He was, therefore, for more than a third of a century at the head of this important financial institution and under his guidance it took rank among the leading monied concerns of the Empire State. Its business covered every department of banking and its financial strength, based upon the well-known reliability and business methods of its president and other stockholders and officers, secured to it a constantly increasing patronage. In 1844 Mr. Brewster was united in marriage to Editha Colvin, a daughter of Hiram D. Colvin, of Rochester. She died in 1899.

September 7, 1845, was the natal day of Henry C. Brewster, who was reared amid the refining influences of a home of culture. Between the ages of six and eighteen years his time and attention were largely given to the acquirement of an education, and he then became a factor in financial circles, entering the Traders' Bank, later the Traders' National Bank, in the fall of 1863. No parental influence smoothed his pathway or released him from the arduous work which constitutes the basis of advancement and success. It was personal merit that gained him promotion as he mastered the various tasks assigned to him in the different positions which he filled in the bank. He realized that there is no excellence without labor and in the years which followed he so thoroughly acquainted himself with the banking business that in July, 1868, he was chosen by the vote of the directors to the office of cashier, in which he continued to serve for more than twenty-six years. He was then elected to the vice-presidency in the

fall of 1894 and five years later succeeded his father as president of the Traders' National Bank, since remaining at the head of the institution.


For forty-four years Henry C. Brewster has been a factor in financial circles in Rochester, his usefulness and activity constantly increasing as time has passed. He was for many years the first vice-president of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and for a considerable period was president of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, which was organized by him. In 1893 he became the founder of the Alliance Bank of Rochester and for nearly seven years served as its first vice-president. As a financier he is known and honored throughout New York. In 1899 he was elected to the presidency of the New York State Bankers' Association, which he had assisted in organizing five years before, acting as its vice-president during the first year of its existence. He was also vice-president of the American Bankers from the State of New York for five years. His course has ever been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. There is in him a native sagacity and a weight of character that well qualify him for leadership and command for him admiration and confidence. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and in fact his entire career has been an exemplification of the old and time-tried maxim that honesty is the best policy.

His broad humanitarianism has led to his support of various charitable and benevolent interests and, while report says that he gives generously in cases of need, he has always done so in a most unostentatious manner. In fact, he is opposed to display of any character and is never given to weighing any act in the scale of public policy. Principle has guided his conduct and shaped his course and his views of life are based upon a recog-

nition of individual responsibility and the brotherhood of man. He has served as one of the trustees of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, and is connected with the Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital as a member of the board of governors. He acted as its first treasurer and has done much in the interests of that institution. Socially he is connected with the Genesee Valley and the Country clubs of Rochester, while his membership relations also extend to the Union League Club of New York City. In those societies which foster patriotism, historical research and an appreciation of the honor which is ever due to a worthy ancestry, he is also known. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being eligible by reason of the fact that his ancestry is directly traceable to Elder William Brewster, who crossed the Atlantic in the historic vessel which brought the first settlers to New England. He is likewise a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New England Society of New York. In his citizenship he has ever stood for advancement and improvement and is not unknown in political circles. On the contrary he believes it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to exercise the right of franchise and support those principles which seem most beneficial in bringing about good government. His stalwart republicanism and his well-known devotion to high ideals in political life led to his selection in the fall of 1894 for representative in Congress from the Thirty-first district of New York. He served in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses and during his first term was a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The following term he was made chairman of the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic and a member of the committee on invalid pensions. In 1900 he repre-

sented New York in the Republican National Convention which placed William McKinley at the head of the ticket, and was an alternate-at-large in 1904. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce for fifteen years.

Most happily situated in his home life, Henry C. Brewster was married in October, 1876, to Alice Chapin, a daughter of Louis and Rachel (Shepard) Chapin, of Rochester, and they have two daughters, Rachel A. and Editha C. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and their friends are many. Mr. Brewster has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to affect in any way his manner toward those less fortunate and entrance to the circle of his friends is gained by character worth and not by material possessions. His associates know him as a most genial, kindly gentleman and, while he has made the acquaintance of many men distinguished in state and national affairs, he holds as his most priceless treasure the friendship and respect of his fellow-townsmen, among whom his entire life has been passed and who are thoroughly familiar with his history from his boyhood down to the present time.

VAN DUYN, John, M. D., 
Civil War Veteran, Physician.

One of the foremost members of the medical fraternity of Syracuse, Dr. John Van Duyn, in whom the public has long reposed trust and confidence of his skill, was born in Kingston, New York, July 24, 1843, a son of Abraham and Sarah Van Duyn.

His early education, which was of a literary and classical nature, finally led to his graduation from Princeton in the class of June, 1862, and thus broadly equipped, he undertook the study of his profession, having paved the way to success by first learning the power of expressing himself.

His degree of M. D. was received from the Kentucky School of Medicine. At that time he enlisted his services in defence of his country, was a member of the medical cadet corps, and upon receiving his medical degree he became assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers, and continued as such until the fall of 1865. After the war, Dr. Van Duyn turned his attention to building up a practice, locating at first in the State of New Jersey, where he remained until the year 1868, when he removed to Syracuse, New York, this move being due to his relations with Dr. Wilbur, the founder of the State Idiot Asylum, who offered him the position of physician to that institution, in which capacity he served for a short period of time. He then engaged in private practice in Syracuse, which in due course of time became both extensive and important. He has also taught in the Medical School of Syracuse University since its establishment, and his ability as an educator has found no fewer encomiums than his ability in the art of healing. Many are the scholars who will pass along the secrets of his vast knowledge, for as a teacher Dr. Van Duyn has given as freely of his gifts as he has received them. He was one of the originators and founders of the Syracuse Free Dispensary and of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, serving the latter institution in the capacity of surgeon. He is also surgeon for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He is a member of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the American Otological Society and of the New York State Medical Association. He is president of the University Club of Syracuse, president of the Princeton Club of Central New York, a member of the Hospital Association, of the Onondaga Country Club, of the Ka-Noo-No Carnival Company, of the Automobile Club,

of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In Masonry he has taken all the degrees of the York Rite and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He has, moreover, given of his time as commissioner of education and as health officer, in both of which offices he rendered valuable service. In February, 1915, the Syracuse Academy of Medicine and the Onondaga County Medical Society gave an entertainment in honor of the completion of his fiftieth year in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Van Duyn married, December 1, 1866, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, Sarah Faulks, who bore him two sons and one daughter, namely: Edward Seguin, Wilbur, and Gertrude, who became the wife of E. F. Southworth, of Syracuse. Edward Seguin Van Duyn was born in August, 1872; graduated from the Syracuse High School, class of 1889; Princeton University, class of 1894; Syracuse Medical College, class of 1897; Rhode Island Hospital, 1899, and studied in New York and abroad during the years 1900 and 1901. He is professor of clinical surgery at the Syracuse University Medical School, surgeon of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and of the Syracuse Free Dispensary, consulting surgeon of the Ogdensburg State Institution, president of the board of managers of the Syracuse State Institution for the Feeble Minded, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Professor Edward S. Van Duyn had conferred on him the degrees of B. S., M. D. and F. A. C. S. Mrs. Van Duyn died December 21, 1915. For many years she was prominent in social circles of Syracuse. She was a member of the Fortnightly Club, of which she was one of the founders, and the Social Arts Club. She was widely known in church circles and took an active interest in causes of religious and charitable natures.

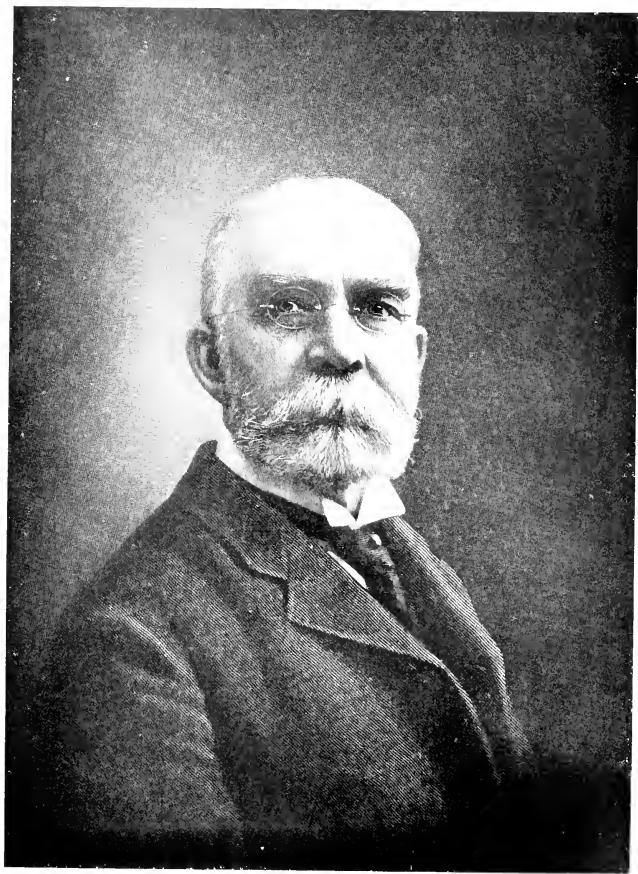
The Rev. Dr. A. H. Fahnestock, pastor of the First Ward Presbyterian Church, a cousin of Mrs. Van Duyn, officiated at the funeral services and interment was in Oakwood Cemetery.

The demands made upon Dr. Van Duyn by his profession have left him little time to lead what might be generally termed a social life. But this man, to whom so many have come in time of need to profit by what he has learned through wide study, research, investigation and experiment, can claim undoubtedly more of a place in the hearts of the people than one who has striven merely to be socially popular.

ROGERS, Clinton, ✓

Merchant, Financier, Philanthropist.

Rochester is a city noted for its great industries and stable commercial houses, but her true source of greatness has ever been the quality of her citizens. Her Roll of Fame includes men who, from small beginnings, have built colossal manufacturing houses, and others who, as retailers, have attained the same degree of prominence. The latter group includes Clinton Rogers, who with J. H. Howe established the firm of Howe & Rogers in 1857, and who now at the age of eighty-two years still gives the business his daily attention. From a very modest start with three employees in 1857 in a building thirty by one hundred feet devoted to the sale of carpets, expansion has been constant until now the handsome five-storied fireproof building at the corner of South avenue and Johnson Park, completed in 1915, is required to properly house the very large business in carpets, rugs, draperies, and a very extensive and varied line of furniture, which will be a new and important part of the business, and one hundred employees are necessary to transact busi-



Clinton Rogers



ness with their numerous customers. This in itself is a wonderful life work, and had Mr. Rogers no other claim to place in the history of Rochester it would be sufficient. This, however, is but one of his entitling rights to the high place he holds in the esteem of his fellow-men. For nearly fifty years he was a director of the Traders' National Bank, and as one of the founders and members of the Chamber of Commerce has been an active worker in promoting measures and enterprises resulting in the development of his city and in advancing the public good. Outside of the realm of business he has also borne well his part, and to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rochester Historical Society, to charitable and philanthropic causes he has been a tower of strength. Extensive home and foreign travel has broadened his vision and now, far beyond man's allotted "three score and ten years", he is in the enjoyment of the mental and physical vigor that has characterized his useful life. He traces his ancestry to early Colonial New England days and to forbears who, as "minutemen" responded to the call to arms and at Lexington and Bunker Hill proved their valor.

Clinton Rogers was born at Wales, Hampden county, Massachusetts, December 3, 1832, son of Joel and Mary (Shaw) Rogers. He obtained his education in public schools, and began business life as a clerk in his brother's store at Wales. He remained with his brother for two years, then was clerk in a Worcester, Massachusetts, store for two years, locating in Rochester, New York, in 1855. He entered the employ of Wilder, Case & Company as a clerk, and two years later, in March, 1857, in partnership with J. H. Howe entered the mercantile field as a member of the firm of Howe & Rogers, dealers in carpets. From that distant date over a period of fifty-eight

years he has been engaged in the same business under the same name, changing, however, from a partnership to a corporation in 1898. The young partners started with little capital, their chief asset being character; but so favorably were they known that the Lowell Carpet Company, departing from their established policy, sold them their initial stock on credit. The business grew by leaps and bounds, the young men, capable, energetic and upright both, building on the foundations of best quality, perfect service, and the principle of fairest dealing. As they grew older and gained greater experience these principles were not deviated from but rather intensified in their application. Perfect confidence was established between merchant and buyer, and every effort was put forth to strengthen the bond. This has always characterized the business and now, after half a century, the motto "a square deal to all" is still the store slogan. On September 3, 1903, Mr. Howe passed away, thus breaking business ties that had bound him to Mr. Rogers harmoniously and profitably for nearly half a century. The place left vacant by Mr. Howe's death was filled by his son and business continued as before. Located in the handsomest business building in the city and with a volume of trade largest of its kind in Western New York, Mr. Rogers may review his business career with satisfaction. He has honorably won wealth and reputation, and no man in all Rochester's list of eminent business men is held in higher esteem.

With advancing years Mr. Rogers has surrendered the heavier burdens of business, but is daily at his desk, his wise judgment and abundant experience fitting in well with the enthusiasm of his efficient associates. He has likewise surrendered interests of importance outside, after, in some instances, a connection of

fifty years. For that period he was a director of the Traders' National Bank of Rochester, and still is a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company. He has been a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce since its organization, was its president in 1905, and during his term of office secured the passage of a "smoke" ordinance through the Council that has greatly abated the smoke nuisance in the city. He also secured the passage of an ordinance for the establishment of the Municipal Hospital with a liberal appropriation from the city. He has long been identified with the Rochester Historical Society, and for two years, 1906, 1907, was its president.

Mr. Rogers has made a number of foreign tours, his fine collection of steel engravings being largely acquired while abroad. While travel has been a favorite way of spending his days "off duty", he has kept in touch with the social life of his city through church, club and fraternity membership. His clubs are the Whist, Country and Genesee Valley, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic Order, the "best tenets" of which institution he exemplifies in his life. In political faith he is a Republican, and in 1912 was presidential elector on the Taft ticket. Mr. Rogers' high ideals of business probity have been in keeping with his high ideals of private life, and both are founded on a deep religious sentiment. He is not a dogmatic Christian, but believes in religion as the mainspring of life, a living, practical rule of life, bringing peace, contentment and joy to the possessor. For many years he has been a vestryman and warden of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, ever active in the support of any worthy object, religious, charitable or educational in character.

Clinton Rogers married, August 23, 1876, Fannie C., daughter of Henry E.

Rochester, and granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city that bears his name. The children of Clinton and Fannie C. Rogers are: Fannie Beatrice, wife of S. S. B. Roby, of Rochester; Alice Montgomery, wife of Joseph Roby, M. D., of Rochester; Rochester Hart, a lawyer of Rochester; Helen, residing at home.

MERRITT, Edwin Atkins,

Legislator, Federal Official, Soldier.

The immigrant ancestor of the Merritt family was Henry Merritt, a native of England, who emigrated to this country probably as early as 1626, and was among the pioneer settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts. Tradition says that he was born in County Kent, England, 1590. He died at Scituate, November 30, 1653. The line descends through his son, John Merritt, who was born about 1635, died in Scituate, about 1674. His son, John (2) Merritt, was born in Scituate, 1660, died there, June 5, 1749. His son, Jonathan Merritt, was born in Scituate, May, 1702, died in Hebron, Connecticut, October 27, 1758, having removed thither about 1730. His son, Noah Merritt, was born in 1732, died in Templeton, Massachusetts, March 24, 1814. His son, Noah (2) Merritt, was born in Templeton, October, 1758, died in Sudbury, Vermont, August 21, 1843. He was a soldier in the Revolution from Templeton, having enlisted, February 21, 1778, for three years, and he was also an active participant in hostilities in the year 1780. His son, Noadiah Merritt, was born in Templeton, December 3, 1782, died in Pierrepont, New York, January 1, 1854. He married Relief, daughter of Jeremiah and Relief (Rogers) Parker, the latter named having been a descendant, according to family tradition, of John Rogers, the Martyr, burned at the stake at Smithfield, 1554. They were the par-

ents of General Edwin Atkins Merritt, whose name heads this sketch.

General Edwin Atkins Merritt was born in Sudbury, Vermont, February 26, 1828. He accompanied his family upon their removal to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1841, and has resided in that section of the State ever since, making his home in Potsdam. After completing his studies in the public schools adjacent to his home, he served in the capacity of school teacher in St. Lawrence county, New York, but this occupation not proving to his liking he qualified himself for the profession of civil engineer and surveyor, which lines of work he followed for many years, mainly in the Adirondacks. He published the first map for the use of tourists in the wilderness, and was the engineer in charge of the construction of the eastern section of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. In 1854 he was elected supervisor of the town of Pierrepont and reelected the two following years. From 1857 to 1860 he was clerk of the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence county, and in 1859 he was elected a member of the State Assembly from the second district of this county, receiving a plurality of one thousand, three hundred and two votes, and in 1860 he was reelected by two thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine plurality. In 1867 he was elected to the constitutional convention of the State of New York and was chairman of the committee on organization of the Legislature. For several years he was a leading member of the Republican State Central Committee. In March, 1869, he was appointed naval officer of the Port of New York by President Grant, and held that office for one year and four months. In 1875 he was the unsuccessful candidate for state treasurer, but two years later President Hayes appointed him surveyor of the Port of New York to succeed General Sharp, and his administration was so successful that

the President promoted him to the collectorship of the port in July, 1878, and up to that time he was the only man who enjoyed the honor of having held the three offices of surveyor, naval officer and collector of the Port of New York. In 1881, shortly after the inauguration of President Garfield, he was appointed United States consul-general at London, England, in which capacity he served until 1885, displaying the utmost zeal and efficiency. In 1871 he had been offered the post of United States minister to Brazil, but he declined the honor.

General Merritt also has had a notable military career. At the beginning of the Civil War, 1861, he was appointed quartermaster of the Sixtieth New York Regiment of Volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Gettysburg went west, participating in the battles about Chattanooga and in Sherman's Georgia campaign as far as Big Shanty, near Marietta, Georgia, when he received from President Lincoln a commission as commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and was ordered to Washington and stationed on the Potomac river to supply reinforcements proceeding to join Sheridan's army. At the close of the campaign he was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland, to pay commutation of rations to the soldiers returning from rebel prisons. While on this service he was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Fenton and entered upon the duties of his office, January 1, 1865, and continued until January, 1869. Subsequently he was superintendent of the Soldiers' Home and established free agencies for collection of bounties, back pay and pensions due soldiers from New York State. He has always taken an active interest in educational affairs, and was one of the prime movers in securing the location of the State Normal School at Potsdam, of whose board of trustees he has been president for many years, has

also served in a similar office in St. Lawrence University at Canton, and is a member of the board of trustees of Clarkson Institute of Technology of Potsdam. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Merritt married, May 5, 1858, Eliza, daughter of Jacob Rich. Children: 1. Edwin Albert, born July 25, 1860, in Pierrepoint, New York, died December 4, 1914; was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1884; was deputy consul-general at London, England, 1885; admitted to the practice of law and was a member of the Bar Association of St. Lawrence County, and of the State Bar Association; for several years was vice-president of the League of Republican Clubs of the State of New York; supervisor of the town of Potsdam for seven years; elected assemblyman in 1901, reelected in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and during these terms was a member and often chairman of various important committees; and speaker of the Assembly, 1913 and 1914; and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1913 to succeed George Mulby, and was a member at the time of his death; married, January 24, 1888, Edith Sophia Wilcox. 2. Arthur Rich, born August 31, 1863, died 1867. 3. Parker Wilson, born December 7, 1865, died 1867. 4. Darwin Fenton, born July 21, 1867, died 1875.

General Merritt is still living (1916) in hale old age with faculties unimpaired. Of his fidelity to the important trusts committed to him, of his sterling character, the friendships he has inspired, and the esteem in which he is held by his community too much cannot be said.

STEWART, William Adams Walker,
Lawyer, Philanthropist.

William A. W. Stewart, an attorney of New York, is of Scotch antecedents, as

his name indicates. His grandfather, John A. Stewart, was a native of Scotland, who came to New York City, and here was born his son, William Adams Walker Stewart, who died in 1888. The latter graduated at Princeton College, Princeton, New Jersey, in 1871, and at Columbia Law School, New York City, with the degree of LL. B., and engaged in practice of law in New York City. He married Frances Gray, a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

William A. W. Stewart, Jr., son of William A. W. and Frances (Gray) Stewart, was born September 10, 1876, in New York City, and was prepared for college at the Berkeley School of New York, and at Princeton Preparatory School, where he spent one year. Following this he pursued the classical course at Princeton College, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1897. In the fall of the same year he entered Columbia Law School in New York, and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the New York bar, and entered the law office of Edward W. Sheldon, in New York, where he continued in a subordinate capacity for six years. At the end of this period he became a partner in the law firm of Sheldon & Stewart, which subsequently became Stewart & Shearer, which firm is pursuing an active practice in New York City, with offices on Wall street. Mr. Stewart has taken an active interest in philanthropic work of the city, and is a trustee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics acts independently of party guidance. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and New York State Bar Association. Among his clubs may be mentioned the Union, Racquet and Tennis, University, Metropolitan, Piping Rock and Jekyl



E. H. Meachem

Island clubs. He married, May 1, 1900, Frances Emily de Forest, born in New York City, daughter of Robert W. and Emily (Johnston) de Forest. Children: Frances Dorothy, Ethel, William Adams Walker, Edward Sheldon, Beatrice and Nancy.

MEACHEM, Thomas William,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Thomas William Meachem, son of the Rev. Thomas Goldesbrough and Caroline (Yates) Meachem, was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, June 7, 1849. His education, which was good and practical as far as it went, was obtained in Cortland, New York, where he was a student at the Cortland Academy until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he left his home to make his way in the world. His first position was as a clerk in the Lake Shore Bank, at Skaneateles, New York. He held this first position for a period of two years, then was three years bookkeeper at the Syracuse Savings Bank. Ten years were then spent as teller of the Auburn Savings Bank, a position he resigned in 1879 in order to again take up his residence in Syracuse, with which city he has since been identified. He organized the Benedict Table Manufacturing Company, an enterprise which was a success from the outset, and of which he later disposed. He founded the New Process Raw Hide Company in 1888, the name of which has since been changed to The New Process Gear Corporation, and he has been the president of this since its inception. This corporation has a capital of three million dollars and employs upward of one thousand men. The business ability of Mr. Meachem has been recognized by his fellow citizens, who elected him president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he served in 1908 and 1909. His

official connection with other enterprises of importance is as follows: Vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, Onondaga Provident Loan Association, the Palmer-Moore Company and the Onondaga Hotel Corporation; director in the Inter-State Hotel Company, Omaha; trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; member of the Syracuse Grade Crossing Commission; and commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara. The political support of Mr. Meachem has always been given to the Democratic party, and he has served as delegate to the State Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland as a candidate for governor of the State; delegate to the National Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President; he was an earnest advocate in favor of both of these nominations.

Mr. Meachem married, in 1875, Jessie Sabine, a daughter of William Sabine, of Onondaga Valley, New York, and they have two sons: Thomas Goldesbrough, born April 3, 1878, and Joseph Forman Sabine, born December 17, 1880, both of whom are prominent figures in the business life of Syracuse.

DAY, James Roscoe,

Clergyman, Educator, Author, Lecturer.

The science of pedagogy has become more and more fully recognized as one of the most vital importance in the community, and foremost in its ranks, as well as occupying a high position as a divine, author and lecturer, is James Roscoe Day, S. T. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University. He has also shown himself possessed of business ability of an exceedingly high order, and of him it may truly be said that he is in that class of men who, in the midst of apparently overwhelming business affairs, always

find time to spare to assume additional duties, and thus appear to accomplish wonders. A very simple principle lies at the root of this state of affairs. No time is lost in idle speculation, but every moment of time is given its true valuation, and every phase of life is appreciated in proportion to the useful work which has been faithfully performed. He is descended from the Days of Cape Ann, the first president of Yale College also being a member of this branch, and another member being Professor George Edward Day. He is a son of Thomas and Mary Plummer (Hillman) Day, the latter a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hillman, his maternal grandmother was a Norton, of Livermore, Maine, the line from which Nordica descended on her paternal side. The Hillmans were from Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard. Thomas Day was engaged in lumbering in Maine, and in steamboating, staging, and similar occupations in the State of Washington.

James Roscoe Day was born at Whitneyville, Maine. His classical and scientific training was acquired in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Bowdoin College. He was compelled to leave Bowdoin at the close of his sophomore year by reason of impaired health. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was, however, conferred upon him subsequently, and his name enrolled in the class of 1874, in which he would naturally have been graduated. While still in his teens he spent nearly five years in the West, in Washington and Oregon, but his early training enabled him to resist the temptations which were the ruin of so many young men of that period in that section. Shortly after leaving college he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and labored effectively as a pastor in Auburn, Bath, Biddeford and Portland, Maine; Nashua, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Newburgh, New York, and again New

York, New York. In 1883 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from both Dickinson College and Wesleyan University; that of *Sacrae Theologiae* Doctor from Bowdoin College in 1894, and that of Doctor of Laws from Northwestern University in 1898. On November 16, 1893, Mr. Day was elected Chancellor of Syracuse University. Although he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1894, Dr. Day decided to remain at the university. It is not amiss to give here a summary of the organization and rise of the University of Syracuse. It was organized in 1871 with forty students, and this number of students had grown to six hundred and forty-one at the time Chancellor Day took matters in hand. So successful have been his methods in every respect, that there is now an annual attendance of nearly four thousand students. The college property consisted of but five buildings: The Hall of Languages, dedicated in 1873; the John Crouse Memorial College; the Holden Observatory; the Von Ranke Library; and the Gymnasium. The financial affairs were in a very serious state, owing to the panic of 1893, a large portion of the funds being invested in mortgages on unproductive western farm lands. It became necessary to foreclose these mortgages, many hundreds of acres becoming the property of the university, and these have increased in value since that time and some of them have been sold, so that the original investment has been more than covered. Chancellor Day at once recognized the gravity of the financial condition of the university, and put carefully formed plans into execution. For a number of years much of his time and attention was devoted to regulating the internal affairs of the institution, for in addition to solving the financial problem, new courses of study were to be formulated. In a com-

paratively short time he had matters in fair working order, and now turned his attention to increasing the facilities of the university. He purposed to extend the university in every possible direction, and the first step he made in this direction was the erection of the main Medical College building. A fine building lot in the center of the city had been donated by Eliphalet Remington, and Chancellor Day saw the possibilities of developing this as an income bearing property by the erection of the present university investment building upon it. This was done at a cost of almost one million dollars, but the amount it contributes to the funds of the institution to-day proves the wisdom of the proceeding. The greater part of 1897-98 was consumed in this work, and to-day the property of the university, together with its endowment fund, amounts to approximately five millions of dollars. Under the administration of Chancellor Day the Esther Baker Steele Hall of Physics was erected, this being his first building to occupy the campus; Winchell Hall followed, this being a dormitory for women, and Haven Hall was also erected. L. C. Smith, founder of the typewriter industry of Syracuse, donated the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science, one of the foremost technical schools in America, and this was taxed to its utmost capacity immediately upon completion. The area of the campus also became too limited for the increasing number of students, and in 1902 thirty-four acres were purchased adjoining on the south, and in 1904 the old Crouse homestead, at the corner of South State and East Fayette streets was purchased, and became the home of the Law School. In 1905 the Renwick Castle estate was purchased, this consisting of fourteen acres with Renwick Castle standing upon it, and a College for Teachers was established there in 1906. Numerous

gifts have been made to the university, with the condition attached that an equal or given sum be raised by the university, and on each occasion the condition has been successfully overcome, mainly through the indefatigable energy and enthusiasm of Chancellor Day. When John D. Archbold made an offer of a gift of this nature, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, Dr. Day assisted by his financial secretary, worked with such energy that he raised the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Another important building secured to the university was the Carnegie Library, commencing with a gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Mr. Carnegie, secured upon the condition that a similar amount should be raised for its endowment. This building was completed and occupied in 1907, and is considered one of the most beautiful on the campus. The John Lyman Hall of Natural History, donated by the late John Lyman, was completed in 1907, and a new Hall of Chemistry was donated by Samuel W. Bowne. The Stadium, another gift of John D. Archbold, president of the board of trustees of the university, is one of the finest athletic grounds in America, and is provided with asphalt seats to the number of twenty thousand. The great gymnasium by Mr. Archbold soon followed. While Chancellor Day is a strong advocate of athletic training, he does not believe in giving these advantages to a selected few, but thinks that all students should make use of the opportunities of this nature which are placed at their disposal.

In political matters Dr. Day gives his support to the Republican party, with the one exception that he is a warm advocate of temperance principles. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on current, economic and religious questions, and is the author of a book,

"The Raid on Prosperity," which is opposed to the restrictions and interpretations of the privileges of large business, of commerce, the constitution of our government, the courts, etc. Not many years ago a man of socialistic tendencies pointed to the Carnegie Library, and said to Dr. Day: "Why didn't Carnegie give that money to the poor?" The answer, a prompt one, was as follows: "He did give it to the poor. Every man who has worked on that building, of the hundred employed there, was a poor man, and it will be used forever for the poor. Have you heard of any rich man working in the building? Even the steel and concrete and stone represent day laborers by the thousands. In no better way could money be given to the poor. You ought to thank God that there is a man of Mr. Carnegie's millions and philanthropy. Of the half-dozen buildings being erected here, everyone was given by a millionaire, and but for these millionaires not a man of you hundreds of workingmen would have had a day's labor on this campus. And you will go and vote for some demagogue who excites the workingmen with hatred against the men who make it possible for them to secure increasing pay for decreasing hours." This is but one instance of the fearless manner in which Chancellor Day expresses his well considered views for the good of his fellow-men. He has no sympathy with those so ready to make attacks upon men of huge fortunes, and in this connection recently said: "If this mania continues it is not far on to a crash that will carry down all confidence, confuse all property rights, block the wheels of all progress, and wreck not only the millionaire's fortune but the laborer's cottage."

Chancellor Day married, July 14, 1873, Anna E. Richards, daughter of the Rev. R. R. Richards, of Maine, and they have one child, Mary Emogene, who was

graduated from Syracuse University. Absorbed in the work and problems of his high position, Dr. Day has not allied himself with any fraternal or social organizations. His life has touched every phase of work wherein he has believed that his efforts would prove beneficial to the community in any manner. The world is better for his having lived, and long after his personality shall have faded from the minds of men, as his associates in life one by one pass away, the movements which he instituted will remain as a monument to his memory. He possesses a most genial manner, cordial spirit and kindly disposition, and his unflinching courtesy and ready adaptability make him popular wherever he is known.

SLATER, Samuel Scott,

Lawyer, Legislator.

From sturdy, industrious and enterprising ancestors, Mr. Slater has inherited qualities which make for success in life. In his veins are mingled English, Scotch and Dutch blood. The Slater family is of English extraction, and had branches located in Ireland. From a neighborhood called Slater Hill, Northern Ireland, an immigrant of the name removed to Owen Sound, Canada. He married a daughter of Samuel Maclean, of a Scottish family, and when it became necessary that she sustain herself, she walked from beyond the St. Lawrence river at Owen Sound to Boston, Massachusetts, taking with her an infant daughter, swimming the river, and after her arrival in Massachusetts was born to her a son, whom she named Samuel Maclean Slater. She worked at weaving, and by careful handling of her earnings acquired property and owned a house. She married for her second husband a man named Bingham, but when he became addicted to drink she forcibly put him out of her

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house, and continued to live alone, and brought up her children to be worthy citizens. Her daughter became an elocutionist, and died in her thirtieth year. Samuel Maclean Slater became a manufacturer in New York. He married Jane Scott, a daughter of Samuel Scott, of a Scottish family. She was born in Ireland and came to this country at the age of three years. Her mother was a Calvert, niece of a prominent builder of the city of New York, three-quarters of a century ago.

Samuel Scott Slater, son of Samuel Maclean and Jane (Scott) Slater, was born in the city of New York, at the homestead established by his Grandmother Slater, on West Forty-first street between Eighth and Ninth avenues. When his father was a boy living on this homestead, the Hudson river came up to what is now Tenth avenue, and the nearest house to the Slater or Bingham homestead was about a quarter of a mile distant. This was a farming section in the days when Fourteenth street was considered the farthest limit uptown. Samuel Scott Slater attended the public schools and the New York University. In 1890 he entered Cornell University, and was graduated B. L. in 1894, receiving the additional degree of LL.B. He was the first man to receive the two degrees from the university. Before the close of the year he engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, and soon after became a member of the law firm of Baldwin & Slater, for the general practice of law. This firm continued about three years, and during this time and subsequently Mr. Slater was a reporter and writer for the press of New York. He became a member of the law firm of Fitch, Slater & Randall, which continued three years, and since that time has practiced law with great success independently. In recent years his practice has

largely developed in the handling of corporation matters. While in college Mr. Slater worked his way by his own effort, acting as correspondent for various journals, including the Chicago "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," New York "World," New York "Recorder" and three college papers. He was commencement day orator and took a prize for his law thesis. He is a progressive Republican, and a member of his Republican district club, and has achieved distinction in direction of legislative matters in his native State. He served in the State Assembly in 1898 and 1899, and in the State Senate in 1900 and 1901. In the house he was a member of the committee on cities, and served in the senate on the judiciary and code committees. He was the author of the first employers' liability act in New York State, and thereby became the father of the Employers' Liability Law in New York State. While in the lower house he was in charge of Senator Ford's Franchise Tax Law (1899), which subsequently, at a special session, was amended and passed, and is known as the Roosevelt Franchise Tax Bill. He was the author of a law which stopped the shooting of pigeons for sport, promoted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in recognition of this service the society has made him an honorary life member. Mr. Slater is interested in various business enterprises; is a director of the Cold Process Company of New York, the Millington Company, and a director and treasurer of the United Cotton Gin Company. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Harlem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Sylvan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the New York Bar Association, the New York County Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Asso-

ciation, and three college fraternities: Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi and Alpha Zeta. His clubs include the Republican, Cornell, Harlem Republican and Phi Gamma Delta.

MORSE, Waldo Grant,

Lawyer, Publicist.

Waldo Grant Morse, one of the successful attorneys of New York City, wields a large influence in moulding the thought of the State and nation. He comes of the best New England stock, inheriting through the Morse and Grant families blood of ancestors who were active in founding the nation and in the development of its material and moral progress, down to the present day. The Morse family is one of the oldest in America, and has been conspicuous in both English and American annals, traced with tolerable accuracy to the time of William the Conqueror. The name is inseparably connected with the invention of the electric telegraph, and is otherwise distinguished in relation to the science, literature and all the influences that make for the betterment of the condition of mankind. Its bearers are to be found in remotely separated districts of the United States, and they have been noted for the maintenance of the standards set up by their Puritan fathers. The American family has been traced to the Rev. Thomas Morse, who resided at Foxearth, in the county of Essex, England. There were several of the name early established in Essex county, Massachusetts, including William, Anthony, Samuel and Joseph Morse, all of whom were the ancestors of a numerous progeny.

(II) Samuel Morse, son of Rev. Thomas Morse, of Foxearth, was born in 1585, and embarked for New England at London in 1635, settling first at Water-

town, Massachusetts, whence he soon removed to Dedham. He became one of the original settlers of Medfield, formerly a part of Dedham, where he died April 5, 1664. His wife, Elizabeth, probably survived him one year.

(III) Joseph Morse, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born in 1615, and was approaching his majority when he came with his parents to America. For a time his residence was in Dorchester, and meantime he was clearing land and preparing a home in Medfield, whither he did not remove. He died in 1654, prior to the completion of his residence. In 1638 he married Hannah Philips, who survived him, and married (second) Thomas Boyden. She died at the home of her daughter in Boston, in 1676.

(IV) Joseph (2) Morse, second son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Philips) Morse, was born March 25, 1679, and resided in Sherborn, Massachusetts, where he died April 18, 1734. He married, April 14, 1702, Prudence Adams, born April 10, 1683, died 1772, daughter of Henry and Prudence (Frairy) Adams.

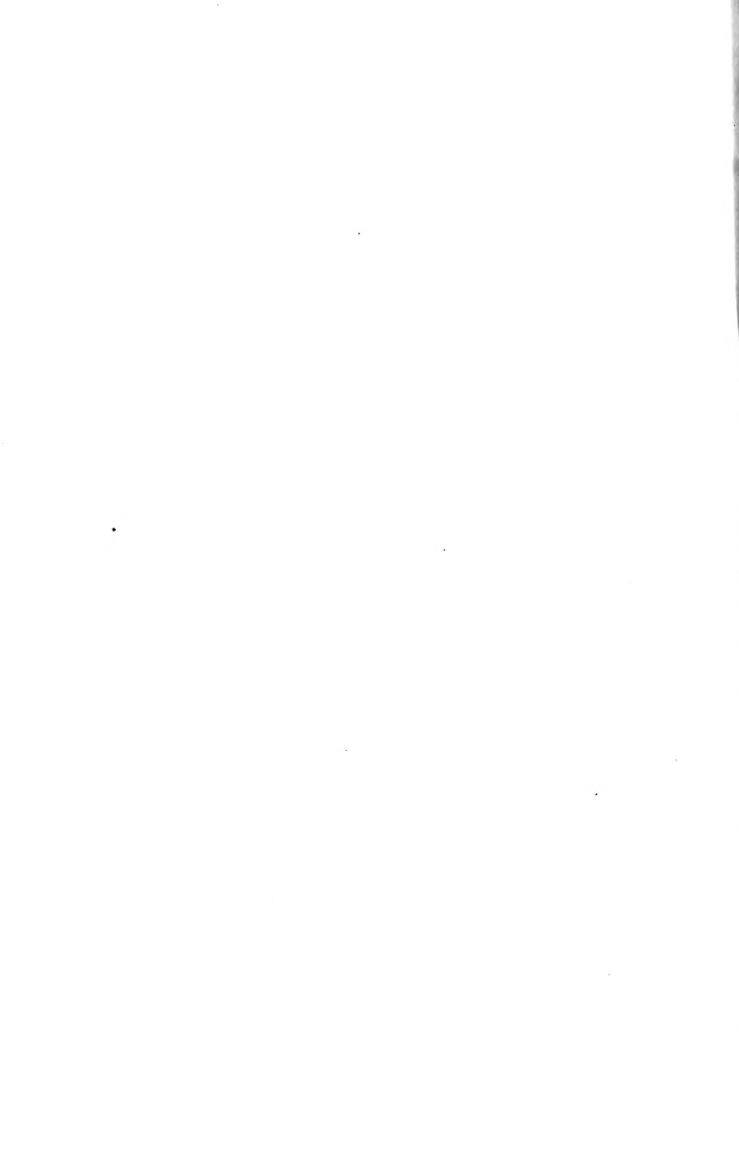
(V) Jacob Morse, fifth son of Joseph (2) and Prudence (Adams) Morse, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, September 21, 1717. He settled in Douglass, Massachusetts, where he died March 30, 1800. He married, in 1753-54, Mary Merrifield.

(VI) Jacob (2) Morse, eldest child of Jacob (1) and Mary (Merrifield) Morse, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, July 11, 1755. He lived most of his life in Sutton, Massachusetts, but died in Sherborn, January 5, 1841. He married, June 11, 1782, Rebecca Smith.

(VII) Amos Morse, eldest child of Jacob (2) and Rebecca (Smith) Morse, was born in Douglass, Massachusetts, April 8, 1783. He married, January 9,



Waldo G. Morse.



1806, Mary Hale. He resided in Douglass, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where he died in 1845.

(VIII) Adolphus Morse, eldest child of Amos and Mary (Hale) Morse, was born in 1807. He received an excellent education, was admitted to the bar in Worcester, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1850 he removed to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in business, and died in 1873. He was well known in business and social circles of Western New York, esteemed for his high character as a man. He married (first) Lavinia Robbins, of Worcester, who bore him two children, who survived him, Charles Adolphus and Jennie. He married (second) Mary Elizabeth Grant, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1821, daughter of Abraham Grant, of Cambridge, and his wife, Margaret (Cheever) Grant, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, daughter of Joshua Cheever, descendant of another old Essex county family. She was very highly esteemed in Rochester for her broad charities and many adornments of character. She was among the most active patrons of the Charitable Society and the Old Ladies' Home of Rochester, and was ever distinguished for her service to others. After a long life of usefulness in giving happiness to those about her, she died at Rochester in 1912.

She was descended from Christian Grant, born 1608, in England, who settled early in Watertown, Massachusetts, with his wife Mary, and lived in the northeast corner of the town, near Fresh Pond, where he died September 6, 1685. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to two hundred and ninety-six pounds, ten shillings. His fourth son, Joseph Grant, was born September 27, 1646, in Watertown, where he died February 12, 1722. He married, December 24, 1684, Mary Grafton, who was born in 1664.

Their fifth son and fourteenth child was Christopher Grant, who resided in Watertown, with his wife Mercy, and they were the parents of Christopher Grant, born February 4, 1747, who lived in Watertown with his wife Sarah. Their fourth son, Abraham Grant, was born January 22, 1779, in Watertown, and married in Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 28, 1807, Margaret Cheever, born there 1783, baptized July 13 of that year, seventh daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Eustis) Cheever, descended from Ezekiel Cheever, a pioneer settler of Boston, Massachusetts. Ezekiel Cheever was born January 26, 1615, in London, and in 1637 came to Boston, where he was the famous schoolmaster of the Boston Latin School. He removed, in 1638, to New Haven, afterwards to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was living in 1650, to Charlestown in November, 1661, and returned ten years later to Boston, where he died August 21, 1708. He was an interesting figure in the early history of the colonies, and is the subject of a volume recently published by President Eliot of Harvard University. He married (second) November 18, 1652, Ellen, a sister of Captain Thomas Lothrop, of Beverly. She died September 10, 1706. His fifth son and fourth child of his second wife, Ellen (Lothrop) Cheever, was the Rev. Thomas Cheever, who was born August 23, 1658, in Ipswich, graduated from Harvard in 1677, was admitted to the First church at Boston in 1680, and took the freeman's oath there October 13 of that year. He began preaching at Malden in 1679, and was ordained there July 27, 1681, as a colleague of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth. Later he was a teacher, and subsequently pastor of the church at Rumney Marsh (now Chelsea), where he was ordained October 19, 1715, as the first minister, and continued in service until 1747. At his death in November, 1749, he was the

oldest living graduate of Harvard. He married Sarah, daughter of James Bill, Sr. Their youngest child, Nathan Cheever, born March 16, 1694, in Boston, was constable and selectman of Chelsea, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and died September 30, 1774. He married (second) in Boston, February 17, 1738, Anna, widow of Nathan Fuller, and daughter of Samuel Burrill, of Lynn. She died November 10, 1740. He had a son Nathan by his first marriage, and the only child of the second marriage was Joshua Cheever, born October 10, 1740, in Chelsea, died January 15, 1813. He is called gentleman in the records, and left a personal estate valued at \$5,478.50. He married in Chelsea, May 8, 1765, Abigail Eustis, born 1745-46, died in February, 1809, in Chelsea. Their seventh daughter and ninth child, Margaret, born 1783, as above noted, became the wife of Abraham Grant.

(IX) Waldo Grant Morse, son of Adolphus and Mary Elizabeth (Grant) Morse, was born March 13, 1859, in Rochester, New York, where he was educated in its schools and the University of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. Since 1888 he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, with office on Wall street. While conducting a large practice, Mr. Morse has always found time to devote to the public interest, and is very earnest in his labors with pen and voice in behalf of American progress. He was appointed by Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, a member of the Palisade Commission, established under legislation which he framed, and drew the Palisades National Preservation bills which were passed by the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, and his work has been largely instrumental in preserving the great natural beauties of Hudson river

scenery. Mr. Morse is a member of the committee of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, in charge of the preservation of the highlands of the Hudson. He was the second president, and is now a director of the Morse Society, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, engaged in the publication of a history of the great Morse family. He is president of the National Editorial Service, Incorporated; vice-president of the State Bank of Seneca Falls, New York; director of and counsel for the Sonora Phonograph Corporation; counsellor and treasurer of the American Academy of Jurisprudence; life member of Council of National Advisors, and chairman of the Division of American Jurisprudence of the National Highways Association, and member of the following: American Bar Association, American Academy of Politics and Social Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers' Association, Westchester County Bar Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society for the Promotion of Training for the Public Service, National Municipal League, Lawyers Club, Bankers Club, Reform Club, Quill Club, Press Club, Amackkassin Club, Hudson River Country Club, Wykagyl Country Club, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, National Municipal League, and National Economic League.

As a member of the National Editorial Faculty Mr. Morse has written signed editorials dealing with legal and governmental questions which have been of great value in moulding public opinion and directing the thought of the American people toward the best means of promoting stable government and social

welfare. These have been widely published throughout the land. The following are the closing paragraphs of one upon "Government by Commission:"

Adam, broadly delegated to replenish the earth and subdue it, held the first commission. The earth having become replenished, thereupon Moses, Saul, Solomon and the others, made, adjudicated and executed laws, all with ample sanction and authorization. But the earth as a whole still remained to be and was subdued, though as to Who or What has been back of Mene and Rameses Second, Nebuchadnezzar, Phillip and Alexander, Caesar and Nero, Genghis Kahn, the Manchus, the Romanoffs, and the rest, we may have our doubts, but still they were commissioners—all true commissioners—in all things except the name. What is the logical ending of the road upon which we have apparently set our feet? Are we to go forward, allowing our legislatures to add impossible tasks to their unfulfilled duties and then delegate to commissioners not only their own powers but others, rewarding each failure with greater extension of powers and the authority to lay heavier penalties? Not until the millennium can government by commission be one of equity and justice, but then we shall need no rulers.

Mr. Morse married, in Seneca Falls, New York, June 22, 1886, Adelaide P. Cook, daughter of Albert Cook, of that town. His home is in Yonkers, and summer residence at Seneca Falls, New York.

WOODLEY, Alvin Clayton, M. D., C. M.
Physician, Specialist.

After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, C. M., from Trinity College of Medicine, Toronto, Canada, in 1886, Dr. Woodley, after gaining experience under eminent physicians, came to the United States and has since operated as a specialist in the cities of Rochester, Buffalo and Binghamton. He is a physician of the old school and keeps abreast of all medical progress, for he is a tireless worker notwithstanding the demands of

a large practice, and he continues the student and investigator.

Alvin Clayton Woodley was born in Waterford, Province of Ontario, Canada, December 20, 1861, son of George and Marietta (Horne) Woodley. The Woodleys are an old English family often found as Woodleigh in England, but in Canada where George Woodley the father of Dr. Woodley was born, the latter form of the name is general. George Woodley was a prosperous agriculturist, and a man progressive and public-spirited in his citizenship. He was a deacon of the Baptist church and active in good works for many years, until his death in California in 1901. He had three children, Dr. Alvin C., of Binghamton; Clara, wife of Safford Kitchen, residing in Bloomsburg, Canada; Martha (Mattie), wife of H. A. Horning, also residing in Canada.

Dr. Alvin C. Woodley began his studies in Grove Union School, continued them in the Canadian Literary Institute (now Woodstock College), completed his studies there, graduating in class of 1881, then entered Trinity University at Toronto, Canada. He there completed a literary course, then entered the medical department of the university whence he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine, C. M. in class of 1886. He had the benefit of association while a student with the best physicians and hospital workers, notably Drs. Emerick, of Waterford, and Hayes, of Sinco, Ontario. After receiving his degree he located in Rochester, New York, practiced there for a time, then after post-graduate courses in New York City institutions he opened offices in Buffalo. In that city he specialized in diseases of the respiratory organs, nervous and blood diseases, also maintaining branch offices in several of the principal cities of New York State. In 1904 he located in Binghamton, where he continues. His practice is very large, his

clientele of the best standing coming from far and near. He is a hard, conscientious worker and has given his best to his profession. During the summer of 1915 he gave himself much needed relaxation and made an extended southern and western tour. His office is at No. 45 Court street, Binghamton, New York; his residence at No. 245 Vestal avenue. Dr. Woodley has been examining physician for many of the fraternal insurance orders, and is a member of the Western New York Medical Society and the First Baptist Church of Binghamton.

HONSINGER, Frederick S., M. D.,

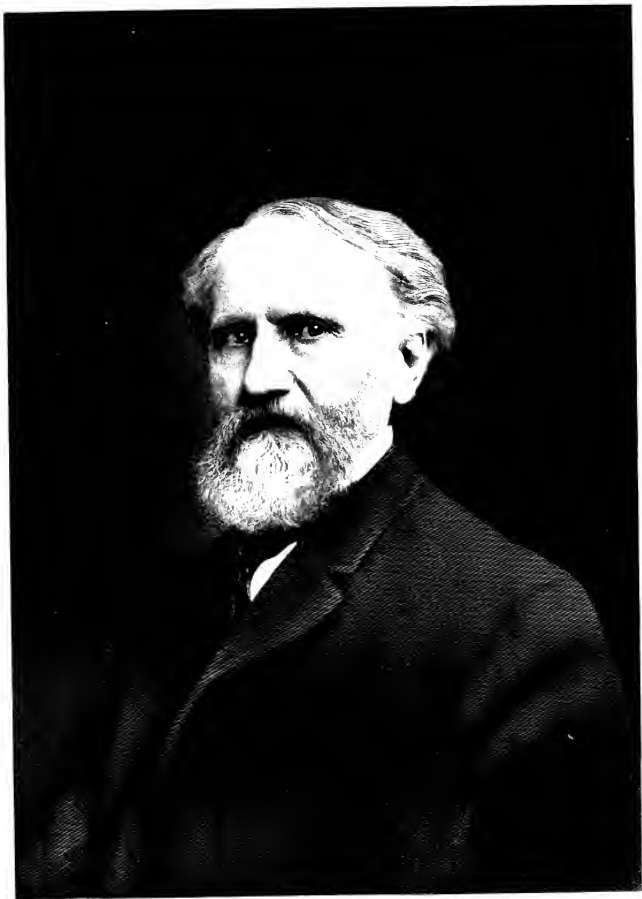
Physician, Public-spirited Citizen.

The medical fraternity of Syracuse has many representatives, yet none who are more devoted to their profession or are more earnest in the discharge of professional duties than Dr. Frederick S. Honsinger, who was born in Rome, New York, January 9, 1874, son of Abram W. and Welthy B. (Sanford) Honsinger. The family is of Holland Dutch descent in the paternal line, and in the maternal is of English lineage and eligible to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Dr. Honsinger began the mastery of those branches of learning which constitute the public school education, and later he became a student of the academy in his native city, there pursuing higher branches of study. With the desire to become a member of the medical profession, he matriculated in the Syracuse University and there pursued both scientific and medical courses and was graduated with the class of 1898. While pursuing his collegiate course he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta and the Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. Immediately following his graduation he filled the position of interne in St. Joseph's Hos-

pital, during the years 1898-99, and there added to his theoretical college training the broad and practical experience that comes in hospital work. He then opened an office for the active practice of his profession, and in due course of time was in receipt of an extensive practice which is increasing steadily, and he has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of Syracuse, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence reposed in him by the medical fraternity and the public. He keeps in touch with the most advanced methods and thoughts of the day that bear upon his chosen calling by a thorough course of reading. Dr. Honsinger is a very public-spirited man, displaying commendable zeal in the varied interests of the city. His loyal support can be counted upon to further all progressive movements that tend to promote municipal reform or to advance the up-building of Syracuse. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, the principles of which he loyally upholds. He holds membership in Lodge No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; in the Citizens' Club, and served in the capacity of president of the Anglers' Association, which is the largest organization of sportsmen in the United States, banded for the protection of forests, fish, game, song and insectivorous birds for the benefit of the public. He takes a deep interest in this organization and through his efforts its membership has been increased from a few hundred to over two thousand.

Dr. Honsinger married, October 9, 1900, Evalina Vernon, born in Rome, Italy, August 9, 1876, daughter of Dean and Emily (Barker) Vernon. They are the parents of five children: Evalina Frances, born February 21, 1902; Leroy Vernon, born September 5, 1906; Helen



W. G. Goodell

B., born December 1, 1908; Fredericka W., born April 21, 1913; and Abram Barker, born February 14, 1915. Both Dr. Honsinger and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Syracuse. While Dr. Honsinger has attained prominence in his profession, he has gained popularity in social circles and has won the firm friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact in his home life.

GOODELLE, William Prevost,

Lawyer, Publicist.

Hon. William Prevost Goodelle, one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar, whose eloquence, combined with his logic and his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, has gained him preëminence as a representative of the legal profession, was born in Tully, Onondaga county, New York, May 25, 1838, a son of Aaron B. and Eleanor (Prevost) Goodelle.

His father followed general agricultural pursuits, and the boyhood and youth of his son, William Prevost, were spent on the old homestead, during which time he attended the district schools. He readily mastered the branches taught in these, was a student in Homer Academy for one year, and later entered Cazenovia Seminary, where he was one of the only two students to take a five years' course in that institution. He left it in 1860, and in the spring of 1861 matriculated as a sophomore at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1863. He then accepted the proffered position of principal in an academy at Moravia, New York, but at the close of the school year resigned from this office in order to take up the study of law, which he did in the office, and under the preceptorship, of L. H. and F. Hiscock, of Syracuse. His ex-

cellent reputation as an educator, however, led to his selection as principal of the Onondaga Valley Academy and, yielding to urgent solicitation, he became the incumbent of this office, which he retained two years, during which time the institution profited largely by his administration of affairs. His leisure time during this period was devoted to the study of law, which he again took up in the office of L. H. and F. Hiscock, with whom he continued for an entire year after his admission to the bar in October, 1868. He then established himself in independent practice, which he pursued successfully three years, making a mark for himself by his brilliant advocacy of the cases entrusted to him. He was then chosen district attorney of Onondaga county. He was one of the most fearless, the most able and successful officers to have held that position in the county. His election was at a time when the district attorneys were given one term only. He was called into cases by his successors on many occasions. He acted in forty odd capital cases, either prosecuting or defending the person accused of murder and on trial for his life. After three years spent in the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of this office, he resumed his legal practice, in which he made continued advancement until he had attained a position equaled by few, and surpassed by none, of the leading members of the bar of New York State. He had been a member of several firms, many of them disintegrated by the accession of some of the members to the judicial bench. He is now (1915) the head of the firm of Goodelle & Harding. After his retirement from the office of district attorney the New York Central Railroad Company, attracted by his brilliant record, retained him as general criminal counsel and attorney. His field of labor extended from

Buffalo to Albany, and he served in this capacity until appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners in 1894. While well versed in every department of the law, and while he has an enviable record in civil proceedings, he has become especially noted in the practice of criminal law. Hundreds of law breakers have been brought to punishment through his efforts. There is scarcely a county in the State, and certainly none along the line of the Central railroad, where he is not well known as a lawyer, and where his eloquent voice has not been heard in behalf of peace and security from crime. So effective were his efforts in this direction that it is a well known and freely acknowledged fact, that crimes against the railroad company within Mr. Goodelle's jurisdiction had almost completely ceased at the time he severed his relations with the company.

He has won notable forensic successes when opposed to some of the strongest counsel for the State, and his name figures prominently on the pages of the judicial history of New York. Among the early important criminal cases with which he was connected was the prosecution of Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis Colvin, in 1874. For the first time in the history of jurisprudence he brought into the case the point of determining the difference between stains made by human blood and those made by the blood of other animals. His conduct of the case showed untiring research, patient investigation and general legal ability, and awakened the highest commendation of the bench and bar throughout New York, as well as that of the laity. There was much favorable comment in the press, one of the local papers saying: "Mr. Goodelle's address to the jury was a most fitting close to his untiring labors as a public officer of Onondaga county." During the de-

livery, not only the jury, but the entire audience gave that attention which demonstrated the power of the learned counsel's eloquence and the strength of his argument. Mr. Goodelle often rose to heights of impassioned eloquence. He forgot his associates; he forgot the audience hanging upon his words; he forgot all but his case and the jury. His presentation of the people's evidence was perfect. Taken altogether, the effort of Mr. Goodelle in its plain statement of the work the people had to perform, in its minute tracing of the testimony, in its final welding of the circumstantial and direct evidence into an unbroken chain and fastening the same about the prisoner, formed one of the most masterly efforts ever made at the bar of the county. Perhaps no better indication of Mr. Goodelle's ability can be given than by quoting from the press, which is the mirror of public opinion. In defense of Mary J. Holmes, charged with poisoning her husband, the trial lasted six weeks and resulted in an acquittal. A prominent paper said of this:

The last tick of the parting day was almost simultaneous with the final words of an argument for the prisoner which had consumed seven hours. The counselor's face bore the plain evidence of the mental and physical strain to which he put himself. A masterly effort had been expected from Mr. Goodelle, whose acumen and learning are a source of pride to the bar of this county. Never in the criminal history of Onondaga county was a more comprehensive defense made of human life. Mr. Goodelle's impassioned style of oratory put into graceful language his logical deductions from an investigation of the case as viewed from the side of the defense. Every point was covered, one by one, but at no time was there a break in the continuity of the argument. It was probably the longest argument ever offered in the Court of Justice in Syracuse.

That Mr. Goodelle has become known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State

is indicated by the fact that he has been frequently called to conduct both civil and criminal cases in various counties of New York. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression on the bar of the State, both for legal ability of a high order, and for the sterling personal characteristics which have impressed themselves on the community. A member of a family conspicuous for strong intellect, indomitable courage and energy, his force of character and natural qualifications have overcome all obstacles, and he has written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. In fact, he has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the jurisprudence of the State during the past five decades. He has argued many cases, and lost few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation, and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. His handling of them is always comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they had to prove.

Mr. Goodelle is a stalwart Republican, but not a politician. While he is not without that personal ambition which is an important element in the capable conduct of official duties, he yet regards the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts, and has concentrated his time, energy and talents upon his profession. He has, however, addressed the public on many occasions in discussion of the issues and questions before the people, and never fails to impress his auditors by the strength, truth and force of his argument. His public addresses, however, have not been confined to political questions. In fact, it is a matter of surprise that one of his ability as a lawyer has had time to so thoroughly

familiarize himself with the great variety of questions that he has discussed from the public platform. He has been an omnivorous reader, has had the ability to coördinate the knowledge gained from various sources, drawing his deductions and forming his conclusions in the same logical and discriminating manner that characterizes his professional work.

Almost the only public position he has filled, aside from the one already mentioned, was that of a member of the Constitutional Convention, and that was in the direct path of his profession, in the framing of the organic laws of the State. This convention was in 1894, and Mr. Goodelle, who was one of the five delegates-at-large from Western New York, was appointed by President Choate, chairman of the committee on suffrage, numbering among its members men of national repute. His position in this connection was, next to that of speakership, perhaps the most conspicuous in the convention, and only the highest merit and capability could have led to his selection to this honor. He was also second on the committee on the powers and duties of the legislature, and was prominent in almost all of the proposed amendments, and early became one of the leaders of the convention. It was in this committee that the subject of giving women equal suffrage was discussed. There was no question before the convention, nor has there ever been one in the history of the State for years, that has created such wide-spread interest. Mr. Goodelle gave to the question the utmost attention, and his opinions and the course he followed were the result of profound thought, wide investigations and thorough understanding of the subject. Possessing a natural chivalry toward women, and a never-failing courtesy, he has never believed that the right of suffrage could result in good of any

kind and least of all to woman herself. The debate on the subject before the convention was closed by Mr. Goodelle in what has been termed the "greatest and most successful effort of his life, both as an exhibition of eloquent and wonderful oratory and as an argumentative and logical display." The "Troy Times" voiced the general opinion in the following:

The argument of Mr. Goodelle is exhaustive. It covers the whole ground of objections. And is so grounded in common sense and so grandly sustains the chivalrous, sentimental sentiment and conception of woman's true relation to society and the State, that it may be pronounced unanswerable. Sophistry may assail it and personal ambition decry it, but as a just and accurate presentation of woman's cause, a summary of her rights, achieved through the steady advance of civilization, the high position which has been accorded her because of the recognized and steadily growing importance of her position in the State, it is complete.

The address was pronounced by leading members of the convention "the most classical and finished that was made before the body." Mr. Goodelle received many congratulatory letters and telegrams from people prominent throughout New York, upon his speech on this occasion. He took an active part in the framing of the new laws, and was the champion of many other progressive measures and much needed amendments during the progress of this convention, and was an influential factor in molding the policy of State.

Prior to 1894 applicants for admission to the bar appeared before an examining committee in each judicial district, and for several years Mr. Goodelle had been a member of this committee in his district. At the date mentioned above, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, a State Board of Law Examiners was appointed by the Court of Appeals, with full and absolute authority to accept or reject

applicants for admission to the bar from any part of the State. Mr. Goodelle was appointed a member of this board, was chosen its president, and is still the incumbent of this office. During his activity, despite the strict standard of examinations set in this State, more than sixteen thousand applicants have received their permits from the board to practice law. It was recently estimated that fifty per cent. of the practicing lawyers of New York gained admission to the bar during the administration of Mr. Goodelle as president of the examiners. He was president of the Onondaga County Bar Association for twelve years, and then declined further service in this office. Recently he was elected referee by the State Bar Association to settle all disputes between members. In February, 1905, Mr. Goodelle was appointed by the State Bar Association as its counsel and representative to prosecute charges against Warren B. Hooker, justice of the Supreme Court, for his removal from office for malfeasance. The preliminary investigations of the charges before the Assembly Judiciary Committee (required under the constitution) took about four weeks. The Assembly Committee sustained the informal charges. Formal charges were then preferred to the Senate with the recommendation that Mr. Hooker be put on trial upon the charges. Mr. Goodelle appeared as counsel for the State Bar Association at the trial before the Senate and Assembly. The trial lasted about three weeks and resulted in a respectable majority voting for the removal, but the required affirmative two-thirds vote for removal was not obtained. Mr. Goodelle bore the brunt of the contest with the same force and ability which attended the discharge of the other important duties which had been entrusted to him. In January, 1906, he was appointed by the State Bar Association

to represent the Fifth Judicial District on a committee of the association to lend its efforts in securing the nomination and election of worthy candidates for justices of the Supreme Court throughout the State, and to prevent unworthy candidates from being elected or selected, which position he still holds. Upon the death of Dean Huffcut in 1907, at the time private counsel to Governor Hughes, Mr. Goodelle was appointed by President Choate of the association, as chairman of the State grievance committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death. At the next January meeting of the association, he was reelected as a member of the grievance committee, and again designated as its chairman. It may be said that this committee is by far the most important of the committees of the association, and one on which heavy responsibilities devolve. It acts at all times independently, and mainly from the direction and advice of its chairman. Its efforts and purpose are to elevate and maintain not only the moral standard of the members of the profession throughout the State, but of the judiciary as well, as evidenced in the Hooker case, which was under the charge of the grievance committee.

In January, 1907, the Bar Association directed the appointment of a committee to consider abuses in the profession and to report at its January meeting, 1908. Mr. Goodelle was appointed from this district with many eminent associates in the profession. The report of that committee having been unanimously adopted by the association, the same committee was reappointed to force to passage the proposed amendments, of which Mr. Goodelle has personal charge.

Mr. Goodelle married, September 8, 1869, Marian H. Averill, of Baldwinsville, New York, who died in April, 1901, leaving an only child, Una Mae. The family is very prominent socially, and the doors

of their beautiful and hospitable home on James street are always open to their many friends. He is endowed with the ability of putting aside absolutely all his professional problems when he enters upon the social side of his career, this happy faculty indicating his thoroughly well balanced mind. Equipped by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness, sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries always listen to him with attention and deep interest.

GANNON, Frank Stanislaus, Jr.,

Lawyer.

Frank S. Gannon, Jr., one of the successful lawyers of New York City, has made his way to an eminent position at the bar, through native ability, reinforced by studious application. He is a grandson of John and Mary (Clancy) Gannon, of Irish birth, who established themselves in Spring Valley, New York, in the early part of the nineteenth century. His father, Frank Stanislaus Gannon, was born September 16, 1851, at Spring Valley, and educated in the public schools of Port Jervis, New York. At the age of seventeen years he entered the service of the Erie railroad as a telegraph operator, in which he continued from 1868 to 1870. Following this he was with the Midland railroad, now the New York, Susquehanna & Western, a part of the Erie system, serving in the various capacities of clerk, terminal agent and train dispatcher, from 1870 to 1875, and later, until 1881, master of transportation on

the Long Island railroad. In the latter year he was supervisor of trains on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and from 1881 to 1886 general superintendent of the New York City & Northern railroad. From 1886 to 1894 he was general superintendent, and from 1894 to 1896 general manager of the Staten Island Transit railway. From 1893 to 1896 he was president of that railroad, and from 1900 to 1906 general superintendent of the New York division of the Baltimore & Ohio railway. He was subsequently third vice-president and general manager of the Southern railway; president and director of the Norfolk & Southern railroad in 1909; president of the Montana, Wyoming & Southern railroad; Virginia & Carolina Coast railroad, Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, Pamlico, Oriental & Western railroad. He is a director of the New York City railway, Broadway & Seventh Avenue railroad, Forty-second Street & Grand Street Ferry railroad, Fulton Street railroad, Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown railway, Twenty-third Street railway, Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown railroad. He is a director of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York. He married, in Jersey City, September 24, 1874, Marietta Burrows. They are the parents of a large family of sons: Frank Stanislaus, John W., James A., Gregory, Edward, Albert, Robert and Benedictine.

Frank Stanislaus Gannon, Jr., was born December 16, 1877, in Long Island City, and in youth was a student of public schools of New York. Entering St. Francis Xavier College of New York, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts 1898, Master of Arts 1899. In 1900 he graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was at once admitted to the bar. He gained a legal experience in the offices

of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, of New York City, where he continued three years, at the end of which period he became a member of the law firm of Murphy, Curry & Gannon. After one year the senior partner withdrew, and the firm became Gannon & Curry, and in 1907 was formed a new law partnership under the style of Gannon, Seibert & Riggs. This association has enjoyed a liberal share of the law practice of the metropolis. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, with his family, and is independent of party dictation in political action. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of the Lawyers' Club of New York City, Richmond Country Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, Catholic Club, Westchester Golf Club and the Mummers, and of the Xavier Alumni Association, Xavier Sodality, and Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

He married, April 5, 1910, Frances, daughter of Michael Foley, of New Jersey, and they are the parents of two children: Frank Stanislaus (3), born July, 1912, at St. George, Staten Island, and Marietta, born August, 1913, in Livingston, Staten Island. The home of the family is now on Bard avenue, Livingston, Staten Island.

CHASE, Austin C.,

Man of Affairs.

The phenomenal growth of many American cities is due, in large measure, to the enterprise and intense energy of a comparatively small number of men. To them is due the inception of work that employs thousands, and the organization and continuance of those great combinations which set industry to work on the vast material resources of the country. In their imagination first take shape

those movements which are the steps of progress, and many of the developments along the higher levels of human achievement are made possible by the immensity of the flood of business at the present day. Of such men, whose acts have been written large over their home town, Austin C. Chase may be considered typical.

Austin C. Chase, who at the present time (1915), although eighty-one years old, is in his usual health and spirits, actively engaged in business, serving as trustee and advisor of the Chase Motor Truck Company. He was born in the town of Whitefield, New Hampshire, November 16, 1834. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and when seventeen years of age, being ambitious and resolute, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of piano maker, and when twenty-one years of age removed to Syracuse, New York, where he began the sale and manufacture of musical instruments, which business he continued for thirty years, in connection with many other lines of thought and work. He was an extensive builder, having erected large blocks and very many dwellings, and he also developed one of the finest tracts in Syracuse for first-class residential purposes, on University Hill. He has also been an extensive farmer, owning the old homestead at Whitefield, New Hampshire, where he spends his summers, and on which he has made extensive improvements, and he is also the owner of one of the finest farms in Onondaga county, New York, comprising six hundred and fifty acres, whereon is to be found the finest thoroughbred stock. In July, 1882, he was elected president of the Chilled Plow Company, when that institution was in very straightened circumstances and its affairs in an unsatisfactory condition, and under his management it was placed on

a firm footing, paid very satisfactory dividends and its business was largely increased. In addition to this position of trust, Mr. Chase was appointed trustee and advisor of the Chase Motor Truck Company, trustee and vice-president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, president of the Lakeside Boulevard Association, president of the Homoeopathic Hospital, trustee of the Onondaga Orphan Asylum, trustee of St. Joseph's Hospital, trustee of the New York State Experiment Station, superintendent of the State Fair, treasurer and member of the executive board of the New York State Agricultural Society, member of the executive committee of the New York State Board of Trade, chairman of the finance committee of the Bureau of Labor and Charities, member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, member of the Republican Club of New York City, supervisor of the Sixth Ward in 1875, but resigned in 1880 to accept the position of postmaster of Syracuse, in which capacity he served for almost nine years; and inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on the Sixth Division Staff, New York State National Guard. From childhood Mr. Chase was a devotee at the shrine of music, and no one has ever done more—few as much—to raise the standard or educate the general public to a better appreciation of that which is best and most elevating in this line, giving freely of his time and money to make it possible for the music-loving public to listen to the works of the great masters. Mr. Chase is a man of genial attributes and kindly ways, and throughout his entire career has had the general good of the community ever at heart.

Mr. Chase married (first) September 14, 1859, Harriet M. Stevens, born May 22, 1834, daughter of George Stevens, of Syracuse, New York. She died March

23, 1866. Mr. Chase married (second) July 3, 1867, Lavina Bunton, born August 19, 1843. Children of first wife: Henry M.; Carleton A., born in Syracuse, New York, November 25, 1864; William G.; and Orrin N.

VAN WYCK, Augustus,

Lawyer, Jurist, Political Leader.

Augustus Van Wyck, former Supreme Court Justice of New York, and now a leader of the bar in Greater New York, derives those qualities which have made him preëminent in his profession, and a leader in various lines of endeavor, from a multitude of ancestors many of whom belonged to the early Dutch families which settled in that section. He is descended from Samuel Maverick and General Robert Anderson, two distinguished representatives of Southern families, who settled in South Carolina soon after 1630, and through his mother he inherits those softer qualities which distinguish Southern families, thus combining the practical strength of the Northland and the charming manners of the South. Through the various intermarriages down through the generations the present descendants of the Van Wyck family are connected with most of the old and aristocratic families of early New York, including those of Van Cortlandt, Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Beekman, Hewlett, Lefferts, Lot, Lorillard, Ludlow, Polhemus, Governor Seymour and Chancellor James Kent, Stuyvesant, Van Vechten, Ver Plant and others. The name Van Wyck is one of the many Dutch place names, indicating the point whence the immigrant came to America.

The first in this country was Cornelius Barentse (son of Barent), who was described in the early Dutch records as Van Wyck, that is, from Wyck, a hamlet in North Brabant, Holland. He came to

America in 1650, settled at Flatbush, was a member of the Dutch colony there in 1677, and took the oath of allegiance to the English government in 1687. He was descended from Chevalier Hendrick Van Wyck, who lived in 1400. In 1575 Jan Van Wyck of the council of Utrecht married Wyander Van Asch, the last of that family. She received her brother's property provided her descendants would join the family arms and carry the name Van Asch Van Wyck. (A descendant, Robert Anderson Van Wyck, was first mayor of Greater New York). From her son Jacob, born at Utrecht, 1584, died 1635, married Anna Van Rynevelt, the whole Protestant branch of Van Wycks descend.

Theodorus Van Wyck, son of Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck, was born September 19, 1668, resided at Great Neck, Long Island, and was an extensive land holder, especially in Flushing and Hempstead. He was justice of the peace under the king, supervisor of Queens county in 1726, and again justice in 1745. He presented the first registry book to St. George's Protestant Episcopal Parish of Hempstead, Long Island, and, like many of the Dutch settlers of that day, gave support for a time to this church until a Dutch church was organized in his vicinity, at Jamaica. He married, April 29, 1693, Margareta, daughter of Abraham and Altie (Stryker) Brinckerhoff, of Newtown, and granddaughter of Joris and Susanna Brinckerhoff. Their son, Barent Van Wyck, born March 4, 1703, died January, 1750, settled at East Woods, now Woodbury, Long Island, where he had a large tract of land, and was one of the firm supporters of the Dutch church. He married, November 12, 1727, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Carman, born 1704, died June 9, 1760. Their third son, Samuel Van Wyck, born August 4, 1735, died November 6, 1810, was, with his brother, Abraham, a banker



Augustus Van Slyck



of Long Island, and served as assessor of Oyster Bay. He married, August 30, 1766, Hannah, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Jackson) Hewlett, born July 25, 1733, died May 16, 1808. His brother, Captain Abraham Van Wyck, was a member of the Provincial Militia, and his sword is still preserved at his homestead at West Neck, Long Island. He married Elizabeth Wright, and their daughter Zeruah vowed she would never change her name, and kept her vow by marrying her cousin, Abraham Van Wyck, the next mentioned.

Abraham Van Wyck, eldest child of Samuel and Hannah (Hewlett) Van Wyck, was born October 21, 1767, and died January 30, 1852, at West Neck. He had a large tract of land at Clason Point, on the main land of New York, but after his marriage to his cousin, Zeruah Van Wyck, January 24, 1790, above mentioned, he sold his farm for five thousand pounds, and removed to West Neck, where he purchased from his uncle and father-in-law, Captain Abraham Van Wyck, his homestead, for which he paid ten thousand dollars. This estate embraced five hundred acres, and at that time about thirty slaves were employed in its cultivation.

William Van Wyck, youngest son of Abraham and Zeruah (Van Wyck) Van Wyck, was born January 24, 1803, and died June 30, 1867. He resided in New York City, was a distinguished lawyer, often in the public service, and a judicial officer. He married, in 1833, Lydia Anderson Maverick, of South Carolina, born in Charleston, in 1814, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Maverick, granddaughter of General Robert Anderson, a distinguished soldier in the War of the Revolution, and a public officer of the State of South Carolina for over thirty years, the county of Anderson being named in his honor, and a descendant of

John Maverick, who was among the earliest settlers of Charleston, and whose brother, Samuel Maverick, settled in Boston in 1630. Members of the family were prominent in the affairs of New York when it passed into the possession of the Duke of York, and the Southern branch of the family has been extremely prominent in several States. Samuel Maverick, father of Mrs. Van Wyck, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1772, and his wife was born at Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina. Children: Samuel Maverick, M. D., died 1861; William, died 1887; Zeruah, married Charles Banks, of New York; Abraham; Mary; and a second Abraham, died in infancy; Augustus and Robert A., who receive further mention in this work; Lydia Ann Maverick, married General Robert Hoke, of Raleigh, North Carolina; Benjamin Stevens, a physician, died in 1888.

Augustus Van Wyck was fitted for college at Philips Exeter Academy, and graduated with high honors from the University of North Carolina. Immediately after his admittance to the bar, he entered upon the practice of the law in New York City, where he quickly gained clients and a prominent position. Very early in life he took an interest in political affairs, and in New York City he became head of the reorganized Democracy, which movement led to the nomination of Grover Cleveland for Governor. Mr. Van Wyck conducted the campaign which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's election, and for twelve years the power of Democracy thus regained continued in the State. Mr. Van Wyck was a delegate to the National Convention, representing Kings county, and through his influence the delegates from that section remained firm in support of Mr. Cleveland for the presidential nomination, and thus secured that happy result. Again Mr. Van Wyck took charge of the campaign which

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resulted in the triumph of his candidate. Subsequently he was elected to the bench, and continued as justice of the Supreme Court until he resigned to become the standard bearer of his party in the State campaign, as a candidate against Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Judge Van Wyck was especially fitted by nature and training for his position upon the bench, which was most congenial to him, and it was with regret that he left it, but was compelled to do so by his sense of duty to his party, as he seemed to be the only available candidate in that campaign. After the close of the campaign he resumed his practice at the bar, and has since vigorously and successfully continued in charge of many important cases. He has refused several nominations which would have restored him to the bench, and can now be seen daily in our courts conducting a general practice. He occupies a high position before all the courts of the State, both trial and appellate, as well as the United States courts. Judge Van Wyck was chief counsel for Senator Conger in the trial of his charges against Senator Allds, who was impeached by the State Senate, and secured the latter's conviction, which is a most unique exception to the usual result of such trials, to the great and lasting honor of the Senate of the State. Less than three months before the trial, Senator Allds had been elected as president *pro tem.* of the Senate, which clothed him with all the powers of leadership of what was then the majority party. Judge Van Wyck has always been active in educational, charitable, church and social work, and has served as trustee of schools, collegiate institutions, and hospitals, and a leading lay member of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has also been very active in many social organizations, acting as

president of the New York Holland Society, the Southern Society, the North Carolina Society, the South Carolinians, and the New York Alumni Association of North Carolina University. While in college he was active in Greek letter societies, and has served as grand master of the Zeta Psi fraternity of North America. He was president of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and is a member of many clubs, including the Lincoln, Oxford, Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic, Hamilton and Montauk clubs of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers', Manhattan, and National Democratic clubs of Manhattan. He has always been ready to give of his time and counsel in the interests of the Democratic party, has attended many local State and National conventions, and in the National Convention of 1900 he was selected as New York's member of the platform committee. He has ever urged what seemed to him as the most advanced and practical action of the party, and at the National Convention of 1900 he held the platform committee in consecutive session for about fourteen hours, in the discussion of his views in the interest of harmonizing his party upon the platform. For many years Judge Van Wyck was a member of the Democratic State Committee, and he has participated in many struggles for the attainment of high ideals. In 1909 he suggested a plan for the restoration of his party to power in Kings county, and at great sacrifice on his part he accepted the chairmanship of the committee, which was unanimously tendered him by the regular county and district leaders. This resulted in the election of the local ticket, and contributed to the election of Judge Gaynor as mayor of New York City. The New York State League, which was modelled upon his plan for Kings county, was very helpful in achieving success of the State ticket



Robt. H. Van Dyke

in the succeeding year, and in this organization Judge Van Wyck acted as a private. Judge Van Wyck has a most extensive acquaintance in all parts of the country, and in every circle he is welcomed as a congenial and able public man.

His devotion to his principles has cost the jurisprudence of New York State the loss of an able judge.

Judge Van Wyck married Leila G. Wilkins, of Richmond, Virginia, and they have two children: William Van Wyck, formerly assistant district attorney of Kings county; and Leila Grey, the wife of James W. Osborne, of New York City, formerly assistant district attorney of New York county.

VAN WYCK, Robert Anderson,

First Mayor of Greater New York.

Robert Anderson Van Wyck, sixth son of William and Lydia Anderson (Maverick) Van Wyck, of New York City, was born in 1849, in New York. He was prepared for college at the celebrated Wilson Academy in North Carolina, and later graduated from Columbia College, New York, as valedictorian of his class. His earlier years were spent in banking and mercantile pursuits, after which he prepared for the practice of law, and for many years has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in New York city. In 1889 he was elected a judge of the City Court, and became presiding judge of that court. In November, 1897, he was elected mayor of Greater New York at the first election held under its charter. The task which confronted him as chief executive of the several combined boroughs forming the greater city was a gigantic one, but he brought order out of what seemed almost like chaos. The interests of the various municipal corporations involved were harmonized and adjusted, and under Mayor Van Wyck's administration was

constructed the first subway railroad in Manhattan, and provision was made for the construction of the tunnel to Brooklyn, and the first subway in that borough. He was also an advocate of greater bridge facilities connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and the further extension of tunnels under both rivers bordering the latter. He had long been active in political affairs, attending many conventions, State and national. By taking advantage of a division of forces in the National Convention, he and a few others without organized political backing secured the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in 1880. Judge Van Wyck is pleasantly and prominently identified with social institutions, has been president of the Holland Society, a member of many social clubs, and prominent in Masonic circles, affiliating with the Ancient Lodge of New York City. He is very fond of traveling, and has indulged in that pleasure to a large extent, accompanied by his estimable wife.

The brothers Augustus and Robert A. Van Wyck have both been highly honored by their fellow citizens, and maintain a most constant intimate and affectionate association.

DONOHUE, Florince O., M. D.,

Physician, Sanitationist, Author.

Among all the vocations that contribute to the welfare and happiness of mankind, none stands in closer relationship than the medical profession, for to be of any great use to himself or the world at large it is quite necessary that a man should possess a "sound mind in a sound body." While there have been instances of genius making itself known, and even accomplishing what seemed to be its complete mission, under adverse

physical conditions, still the question is always open as to the amount of good which might have been achieved without the handicap of weakness. Therefore, the man who chooses as his lifework the task of promoting the physical well being of his fellowmen performs a mission the result of which is too far reaching to be estimated by the amount of suffering relieved. Prominent among the members of the medical profession in Syracuse, New York, is Florince O. Donohue, M. D., ex-president of the State Board of Health, and who has filled a number of other offices of equal importance and responsibility. He is a son of Cornelius and Ellen Donohue, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1847, the former dying here in 1900, and his wife in 1907. Mr. Donohue was a well known merchant of Syracuse in his day.

Florince O. Donohue, M. D., was born in Syracuse, New York, October 8, 1850. As a lad he attended the public schools of the city. When he reached the age of nine years his parents removed to the town of Onondaga, where he went to school winters and worked on the farm summers until 1869, after which he spent two years in Onondaga Academy and one year at Cazenovia Seminary, alternating with terms of teaching at Navarino and Onondaga Hill. Being endowed with mental qualifications of exceptional strength and activity, and possessing scholarly attributes of a high order, he had by this time thoroughly equipped himself for college, and also earned sufficient money to pay his own way, and having decided on medicine as a profession he entered the Medical Department of Syracuse University in 1874 and remained two years, living in the meantime with Dr. W. W. Porter, under whose able tutelage he supplemented his studies with hard work. In 1876 he entered Long Island College Hospital and was gradu-

ated therefrom in 1877 with high honors. Since then he has been in constant practice in Syracuse, where he has won unusual success and wide professional recognition both at home and abroad.

Dr. Donohue, being an enthusiast in every branch of his profession, has mastered its mysteries with commendable persistency, and as an obstetrician has, perhaps, gained his highest renown, though his knowledge of medicine and surgery is fully as extensive and practical. He became a member of the New York State Medical Association on November 20, 1884, and in October, 1885, was elected a delegate from that body to the British Medical Association, of which he has been a member thirty years, and took part in its deliberations in 1886 and again in 1889. He is a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, served as president of the Syracuse Medical Association two years, and has been president of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. On October 31, 1889, he was appointed a member of the Syracuse Board of Health, and on November 26, of the same year, was appointed one of the State Commissioners of Health, by Governor David B. Hill. His term on the State Board expired in February, 1892, and in the following July he was reappointed by Governor Roswell P. Flower. At the first meeting thereafter he was elected president of the board, and was reelected to that position three successive years, the last time just prior to the expiration of his term of membership, in June, 1895. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States Pension Board of Surgeons, and is still president of this body. President McKinley appointed him special United States Medical Examiner of Central New York State, and he is still the incumbent of this office. In May, 1894, he was appointed

by Governor Flower a member of a special commission of five to investigate the prevalence and distribution of tuberculosis in the milk supply of the State and report thereon. This commission reported and went out of existence in January, 1895, at which time Dr. Donohue was its secretary and chief executive officer. The Legislature then passed a law which provided that two members of the State Board of Health should be appointed to continue the investigation, thus creating the New York State Commission of Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Donohue was made chairman, and is still in office. In 1906 he was elected president of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League at Atlantic City. He was a member of the local Board of Health, having been appointed by Mayor Kirk in 1889.

Dr. Donohue occupies a foremost position among the leading physicians and surgeons of Central New York. He is a writer of force and ability on a wide range of medical subjects and has contributed numerous articles to the leading medical journals of the country. He is the author of the "Report of the Special State Commission of Tuberculosis;" "The Progress of the Science and Art of Obstetrics;" "A Retrospect of Medicine and Report of the Proceedings of the International Medical Congress of Moscow," 1897; and numerous papers on tuberculosis. In all official capacities he has been fearless, effective and useful, and locally he is always alive to the needs of the city, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but in a general way. He is public-spirited, progressive and popular, respected and esteemed by friends and opponents alike, and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of both the profession and of the public.

Dr. Donohue married, September 27, 1877, Lucy A. Moseley, who died in 1905, a daughter of the late William T.

Moseley, and a granddaughter of Judge Daniel Moseley, whose career in the jurisprudence of the State, and especially in this county, is detailed elsewhere in this work.

CONKLIN, William Rowe,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

The Conklin or Conkling family is among the oldest in New York, having located in Long Island as early as the middle of the seventeenth century. John Conklin came from England in 1638 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1650 to Easthampton, Long Island. Ananias Conklin, who came to Salem and Easthampton at the same time, is supposed to have been his son. John Conklin received a grant of land at Salem, May 30, 1649, and continued to own it until 1683, when he deeded it to his son, John. The elder was residing at that time in Huntington, Long Island. While in Easthampton he lived in the section known as "Hashammuck," and was subject to the colony of Connecticut, which made him and his son, John, freemen in 1662. John Conklin, Jr., was born in 1630 in Nottinghamshire, England, and died April 6, 1694, in Southold, New York, as shown by his gravestone. He was the father of Nicholas Conklin, born 1661, in Easthampton, and lived in East Chester, New York. John Conklin, son of the last named, was born in 1700 in East Chester, and located at Haverstraw, New York, about the time of attaining his majority. His son, Nicholas Conklin, was born in 1724 at Haverstraw, and died at Cohecton, Sullivan county, New York, in 1815. He was the father of John Conklin, born May 8, 1756, at Haverstraw, died in Cohecton, April 15, 1856.

William A. Conklin, son of John Conklin, was born March 3, 1787, at Cohecton.

ton, died in Conklin, New York, in 1850. George Conklin, son of William A. Conklin, was born January 22, 1822, in Conklin, died in New York City in 1901. He lived for some years at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, where his son, William Balis Conklin, was born June 24, 1844. In 1876 the latter moved to New York City, and continued to reside there until his death, November 26, 1915. He was president of the Orange County Milk Association, and treasurer of the Oema Realty Company of New York. He married Helen, daughter of Clinton and Mary (Rowe) Rowe.

William Rowe Conklin, son of William Balis and Helen (Rowe) Conklin, was born March 2, 1876, at Amenia, and came to New York City with his parents when three months old. He attended the public schools of New York in childhood, was later a student at the Condon private school on Fifth avenue in the city, and entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1896. Four years later he was graduated with the degree of A. B., and immediately entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and entered the law office of Frederic J. Swift, on Broadway, New York, where he continued until May, 1906. Following that he engaged in practice independently, with offices at No. 100 Broadway, until May, 1911, when he formed a law partnership with John Reid, Jr., under the title of Conklin & Reid. This firm has since engaged in general practice, devoting especial attention to surrogate and real estate law. Mr. Conklin succeeded his father as president of the Orange County Milk Association, and is active in real estate operations, being treasurer of the Oema Realty Company. He has had much to do in handling large estates in his surrogate practice.

such as the Rockefeller properties and others of that class, and has gained a high reputation in that line of legal work. He is attorney and counsel for the village of Great Neck Estates, Long Island, and has devoted much time to philanthropic and religious works. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York, secretary of its board of trustees, a member of the executive committee of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, and of the advisory committee of the Baptist Home for the Aged. He is also a member of the law committee of the Northern Baptist Convention. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of New York, and of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and the Williams College club of New York. Mr. Conklin is a steadfast supporter of Republican principles and policies in the management of public affairs, but has always avoided any official station.

He married, September 16, 1909, at Great Neck, New York, Anna Lulu Dickerson, granddaughter of the late Commodore John S. Dickerson, of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are the parents of two sons, William Dickerson, born December 22, 1911, and Frank B., December 17, 1914.

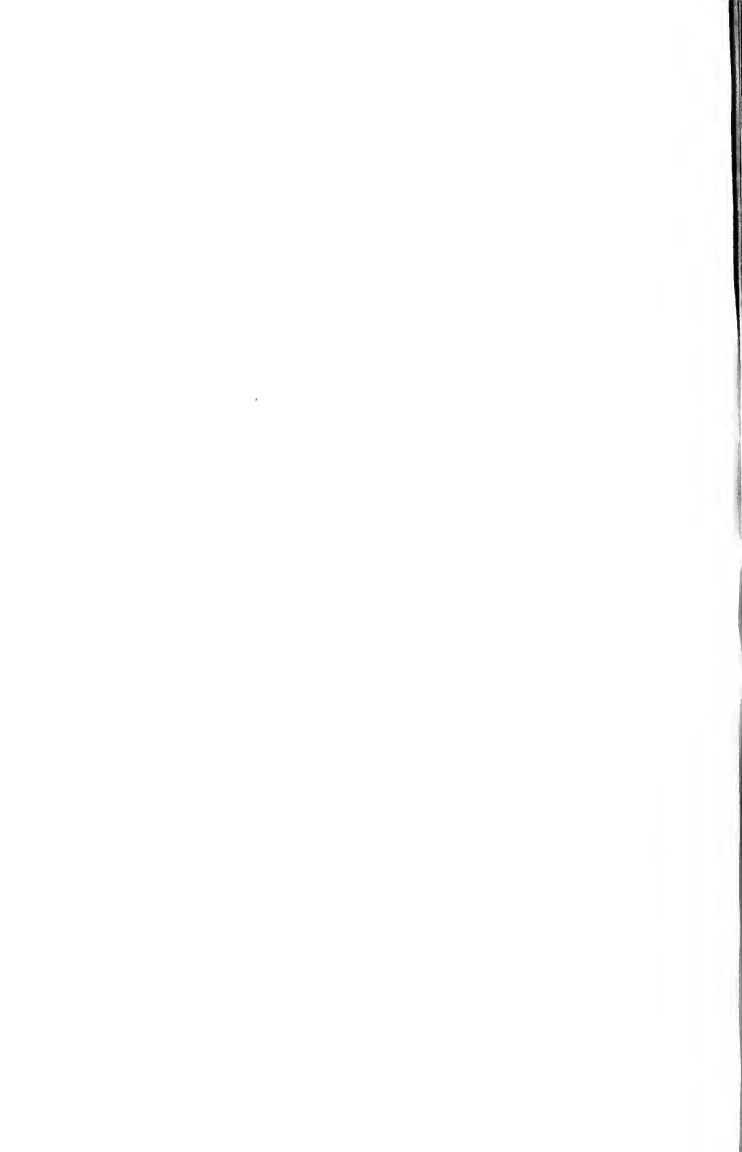
CALDWELL, George B.,

Expert Accountant, Financier.

Although of New York birth, parentage and ancestry, Mr. Caldwell, from the age of five years, has spent his life outside his native State, returning in 1915, weighted with business honors gained in many fields of activity. As clerk, bookkeeper, state accountant, national bank examiner and banker, he has had an experience most unusual for a man of his years; an experience that particularly fits him for the position he returned to New York to fill, president of the Sperry & Hutchinson



Frank Caldwell



Company, the pioneer profit sharing and largest premium giving company in the world.

Mr. Caldwell is one of a number of men who have been called from positions of trust and responsibility in the West to manage large New York City enterprises, and he is one of the men whose names carry weight in banking and business circles from coast to coast. There is something inspiring in the life history of George B. Caldwell, who, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, has won to such a position of eminence in the business world that his speech at the third annual convention of the Investment Bankers' of America was published in all the large papers of the country, and as a message to the business men of America was so strong, so full of encouragement and optimism, that it marked the turn of public sentiment for the better.

His father, Charles Melville Caldwell, born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, became a substantial farmer of that county. But in 1868 he moved to Ionia county, Michigan, where he invested in land and continued prosperous and prominent until his death at the age of sixty-two years. He was a member of the religious body, Disciples of Christ, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias, and was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. His wife, Mary Ann (Kelner) Caldwell, born at Elyria, Ohio, died at the age of thirty-six years, the mother of two sons and three daughters.

George B. Caldwell, eldest child of Charles Melville and Mary Ann (Kelner) Caldwell, was born at Dunkirk, New York, August 24, 1863, and at the age of five years was taken by his parents to Ionia county, Michigan. His early education was obtained in Ionia public

schools and at Greenville High School was finished, save for a course in commercial college at Grand Rapids, completed by graduation in 1881. He taught school the winter following his graduation, then brought his talents, his energy and his ambition to the business world, his first position being as clerk in a hardware store at Greenville, Michigan. One year was passed in that capacity, then being offered a position as bookkeeper in the City National Bank of Greenville, he accepted the offer. He was soon promoted teller of the bank, a position he held until his resignation in 1888.

These years with the bank had been extremely busy years and crowded with success outside his banking duties. In 1884 he was elected city clerk, and in 1886 he established the first electric light plant in Greenville, a public utility that he afterward sold at a substantial profit. After resigning his position with the Greenville bank, he located in Grand Rapids and there became cashier and chief accountant for Tucker, Hoops & Company, one of the largest lumber manufacturing and wholesale lumber dealing firms in Michigan, operating mills at Chase and Luther, Michigan. For two years he was chief accountant for this great firm, resigning his position in 1900 after his appointment as State Accountant by George W. Stone, State Auditor of Michigan. During his two years service as State accountant, 1900-1902, Mr. Caldwell established a uniform system of accounting in all State institutions, boards and commissions.

Mr. Caldwell had won even more than state-wide reputation for his efficiency in handling State accounting, and in 1893 he was appointed national bank examiner by James H. Eckles, then United States comptroller of the currency. He made his headquarters at Detroit during his

term as national bank examiner, a position he held until March, 1899, a period of six years. These years had been of inestimable value to the young man not only in giving him the closest possible connection with national banking and financiering but in widening his acquaintance among financiers of national reputation.

From 1899 until 1902 he was assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Indianapolis. From 1902 until 1910 he was manager of the bond department of the American Trust Company and Savings Bank of Chicago. In 1910 that institution was merged with the Continental and Commercial Trust Company and Savings Bank, Mr. Caldwell continuing as manager of the bond department of the consolidated banks, which united formed one of the largest banking institutions in this country.

With the year 1912, Mr. Caldwell reached executive position, being elected a vice-president of the bank he had so long served as manager of its bond department. His peculiar qualifications for executive management were again recognized in 1912 by his election to the presidency of the newly organized Investment Bankers' Association of America, an association of the bond investment houses of the United States, which Mr. Caldwell had taken an active part in forming. He continued president of the association until November, 1914, when he resigned, and on December 1st, following, he offered his resignation as vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, having been elected president of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company. He entered upon his duties as president of that great company, January 1, 1915, and has since made New York City his home.

The magnitude of the business of which Mr. Caldwell is the honored head is little

realized, so great has been its development and so rapid its growth. The Sperry & Hutchinson Company were the pioneers in their system of profit sharing through premium giving, and it is estimated that more than one hundred millions of dollars are employed in their business. The executive management of this vast business is a task not lightly to be assumed, but the years of training with great financial institutions and the great responsibilities he has heretofore successfully carried have thoroughly fitted Mr. Caldwell for that important duty. He is one of the able financiers and executives of his day and generation, and to experience he adds ability, energy, strength of character and a nobility of purpose that marks the well poised capable leader of men.

While a New York man by birth, he has a love for the county and State of his boyhood, youth and manhood years, and in his accumulation of real estate, Ionia county, Michigan, has been given a strong preference. His holding of land in that county is large and includes the homestead farm to which he was taken when a boy of but five years.

He is a member of the Middy Club, the Union League, Oak Park Club, all of Chicago, and is past president of the last named; the Aldine Club and New York Athletic Club, also Baltusral Golf Club and Wykagyl Golf Club. He is a past president of the Michigan Society of Chicago, and is now president of the Michigan Society of New York, and is a member of both the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. He is a Congregationalist in religious faith, and in politics an Independent.

Mr. Caldwell married, in 1886, Lucy S. Patrick, of Ionia county, Michigan. They have a daughter, Helen Marie Caldwell.

DURAND, John Ewing,

Lawyer, Active in Community Affairs.

Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his commercial transactions, as well as honorable and high minded in all the different phases of life, John Ewing Durand occupies an enviable position among his fellow citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their front ranks, not alone for his many professional and business qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and man of honor.

The Durands of Rochester descend from Samuel Durand, an early Colonial settler of New England, where the line is traced for two and a half centuries. The first of this branch to settle in Rochester was Frederick L. Durand, a lawyer, in 1845, coming from the State of Connecticut. He practiced law at the Monroe county bar from 1845 until his death in 1903, leaving to his two sons, John E. and Harrison C., an unsullied name. He married Lydia W. Powers, a native of Vermont, descended from one of the oldest families of that State, and a stepdaughter of Judge William Buell. They were the parents of four children, John E. Durand being the only surviving member of the family.

John E. Durand was born in Rochester, New York, February 5, 1856, son of that distinguished lawyer and citizen, Frederick L. Durand and his wife, Lydia W. (Powers) Durand. Reared in the city of his nativity, Mr. Durand was a student in the Satterlee Collegiate Institute and the Wilson Grammar School. Subsequently he attended Yale and was graduated on the completion of a successful course, class of 1876. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon (Yale). Taking up the study of law with his father

he entered upon active practice as his father's partner, which connection continued until the death of Frederick L. Durand in 1903, since which time he has practiced alone, much of his time being given, however, to the management of large estates and other legal work of this nature, as well as to the care of his personal holdings and investments.

Mr. Durand is a director in the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, president of Brick Church Institute, a charter member of the Genesee Valley Club, of Rochester, and belongs to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Kent Club, composed of prominent attorneys of Rochester, the Rochester Historical Society and the University and Country clubs of Rochester. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Brick (Presbyterian) Church, and his devotion to the public welfare is manifested by his active coöperation in many movements and measures for the public good. For many years he served as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners for Rochester, in which connection he accomplished much in beautifying and improving the city through its great park system.

He has also been active and helpful in the cause of education, serving as commissioner of schools for some years. He is a trustee of the Industrial School, the objects of which are to gather into the school destitute children, and to take care of young children through the day, while their mothers are at work. In fact, no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain, and he brings to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which are manifest in his business life. He stands to-day as a type

of the American citizen whose interests are broad and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth.

In 1894 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Durand and Lillie C. McConnell, daughter of Robert Y. McConnell, of Rochester. They have one son, Samuel Ewing, now at Yale. Mrs. Durand has also taken a prominent place in the various charitable and social activities of Rochester, serving on many boards, and giving of her time and means for the improvement of conditions of the poor. She occupies a leadership in social circles for which her grace and accomplishments eminently fit her. Their home is one of the principal centers of refined and cultivated society in Rochester.

DURAND, Harrison C.,

Lumber Expert, Financier.

For a quarter of a century Harrison C. Durand was identified with the lumber business in Rochester, the city of his birth, although the last three years of his life were largely spent in efforts to regain his health. He spent the winters of those years under California and Florida skies, hoping much from the balmy air and healthful conditions of those States, but the edict had gone forth and at the age of forty-eight years his earthly career closed.

Harrison C. Durand, second son of Frederick L. and Lydia W. (Powers) Durand, was born in Rochester, August 4, 1860, died in his native city, November 1, 1908. He was educated and prepared for college at Rochester Free Academy, entered the University of Rochester but before completing his course withdrew to enter business life. He chose the lumber industry as the line of activity he would engage in, and for twenty-five years followed closely the choice of his younger years. He became a lumber

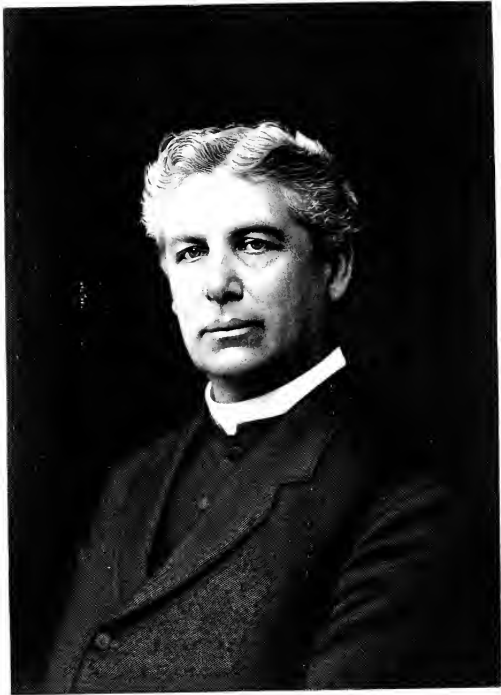
expert and as a business man and financier ranked very high. For many years he was treasurer and general manager of the Hollister Lumber Company of Rochester, one of the largest and most important lumber companies of New York State. While highly regarded by his business associates and by all with whom he came in contact, Mr. Durand's warm social nature drew to him a large circle of true friends, attracted and held solely by a most pleasing personality combined with most manly qualities. He was a charter member of the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country clubs, in both very popular and active. He met all the requirements of good citizenship and will long be remembered as an honorable, efficient business man, a true friend and a most companionable gentleman.

MAHON, George S., Rev.

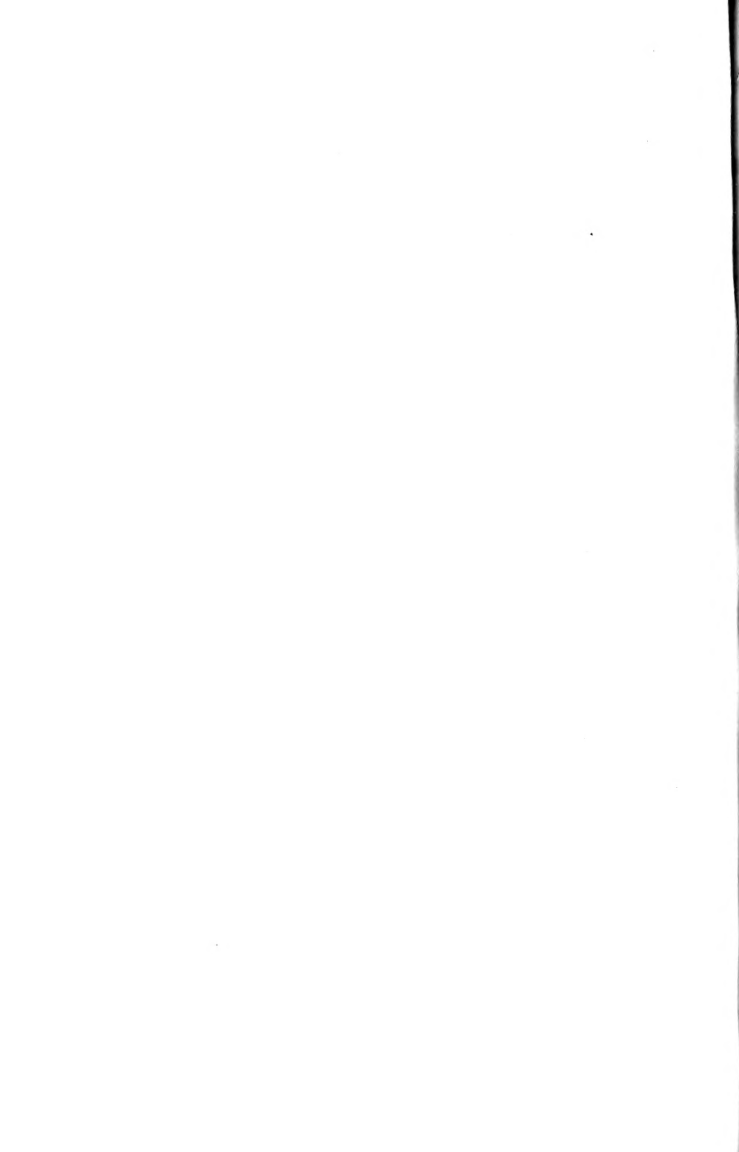
Clergyman, Friend of Education.

When appointed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John Grimes, September 11, 1913, pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Rosary at Syracuse, Father Mahon was a priest without a parish. The boundaries of his territory were drawn shortly after his arrival, and on October 6 a site for a church selected and the work of organizing a parish commenced.

There was no hall or building within the confines of his parish in which he could bring his parishoners together, but that fact did not deter him in the least. Within eighteen working days a temporary frame church with a seating capacity of six hundred was erected, many people coöperating to erect the building quickly, and the first mass celebrated, December 8, 1913. The church was built before the congregation was organized. By the time two years had elapsed, an imposing brick edifice stood adjoining the site of the original frame structure. This new edifice, a



G. S. Mahon



combination church, school and social center for the parish, stands on Bellevue avenue, between Roberts and Hubble avenues, a site acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful in residential Syracuse, on Bellevue Heights, overlooking the city. Ground was broken for this new permanent structure, July 20, 1914, the cornerstone laid October 4, and the first services held in the edifice, March 25, 1915. The personality of the man who from practically nothing wrought such wondrous results in so short a time, becomes of interest as a man of exceptional executive ability, an organizer and an eloquent pulpit orator.

George S. Mahon was born in Syracuse, New York, February 1, 1860, third child of Patrick Samson and Catherine (Foley) Mahon, who came from Ireland to the United States in 1848. Patrick S. Mahon was born in Drumsna, Leitrim, Ireland, in 1829, died at Oxford, New York, February 13, 1893. Catherine Foley was born near Boyle, Sligo, Ireland, in 1830, died at Oxford, New York, July 22, 1894. Both are buried in the family plot at Fayetteville, New York. They came from Ireland at about the same time, met in Syracuse and were married in 1852. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Mahon obtained a position as engineer on the New York Central Railroad, which position he held until 1862 when he moved to Dry Hill, near Fayetteville. Near there was the home of a young man who later was to receive from his fellow citizens the highest office within their gift, Grover Cleveland. They became fast friends and though rank and distance later widely separated them, their friendship was never broken save by death. In 1878 he went west and located in Harney county, Oregon, and in 1880 his wife joined him there. They remained in Oregon until 1892 when, both having been seriously injured in an acci-

dent, they expressed a desire to return to New York, that they might spend their declining days among friends and kindred. In the spring of that year, Father Mahon brought them to his home in Oxford where they spent the little time remaining them for earthly residence. Patrick Mahon was a good speaker, expressing himself forcibly and easily. He also was a writer of ability. Mrs. Mahon is remembered in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, where the family home was located, for her open mind and hand and her deep human sympathy. They had children: James F., John J., George S., William H., and Catherine, the latter dying in infancy. Although a personal friend of Grover Cleveland and of Governor Horatio Seymour, Patrick Mahon never sought or held any political office.

George S. Mahon acquired his early education in district schools, and in 1871, being then eleven years of age, he entered Manlius Union School and a year later became a student at Fayetteville Academy where he was graduated, March 22, 1878. During those years he gave evidence of the qualities made manifest in his later life. He excelled in oratory, mathematics and in history, his fellow students of the academy recognizing his merit by electing him president of the William Cullen Bryant Literary Society. After graduation from the academy he felt the call of the priesthood. His father, and his brothers, John J., James F. and William H., were settled in Oregon engaged in stock raising and farming. His mother had remained behind with her boy, but when he was well embarked upon his studies for the priesthood she too went west and left him alone. He entered Niagara University in the fall of 1878 and there again excelled in history, literature and mathematics. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts in June, 1883, winning class honors. In 1886 his *alma*

mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. From his graduation in 1883 until his ordination to the priesthood he was pursuing his theological studies at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara University, and at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, New York, which he entered in January, 1884. There he was president of St. Joseph's Literary Society and otherwise won appreciation. He was ordained December 18, 1886, by the Rt. Rev. Francis McNerney, D. D., Bishop of Albany.

His first appointment was assistant to the pastor of Saint Mary's Church, Oswego, New York, where he displayed a commendable zeal in his holy calling. A year later he was transferred to Saint Paul's Church, Whitesboro, as assistant to the pastor, Rev. John Grimes, later bishop of Syracuse. He spent sixteen months at Whitesboro, then was appointed pastor of Saint Joseph's Church at Oxford, New York. Although the Catholic population of southern Chenango was widely scattered, Father Mahon labored zealously and was a true apostle of the church. At Greene he purchased and paid for the Catholic church within six weeks after his appointment. He labored in Oxford fourteen years, winning the love of his own people and the respect of all. There too he endured the sorrow of the loss of both parents whom he had brought from Oregon to end their days with him.

Father Mahon always evinced particular interest in the children of his parish and community. This interest in Oxford was expressed in a class to whom he offered, gratis, training in declamation and debate, Catholic and non-Catholic students alike availing themselves of his offer of tutelage. Soon the medals and prizes offered by Oxford and neighboring academies were being won by the students who had been instructed and de-

veloped by him. From his class went out many who later became men of prominence in different professions, who acknowledge their debt to the training received from such an able and trained public speaker.

At Oxford he practically reorganized the mission work of his field and won commendation for his earnest, successful efforts. On January 25, 1903, he was transferred to the church at Pompey and there his favorite interest found methods of expression. He labored for the cause of education with all his might and was elected president of the Board of Education, which position he held during the ten years of his pastorate in that historic town. His love of history found expression in the staging of a series of annual historic celebrations which became famous throughout all central and western New York. These celebrations were in the nature of tableaux: "The Coming of Father Le Moyne," "The Discovery of Salt in Salina," "The Irish Peddler," "Governor Scymour's Day," "Moses De Witt," "The Centennial Celebration of Pompey Academy," and others. Father Mahon also took up the fight against the lax sale of liquor in the towns of Pompey, Fabius and La Fayette, because of the great injury it was inflicting upon youth and manhood. He appealed to the people to refuse license privileges for the sale of liquor in their townships, and after a bitter contest no license prevailed and this has since been the law of that section.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood was marked by a most beautiful testimonial of the appreciation of his people. A purse of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was presented him to defray the expenses of a tour of Europe and the Holy Land. He spent the spring and summer of 1913 in foreign lands, and upon his return was

notified of his appointment as pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Rosary, Syracuse, New York. The results of his work there in the two years since appointment have been remarkable. His parish has felt both the spiritual and temporal effects of his enthusiasm and have responded nobly to his efforts in their behalf. His interest in the children has provided a school wherein they may be trained for future usefulness. The cost of this building, fully equipped, was \$125,000. The present estimated value of his church property is \$250,000. Over four hundred pupils, now in daily attendance, are taught by ten Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. He also has charge of the House of Providence, 1164 West Onondaga street, where some two hundred boys, mostly orphans, are cared for by twelve Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Striking in his personal appearance, powerful in denunciation of wrong, master of the art of pleading, a lover of children, he is the champion of righteousness and a fearless opponent of evil. His home is at the rectory, No. 1103 Bellevue avenue. His assistants are the Rev. Thomas H. Quinn and the Rev. Anthony J. Logan.

CLARKE, John J.,

Civil War Veteran, Real Estate Operator.

John J. Clarke, treasurer of the county of Onondaga, is a native of England, born in Rochdale, in 1848, the youngest of a family of twelve children. His father, James Clarke, was a native of Ireland, a farmer, having charge of a large estate in England. His mother was Mary (Maloney) Clarke.

John J. Clarke was very early made acquainted with the necessity of industry in sustaining one's self, and at the age of nine years entered a mill, where he con-

tinued to be employed until 1861, when he came to America, being then thirteen years of age. For a time he resided in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, where he was engaged in the woolen factory, making army cloth. At the early age of sixteen years he enlisted in the defence of his adopted country, September 6, 1864, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. Only eight days after his enlistment this regiment arrived at the firing line in front of Petersburg, and young Clarke participated in all the battles succeeding that, around Petersburg and Richmond, down to and including Appomattox. His regiment was detailed to receive the surrender of Lee's army. After peace was restored, young Clarke returned to Onondaga county, and worked on farms in the neighborhood of Skaneateles for three years, settling in Syracuse in 1868. For the period of twenty-six years he was employed in the railway mail service, and resigned in 1907, since which time he has engaged with success in the real estate business. He has always been prominent in Grand Army matters, and was junior vice-commander of Root Post, and commander in 1911.

Mr. Clarke has always been a loyal supporter of Republican principles and policies, and has taken an active part in the councils of his party. In 1908 he was a candidate for the nomination for the office of county treasurer, but withdrew in favor of another, and the same conditions again obtained in 1911. In 1914, in spite of the fierce opposition of the organization whom he had for so many years faithfully sustained, he won out in the Republican district primaries, and was triumphantly elected by a larger majority than any other candidate on the ticket. He is a member of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, the Republican Escort,

and the local lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Clarke has constructed over two hundred thousand dollars worth of buildings in Syracuse, and has contributed materially to the advancement and welfare of the city, to whose best interests he is warmly devoted.

Mr. Clarke married, in 1867, Mary Sullivan, and their children are: Jesse W., born October 7, 1868; Percy, June, 1872, died in infancy; Teressa C., April 26, 1874; Agnes, December 14, 1878; Frank D., June 28, 1882.

HUBBARD, William A., Jr.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

For sixty-five years the name of Hubbard has been identified with the business interests of the city of Rochester, William A. Hubbard, Sr., there locating in 1851, passing to the reward of a long and well spent life in 1914, aged eighty-seven years, his son, William A. Hubbard, Jr., president of Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, being the present representative of the family. The business career of William A. Hubbard, Sr., began at the age of fifteen years with a dry goods firm in New York City and terminated in Rochester with his retirement in 1887. He was a pillar of strength to Washington Street, now Central Presbyterian Church, where for fifty-six years he led the prayer meeting singing and was a member of the choir for many years, his wife its leading soprano for twenty years, and both devoted in their interest in all departments of church work. Two strong Presbyterian churches of the city owe their inception to his conscientious work as a home missionary, and a record of his life reveals constant work in behalf of the Master he so truly served.

William A. Hubbard was born at Ossining, New York, October 5, 1826, died in Rochester, February 8, 1914. His

school years terminated in 1841, and for the succeeding ten years he was in the employ of a dry goods jobbing house in New York City, rising from a lowly position to that of confidential clerk. In 1851, a young man of twenty-five years, he located in Rochester, becoming a member of the dry goods firm of Bartholomew & Hubbard, later, after Mr. Bartholomew's death, trading as Hubbard & Torrance, still later as Hubbard & Northrop. In 1871, after a continuous connection of over twenty years, Mr. Hubbard retired from the dry goods business, but only to assume new duties. He formed an association with the Rochester Paper Company, continuing with that company until his retirement from all business activities in 1887. He was for many years a trustee of the East Side Savings Bank, and a member of the original board of directors of the Homoeopathic Hospital. He was a man of fine personal appearance, gifted in mind, possessed keen powers of observation, was sympathetic and kindly by nature, benevolent, upright and honorable. He was an ardent Abolitionist, an active temperance worker, and although deeply interested in public affairs and anxious for the success of the Republican party, which he supported for a lifetime, he never accepted office for himself. He belonged to the Masonic order and was a loyal Presbyterian. In 1851 both he and his wife joined Washington Street Presbyterian Church and both became members of the choir, and active workers in the Sunday school. Mr. Hubbard was also musical director of the Sunday school and prayer meeting service, his musical connection with the church covering a period of over half a century. He was a trustee and elder for many years, giving to Central (as Washington Street Church was renamed) his best energy and endeavor. He was one of the or-

ganizers of West Avenue Mission Sunday School, from which later sprang Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1869, in association with Albert M. Hastings and William S. Alling, he founded North Mission Sunday School, now North Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1847, Sarah L. Peck. For sixty-three years they walked life's path hand in hand, celebrating their golden wedding in 1897, their sixtieth anniversary in 1907, and three years of the seventh decade had passed when, in August, 1910, the bonds of love that had so long bound them were sundered by the death of Mrs. Hubbard at the age of eighty-three years. Four years later Mr. Hubbard joined her in that fairer land, the inheritance of those who "keep the faith" as they had kept it throughout their long and useful lives. Children: Elizabeth R., married Preston H. Allen, then of Omaha, Nebraska, now of Webster Grove, Missouri; William A., Jr., of further mention; Mary L., married Edmund R. Huddleston, of Rochester, New York; Helen C., married Charles B. Peck, of Rochester.

William A. Hubbard, Jr., only son of William A. and Sarah L. (Peck) Hubbard, was born in New York City, November 6, 1850. In 1851 his parents moved to Rochester, where he has since resided continuously. After preparation in public and private schools he completed his studies at Hamilton College, beginning active business life with his father in 1871. Father and son continued in association as manufacturers of underwear for several years, then the younger man entered the employ of James McDonnell & Company, remaining until the year 1884. In that year he became identified with the manufacture of chairs, a line of activity with which he has been connected from that date. His business, established in Rochester in 1870 by I. H.

Dewey, was incorporated as the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company in 1884, and at that time Mr. Hubbard became associated therewith. In 1898 the business was reorganized as the Hubbard & Eldredge Company, and again in 1906 as the Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Company, William A. Hubbard, Jr., president. The company is one of Rochester's largest industrial plants, using one hundred and twenty thousand square feet of factory space in addition to large lumber yards at Lyell and Dewey streets. Four hundred hands are employed in the manufacture of fancy chairs and upholstered furniture, the output being marketed all over the United States and Canada.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hubbard takes more than a passive interest in public affairs and manifests the concern of a good citizen in promoting good government. His aid can always be depended upon in any movement tending to promote the public good, and in all things he measures up to the full stature of a man. He has other large business interests, is a director of the Curtice Brothers Company, director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank. His clubs are the Rochester Country and the University. He is an elder of Central Presbyterian Church and in all the activities of that church is deeply interested. Since 1873 he has taught a men's Bible class in the Sunday school, his class now numbering about two hundred members. For forty-two years he has led this class in Bible study, has been constant in attendance, and to this unselfish form of Christian work has given of his best. The class is a power for good in church and city, many members having gone out from it to become useful workers in other fields. Fathers and sons have sat under his teaching and in the spiritual strength he has given to

others his own strength has been renewed. Mr. Hubbard served the local Young Men's Christian Association as director and president of the board for many years, and is now a member of the advisory board. Loyal in his devotion to truth and right living, generous in his giving, and strong in his integrity, he has won the highest esteem of his fellow men, with whom he has lived in close association during his entire life.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1885, Helen C., daughter of Dr. Hiram D. Vosburgh, of Lyons, New York. Children: Evelyn; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew R. Sutherland, of Rochester, New York; Ruth Porter, wife of Gideon C. Wolfe, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

KELLOGG, Luther Laffin,

Contract Law Expert.

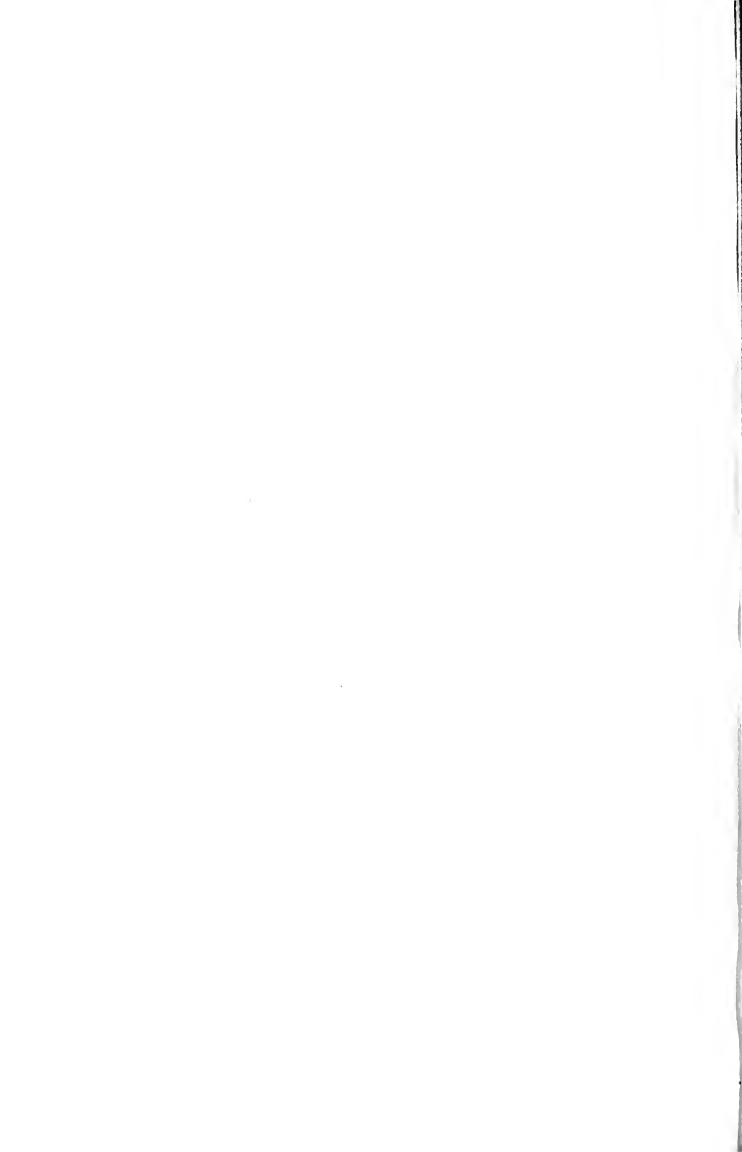
Luther Laffin Kellogg descends from a very ancient family, and inherits qualities which have brought him to a prominent position at the New York bar. The earliest record of the family in England is in Debden, County Essex, where Nicholas Kellogg was taxed in 1525. The name appears with a variety of spellings, including Kelhogge, Kellogue, Kellock, Calaug, and many others. The name is supposed to have been formed from two Gaelic words, meaning lake and cemetery, making it a place name.

Nicholas Kellogg was born about 1488, and was buried at Debden, May 17, 1558. His son, Thomas Kellogg, who resided in Debden, was probably the father of Philip Kellogg, who was living in Bocking, County Essex, in 1583. He was the father of Martin Kellogg, baptized November 25, 1595, in Great Leigh, and resided there and at Braintree. He married, at St. Michaels, in Hertford, 1621, Prudence Bird, whom he survived. Their fourth son, Daniel Kellogg, was baptized

February 6, 1630, at Great Leigh, and was an early settler at Norwalk, Connecticut. He is said to have been the largest man in the province, seven feet tall, and of proportionate figure. For many years he represented Norwalk in the General Assembly. His second wife, Bridget, was a daughter of John and Alice Bouton, and their second son, Samuel Kellogg, born February 19, 1673, was a prominent citizen of Norwalk. He married Sarah Platt, daughter of Deacon John and Hannah (Carr) Platt, of Norwalk, and their youngest child, Epenetus Kellogg, lived for a time on Long Island, but returned to Norwalk, and lived at "White Oak Shade." He was born June 26, 1719, died June 19, 1774, in Norwalk. He married, in 1740, Jemima Rogers, of Huntington, New York, who died June 9, 1789. Their third son, Stephen Kellogg, was born July 1, 1757, in Norwalk, and removed to Troy, New York, where he died July 30, 1842. He was a farmer, and a member of St. Paul's Church. He married, November 24, 1778, Lydia Bouton, born January 21, 1758, in Norwalk, died in Troy, June 28, 1845, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Penoyer) Bouton. Their fifth son, Stephen (2) Kellogg, born April 26, 1797, in Norwalk, died November 12, 1845, in Malden, New York, where he was a merchant from 1822 to 1833. He removed to Troy, where he was in the mercantile business about three years, then returned to Malden. He married, January 1, 1823, Susan Emeline Bigelow, born December 5, 1805, in Colebrook, Connecticut, daughter of Asa and Lucy (Isham) Bigelow, died February 13, 1884, in New York City. Their eldest son, Nathan Kellogg, was born February 18, 1825, in Malden, and graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, March 16, 1841. He was a Presbyterian, served as supervisor in Ulster county, and affiliated with the Democratic party in



S. Lapin Kellogg



politics. He married, June 12, 1847, in Saugerties, New York, Helen Maria Lafflin, born April 6, 1826, in Blanford, Massachusetts, daughter of Luther and Almira (Sylvester) Lafflin.

Luther Lafflin Kellogg, eldest child of Nathan and Helen Maria (Lafflin) Kellogg, was born July 1, 1849, in Malden, New York. He there grew to maturity, and received his primary education in the private schools, entering Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1901 Rutgers conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Having determined upon the profession of law, Mr. Kellogg entered Columbia Law School, of New York, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1872. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York City in 1872, and at the present time (1916) is the head of the law firm of Kellogg & Rose. Mr. Kellogg is particularly known and distinguished at the bar as a trial lawyer. His specialty is contract law covering state, municipal and private contracts. His opinion is generally received as authority on all questions relating to this branch of the law. An examination of the Reports of the State will show that he has been connected with nearly every noted case of this nature. He has also been engaged in arguing before the highest courts of this State and the United States many questions involving Constitutional Law.

Mr. Kellogg resides in the City of New York, where he is a vestryman of All Angels (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and is associated with numerous clubs, including the Manhattan, Players, Lotos, Church and Fort Orange; was for several years president of the Colonial Club; is

a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Delta Phi college fraternity. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and is a life trustee of Rutgers College. He is at present one of the members of the Court House Board, charged with the duty of erecting the new Court House for New York City. He is a director of the Colonial Insurance Company of New York. Politically he acts with the Democratic party.

Mr. Kellogg married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 10, 1874, Eliza Stout McIntosh, born July 12, 1851, in Buffalo, New York, daughter of General John B. and Amelia (Stout) McIntosh, who died October 5, 1912. Children: McIntosh, born May 21, 1873; Helen Lafflin, January 4, 1877, died 1884; Luther Lafflin, October 6, 1878, died 1905; Lee Stout, July 19, 1881; Elsie McIntosh, May 13, 1883; Laura Runyon, February 9, died February 22, 1886.

HANCOCK, Theodore E.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The Hon. Theodore E. Hancock had a fixed rule in the practice of law, and that was never to waste energy upon points which did not count. He made that move which was necessary to win, and saved the others for a possible failure. All through his life, which has brought him one of the highest honors in the gift of the people of his State, that of Attorney-General, Mr. Hancock has made it his rule to go directly to the root of matters and never waste energy. This trait was directly the cause of his being the choice in many important cases, it made him the counsel who was sought after, and when it came to the administration of the affairs

of his high office, he was the man who could not be swerved from his fixed purpose to serve the people all the time.

Mr. Hancock was born in the town of Granby, Oswego county, New York, May 30, 1847. His ancestors were Martha Vineyard stock, several generations of sturdy sailors who faced the rigors of long whaling voyages, and women who had learned the patience that comes of watching and waiting. Mr. Hancock received his early education at Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York, from which he went to the Wesleyan University, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1871. He next became a student at Columbia Law School, New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1873, and in September of the same year, having been duly admitted to the bar, commenced his legal practice in Syracuse. He formed a law partnership with William Gilbert, under the firm name of Gilbert & Hancock, which was continued for some time. Subsequently he took as a partner Page Monroe, the firm being Hancock & Monroe, and in 1888 the famous firm was organized which was known as Hancock, Beach, Peck & Devine. In 1889 Mr. Hancock was elected district attorney of Onondaga county, an office which he administered with signal ability. November 7, 1893, he was elected Attorney-General, succeeding himself at the next election for this office, and serving until January 1, 1899. William A. Beach, one of the members of the firm, retiring from it, John W. Hogan, who had served long and well in the Attorney-General's office in Albany, came to Syracuse from Watertown, and the firm of Hancock, Hogan & Devine was formed. Some time after the death of Mr. Devine, in 1907, Stewart F. Hancock, a son of the Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, was admitted to the firm, and it became known

under the name of Hancock, Hogan & Hancock. Upon the election of John W. Hogan as Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1912, the firm became Hancock, Spriggs & Hancock, the present members being: Theodore E. Hancock, Stewart F. Hancock, Clarence Z. Spriggs, Clarence E. Hancock, Myran S. Melvin.

Of the many matters to the credit of Mr. Hancock while serving as Attorney General, none has received wider publicity and greater attention from the people at large than the inauguration and continuance of the fight to preserve the great forests of the State for the people. Only those who were conversant with the situation will ever know the influences which were brought to bear to get these forests away from the State. In both civil and criminal practice Mr. Hancock has shown his legal acumen, and this has placed his name among the great lawyers of Onondaga. As an orator he is of the direct and forcible kind, yet possessed of a power of descriptive effort which has made quotations from his speeches to juries and upon the political forum matters of record. It was Mr. Hancock's speech at a reunion of veterans, at which time he called attention to the power of a county to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a soldiers' monument, that revived the interest in a soldiers' memorial, and started the movement which resulted in the acquirement of the monument now built on Clinton Square. In pursuance of his idea of thorough investigation and progress in public affairs, Mr. Hancock has been chosen to, and served in, the directorates of many charitable and other public institutions. In 1897 Wesleyan University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, of which institution he is still a trustee. He was president of the Onondaga County Bar Association from 1900 to 1907.

Mr. Hancock married, in 1882, Martha

Connelly, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and three children were born to them: 1. Stewart F., born in Syracuse, April 4, 1883; received his elementary education in the public schools of Syracuse, was graduated from Wesleyan University in the class of 1905, from the Law School of Syracuse in 1907, in which year he was admitted to the bar; he at once commenced the practice of law in the same year in Syracuse, as a member of the firm of Hancock, Hogan & Hancock; he served as assistant corporation counsel of the city of Syracuse from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1914; his religious membership is with the Park Presbyterian Church, and his fraternal with the following organizations: University Club, City Club, Citizens' Club, and Central City Lodge, and Westminster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mr. Hancock married Marion, a daughter of the late Justice Peter B. McLennan; two children were born of this union. 2. Clarence E., born in Syracuse, February 13, 1885; was graduated from the public schools there, from Wesleyan University in 1906, and from the New York Law School in 1908; admitted to the bar in the same year, he is now a member of the firm of Hancock, Spriggs & Hancock; he is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Sedgwick Farm Club, University Club, City Club and Troop D, National Guard of New York. 3. Martha, educated at Syracuse University and at Wellesly College; resides at home.

HAZARD, Frederick Rowland,

Manufacturer, Public-spirited Citizen.

Frederick Rowland Hazard, of Syracuse, inherits from early New England families the qualities which have ever stood for moral, social and material prog-

ress, and exemplifies in his person and career the character which has ever stood preëminent in the United States. The family occupies a prominent position in the civil, commercial, judicial and military history of Rhode Island, and is descended from Thomas Hazard, born 1610, in England. He first appears of record in America in 1635, at Boston, where he was admitted a freeman in 1638, and was two years later a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was among the founders and first town officers of Newport, Rhode Island, associated with Coddington, Easton, Coggeshall, Brenton, the Clarks, Bull and Dyer. He was made a freeman of Newport in 1639, and in 1640 was appointed a member of the General Court of Elections. His first wife, Martha, died in 1669, and he married (second) Martha, widow of Thomas Sheriff.

His eldest child was Robert Hazard, born in 1635, admitted a freeman of Portsmouth in 1665, and prominent in Colonial affairs until 1698. In 1671 he purchased five hundred acres of land in Kings Town, and soon after 1687 built there his house, which was still standing in the early part of the nineteenth century. He died in 1710. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brownell, who lived to be one hundred years old, and died January 28, 1739. Her obituary states that she was accounted a very useful gentlewoman.

Her eldest child was Thomas Hazard, born 1660, died 1746. He was a freeman of Portsmouth in 1684, and of Kings Town in 1717. He was a large purchaser of lands, paying £700 for nine hundred acres in 1698, and £500 for three hundred acres in 1710. His aggregate possessions reached nearly four thousand acres. He gave land to each of his sons on attaining majority, and the inventory of his estate amounted to £3,785. He married Susanna Nichols, whom he survived.

Their eldest son was Robert (2) Hazard, born May 23, 1689, died May 20, 1762. He inherited six hundred and fifty acres of land from his father, also acquired lands by purchase, was residuary legatee in his father's will, which brought him other lands. In his own will he bequeathed negro slaves to his children. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Innocent Borden, born July 31, 1694.

Their second son was Thomas (3) Hazard, born September 15, 1720, called "College Tom," died 1798. He was a freeman of South Kingstown in 1742, and in 1748 was clerk of the council. He entered Yale College, but did not complete the course, because of his sentiment as a member of the Society of Friends that college honors were not desirable. For forty years he was a preacher in the Society of Friends and the first among them to advocate the emancipation of slaves. In 1764, with some fifty others, he petitioned for the privilege of founding and endowing a college or university. This petition was granted, and he was one of the eleven fellows designated to establish what was then called Rhode Island College, now Brown University. His home was on Tower Hill. He married, March 27, 1742, Elizabeth, daughter of Governor William and Martha (Potter) Robinson, born June 16, 1724, died February 5, 1804, a great-granddaughter of Thomas (1) Hazard, founder of the family in America.

They were the parents of Rowland Hazard, born June 4, 1763, who early engaged in manufacturing at what is now Peacedale, Rhode Island, where was set up the first carding machine in South Kingstown. He was also interested in shipping, first at Charleston, South Carolina, and later at Narragansett. Late in life he removed to Pleasant Valley, New York, where he died July 1, 1835. He

married, in 1793, Mary Peace, for whom the town of Peacedale was named, daughter of Isaac Peace. She died June 28, 1852.

Their third son, Rowland Gibson Hazard, was born October 9, 1801, in Kingstown, on the homestead of his grandfather, on Tower Hill. In early childhood he went to Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he lived in the home of his grandfather, Isaac Peace. He attended school in Burlington, New Jersey, and in Bristol, and from 1813 to 1818 was a student of the West Town School. He had an especial faculty for mathematics, and discovered new modes of demonstration in conic sections, and was also an eager reader of classic history. In 1819 he returned to Rhode Island, and in 1833 settled at Peacedale, where, in association with his brother, Isaac Peace Hazard, he took charge of the manufacturing business established by his father. The business grew under their management, and Rowland G. Hazard made many trips in promoting its interests. From 1833 to 1843 he made many visits to the South, where he observed the working of the slave system, which excited in him great horror. He made many speeches in favor of the abolition of slavery, and was also widely known as a writer. He married, September 25, 1828, Caroline, daughter of John Newbold, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons.

The eldest, Rowland Hazard, was born August 16, 1829, in Newport, Rhode Island, and grew up at Peacedale. For several years he was a student at the Friends' College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Brown University at the age of twenty years, in 1849. During his first three years he gained first prize in mathematics, and the second prize in his fourth year. Active

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in town and village affairs at Peacedale, in 1854 he organized a Sunday school, which met in the school house, and was among the founders of the Second Congregational Church of South Kingstown, which was organized in a meeting held at his house, February 13, 1857. In 1872 he built the stone church occupied by this society, from his own plans, and in the same year constructed from his plans the large worsted mill at Peacedale. The picturesque stone bridges in and about that village are also his work. He instituted the Narragansett Literary and High School, which was built on lands donated by him. The system of profit-sharing adopted by the Peacedale Mills was of his institution. He was interested in agriculture, and was president of the Washington County Agricultural Society. In 1875, as independent candidate for Governor of the State, he received a plurality of votes, but according to the State Constitution, the election was carried to the Legislature, in which he was defeated. Among his many activities was the promotion of lead mining in Missouri, and he became interested in the manufacture of soda ash in America, after investigation of the processes used in that industry in Europe, whence most of the American supply had been previously derived. He organized the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, New York, of which he was the first president, and this establishment is now very extensively engaged in supplying the American demand for soda ash. He married, March 29, 1854, Margaret Anne, daughter of Rev. Anson Rood, of Philadelphia, died in August, 1895.

Frederick Rowland Hazard, second son of Rowland and Margaret Anne (Rood) Hazard, was born June 14, 1858, in Peacedale, where his early years were spent, and in 1881 graduated from Brown Uni-

versity, Providence. Following his graduation he spent two years in the woolen mills of his native town, and in the fall of 1883 entered the employ of the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, of which his father had been president since its founding. In September of that year he sailed for Europe to investigate the processes of manufacture of soda products. For nine months he pursued his investigations in the works of Solvay & Company at Dombasle, France. In May of the following year he returned to America, and entered upon his duties as assistant treasurer of the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, one of the greatest industries of that progressive city. In June, 1887, he was promoted to the office of treasurer, and continued in that capacity to 1898, with residence in Syracuse. He was made president following the death of his father. Since their organization he has been treasurer of the Tully Pipe Line and Split Rock Cable Road companies, and was also president of the Syracuse Athletic Association until it was disbanded in 1902. He was elected the first president of Solvay Village, a Syracuse suburb, upon its establishment, May 15, 1904, and is active in various enterprises which are contributing to the growth and eminence of Syracuse. He is a prominent member of the Citizens' Club, enjoys the friendship and esteem of the residents of his home city, and is ever ready to further any undertaking calculated to promote the moral, social and pecuniary welfare of the community.

He married, May 29, 1886, Dora G. Sedgwick, daughter of the late Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse. Their home is at "Upland Farm," and they have children: Dorothy, born May 21, 1887; Sarah Sedgwick, August 2, 1889; Katherine, November 7, 1890; Frederick Rowland, December 6, 1891.

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WILES, Ben,

Teacher, Lawyer, Journalist.

A student of two universities, a teacher, member of the Onondaga county bar since 1910, prominent in politics as a campaign orator and manager, a candidate for mayor of the city of Syracuse, a newspaper and magazine editor, corporation counsel, exposé of graft, head of a family and just thirty years of age, constitutes the outlines only of Mr. Wiles' career to date. Should corresponding activity be manifested during the coming thirty years the duty of the chronicler of 1945 will be a pleasant but an arduous one. Fourteen of his years have been spent in Syracuse and most of the achievement outlined has been compressed into that period. He is very popular in the city, particularly so in officialdom and in the neighborhood of his home in the Seventeenth Ward, a section of suburban type, where people know their neighbors, and "drop in" from pure interest in each other.

Ben Wiles was born at Vanhornesville, Herkimer county, New York, January 3, 1886, son of John Milton and Ida M. (Young) Wiles, and a descendant of Dutch and German ancestry. John Milton Wiles, who was a prominent citizen of Herkimer county, New York, died in 1913 at the age of fifty-six. His wife is a daughter of Lewis G. Young, a well-known Democratic politician of Herkimer county, and a descendant of the early Dutch stock of the Mohawk Valley. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the district public schools, at Richfield Springs High School, spent a year at Colgate University, then came to Syracuse, entering the Law School of the University, was graduated Bachelor of Laws, and admitted to the bar in 1910. During his university course he taught

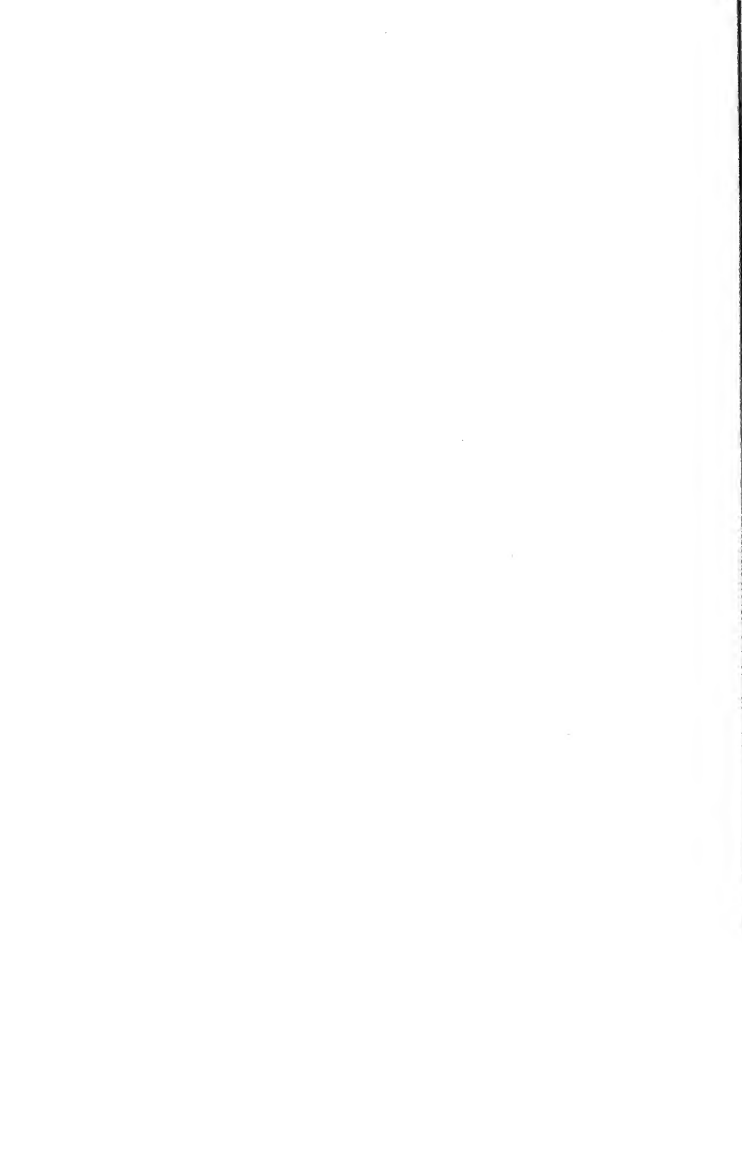
in the night schools and took a deep interest in the Boys' Club, an interest that has never abated.

In 1911 he was attorney for the comptroller in inheritance tax matters in Herkimer county, was owner and editor of the Herkimer "Democrat," published at Herkimer, New York, and in 1912 was manager of the "Craftsman," a magazine published in New York City. In 1913 he became a member of the law firm, Godelle, Harding & Wiles, of Syracuse, and in 1914 organized the law firm of Wiles, Neily & Nichols, his present partnership. In 1914 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Syracuse by Mayor Louis Will. He is one of the younger lights of the Onondaga bar and is meeting with unusual success in his profession, specializing in municipal and corporation law.

Mr. Wiles has been active in politics ever since becoming a voter. As editor of the Herkimer "Democrat," he wielded a strong influence in county affairs, was twice chosen chairman of Democratic county conventions, and as a campaign orator contributed largely to party success in several campaigns. He bore a very prominent part in the municipal campaign of 1913, his tireless work, his tactful, forcible, eloquent speeches and personal work contributing to a marked degree in the election of Louis Will for mayor, by a small plurality after a heated canvass. In 1915 he was nominee of the Citizens' and the Democratic parties for mayor. He gained prominence in the county by his exposure of graft and official delinquency in the erection of the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He is possessed of an intense public spirit and is deeply concerned in the betterment of public conditions. Personal political ambition does not impel him in his public life, but rather the de-



Ben Miles



sire to lend a hand in upbuilding a better Syracuse. He loves the excitement of a campaign and considers it "most interesting" no matter who wins.

Mr. Wiles takes life very seriously, is a close and keen student, and loves the knotty problems the law and municipal government present, and is devoted to his home and family. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the University, Citizens' and City clubs, and the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi, college fraternities. He is greatly interested in athletic games.

Mr. Wiles married, October 19, 1911, Barbara Stickley, daughter of Gustav Stickley, a furniture manufacture, founder in Syracuse of the Craftsman Shops. They have three children: Barbara, Edith and John.

KING, Melvin LaVern,

Architect.

There are few portions of the world which combine so large a share of natural beauty with so romantic a history as that part of New York State which might properly be called the Iroquois country. Here are innumerable lakes ranging from the little woodland water to those monsters of the species, Ontario and Erie, which bound the district to the north and west; here also are countless streams and rivers, lovely vales and majestic mountains, the shattered fragments of the old, primeval wilderness; and hung over all the romance of those anomalous peoples, praised by some, cursed by others, but wondered at by all, who together made up the "Five Nations," the "Great League." From the most centrally situated and the most powerful, at least numerically, of these, in which the strange figure of Hiawatha appeared and began his errand of conversation and organiza-

tion, from the great Onondaga Nation, has come the name of a county of modern New York in which the past and present may be said to meet. In the name itself the State celebrates its early history and the mythical legendary period preceding it, but in the condition of the country as it exists to-day the modern American spirit of progress may be seen on every hand.

In this most interesting region there was born on December 7, 1868, in the rural township of LaFayette, Melvin LaVern King, a son of Russell G. and Malvina (Abbott) King, and the member of a very old family, his ancestors being traceable for many generations both on this and the other side of the ocean. In the direct line his descent runs back to the Kings of London who settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, about the year 1660, and includes the names of Paul King and Paul King, Jr., both soldiers in the Revolution, enlisting from Chesterfield, Massachusetts, the younger of which two men afterwards settled in Onondaga county, New York, about 1798. On his mother's side of the house also, Mr. King is descended from fine old stock, a direct ancestor, George Abbott, settling in Andover, Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century, and later Abbots being among the pioneers in Onondaga county. With the marriage of Mr. King's grandfather, Asabel King, to Maria Green, the Kings became related to a house which traces its ancestry to the eleventh century. The history of the Greens is full of stirring incident all the way from old Sir Alexander DeGreen DeBoketon, who received his title from the hands of King John of England in the year 1202 and was himself the great-grandson of one of the nobles in the train of William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066, to modern times. It includes the names of many most worthy gentlemen

and through various marriages connects the members of the family with many of the greatest names in England and the Continent and among others with that of Hugh Capet, king of France; Robert the Strong, duke of France; the Earl of Winchester, who signed the Magna Charta; Lord Chief Justice Drayton of England and many others.

Melvin LaVern King passed the first fourteen years of his life on his father's farm near the village of LaFayette, where he was born. These years he spent in the customary occupations of childhood, chief among which was the gaining of his education, which he did, so far as the preliminary portion of it was concerned, at the local schools. In the year 1882, when he had arrived at the age of fourteen, however, he was sent to Syracuse, there to complete his studies. Mr. King displayed considerable artistic taste as a youth, and, this, together with much aptitude for technical engineering subjects impelled him to take up architecture as a profession. Accordingly in the year 1886, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the office of James H. Kirby, an architect of Syracuse, in the capacity of draughtsman. He had not mistaken his talent and soon began to show much ability in his work. There was at that time practicing architecture in Syracuse, a Mr. Archemedes Russell, who was recognized as standing at the head of his profession and did a large business in that region. Mr. King entered Mr. Russell's office, thus beginning an association that was to last for years and only end with the elder man's death. It was in 1889 that Mr. King entered the new office and for seventeen years he continued as a draughtsman until, in 1906, the latter admitted him to partnership under the firm name of Russell & King. Mr. Russell's death in 1915 closed this partnership, and since that

time Mr. King has continued the business alone. The reputation and success of this business so far from diminishing since the days when they were first won by Mr. Russell have increased rather, and with this increase the skill and ability of Mr. King has had much to do. He has continued the standards of efficiency, probity and artistic excellence established by his predecessor and is to-day regarded as one of the most able and successful architects in the city. Among the recent examples of his art should be enumerated a large mercantile building in Albany, the men's dormitory building at the Onondaga County Home, St. Matthew's Church at East Syracuse, as well as other important work in his home city and in Rochester and many other nearby cities and towns. This will give some idea of the distance to which Mr. King's reputation has spread, and the size of the business conducted by him.

On June 28, 1892, Mr. King was united in marriage with Gertrude Edith Gridley, of Syracuse, and to them have been born six children, as follows: Mable, who married Mr. Schuyler Baum, of Syracuse; Russell J., Helen M., Harry A., Ruth G., and Melvin L., Jr.

Mr. King is a man of the most sterling character and strong personality. The reputation he has won in his part of the State is a well deserved one, the outcome of his own worthy efforts. He is still a young man and it seems probable but at the beginning of a career already brilliant, and which may lead him no one can say whither. One thing at least is certain, however, that he already represents an important influence for good in the community which, with greater opportunities, such as advancing years bring, is bound to increase and eventually place his name among those most honored and loved in the community.

COBB, D. Raymond,**Lawyer.**

The profession of the law, when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society, and control the varied relations of man. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer who, conscious of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life. D. Raymond Cobb, of Syracuse, New York, is certainly a type of this class of lawyers, and as such he ranks among the most eminent members of the State bar. He has inherited many of the sterling traits which characterized his ancestry who emigrated to New England prior to the Revolution. Among the noted names of his forbears we find: Raymond, Huntington, Peck, Hyde, Joslyn, Quincy, Hartshorn, Burleigh, Rockwell and Greenleaf. Some of his Revolutionary ancestors were: Ebenezer Hartshorn, Amos Raymond, Captain Thomas Hyde and Captain Eleazer Huntington.

Dr. Aurelius Howard Cobb, father of D. Raymond Cobb, was born in Windham, Vermont, in 1843, and departed this life in Ulysses, Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1914. He was active in defence of the rights of the Union, becoming a member of the First New York Dragoons, as a volunteer non-commissioned officer, and was in active service more than three

years. He married Louise Raymond, daughter of Deacon Joel Raymond, of the Massachusetts family of that name, and they had children: D. Raymond and Aurelia.

D. Raymond Cobb was born at Bingham, Potter county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1871. After a preparatory training he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1888. He then matriculated at the University of Syracuse, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1892, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy being conferred upon him. While there he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and was later awarded the key of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Following his graduation from the university, he commenced reading law in the office of Edgar N. Wilson, at Syracuse, New York, and with the exception of a comparatively short period of study spent at the School of Law of Cornell University, remained with Mr. Wilson until he was admitted to the bar in 1895. He then became associated in a partnership with Mr. Wilson, and although the name of the firm has undergone a number of changes in the course of time, the association of these two men has remained uninterrupted up to the present time, when they are practicing under the firm name of Wilson, Cobb & Ryan. Mr. Cobb takes a great interest in political affairs, is ever ready to support his position by intelligent argument, and is accustomed to addressing public assemblies upon the issues of the day. In politics he is a Republican. He was employed as special counsel for the city of Syracuse in 1907, in its investigation of the Lighting Company; in 1915 he was elected a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention, and served as a member of the committees on judiciary, privileges and elections, and at the conclusion of the work was made

a member of the special committee of five on time and manner of submission of the constitution. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Syracuse, and also of a large number of clubs and other associations.

Mr. Cobb married, April 16, 1895, Katharine Miller, daughter of Riley V. Miller, of Syracuse. The children who have blessed this union are: Raymond Miller, born November 30, 1897; Helen Huntington, October 13, 1899; Katharine Tyrell, September 10, 1901. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb is the center of a cultured circle and their friends are numerous. Mr. Cobb is a man of broad public spirit, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare and to progress along material, social, moral and intellectual lines. He is honored and respected in all classes of society, inspires personal friendship of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

EDGERTON, Hiram H.,

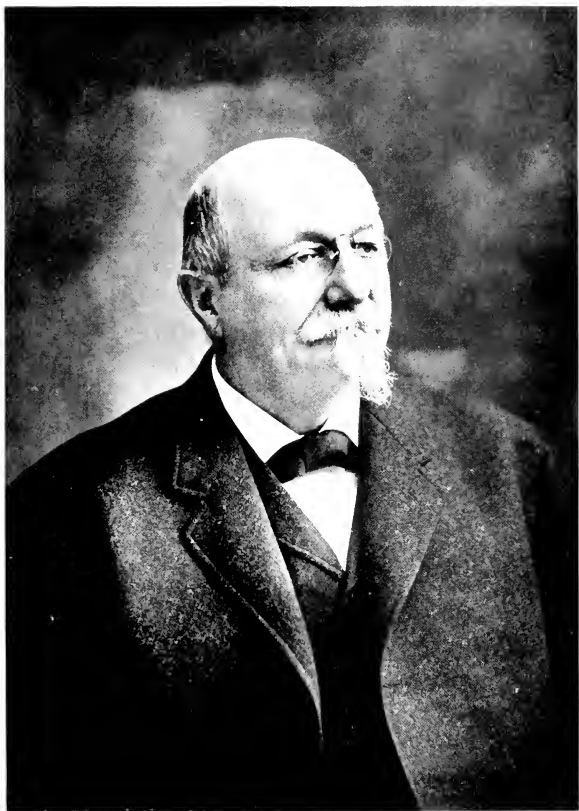
Contracting Builder, Public Official.

The popular verdict expressed at the polls does not always signify a wise choice, but the public seldom repeats a mistake made in their estimate of a man and his fitness to rule over them. Hence a reëlection is more highly valued than the first choice, a third term speaks of well proven qualities, and a fourth and fifth election is an endorsement few ever receive. This is the endorsement, however, that Rochester has given her chief executive, Hiram H. Edgerton, and is the highest praise she can bestow. Rochester does not lack for able men to fill the chair, but the unsullied character Mr. Edgerton bears, the confidence his public and private life has inspired, and the

manner in which he has fulfilled his obligations as chief executive of the city so won the electorate that all serious thought of a successor was precluded.

His father, Ralph H. Edgerton, born at Port Henry, on Lake Champlain, in 1821, was but fourteen years of age when he first located in Rochester, then a small but thriving town. He continued his residence in Rochester, with the exception of a few years, until his death in 1867, building up and conducting an extensive lumber business.

Hiram H. Edgerton, son of Ralph H. and Octavia C. Edgerton, was born at Belfast, Allegany county, New York, April 19, 1847. He completed a high school course in Rochester, then became his father's assistant in the lumber business, continuing until the latter's death in 1867. The son then became head of the business and successfully conducted it until 1880. In that year he disposed of the lumber yard and since has devoted himself to a building contracting business, a business made profitable by the rapid growth of Rochester and its enormous demands upon the contractors for public and private improvements. Mr. Edgerton rose to a high rank as a contractor and there stand to his credit in Rochester forty churches and church buildings alone, public library buildings, and hundreds of private residences, many of them palatial in their proportions and fittings, also many of the great office, mercantile and factory buildings. Just, liberal, and eminently fair with his workmen, it is his proud boast that he has never had a strike among them, and that he holds their confidence, respect and good will. In his relations with capital he has won the same high standing, and his name upon a contract is considered a guarantee of fair dealing and good workmanship. He has been for years a mem-



William F. Edgerly



ber of the Builders' Exchange, of which he is an ex-president, and is a director of the National Association of Builders.

A Republican in politics, he has always been loyal to the party, not through narrow partisanship, but through a strong belief that his party stands for the best interests of the country. He served as a member of the Board of Education from 1872 until 1876 and during two years of his service was president of the board. He was president of the commission having in charge the construction of the East Side Sewer, the commission under Mr. Edgerton's careful guidance returning to the city an appreciable portion of the million dollars appropriated for the work. When the White Charter went into effect, January 1, 1900, reorganizing Rochester's municipal government, Mr. Edgerton became presiding officer of the Common Council, continuing in that office through successive reëlections for eight years, leading the head of the ticket at each of the four elections. By virtue of his office he was a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the chief executive board of the city government, preparing the tax budget, inaugurating all municipal improvements and municipal reforms. In this connection Mr. Edgerton rendered invaluable service to the city and strongly entrenched himself in public esteem. In 1907 he was elected mayor of Rochester, his first election being in response to a popular demand for a straightforward business administration. At the end of his term his record demanded that he be continued for another term of two years; then a third, then a fourth term, and now a fifth term, by largest majority ever received, was the insistent demand of the city and it was so ordered at the polls.

To recite the benefits Rochester has received during Mayor Edgerton's eight years as chief executive is not possible in

this place. Among the more notable are these: The city government has been reorganized and the recent report of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research declares that "Rochester, out of the fifty-three cities examined, is the best governed;" the public library and its branches have been established; Exposition Park and the Rochester Exposition Company organized; the Municipal Museum founded; the park system and play grounds enlarged and improved, the addition of play grounds lessening truancy and adding to school efficiency. Good schools, pure water, and adequate sewage disposal have been the administration slogans, and in these respects Rochester is the peer of any city.

Mayor Edgerton is a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, also a member of the Shrine, Grotto, etc., and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Genesee Valley, Masonic and Rochester.

He married, in 1868, Medora De Witt, of Henrietta, New York. Children: Edna, wife of Henry Lambert, of Rochester; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin T. Roodhouse, of Chicago.

POWELL, Edward Alexander,

Leader in Community Affairs.

The man of genuine business ability, the man whose judgment is never warped, whose foresight is never clouded, and whose integrity is incorruptible, the man whose discretion is unflinching and whose honor is unquestioned, is the man who, whatever may be his place in life, is indispensable. He is a man to be trusted and looked up to as a leader, and his fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions awakens the respect of even those who oppose him. Ready to meet any obli-

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gations of life with the confidence and courage which come of rare personal ability, right conceptions of things, and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities, Edward Alexander Powell, of Syracuse, New York, is a man, take him for all in all, that the town may well claim with pride as one of her leading and most enlightened citizens. The name of Powell is of Welsh origin and was originally Ap Howell, being gradually contracted to Powell. The early seat of the family was at Breckonch, South Wales, where the town of Breconshire is now located. It has been largely represented in the professions, but most of its bearers have been engaged in agriculture. Wherever found, people of this name are noted for their industry, thrift, and kind and obliging dispositions.

The founder of this branch of the family in the United States was Watkin Powell, who with his son Watkin (2) and daughter-in-law Rebecca (Adams) Powell came from near Breckonch, South Wales, in 1801, settling near Utica, New York. Watkin Powell, the elder, died there in 1802 and was buried near his home. Watkin (2) Powell continued his residence there until after the death of his wife, Rebecca (Adams) Powell, in 1814, and his second marriage to Mrs. Nichols in 1815. They then in 1816 moved with their family to Shadeland, Pennsylvania, where both husband and wife died in 1850.

Howell Powell, fourth son of Watkin Powell, was born near Utica, New York, March 11, 1804, died February 11, 1873. At the age of twelve years he was taken to Pennsylvania by his parents and there obtained an education, gained a practical knowledge of all agricultural matters, and became a famous stock breeder and farmer. In public life he also achieved prominence, was one of the leaders in his

county in the Abolition movement, and represented Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in the State Legislature. He was a man of wide spreading and beneficial influence and highly esteemed until his death at the age of sixty-eight years. He married, April 11, 1833, Sally Beatty, born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Lintner) Beatty. They had eight children, of whom Edward Alexander Powell is of further mention; three compose the firm of Powell Brothers, engaged in business in Shadeland, Pennsylvania; one was an attorney and practiced at Cincinnati, Ohio; a daughter married George C. Gallowhur, of Girard, Pennsylvania; and two died in infancy.

Edward Alexander Powell was born on the Shadeland farm, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1838. In the district and select schools of his native county he obtained an excellent education, which he has supplemented by a life-long course of judicious reading and study. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for a number of years, and before abandoning this profession was with his brother, W. G. Powell, in charge of the schools at New Carlisle, Ohio. Always a lover of outdoor life, he then established himself in the nursery business as vice-president of the Smith & Powell Company, with which he was successfully identified. He next added to this industry the breeding of fine strains of cattle, making a specialty of Holstein-Friesian blood. In this field he gained notable successes, becoming one of the famous breeders of America, and for five years served as president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America. He is an oft quoted authority on his special strain of cattle and an extensive exporter of live stock, having shipped to nearly every country of the globe where

the breeding of live stock is an industry. He has taken active part in other business affairs, serving as president of the Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern railroad five years; trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank for nearly a quarter of a century, and was the first president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, serving six years. The parks and streets of the city received an especial share of his attention while in that office and the beauty of the city was greatly enhanced by his wise suggestions and aid. The Syracuse Nurseries with which he has been connected for forty-eight years have furnished and planted trees without charge in the streets of Syracuse and surrounding sections equivalent to a continuous row forty feet apart for a distance of twenty-five miles.

Mr. Powell is a man of many sided abilities and broad interests. In spite of the manifold demands made upon him by his business activities, he has ever been a lover and reader of good literature, and has spent much time in furthering the interests of charitable projects in the city. He is a member of the Historical Society and of the Fortnightly Club; is president of the Council of the Old Ladies' Home of Syracuse, and trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital ten years; was president for six years of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; president of the Bureau of Labor and Charities six years; president of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society nine years; president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church twenty-two years; president of the Holstein-Friesian Club of the State of New York two years; president of the Onondaga County Farm Bureau three years; director of the Onanda Historical Society twenty-two years; director of the New York State Breeders' Association three years; and a member of the executive committee of the Fortnightly Club.

Mr. Powell married, in 1868, Lucy Smith. Their only child, Edward Alexander Powell, Jr., after completing his education entered the United States diplomatic service, which has for several years compelled his residence abroad. He is also a well known litterateur and the author of many books widely read and recommended. For a year he was vice-consul at Beirut, Arabia, following that service as consular agent at Alexandria, Egypt. When the present European war began in 1914 he went to Belgium and there served as official reporter from the Belgian government to the United States, and was war correspondent of the New York "World." He remained in Belgium until the capture of Antwerp. He then reached London, but in such a broken condition physically that he was for some time under treatment at a hospital. While convalescing there he dictated his book, "Fighting in Flanders," later published in the United States by Scribners. Later in 1914 he returned to the United States and entered the lecture field and is touring the country delivering his interesting and valuable lectures dealing with the war in Europe. His published books are: "The Last Frontier," a work on South Africa; "The Beckoning Land;" "Gentleman Rovers;" "The End of the Trail," an account of a journey from Mexico to Alaska by automobile; "The Road to Glory;" "Vive La France;" "Fighting in Flanders," and "The Secret of the Submarine," all published by Scribners.

HOLLISTER, Granger A.,

Leader in Public Utilities, Financier.

Every man who has served his day and generation well has done so along special lines for which he was peculiarly well adapted. The service rendered Rochester by Mr. Hollister has been in connection with public utilities, for which his abil-

ity as an organizer and as an executive peculiarly adapted him. No city in the State of New York can boast of a better system of street railway transportation or of a better system of lighting its streets, buildings, and homes than Rochester, and to Mr. Hollister this condition is largely due. What has been accomplished in bringing these public utilities to such a condition of perfection in Rochester he has repeated in other places through his connection with light and railway companies. He is also deeply interested in financial institutions and other business enterprises, and is not in any sense a man of one idea, but is progressive, public-spirited, and interested in all that makes for the public good. His work in Rochester has been spoken of as "the splendid success of an honest man in whose life business ability and recognition of his obligations to his fellow men are well balanced forces." To these forces may well be added intense civic pride.

He traces descent from Lieutenant John Hollister, who in 1640 came to New England from England, settling at Glastonbury, Connecticut. From Connecticut, the home of his forbears, came George A. Hollister, who settled in Rochester in 1826. In 1832 he established a lumber business which two succeeding generations continued. Emmett H., son of George A. Hollister, born in Rochester in 1829, after association with his father succeeded him in business on the death of the founder in 1854, and successfully conducted it until his own death in 1871. He married Sarah, daughter of Austin Granger, of Troy, New York, who died in 1894, leaving two sons, Granger A. and George C. Hollister, who continued the business under the firm name of Hollister Brothers until 1888, when the Hollister Lumber Company, Limited, was incorporated, of which George C. Hollister is

now president. This successful connection with a business for three generations under a family name is unusual in this country, where changes are frequent, sons seldom and grandsons rarely engaging in the same business with the same conspicuous success as the founders.

Granger A. Hollister was born in Rochester in 1854. He was educated in Rochester's private schools, continuing his studies until the death of his father in 1871. He then entered into active business life in connection with the lumber business founded by his grandfather and continued by his father, forming later, with his brother, George G. Hollister, a partnership and trading as Hollister Brothers. In 1888 the Hollister Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000—Granger A. Hollister, president; George G. Hollister, vice-president. Seven years later, in 1895, Granger A. Hollister disposed of his interest in the company, which still continues, the largest lumber and coal company in Western New York, George G. Hollister, president. About the year 1884 Mr. Hollister became interested in the business that has since principally claimed him, and with a few associates organized the Edison Illuminating Company, entering into competition with three other companies occupying the Rochester field, the Rochester Electric Light Company, the Brush Electric Light Company and the Rochester Gas Company. Realizing the futility of attempting the object upon which he was bent under the competition then existing, the perfecting of an electric lighting system for the city, Mr. Hollister and the others associated with him determined upon a plan of bringing these four antagonistic interests into harmony through consolidation. With a few associates he purchased all of the stock of the Rochester Electric Light Company, a controlling

interest in the Brush Electric Light Company, and a large interest in the Rochester Gas Company. The consolidation of the four lighting companies followed under incorporate title, the Rochester Gas and Electric Light Company. Vast improvements were made and a perfected system installed with results that have realized the hopes of Mr. Hollister and his associates, justified their plans, and proved the clearness of their foresight. With a perfected lighting system established, the weakness of the street railway system became more apparent. The Clark-Hodenpyl-Walbridge Syndicate, then in control of the Rochester Railway Company, was brought by Mr. Hollister into possession by purchase of a considerable interest in the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, and in 1904 the lighting and traction interests of the city were merged into one corporation, the Rochester Railway and Light Company, a corporation of which Mr. Hollister is first vice-president. With the formation of the new company an era of expansion and improvement in transit facilities began that has continued greatly to the benefit of Rochester and a great area of contiguous territory. The lighting and traction systems of the city are unexcelled and are Rochester's pride. In addition to his official responsibility as vice-president of the railway and light company, Mr. Hollister is vice-president and director of the Dispatch Heat, Light and Power Company, the Ontario Light and Traction Company, and the Canandaigua Gas Light Company, which are subsidiaries of the Rochester Railway and Light Company. He also is a director of the Rochester Electric Railway Company, the New York State Railway Company, and the Syracuse and Suburban Railway Company. He is the second vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and member

of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, one of the two members from New York State.

His banking and financial interests are equally important. Since 1886 he has been a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and is the present first vice-president. In 1892 he aided in organizing the Security Trust Company, was chosen its first manager, has been a trustee of the company since its incorporation, and is the present vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. In June, 1907, he was elected a director of the great New York Life Insurance Company and he is now a member of the executive committee of the board of directors. He is charitable and philanthropic, interested in various enterprises for the betterment of mankind, and serves as president of the board of governors of the Homœopathic Hospital of Rochester.

Mr. Hollister married (first) Isabelle M. Watson, of Rochester, who died in 1903, daughter of Don Alonzo Watson, one of the organizers of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He married (second) in 1906, Elizabeth C. Watson.

This necessarily brief record of the life of Granger A. Hollister reveals a man strong in executive ability, with the capacity for the organization and management of great enterprises. He entered a field already occupied and in it brought about great improvement, harmonized conflicting interests, impressed others with the wisdom of his plans, and to him and to his associates Rochester is indebted for its present excellent street railway and lighting service. Civic pride, long dormant, was aroused and the example of public spirit thus set has been followed in other directions until Rochester has become a shining light to other municipalities.

STRONG, Henry A.,**Man of Enterprise, Philanthropist.**

Commercial interests have assumed such extensive proportions, industries have become of such mammoth growth, such princely fortunes are controlled by corporations and individuals, that no longer can any business concern of medium size make any noticeable impression upon the history of the country. The men whose names are before the public associated with the world of business are men of master minds, capable of planning and directing enterprises of far-reaching import and benefit, effective in working a change in conditions that will influence a wide trade, will alter the established order of things and prove advantageous to the public. The two men comprising the firm of Strong & Eastman, established in 1880, and which later became the Eastman Kodak Company, were Henry A. Strong and George Eastman. To the former belongs the credit for a broad vision that saw the possibilities of the undertaking so clearly that he furnished the capital and became the business head, while to the latter belongs the honor for the constructive genius and ability that has developed the business to its present gigantic proportions.

Henry A. Strong traces his ancestry to the early Puritans who settled in New England, ancestors strong both by name and nature. He is a son of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong, the former named removing to Rochester, New York, from Scipio, same State, at an early day, he a barefoot boy driving the cattle that accompanied the wagon in which the family belongings were carried. On the way into Rochester the Strong family stopped to rest at Castle Rock, from which point they viewed the site of the present "Flower City." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Strong was one of the early

settlers of the city of Rochester, and in due course of time became one of its prominent and public-spirited citizens. Henry A. Strong, in honor of his parents, erected in 1907, on the grounds of the Rochester Theological Seminary, "Alvah Strong Memorial Hall"; "Catherine Strong Hall" to the Women's Department of the University of Rochester; in 1909 gave to Brick Church the building, completed in 1910, known as Brick Church Institute, a four-storied structure with assembly halls, dining room, social halls, gymnasium, swimming pool, quarters for boys' and girls' clubs, manual training room, and eighty sleeping rooms for men; and in 1911 his gift to the Young Women's Christian Association was their Administration Building, completed in 1912, of handsome brick construction, two stories in height, with a roof garden. All were given in a most unostentatious manner, in keeping with the characteristics of the donor.

Henry A. Strong was born in Rochester, New York, August 30, 1838, and there he has always maintained his residence. He was educated in the public schools, passed his youth in varied manner, little of general interest entering his life until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was then twenty-three years of age, and on enlistment was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States navy, there serving four years. After the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Rochester and engaged in the manufacture of whips in partnership with an uncle, Myron Strong, and later he purchased the interest of his uncle and conducted the business on his own account for a number of years. He next became associated in business with E. F. Woodbury, a connection that existed until 1889. It was, however, nine years prior to the latter date that he became interested in the plans and hopes of George Eastman,



Sincerely yours
Newry A Strong.



and believing his plans to offer a reasonable prospect of success furnished the capital with which to make a proper beginning. Under the firm name of Strong & Eastman, they began the manufacture of dry plates for photographic use, and success attended their venture. In 1884 Strong & Eastman incorporated as the Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company, with Henry A. Strong as president, and later a legal change of name was made, and as the Eastman Kodak Company they have made a business conquest of the realm of photography all over the world. They led in the development of the technical processes and the perfection of apparatus that made photography a pleasure to so many people, and that has made possible the wonderful effects that, from a mere mechanical process, has lifted photography to a place among the fine arts.

Their plant is conducted under the most perfect organization in manufacturing and selling departments known to the manufacturing world. Every department is under the charge of an expert, the most efficient in his specialty, and the wonderful success attained is due not more to the perfection of product than to the perfection of organization, the two coördinating and coöperating. It is impossible to separate the names Strong and Eastman in their relation to the Eastman Kodak Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, producing everything in the way of apparatus or material necessary to the practice of every branch of photography by professional or amateur, as they have worked in perfect harmony and to both the result achieved must be attributed.

Mr. Strong has devoted a portion of his time, experience and ability to financial institutions of his city, and for many years has served as a director of the Alliance Bank, the Monroe County Savings

Bank, and the Security Trust Company, and thus has borne his full share in aiding the growth of his native city. He is also deeply interested in the work of the Brick Church (Presbyterian), is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association, a trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and a firm friend of the University of Rochester.

Mr. Strong married (first) August 3, 1859, Helen P. Griffin, daughter of Robert I. Griffin, of Niles, Michigan, who bore him four children: Gertrude, widow of Henry L. Achilles; Herbert, died in infancy; Helen, wife of ex-Governor George R. Carter, of Hawaii; Henry G., of Rochester. Mr. Strong married (second) June 14, 1905, Hattie M. Lockwood, a native of Connecticut, daughter of James H. and Marie R. Corrin.

NOTTINGHAM, William, ✓

Lawyer, Leader in Corporation Affairs.

Individual merit may claim a recognition in America that is accorded it in no other country on the face of the globe. The power of personality to conquer fate, to utilize opportunities and to take advantage of possibilities to rise to higher planes is acknowledged here, and the man who depends upon his own ability, enterprise and honesty, and not upon the reputation of his ancestors, is the man who wins public honor and fame. William Nottingham, whose extensive practice places him among the leading lawyers of the State of New York, has achieved that success which is the natural result of systematic effort, straightforward dealing and resolute purpose. He has climbed upon a ladder of his own building to prominence and prosperity, and has earned the well merited esteem and respect of his fellow men. In the course of his practice Mr. Nottingham has devoted much attention to corporation law.

and has not alone benefited the city of Syracuse, but has organized many corporations which have been instrumental in increasing the prosperity of the State.

The Nottingham family is of Dutch descent, and came to this country at an early date, several of its members taking an active part in the Revolutionary War. One of the three Nottingham brothers who came to America at the commencement of the eighteenth century settled in New York, and another in Virginia. The father of William Nottingham, Van Vleck Nottingham, married Abigail Maria (Williams) Nottingham, who was a descendant of the Williams and Stark families, both also prominent in the War of the Revolution.

William Nottingham was born in De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, November 2, 1853, and his early years, which were spent on the farm, gave him the splendid physique which has enabled him to work with an incomparable vim and energy. His early life was filled with toil and hardships, but through it all rose his fixed determination to acquire an education and make his mark in life. In order to acquire the earliest rudiments of this education, he was obliged to rise early and toil late, and thus obtained the necessary time to devote to his studies. He was obliged to walk to and fro, between De Witt and Syracuse, in order to attend the public schools in the latter city. For a number of years he lived with the greatest economy, carefully putting aside as much as possible of his earnings, in order to accumulate a sufficient sum to enable him to pursue his studies in Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of a severely analytical turn of mind, he had long planned to fit himself for the legal profession, and in furtherance of this plan, studied law in Syracuse from

October, 1876, to June, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York. He at once, with his characteristic energy, established himself in the practice of his profession in Syracuse, and has been chiefly identified with that city since that time. In 1881 the firm of Goodelle & Nottingham was established, with William Nottingham as the junior partner, and was continued under that style until 1900, increasing years continually adding to its fame. The firm of Goodelle, Nottingham Brothers & Andrews was organized in 1900, and continued in force until April, 1907, when William and Edwin Nottingham left it and commenced independent practice under the firm name of Nottingham & Nottingham, which has become widely known. While they are engaged in general practice, they make a specialty of corporation and banking law, and have become known throughout the Union. William Nottingham is acknowledged by those competent to judge as being one of the most able corporation counsels in the the United States. In 1912 he was president of the New York State Bar Association. He has displayed wonderful powers of organization, notably in industrial and transportation lines. Among the organizations which had their first inception in his brain are: The Commercial National Bank in 1891; the Syracuse Trust Company, 1903; many industrial and transportation companies, including six interurban railway companies and two large steamship companies, one of which is the Great Lakes Steamship Company, operating on the Great Lakes and owning and controlling a large fleet of vessels, Mr. Nottingham being vice-president and the general counsel of this company; a vice-president and director of the Syracuse Trust Company; and a director of the Commercial National Bank. For many years he was a lecturer on corporation law at the Law College of

Syracuse University, and was a trustee of this institution until elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of New York State. In more recent years he was chosen a member of the executive committee of The Trust Companies' Association of the State of New York. The University of Syracuse conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1877, that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1878, the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1903, and he was president of the Syracuse University Alumni Association in 1885-86. In political matters Mr. Nottingham is a Republican, and while he is loyal to his party, he has consistently refused nomination to the numerous offices tendered him, and which it is a foregone conclusion that he would fill with honor and credit to himself and benefit to the community. He holds the opinion that a man cannot serve two masters, and therefore prefers to give his undivided attention to his legal interests. His religious affiliation is with the First Methodist Church, to which he gives generous support. Fraternally he is a member of the Pilgrims' Club of New York and London, Recess Club of New York, Citizens' Club and Century Club of Syracuse, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Nottingham married, October 26, 1881, Eloise Holden, a daughter of Erastus F. Holden, one of the organizers of the firm of Holden Brothers, coal merchants, later Holden & Sons. Mr. Holden occupied a prominent place in the coal trade, and had one of the largest concerns in Central New York.

WILKINSON, John,

Automobile Expert and Inventor.

John Wilkinson, the efficient chief engineer in the automobile works of H. H. Franklin Company and an inventor of more than local note, was born February

11, 1868, in Syracuse, and is a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of Onondaga county. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was John Wilkinson, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and being captured was incarcerated on the Jersey prison ship which has figured largely on the pages of history. He came to Skaneateles in 1795 from Rhode Island and since that date the family has been well-known in Onondaga county, its representatives in the succeeding generations taking an active part in the substantial development and upbuilding of this portion of the State. John Wilkinson, the grandfather, was born in Skaneateles, September 30, 1798, over a century ago. At one time he was president of the old Syracuse & Utica railroad, and also of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. He gave to Syracuse its name and was the first postmaster of the city. He donated to the New York Central Railroad Company the tract of land between Geddes and West street and Fayette street and the Erie canal for their shops and yard. As a promoter of railroad interests and in various other ways his life work proved of the greatest value to the county and he may well be numbered among its founders and promoters, for he aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which its present prosperity and progress rests. J. Forman Wilkinson, father of John Wilkinson, of this review, served as a soldier in the Civil War with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry. He married Louisa Raynor, and to them were born five children: Mrs. R. S. Bowen; Theodore K. Wilkinson; Mrs. N. J. Blackwood, whose husband is a member of the navy with the rank of major; Forman Wilkinson, and John Wilkinson, whose name introduces this review.

John Wilkinson was educated in the Syracuse High School and in Cornell

University, being graduated on the completion of the mechanical engineer's course in 1899. He entered business life as a machinist with R. C. Stearns & Company of Syracuse, with whom he remained for about three months, when he engaged with Henry R. Worthington, of Brooklyn, New York. He filled that position for a year, after which he became a draughtsman with the Solvay Company, with which he continued for four years. He was then a designer for the Syracuse Cycle Company for about four years, and during the succeeding two years devoted his time largely to experimenting with automobiles. During the past five years he has been chief engineer with the H. H. Franklin Company in their automobile works and has filled the position with great efficiency. Mr. Wilkinson is the inventor of the Franklin automobile and the promotor and veteran builder of the same. He is now one of the directors and owns a large interest in the business.

On April 23, 1896, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Edith Belden, who was born September 24, 1869, and was the third child of Mead and Gertrude (Woolston) Belden. Her father was a brother of J. J. and A. C. Belden. The sisters of the family are: Mrs. Andrew S. White, a resident of Syracuse, and Mrs. Henry Wigglesworth, a resident of Garden City, New York. Mrs. Wilkinson was educated in the Keeble School of Syracuse and in Ogontz, Pennsylvania. By her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters and a son: Helen, born April 5, 1897; Anne Belden, born October 9, 1900; and John Belden, February 13, 1905.

In politics Mr. Wilkinson is independent, casting his ballot without regard for party tides. He belongs to the Unitarian church, and is a member of the Psi Upsilon, a college fraternity. He greatly

enjoys athletics and manly out-door sports and belongs to a number of different clubs. He is regarded as a worthy scion of his race and creditable representative of a prominent and honored pioneer family. As such he deserves mention in this volume, while his personal worth and his business accomplishments also entitle him to recognition as one who merits the esteem, respect and good will of his fellow men.

ANDREWS, Charles,

Lawyer, Former Chief Justice.

Charles Andrews, late Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, and for many years a leading attorney of Syracuse, was born May 27, 1827, at New York Mills, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida county, New York. After an attendance upon the common schools near his birthplace, he was a student at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York. Determining to adopt the profession of the law, he began his studies with Sedgwick & Outwater, a leading firm of Syracuse, and pursued his studies with such diligence that he was admitted to the bar in January, 1849, in his twenty-second year. The city of Syracuse was at that time a station of considerable importance on the Erie Canal, the chief means of transportation, and was especially favored by commerce as the junction point of the Oswego Canal with the Erie. The city at that time numbered several other able attorneys among its inhabitants, and here he found such competition as to spur him to his best efforts. In 1851 he formed an association in the practice of law with Charles B. Sedgwick, under the style of Sedgwick & Andrews, and four years later Mr. George M. Kennedy was admitted to the firm, which now became Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. This firm handled





much of the most important litigation in its time, and was ranked among the ablest in the State.

In 1853 Mr. Andrews was elected district attorney for a period of three years, and in 1861-62, and again in 1868, he was mayor of the city. He was very active, in association with other leading citizens, in securing the location of Syracuse University in his home city, and for many years he was a trustee of that institution. During his first terms as mayor, in the early years of the Civil War, he had many puzzling tasks to perform, and among other movements to which he strongly contributed was that of securing recruits for the Union army. In 1867 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention, which body reconstructed the Court of Appeals, and in 1870 Mr. Andrews became a candidate for judge of that court, and was elected May 17 of that year, taking his place on the bench, July 1. In 1881 he was designated by Governor Cornell as chief judge to succeed Judge Folger, who then retired. At the election soon after ensuing Judge Andrews was the candidate on the Republican ticket for chief judge, but was defeated. He was, however, reelected for another term of fourteen years as a judge of the court in 1884, being the candidate of both the leading parties of the State, and in 1892 he was elected chief judge, continuing to hold that position until his retirement under the constitutional age limit, December 31, 1897. At this time Judge Andrews was in full possession of all his powers, and by the operation of the age limit, the courts of the State were deprived of his most able services. His interest in the affairs of his native county has not been lessened by his retirement, and he still exerts a most influential power in the State. While not actively pursuing the practice of law, he is often retained as counsel to others. His

natural judicial bent, his industry and thorough knowledge of the law contributed greatly to his usefulness upon the bench, and is still of great service to the community. Judge Andrews is fond of outdoor life, and has always found his recreation in fishing and other diversions which lead to the woods, fields and streams. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College, Columbia, Yale and Syracuse universities. He has made many able addresses on various occasions in the interest of progress and human welfare. He has long been a useful member of the Episcopal church, and is universally esteemed by the people of Syracuse for his high character, intellectual attainments and long and valuable services to the State.

BRADLEY, Christopher Columbus, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

A man of serious aims, broad views on all questions, and shrewd business opinions, is to be found in the person of Christopher Columbus Bradley, of Syracuse, president of the firm of C. C. Bradley & Son, manufacturers of power hammers, forges and carriage shaft couplers. He is genial and courteous on all occasions, and his accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many responsible branches of his business with assistants who thoroughly understand the nature of the work they are called upon to perform, and conduct in the most masterly manner the numerous details connected with it. Mr. Bradley gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, and allows none of the many interests entrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. As a citizen he is universally esteemed, and in every relation of life he has shown himself to be a man of the highest principles. In his private life as

well as in his business capacity, Mr. Bradley is a man of indefatigable energy and ambition. In other words, he is a man whose power of concentration has been developed to a remarkable degree.

The Bradley family is an old one in this country, and traces back to England, the name being also spelled Bradlee. The earliest mention in England of the name of Bradley is in the year 1183, at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in Lent, when the Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused to be described all the revenues of his bishopric. In 1437 there is mention made of Bradleys, of Bradley. The name seems to have applied to places in England at a comparatively early date. The Bradleys of Acworth are the first who had their arms and pedigree preserved, and that by a visitation of the County of York by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, 1665-66. The arms are: Or, a fess azure, between three buckles gules. They are proved by the visitation of Berkshire. A number of Bradleys are found among the early settlers of New England, and as the same names are often repeated, they probably had a common ancestor.

The American ancestry of this branch of the Bradley family can be traced to William Bradley, who came from Old England to New Haven, Connecticut, in July, 1637. His son, Daniel Bradley, of New Haven, Connecticut, died about the year 1705, aged sixty-eight years. His son, Deacon Daniel Bradley, of Hamden, died in February, 1773, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His son, Captain Jesse Bradley, was born May 4, 1736, died July 26, 1812. He served with honor in the Revolutionary War. He removed to the State of New York from Lee, Massachusetts. His wife, Mamre Bradley, born May 2, 1738, bore him the following named children: Esther, born November 17, 1753, died May 24, 1776; Jared, born August 25, 1760; Eli, born May 3, 1762;

Jesse, born December 22, 1765; Mamre, born December 22, 1765; Joseph, born October 19, 1767; Lydia, born September 4, 1769, died February 11, 1773; William, born August 1, 1771; Lewis, born June 28, 1773; Lydia, born September 28, 1775; Daniel, born March 4, 1779. The line of descent is carried through the youngest son, Daniel Bradley, who married Patience —, born March 4, 1780, and their children were: Christopher Columbus, mentioned below; Marilla, born April 16, 1802; Daniel, born August 23, 1804; Joseph I. B., born March 1, 1806; Hannah, born April 12, 1808; David, born November 8, 1811; Mary, born August 11, 1813; Esther, born May 23, 1817; Lemi, born June 12, 1822.

Christopher Columbus Bradley, born December 6, 1800, died January 3, 1872. He was a resident of Groton, New York, and from that town removed to Syracuse, New York, in 1822. He established the first foundry in Syracuse. The business prospered, and was an important factor in the growth and development of the town, and Mr. Bradley became one of the most important figures in the community. In 1855 he removed from the "Old City Foundry" to the corner of Marcellus and Wyoming streets, and took his sons, Waterman Chapman and Christopher Columbus, Jr., into partnership with him under the firm name of C. C. Bradley & Sons. Among a number of public offices filled by him were those of village trustee and county treasurer. He married Huldah Gilbert, born December 28, 1802, died June 15, 1889, and their children were: 1. Daniel Carr, born August 12, 1827, died June 20, 1867. 2. George Willett, born April 8, 1830, died February 20, 1882; he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster in a New York regiment in 1862, served until September, 1864, when he was made chief quartermaster of the Tenth Army Corps under General Bir-

ney; he earned recognition from General Grant and was soon promoted to the rank of colonel; he remained in the service until 1866, and was then transferred to the regular army, where he filled various important positions in military circles until his death. 3. Waterman Chapman, born January 9, 1832, who was a member of the firm of C. C. Bradley & Sons. 4. Christopher Columbus, mentioned below. 5. Sarah E., born February 23, 1841. 6. Rowland G., born April 28, 1843, died August 10, 1847.

Christopher Columbus Bradley, Jr., was born in Syracuse, New York, March 6, 1834. The public schools of his native town furnished him with a substantial and practical education, and from his earliest years his spare time was spent in the foundry established by his father. In this manner he acquired a practical knowledge of the details of the industry, which was of great benefit to him when, at the age of seventeen years, he became associated with his father in the business. He and his brother, Waterman Chapman, were admitted to the firm as partners, the style of the firm being changed to C. C. Bradley & Sons. W. C. Bradley subsequently withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued as C. C. Bradley & Son, until the death of the elder Bradley, when it was again changed, this time to Bradley & Company, and continued thus until 1896, when the present firm of C. C. Bradley & Son was organized for the manufacture of carriage shaft couplers. The present members of the firm are: C. C. Bradley, Sr., president; Cora M. Bradley, vice-president; C. C. Bradley, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Another firm, for the manufacture of power hammers and forges, was organized in 1894 as the Bradley Company, with officers as follows: C. C. Bradley, Sr., president; C. C. Bradley, Jr., vice-president; W. C. Bradley, secretary and treasurer; Calvin

S. Bunnell, assistant treasurer. When W. C. Bradley died in 1902, this second company was merged into the firm of C. C. Bradley & Son. Mr. Bradley has always given his staunch and consistent support to the Republican party, but he has had but little time to spare from his numerous and responsible business interests. However, yielding to repeated solicitation, he served as alderman of the Fifth Ward during the administration of Mayor Frank Carroll. He is a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Century Club, the Citizens' Club, the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bradley married, January 28, 1857, Emma Pelton, daughter of Robert M. Pelton, a tanner of Syracuse. Mrs. Bradley is a charter member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Children: 1. Hattie L., who became the wife of Edward R. Woodle, of Chicago. 2. Cora M., member of the firm of Bradley Company. 3. Christopher Columbus, also member of Bradley & Company; he was born January 26, 1873; married, April 12, 1899, Elizabeth Goodwin, of Kane, Pennsylvania; children: Charles Goodwin, born July 5, 1901, and Christopher Columbus, born January 20, 1909.

LUDINGTON, James S.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The efforts of James S. Ludington, known for many years as one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers of Onondaga county, New York, have proved of the greatest value to his fellow citizens as well as to himself. He has shaped his career along worthy lines, and his talents have been discerningly directed along well defined channels of endeavor. He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, of marked sagacity, of undaunted enterprise, and in manner he is genial, courteous and approachable. His career

is such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the public and his activity in legal circles forms no unimportant chapter in the history of the State. The public is rarely mistaken in its estimation of a man, and were Mr. Ludington not most worthy, he could not have gained the eminent position he has so long held in legal, public and social life, without any abatement of his popularity. By his own persistent and legitimate labors he has won for himself a name whose luster future years will most surely augment.

Mr. Ludington's sterling qualities have been transmitted to him by a distinguished ancestry, among which we find: William Ludington, who became a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and died there in 1662. Comfort Ludington, another member of the family, of Rambout Precinct, Dutchess county, New York, who affixed his name to the "Revolutionary Pledge," signed by the freeholders of that county in the spring of 1775; following the outbreak of hostilities he served as captain in Colonel Jacob Swartwout's regiment of Ulster county, New York, in 1775, and in 1776 commanded a company of the Fourth New York Foot. Again the family was represented in military service by Zalmon Ludington, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812; his distinguished sons were: Major-General Marshall I. Ludington, who was placed on the retired list at his own request in 1903; Hagan Z. Ludington, who served in the Civil War as captain in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Horace, who served in the same struggle as major and surgeon of the One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Elisha H., who also served in the Civil War, as captain in the Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and was subsequently major and brevet colonel, inspector-

general's department, United States army.

James S. Ludington, son of George W. Ludington, was born in Parish, Oswego county, New York, January 25, 1858. He was educated at the academies in Mexico and Pulaski, being graduated from the latter in 1877, when he at once took up the study of law in Syracuse, New York, in the office of Ludington & DeCamp, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. He commenced the active practice of his profession in Vinton, Iowa, in the spring of 1880, but soon returned to Oswego county, where he was engaged in practice in Parish and Phoenix until April, 1893, when he removed to Syracuse, since which time he has been prominently identified with the law and political affairs in that city. He has had as partners at various times, Jay B. Kline, B. J. Shove, Daniel Y. Salmon, J. J. Kennelly, M. L. McCarthy, and at the present time the firm is Ludington, Hayden & Setright. During his residence in Oswego county, Mr. Ludington served as school commissioner for the Second District for a period of three years, commencing in 1884, and in that campaign only fourteen votes were cast against him in his home town of Parish. He was elected alderman from the Fourth Ward in Syracuse in the fall of 1897. Since living in Syracuse, Mr. Ludington has been active in behalf of his party, and has frequently spoken for its nominees. In 1899 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel by Mayor James K. McGuire, and served in that capacity two years. In the fall of 1911 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of mayor of Syracuse. He is a member of Republican Lodge, No. 325 Free and Accepted Masons, of Parish; Oswego River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Phoenix, New York; Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica; Onondaga County Bar Association; Masonic Temple Club; and the City Club.

Mr. Ludington married, in June, 1884, Kate M., daughter of C. W. Woods, of Pulaski, New York, and they have one son: George W. Mr. Ludington is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in the fullest sense, and a representative type of that strong American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. He has so impressed his individuality upon his fellowmen wherever his lot has been cast, as to win their highest esteem and become a strong and influential power in leading them to high and noble things. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence his career has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to humanity and to the world.

SMITH, Wing R.,

Leading Cattle Importer and Breeder.

Wing R. Smith, a highly respected citizen of Syracuse, is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Nehemiah Smith, who came to America from England in 1630, and located in Nantic, Connecticut, where his farm is still owned by his posterity.

William Brown Smith, father of Wing R. Smith, was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, March 2, 1815, son of Job C. and Esther (Brown) Smith. His mother died at the time of his birth, and he was placed in the care of Mrs. Jeremiah Maples, of West Walworth, New York, where he remained until 1828, when his foster father died, his foster mother having died some six years previously. His own father had married again and moved to Ohio. William B. Smith then learned the trade of cabinetmaking, under Joshua Hicks, of Walworth, and after his death continued with his son, Levi J. Hicks, in the shop and on the farm.

When twenty-one years of age he possessed a trade, a set of tools, good clothing, and one hundred dollars in money. After a canal trip to Buffalo and lake trip to Sandusky, Ohio, he paid his first visit to his father, and returning he entered the cabinet shop of James Jenner, of Palmyra, New York, and soon became a foreman, and four years later had laid up a thousand dollars. He then entered into mercantile business in Walworth with his brother-in-law, T. G. Yeomans, which connection continued for some time. About 1844 Mr. Smith came to Syracuse and purchased an interest in a small nursery of about five acres, of Alanson Thorp, on West Genesee street. The business increased under various partners, and finally Mr. Smith became sole owner. In 1868 Edward A. Powell, his son-in-law, became his partner, and soon after live stock interests were added, from which was developed the celebrated "Lakeside Stock Farm." In 1877 Wing R. and Judson W. Smith entered the firm under the style of Smiths & Powell, and in 1885 Anthony Lamb became a partner under the name of Smiths, Powell & Lamb. Later the Smiths & Powell Company was incorporated with William Brown Smith, president; Edward A. Powell, vice-president; Wing R. Smith, secretary; and W. Judson Smith, treasurer. Prior to this the nursery business had become of paramount importance, while considerable attention was given to flowers and hot house plants, the florist branch being conducted under the name of P. R. Quinlan & Company. Shortly after the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred at his home in West Genesee street, Syracuse, March 10, 1896, the business was given up and the lands were partitioned off, each member of the corporation holding and cultivating in their own name parts of the original farm. Mr. Smith, Sr., was also largely interested in

real estate. He served as school commissioner several terms, president of the board one year; was president of Oakwood Cemetery, vice-president of the Syracuse Savings Bank, director in the Salt Springs National Bank and old Syracuse Water Company, treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, counselor of the Old Ladies' Home, and trustee of May Memorial Church and president of the board.

Mr. Smith married (first) Lucy, daughter of Gilbert Yeomans, of Walworth. He married (second) Augusta Maria, daughter of Silas and Keziah (Hallock) Boardman, of Westerlo, Albany county, New York, whose family of three sons and six daughters grew to maturity and all lived long and useful lives; Silas died at age of ninety-five, Adeline at age of ninety-three, Lucy at age of eighty-nine, and Augusta at age of eighty-seven years. Silas Boardman descended from the early English settlers, the "Bormans" of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and from whence have descended the Boardman family known throughout the United States in professional and business life as men of character and integrity and as women of pure and moral life, choosing to be home makers rather than seeking for name and fame outside of the home.

Augusta Maria (Boardman) Smith was born in South Westerlo, Albany county, New York, March 16, 1819, the youngest daughter and child in the family. She cast her lot with that never-to-be-forgotten, liberal-minded, energetic, trustworthy townsman, William Brown Smith, who for nearly sixty years made Syracuse his home and place of residence. They were married in the home they afterwards made their own for many years, but which at the time was owned and occupied by Alanson Thorp, who married Lucy Boardman, a sister of Mrs. Smith. For sixty years Mrs. Smith acted as queen of

this household and only relinquished its control when weight of years and the hand of time made her pleased to turn to her only daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Powell, who had always made her home with her, and yield to her the domestic power she had so long held; this enabled her to live a life of freedom from care for a year or more, and happy in her ability to amuse herself with her garden, of which she was passionately fond, and to be able to visit her son whose ill health had driven him, with his family, to the Pacific coast, and there for a few weeks she was able to see and realize the beauties and glories of that beautiful land of fruit and flowers, in company with her son and his family, whom she held so dear. Upon her return home she visited all those cities of which she had read and heard so much, this being a crowning act and a fitting one to her long and useful life. Always pure in heart as well as in spirit, she kept her mind singularly free from the gossips and slanders that fill in so much of the life of the women of our day. Always being desirous of being helpful, she gave of her strength and substance freely until saddened by the loss of her husband, when she turned to her friends and her flowers, in that quiet and unostentatious way that left her as one forgotten except to those into whose life she was able to throw some sunshine and happiness. An intelligent and careful reader, she had stored her mind with much that lends polish and grace to a person of years and made her a charming companion. Abhorring cant and falsity she tried by her words and her acts to teach truth, right living, pure thoughts and a spirit of peace and love towards all. Almost too outspoken in her desire to express her abhorrence of what she considered base and ignoble or false, she never willingly gave offence but was always fearless in her utterance. She was

long identified with the Unitarian church and was for many years a regular attendant. Her home was her realm and there she ruled through love, justice and contentment. Four children were born to her: Lucy C., who became the wife of Edward A. Powell, aforementioned; Wing R., of whom further; William Judson, who died in Monrovia, California, October 5, 1907, and who married Laura Geddes, daughter of James and Frances Terry Geddes, having a son, William Brown Smith; Julia, who died in early childhood. The mother of these children passed away December 26, 1906, and was laid in beautiful Oakwood Cemetery, which her husband did so much to establish and beautify.

Wing R. Smith was born in Syracuse, New York, on West Genesee street, March 9, 1850, and has always maintained a residence in that city, where he at present resides at No. 601 Park avenue, corner of Van Rensselaer street. He received his education at the public and private schools in Syracuse, having been under the instruction of W. W. Raymond in old No. 5 or Prescott School, and under T. D. Camp in old No. 7 or Putnam School. From those he went to Peekskill Military Academy, on the Hudson, and remained one year, and in the year 1868 he entered Cornell University under Andrew D. White, affiliating himself with the Kappa Alpha Society, in which he still maintains great interest. After two years spent in the study of agriculture at Cornell he spent a winter in the National Greenhouses in Washington, D. C., under Mr. William Saunders, and later returned to Syracuse and entered into the employ of the firm of Smith, Clark & Powell. A year and a half spent in Europe, mostly in Paris, Berlin, and Hanover, in studying the French and German languages, and in travel over northern Europe, brought him

back to his native land and city, and here he again connected himself with his father's business until he was admitted to partnership in 1877, with his father, brother and brother-in-law, also Anthony Lamb, under the firm name of Smiths, Powell & Lamb, and which later became incorporated under the name of Smiths & Powell Company, and during this time Mr. Smith made a number of trips to Europe and there made selections of animals for his firm, a number of which have gone down in history as animals of great achievements, and from these were founded the world renowned families of Holstein-Friesian cattle known as Aaggie, Netherland, Clothilde, Artis, Alexander, numbers of which have become famous alike in the production of milk and butter and in the show ring as well, and at the present time (1915) many of the greatest animals of the breed trace directly to these families. In the division of the lands after the death of Mr. Smith, Sr., aforementioned, Mr. Wing R. Smith became the owner of the farm and stables at what is known as "Lakeland," where he maintains a large herd of beautiful Holstein-Friesian cattle. Succeeding his father as treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Mr. Smith has since held that exalted position and under his management of the funds the association has grown to be the most influential and wealthiest association of its kind in the world. Mr. Smith is a vice-president of the New York State Agricultural Society, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club of New York State, a trustee in the Syracuse Savings Bank, in Oakwood Cemetery, in St. Joseph's Hospital Aid Society, a director in the Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company, and also holds other important and responsible positions. He is a member of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, the City Club of Syracuse, and

other social and fraternal organizations of the city and State.

Mr. Smith married, December 21, 1881, Mary A., daughter of Payn and Hannah (Munro) Bigelow, of Baldwinsville, New York. Three daughters were born to them: Hannah Munro, who became the wife of Lewis Dudley Waters, of Hastings, Michigan, where they and their two daughters, Jane and Betty, reside; Esther Wing, unmarried, living with her parents; Dorothy Bigelow, who became the wife of Oscar Frank Soule, and with their son, Channing F., live in Syracuse, Mr. Soule being connected with the firm of Merrell-Soule Company.

MAGEE, Walter Warren,

Lawyer, Congressman.

Walter Warren Magee was born at Groveland, Livingston county, New York, May 23, 1861, a son of John and Mariet (Patchin) Magee. He attended the common schools and Geneseo State Normal, was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, in the class of 1885 and from Harvard College in the class of 1889, receiving an honorable mention in history and political economy and delivering his class day oration.

His paternal grandfather came to this country with two of his brothers from the north of Ireland in 1792. His father, John Magee, was born in 1812 at Groveland. His mother, whose maiden name was Mariet Patchin, was the granddaughter of Dr. Warren Patchin, who founded Patchinville, Steuben county, New York. She was of New England Yankee and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and died in 1892. His father and mother were members of the Presbyterian church. He was the sixth of a family of nine children: Frances, Luella, Charles M., John C., Jane, Walter W., Edward M., Evangia

and Mary. His brother, Charles M., a prominent surgeon in Syracuse, died in October, 1896. His brother, Edward M., is now serving his third term in the New York State Assembly from Livingston county. His father was prominent in the old training days in the State, and in 1842 was made a colonel in the State militia, receiving his commission from Governor William H. Seward. He was a Democrat in politics until the election of 1860, when he cast his first Republican vote for Abraham Lincoln. He died in 1890.

Of the three Magee brothers who came to this country in 1792, one settled in the south and was lost track of. Mr. Magee's grandfather located at Groveland and the third brother also in the north. John Magee, a son of this third brother, served with distinction in the War of 1812. He resided in Bath, New York, and later became a member of Congress, serving in that body from 1828 to 1832.

In September, 1889, Walter W. Magee located in Syracuse. He studied law in the offices of Baldwin, Lewis & Kennedy, and in November, 1891, was admitted to the bar. He served as a member of the board of supervisors of Onondaga county in the session of 1892-93. In 1896 he became the law partner of Charles G. Baldwin, Esq., with whom he is still associated. He was corporation counsel of the city of Syracuse for ten years from January 1, 1904, serving under Mayors Fobes and Schoeneck. In November, 1914, he was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress as the representative of the Thirty-fifth District, New York, by approximately 8,000 plurality. He is fond of outdoor sports and recreation. He is a member of the Citizens' Club, Chamber of Commerce, Century Club, Onondaga Golf and Country Club, University Club, Harvard Club of Syracuse, Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard, Masonic Temple



Walter W. Wagn



Club, Syracuse Escort and Banner Young Men's Republican Club.

He was married, at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, in 1895, to Sarah Genevieve Wood, a daughter of Brigadier-General Palmer G. Wood, who now resides at Los Angeles, California. They have no children.

WARD, Levi,

Connecticut Tract Agent.

From early Colonial days the name Ward has been prominently known in New England, and since 1816 has been a familiar and honored one in Western New York, its introduction following by but a few years the first settlement at Falls Town, now the city of Rochester. Dr. Levi Ward, grandfather of Frank Addison Ward, came to Bergen, a village of Genesee county, eighteen miles southwest of Rochester, in 1816, as agent for the State of Connecticut. His mission was to dispose of 100,000 acres of land known as the "Connecticut Tract" belonging to the school fund of that State. Bergen, being located in about the center of the tract, was chosen as his first residence but he soon afterward made Rochester his home. Dr. Ward's agency for the sale of the "Connecticut Tract" continued during his lifetime and at his death passed to his son, Levi A. Ward, who acted as agent until it was all sold. Dr. Levi Ward was born in Haddam, Connecticut, was a graduate of Yale College, and practiced medicine in Haddam until coming to Western New York.

WARD, Levi A.,

Pioneer, Enterprising Citizen.

Levi A. Ward, son of Dr. Levi Ward, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1801, died in Rochester, New York, August 6, 1881. He came to Rochester with

his father in 1816, and as that city was also in its infancy at that time they literally grew up together, Mr. Ward bearing an important part in the development of his adopted city throughout a long and useful life. He began business life as a merchant, but later became very prominent in the insurance world as agent and official. His partner in mercantile life was William H. Ward, but after entering the insurance business Mr. Ward associated with his son, Levi F. Ward, under the firm name of L. A. & L. F. Ward. Their agency was a very successful one, representing a number of the strongest fire insurance companies and has never passed out of the family name, being now conducted by a grandson of the founder as Levi S. Ward & Company. In 1836 Levi A. Ward aided in the organization of the Monroe County Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was secretary until it passed out of existence through voluntary liquidation in 1865. That company during its twenty-nine years of life wrote \$100,000,000 of insurance and when the books were finally closed, a surplus remained that was voted as a gift to the Rochester Female Charitable Society of which Mr. Ward was also secretary. He was one of the organizers of the original Rochester Gas Company and its president from incorporation until its absorption by another company. The public service rendered by Mr. Ward to his city and its institutions were exceedingly varied and weighty. While still a young man he served several terms on the board of supervisors and was the first president of the board of education. From 1845 to 1847 he was a member of Common Council and in 1849 was elected mayor. The years of his term were also Ireland's years of suffering from the "great" famine, suffering that Rochester under the active lead of Mayor Ward did a great deal to relieve by donations of money and pro-

visions. In 1849 the Rochester Athenaeum adopted a new constitution and under its provisions Mr. Ward was chosen president until the new year began, then was elected for a full term. He was a member of the first board of directors of the City Hospital, a director of the Industrial School and a manager of the House of Refuge, serving for one year as president of the board. He was a member of the building committees in charge of the erection of the old Monroe court house, the old county poor house and the city hall (1850) and the Rochester City Bank building. For many years he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and for fifteen years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He aided in organizing and founding St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, was chosen one of its first elders and for many years served in that capacity.

It was said of Mr. Ward by one of his contemporaries: "He was always a vigorous and pushing man and possessed in the best sense those qualities which make the successful man, the kind neighbor, the good citizen. He was by nature a leader and when he supported a movement he was sure to make his influence felt for its good. His ideas were broad and well defined, while the power to execute them was illustrated in many and varied fields." Said another. "He was regarded as a safe and accurate judge of securities and large matters were entrusted to him." The death of Mr. Ward was genuinely regretted by his community, for during his long career he had served the public without consideration of personal interests and his sterling qualities of mind and heart had won perfect confidence and loyal esteem.

He married Harriet Kemp, born in England, daughter of George Kemp, who came to Livingston county, New York, in 1825. Children: Levi F., deceased;

Frank Addison, of further mention; Herbert L., of Rochester; Rev. George K., of New York City; ———, married Augustus Waters, deceased; Mary, deceased.

WARD, Frank Addison,

Head of Natural Science Establishment.

Frank Addison Ward, son of Levi A. and Harriet (Kemp) Ward, was born in Rochester, New York, 1851. He prepared at Satterlee Collegiate Institute of Rochester, then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1870. From 1870 until 1875 he was associated with his father in the fire insurance business, then became identified with the business of which he is now the executive head. The business founded by Henry A. Ward was incorporated in 1890 as Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Henry A. Ward, president, Frank A. Ward, treasurer. Upon the death of the president in 1906 Frank A. Ward succeeded him as directing head of a business whose value in the promotion of knowledge is little understood outside educational circles. The mission of the establishment is to supply colleges, museums and collectors in this country and Europe with natural history specimens of any kind or in any quantity desired. This requires the establishment to carry large and varied stocks and to this end they are themselves large collectors of rare and valuable specimens. As president and treasurer of the establishment and in the collection, description and classification of specimens, Mr. Ward's time would seem to be fully occupied, but he has been a director of the Merchants' Bank for several years and a director of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company since its incorporation.

Like his honored father Mr. Ward is keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen and has devoted a generous por-

tion of his time to the public service of his city. For twelve years he has served as a member of Common Council and has always been found among the supporters of those measures and identified with those movements tending to promote the common good. He is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian in religious faith and for nearly forty years has been a vestryman of Christ Parish of which he is now senior warden. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs.

He married Mary H., daughter of William B. Douglas, of Rochester. Their living children are: William Douglas, M. D.; Frank Hawley; Charlotte, married Commander Amon Bronson, of the United States navy; Emma, married William G. Woolfolk, of Chicago; George Merritt; Marie, married Harold G. Bentley, of Rochester; Cornelia; Dudley L.

RANDALL, James A.,

Accomplished Architect.

It does not need the name of the artist on a painting to determine who the artist was and so it is with the really talented architect. His work bears the imprint of his genius and can everywhere be distinguished from that of others. So with the pretentious buildings planned by Mr. Randall. He has an original manner of treating the different orders of architecture and so designing a building that its location, material and design all blend into one complete and harmonious whole. In fact the genius he displays in creating buildings that harmonize with their surroundings, the material of which they are constructed and the purpose for which they are intended, proves that he is an architect and not a draughtman merely or a drawer of tasteful designs.

Mr. Randall has had a wide experience

in designing and construction and it is worthy of comment that the architect under whom he studied and perfected his art, thought so highly of his attainments that for several years they were associated in partnership as Kirby & Randall, architects of Syracuse, New York.

James A. Randall was born at Syracuse, December 21, 1861, son of Colonel James Randall, a former contractor of stone constructive work, and a noted builder. He attended the public schools of Syracuse, and after a course in high school, in 1880 entered the office of James H. Kirby, a leading architect of Syracuse, as an apprentice. He completed a full course of architectural instruction under Mr. Kirby and in his studies went far beyond the routine of office study, thoroughly mastering every collateral study that would add to his mental and artistic equipment. During the construction of the West Shore railroad he made his home in New York City, being a member of the staff of that company in charge of the architectural designing of its many buildings of various kinds in all cities and towns through which the road passed. This gave him rich experience and so established him in his profession that commissions awaited him upon his return to private designing.

After the completion of the West Shore he returned to Syracuse and accepted the offer of his old instructor, James H. Kirby, to form a partnership. The firm of Kirby & Randall was thus formed and so continued for several years. Later the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Merrick & Randall formed that has existed for the past twenty years.

There are many monuments standing in Syracuse and vicinity to the skill and genius of Mr. Randall, among the most noteworthy the following perhaps, best display his versatility and originality: Carnegie Library, Syracuse; Carnegie

Library, Solvay; Sacred Heart Polish Church, Syracuse; the reconstructed Church of the Assumption and Convent, Syracuse; the Poultry Building, State Fair Grounds; Temple Theatre, Syracuse; residence of Bishop John Grimes, Syracuse; residence of Edwin F. Torrey, Clinton, New York; Syracuse Vocational School, and Delaware School, Syracuse.

Mr. Randall is a man of strong public spirit and aids with personal work and influence in the management of many of the institutions of his city. He is a member of the board of managers of Newark Asylum for Feeble Minded Women, also is one of the managers of that great Syracuse organization, the Citizens' Club, and that true philanthropy, the Newsboys Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Onondaga Historical Society. Other clubs to which Mr. Randall belongs other than the two mentioned are the Century, Onondaga Country, Bellevue Country, Technology, and the order of Knights of Columbus. He has ever been a devotee of sports of the great "out-of-doors," with a particular liking for tennis, holding with the late A. D. Jenney the local double championship for several years in succession.

BENTON, George Alden,

Lawyer, Jurist.

A justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for many years, Judge Benton reached that high judicial position solely through genuine ability, strength of character and fitness, the honor coming from his fellow-citizens in recognition of the sterling qualities that distinguish him. Although born in Connecticut he is a graduate of New York's two great universities, Cornell and Columbia, his student years marked by a high order of scholarship and honors conferred by his

class. His legal career has been a succession of honors bestowed by his fellowmen, the first in recognition of the high standing he attained during his first ten years of legal practice, each succeeding office filled clearly demonstrating his fidelity to duty and ability to fulfill greater trusts. As practitioner, district attorney, surrogate, county judge and Supreme Court Justice he has justified the confidence reposed in him and the legal records of his State teem with evidences of his learning, wisdom and judicial acumen. His opinions are always clear, profound and logical, delivered in as few words as the character of the case under consideration will permit. His life has been devoted to his profession and every public honor that has come to him has been of a legal character. This does not argue that he is not interested in other things that affect the public welfare—for he is—that interest having been strongly displayed in the cause of education, in fraternal affiliation, in political activity and many other ways. His interest in the Masonic order covers a period of many years and in the Scottish Rite he has attained that greatly coveted degree, the thirty-third, one that is only bestowed in recognition of distinguished service in behalf of the order.

George Alden Benton was born in Toland, Connecticut, May 7, 1848, son of Azariah L. and Louisa (Alden) Benton. On his mother's side he traces direct descent from John Alden. His youth was spent in acquiring a preparatory education, followed by two years at Williams College, 1867-68. He then entered Cornell University, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1871, he also having been honored with the presidency of his class. For one year after leaving the university he taught school, then entered Columbia Law

School, New York City, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1874. He at once began the practice of law, locating in Rochester, New York, where he formed a partnership with Pomeroy P. Dickenson, an association terminated in 1884 by the election of Mr. Benton as district attorney of Monroe county. From 1884 until 1890 he filled that office with credit to himself and benefit to the county, prosecuting vigorously when justice so demanded, but ever tempering justice with mercy. From 1890 until 1894 he was engaged in private practice in Rochester, but in the latter year was again called into the public service through election to the office of surrogate of Monroe county. He served as surrogate until 1906, then was appointed by Governor Higgins county judge of Monroe county. He served on the county bench until December 31, 1906, then took his seat upon the Supreme Court bench, having been elected a justice of the Supreme Court at the general State election held the preceding November. His term of office will expire December 31, 1918. Although a lifelong Republican with potent influence in party councils, he has never sought the preferment and honor received from his party. Quiet and rather reserved in manner he has pursued the even tenor of his way, doing each day's work as it presented itself, growing stronger as the years progressed, shirking no responsibility, but meeting each new demand made upon him by his fellowmen as the call of duty not to be disregarded. He is an honor to an honored profession, and in return for each office conferred has given the people the best of his learning, wisdom, judgment and experience.

For many years Judge Benton has been a member of the Masonic order and now holds all degrees of both York and Scottish Rites. He is a past master of Yonondio

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; a noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-third degree Mason of Rochester Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was president of the association that erected the Masonic Temple in Rochester and has rendered the order much distinguished service that has been recognized officially by the bestowal upon him of Masonry's highest degree, the thirty-third, a degree that may not be applied for, but is in reality conferred as an honor that has been won. He is a member of the Alumni associations of Cornell and Columbia universities, and at alumni reunions has been the orator of the occasion. His fraternities are D. U. and Phi Beta Kappa.

Judge Benton's home is at Spencerport, Monroe county, New York, nine miles from Rochester, that town also being the home of the Farmers' Library, the oldest of its kind in the State of New York. That institution, once prosperous and useful, having fallen into a state of coma, was revived by Judge Benton and his friends, and with his election to the presidency the library is again an excellent source of benefit to the community. This is in line with the lifelong interest he has taken in the cause of education and in educational movements. In earlier days he was a very effective campaign orator and active party worker. During the lifetime of the Lincoln Club of Rochester, 1880 to 1890, he was commander of that club, once one of the strong factors in arousing enthusiasm for the Republican tickets.

Judge Benton married, July 8, 1892, Catherine S. Westerdick and has four children: Ethel, George, Alice, Helen.

CLEVELAND, Merritt Andrus, v

Civil Engineer.

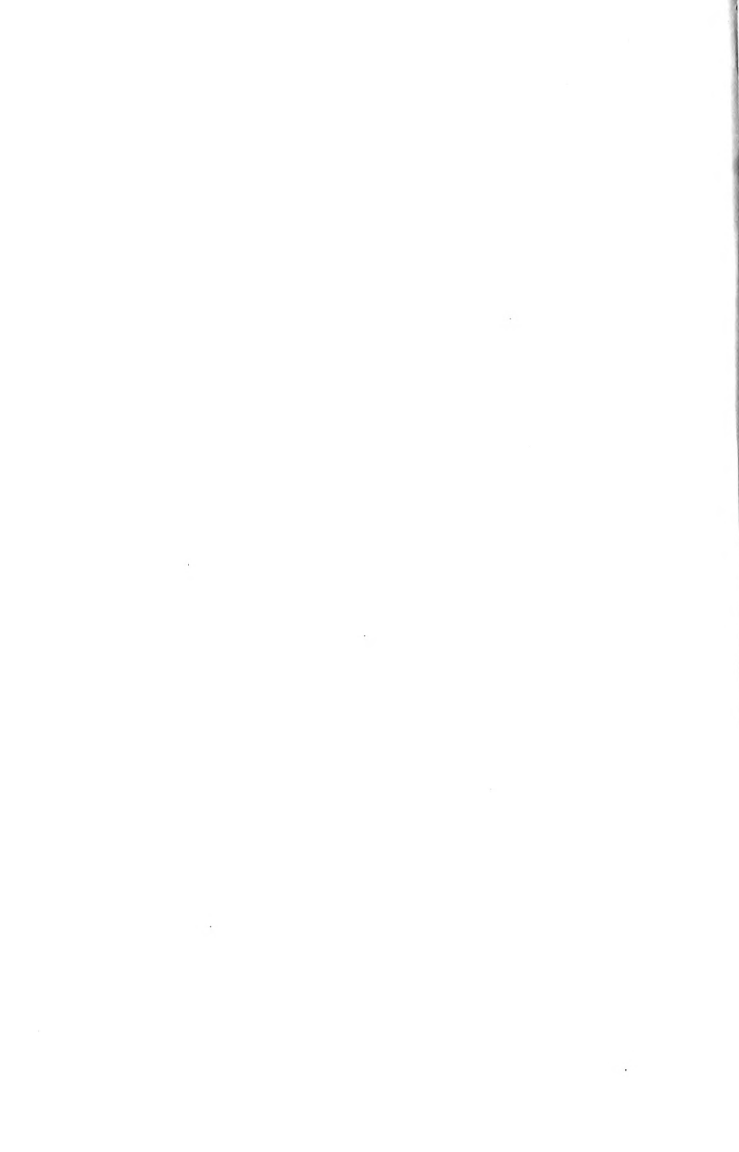
There are many men who gain prominence that makes them well known in their own generation, but whose greatness does not outlive their own time. The name of Merritt Andrus Cleveland, of Brockport, New York, will, however, be a familiar one in the annals of the State of New York as long as people are interested in her history. He was the promoter of much of the means of her present prosperity, for of what avail are large factories, fine crops, etc., if there are not ample means of transportation. He was also identified with many important enterprises in New York and Canada.

Merritt Andrus Cleveland, son of Philander Blodgett and Mercy (Richardson) Cleveland, and grandson of Stephen Richardson, was born in East Houndsfield, Jefferson county, New York, August 27, 1849, and died suddenly, May 19, 1912. Until the year 1869 he was a student at schools in East Houndsfield, Brownville, Dexter and Watertown, all in Jefferson county, and at the same time assisted his father in the cultivation of his farms. In 1870 he became a member of the civil engineering corps of the Carthage, Watertown & Sackett's Harbor railroad, where the railroad was being constructed, and subsequently was employed in a similar capacity by the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Company, and then obtained a position with the Watertown Water Works, and was employed in the city engineer's office the first year that Watertown was incorporated as a city. Until 1872 he resided a part of the time at Watertown, and then at Clayton. He was appointed division engineer of the Lake Ontario Shore railroad in April, 1872, and the following year took charge of the construction work of the Kingston & Pembroke railway of Canada, and for

some time lived in Kingston, Canada. He organized the firm of Hunter & Cleveland in July, 1874, establishing this for regular contract work in connection with the construction of railroads; and completed the Lake Ontario Shore railroad, and several other contracts on the line of the railroad between Oswego and Niagara Falls. Three years later he organized the firm of Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, and, having received the contract for the construction of a part of the Welland Canal in Canada, from the Dominion government, he carried this tremendous waterway to completion at Port Colborne, Welland and St. Catherine's, making his home at Port Colborne at this time, in order to be able to superintend the work personally. The Murray Canal and many harbors on the Upper Lakes were also constructed by him. The firm of Warren & Cleveland was formed in 1882 and, having taken the contract to build the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo railroad in Pennsylvania and Ohio, Mr. Cleveland removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and resided there until March, 1884. In 1886 the firm of Murray & Cleveland was formed at St. Catherine's, Ontario, for the purpose of general contracting, and it accepted the contract from the Dominion government to deepen the Welland Canal, Port Dalhousie. In 1888 the Dominion government again called on the services of Mr. Cleveland to construct the Galop Canal around the Galop Rapids in the St. Lawrence river, and at the same time to construct an eastern entrance to Toronto Harbor, on Lake Ontario. June 1, 1897, Mr. Cleveland commenced work on what is known as the North Channel, about two miles above the Galop Rapids, and the result obtained was an unimpeded British channel, eighteen feet deep, three hundred feet in width, and an air line of three and a half miles in length, and thus an easy entrance



John H. Leonard



is gained to the great Canadian canal system of the St. Lawrence. In all these huge enterprises, it is to be remembered that thousands of men, skilled and unskilled laborers, were employed by Mr. Cleveland. To his credit be it said, that while strikes raged, and governments and judiciaries were compelled to interfere, Mr. Cleveland never had strikes or labor troubles of any kind arising from the many quarrels and misunderstandings almost sure to crop out in these days, and especially in great undertakings. The building of the channel attracted universal attention. The "Illustrated London News," in its issue of August 26, 1899, gave an elaborate and detailed account of the grand work. The Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa papers followed the work while in the course of construction with the closest attention, and delighted to use their columns in praise of the great achievement of Mr. Cleveland. The Watertown "Daily Times" honored its former citizen in a special issue; and the New York "Herald" had an exhaustive account of the work done at Port Colborne on the Welland Canal, in its issue of April 12, 1880. The Cleveland & Sons Company, with Mr. Cleveland and his two Sons—Milo L. and Harold—was formed in December, 1908, and engaged in work on Contract No. 61, of the Barge Canal in this State. This was not completed at the time of the death of Mr. Cleveland. He was the largest land owner in the county and one of the largest in the State. His holdings in Lorraine and Worth alone totaled more than ten thousand acres, and he also had vast estates in Canada.

Mr. Cleveland married at Sodus, New York, May 20, 1875, Ellen Elizabeth Smith, born in Sodus, July 24, 1857, died April 30, 1915. She was a daughter of Orril and Caroline (Prosser) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland had children: Milo L., born at Port Colborne, January 21,

1879; Helen Louise, born at Port Colborne, April 4, 1880, married Richard O. Marsh, of Warsaw, Illinois, a civil engineer, who constructed a dam across the Mississippi; Harold, born at Brockport, New York, June 24, 1885, married, in 1912, Mary Louise Gaines, of Kansas City, Missouri; Florence Murray, born in Brockport, February 2, 1893. The home of the family has been at Brockport, New York, since 1884. Mr. Cleveland was a man of fine personal appearance, and possessed the genial qualities which rendered him popular. He won friends easily and had the happy faculty of retaining them. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brockport, and of a number of organizations of varied character, among them being the following mentioned; Black River Valley Club, of Watertown; St. Ann's Shooting and Fishing Club, of Toronto; Rochester Whist Club; the Silsby Hose Company; Brownville Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons; and was an honorary member of Capen Hose Company.

The sudden death of Mr. Cleveland was a great shock to the community. He had been about his home in the forenoon apparently in his usual health, and, after playing with his grandchildren, as he was in the habit of doing, went to his barn to take an inventory of the amount of hay on hand. He had been there but a few moments when one of his men saw him fall forward on a bale of hay. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but before it arrived he had breathed his last. We quote the following from one of the papers of the time:

Some of his employes had been with him twenty, thirty, and in one instance, forty years. All day long it was their one theme of conversation. He was always the same to one and all. Genial, kind hearted, the employe who showed his

worth was always repaid, as many of them can fully testify in their long service, and by the many acts of kindness shown them and their families. Again the beautiful floral offering, a rose blanket, sent by the workmen, and their attendance in a body at the last sad rites to the deceased, all anxious to pay their tribute of love and esteem, were alone expressive of their feelings. They knew his worth and keenly felt their loss. With our townspeople he was held in high esteem and the best interests of the village were always his interests. In matters of importance his opinion was sought, and his conservative manner of looking on all sides won appreciation from all. No one can say aught of his charitable ways, for he was always the first to give for any good cause, and generously too, and many a poor home can attest to substantial remembrances from the unknown giver.

The following memorial is from the Silsby Hose Company :

The death of Merritt A. Cleveland, for many years a member of Silsby Hose Company, means a loss which is felt personally by the members, and more particularly to the older men, those who were active in the company when he joined it. Mr. Cleveland became a member of the Company, March 1, 1885, and continued in active membership to the time of his death. While his large business interests and frequent absences from the village necessarily prevented his participation in many of the activities of the Company, he nevertheless felt and showed at all times a sincere interest in its affairs. He was for many years a trustee, and was always to be relied upon for any service which it was in his power to render. It is as a friend as well as a fellow member that we mourn his departure. We, therefore, feel that it is most fitting that we, as a Company, express our deep sorrow in this loss, and our sincere sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's family.

GEORGE H. REYNOLDS.
Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Milo L.,
Civil Engineer.

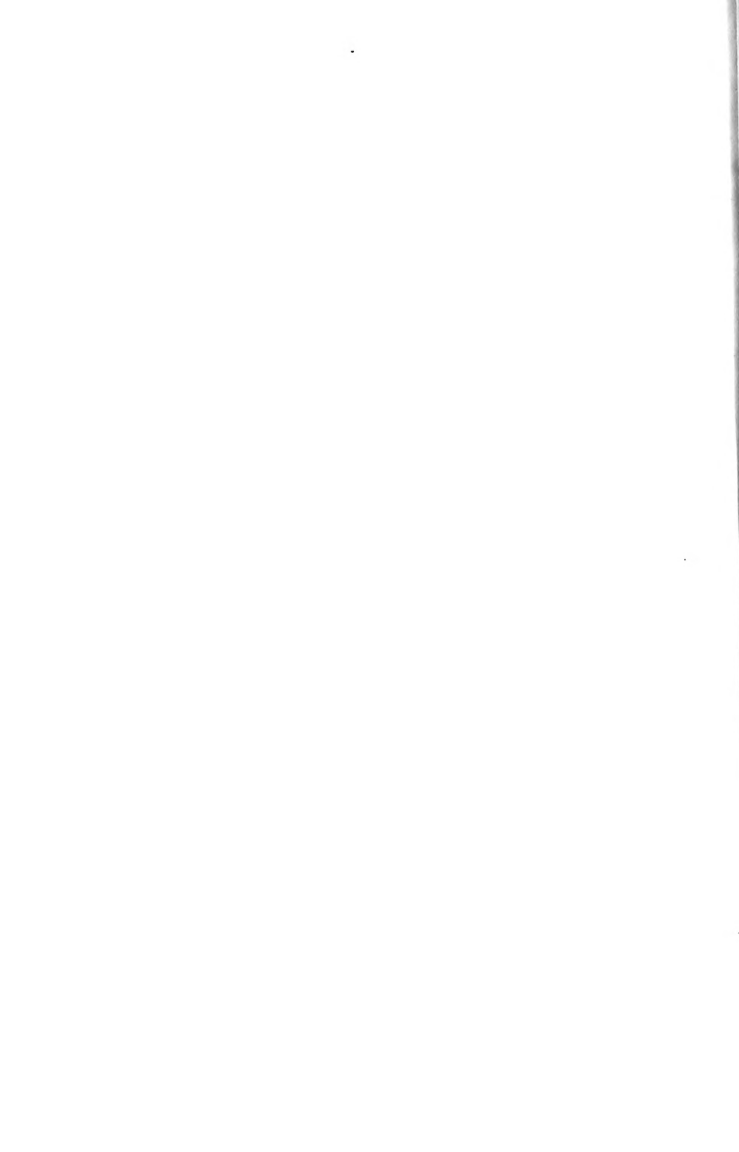
It has been said that the sons of great men seldom attain to distinction, implying that more or less of a handicap is entailed through standing in the shadow of such greatness. This may be true in

many cases, the annals of our as well as those of other nations showing such to be the fact, but in contradistinction are found so many instances where sons have added laurels to honored names of fathers that there can be naught but perversity of spirit and obliquity of vision when it is maintained that the above premise is invariably correct. An instance is afforded in the career of Milo L. Cleveland, of Brockport, New York, who is numbered among the leaders of the younger business men and civil engineers of the city and State that were honored and dignified by the life and services of the late Merritt Andrus Cleveland, to whom a memorial is dedicated in this work. Milo L. Cleveland has achieved much in an individual way not dependent upon hereditary prestige, and has proved himself a worthy factor in the line of industry he has elected to follow. He is a splendid example of the virile and progressive young man who believes in doing well whatever is worth doing at all, a man of keen discernment and sound judgment, broad-minded, and a follower of the highest business and social ethics. Though a busy man, he is very approachable and unassuming in his manner, being genial and pleasing in his address, and because of his genuine worth he is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

Milo L. Cleveland was born in Port Colborne, Province of Ontario, Canada, January 1, 1879, and was a child when his parents first made their home in Brockport, New York, where he acquired his earlier education in the public schools. He was then in succession a student at Bradstreet's Preparatory School, in Rochester; the Cascadilla School, in Ithaca; the Brockport Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1900; and finally matriculated at Cornell University, where he took a course in civil engineering, and was graduated from this



Milo L. Cleveland



institution in the class of 1905. He at once became associated with his talented father, in the important contracts of the latter in Canada, and with Contract No. 61, of the Barge Canal work at Brockport. After the death of his father he was elected to the presidency of the corporation founded by his father, known as Cleveland & Sons Company, and is still the incumbent of this office. In 1913-14, under his supervision, the firm constructed the locks, dams and bridge on Seneca river. In all that he undertakes Mr. Cleveland displays the thoroughness and progressiveness of the well-trained business man of the present generation, young in years, but apparently old in experience, by whom the work of the world appears to be carried on in the present period. His popularity in social circles is on a par with his usefulness in the business world, and he is a member of the following named organizations: Sigma Phi fraternity, Cornell University; order of Free and Accepted Masons, of Brockport; Genesee Valley Club, of Rochester; Cornell clubs, of New York City and Rochester. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Cleveland married, in Kansas City, Missouri, September 6, 1906, Kathryn Callaway, a daughter of Redman and Antonia Callaway. This union has been blessed with two children: Sybil and Merritt Andrus. Men of Mr. Cleveland's caliber and makeup are needed in every community, as an example of what unremitting zeal and ability may accomplish in developing, directly or indirectly, all lines of industry and progress. Optimistic in temperament, he always sees the bright side of life and endeavors to spread the gospel of good cheer among all with whom he comes in contact. He is not demonstrative in his feelings toward others, yet he makes friends easily, values them at their true worth, and his intense

loyalty to them is one of his striking characteristics. At every stage of his career he is the same honest, cheerful, generous soul, living not for himself alone, unknown to selfishness, a stranger to dishonor, and in everything "standing four square to every wind that blows."

LEWIS, Merton Elmer,^v

Lawyer, Public Official.

For many years the keen intellect and energy of Mr. Lewis have been employed in the public service, and he is still active in directing the conduct of affairs through political action. He is descended from old New England stock, and exemplifies those characteristics which led people to cross a wide ocean and settle in a wilderness because of principle. He was born December 10, 1861, in Webster, Monroe county, New York, son of Charles Chadwick and Rhoda Ann (Willard) Lewis. Rhoda Ann Willard was a descendant of Major Simon Willard, a member of Governor Winthrop's council in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in command of a regiment in King Philip's War, and also chief in command in the Pequot Indian War. He was one of the pioneers of New England, whose family has been conspicuous in many lines of endeavor down through the generations to the present time. She was born August 25, 1826, in Williamson, Wayne county, New York, a daughter of John Ray and Sarah Violetta (Purdy) Willard, and died at Webster, New York, in February, 1892.

Merton Elmer Lewis attended the common schools including the Webster Union School, from which he was graduated June 2, 1882. He studied law with James Breck Perkins at Rochester, New York, and later with the firm of Perkins & Hays, at Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1887. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice

of his profession at Rochester, New York, and is now attorney for the Traders' National Bank of that city, of which he was for several years a director. From early life he took a keen interest in political movements, and directed his energies in the support of Republican principles. From May, 1890, to December 31, 1895, he served as alderman of the city of Rochester, and was president of the Common Council of that city from March, 1893, to December 31, 1895. He was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1894, and a member of the State Assembly in 1897, 1899, 1900 and 1901. In 1895 he was acting mayor of the city of Rochester, and was a member of the State Senate, representing the Forty-third District, in 1902-03-04-05-06. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee in 1912-13-14-15, and in the latter year was appointed first deputy attorney-general of the State. Wherever duty calls him, Mr. Lewis is found to be faithful to every charge, and his forceful and energetic nature have won for him a recognized position both in the politics of the State and as a lawyer in active practice. That he occupies a high position at the bar is evidenced by his appointment as first deputy attorney-general of the State. In 1906 he was the Republican candidate for the office of State comptroller.

He has been for many years a member of the Rochester Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is also a member of the Rochester Club and the Republican Club of New York City. He is a man of genial and kindly nature, with pleasing manners, and enjoys the friendship and esteem of those highest in the councils of the State. With his family he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church.

He was married (first) at Webster, New York, January 2, 1886, to Adeline Louise Moody, and (second) at Rochester, November 9, 1899, to Eva Juliet Gates, daughter of Nehemiah Francis and Amorette Lemira (Brinsmaid) Gates. There are two children of the first marriage now living, namely: Donald M. B., born July 15, 1888, and Roscoe Chadwick Moody, June 12, 1893. The children of the second marriage are: Margaret, born November 24, 1904, and Virginia, August 26, 1907.

PENNOCK, John Downer,

Manufacturing Chemist.

John Downer Pennock, born August 16, 1860, at Morristown, Lamoine county, Vermont, is a son of Samuel McMaster and Alma Maria (Tinker) Pennock. The original Pennock, Samuel by name, came from Cornwall, England, about 1700, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut. The name appears in Cornwall and Gloucestershire sometimes as Pennock, Pinnock, Pinoke and Pignoc (silent g). The family goes back to Cornwall, to the time of the early British churches, when according to custom they canonized anyone possessing the least renown, hence we have the Parish of St. Pinnock in Cornwall, and the Chapelry or District of Pinnock in Gloucestershire, which was formerly called Pinnockshire. This, says an old historian, is written in the "Dooms' Day Book" (Temp. William I) Pignoc scire which means the scire or share of a portion of some Saxon property named Pignoc. The coat-of-arms of the Cornwall Pennocks is the same as that of the Pinnocks. The coat-of-arms, sable passant, is the one presented by William III.

As above stated, Samuel Pennock came to the Colonies about 1700. The next in line, James Pennock, son of Samuel Pennock, with wife and several children left

Goshen, Connecticut, went west and north into Vermont, broke ground and established the town of Strafford, Vermont, in 1768. James Pennock was a man of more than ordinary ability. In 1770 he was justice of the peace, assistant justice of the Superior Court of Common Pleas for Gloucestershire county, attended session of court at Kingsland (now Washington) May 29, 1770, also court at Newbury in 1773 and 1774; for eight years justice at Strafford; is buried in Strafford, and on his tombstone is carved the most remarkable record as to the number of his descendants. James Pennock, Esq., died December 2, 1808, aged ninety-six years. Thankful Pennock died December 23, 1798, aged eighty-one years. Also carved on his tombstone is the following: "Let it be remembered that this family was the first to break the soil of this town, 1768." They left six children, sixty-four grandchildren, one hundred and eighty-nine great-grandchildren, and sixteen of the fourth generation. Samuel, Isaac, and Isaac, representatives of the third, fourth and fifth generations, all lived in the neighborhood of Strafford, Vermont.

Samuel McMaster Pennock, father of John Downer Pennock, born in Strafford, Vermont, in 1820, was a member of the Vermont State Assembly, one year, and senator two years; moved to Boston in 1865 with seven children, and was there a merchant until his death in 1889. He took active part in civic affairs in his home town, Somerville, Massachusetts, served on the school board, common council, board of aldermen, presiding on the latter board one year.

On his mother's side, John Downer Pennock descended from John Tinker, nephew of Thomas Tinker, who came over in the "Mayflower." His name appears in records as early as 1638; he was of a remarkable versatility, appears as manufacturer and trader with the Indians,

importer of goods to the Colonies from England, agent for the Governors Winthrop, a successful lawyer, and as a "grave and able man" he expounded the Scriptures in the absence of a minister; was one of the principal founders of Groton, Massachusetts, and was town clerk until his removal to New London in 1658. From New London he was elected as deputy to the General Court of the Colony, and later made assistant to the governor, the highest office within the election of the people. In the Massachusetts collection of historical papers are about twenty letters from John Tinker addressed to the Governors Winthrop, father and son. In the collection of James Russell Lowell's writings there is a very interesting paper of considerable length reviewing these Tinker letters with high appreciation of the man and also of his literary style. Next in line Samuel Tinker, born in New London, 1659, died 1733. We find he lived in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1684, later in Shelter Island and Southhold. Next John Tinker, born 1678, died 1781, aged one hundred and three years. John Tinker, born 1713. Elihu Tinker, born 1739, lived in Worthington, Massachusetts; married Lydia Huntington, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Buckingham) Huntington, fourth generation from Thomas Buckingham, who came to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. James Tinker, born in Worthington, Connecticut, 1785, died at Morristown, Vermont, 1860. He was a physician, studied first with Dr. Holland, father of James G. Holland, author and editor, in Worthington, Connecticut. Regarding James Tinker, the "Vermont Historical Magazine" says: "Soon obtained a very extensive practice extending through the towns of Stowe, Waterbury, Mansfield, Sterling, Johnson, Hyde Park, Eden and Wolcott, frequently obliged to ride both night and day to answer the demands upon him,

was a man of very strong mind, deep thinker, powerful reasoner, of good scholarship and skillful physician and surgeon, strong fluent and forceful writer, educated a Calvinist, became a Universalist. Alma Maria Tinker, born 1825, died 1865, married Samuel McMaster Pennock. Alma Maria Tinker, of sweet and gentle disposition, had rare qualities of mind, was finely educated, an excellent French scholar, and led a class of theological students in Latin."

John Downer Pennock received his early education in the public schools of Somerville, Massachusetts, graduating from the Somerville High School in 1879, and from Harvard College in 1883. He remained at Harvard for one year as assistant instructor in chemistry, having specialized in his college course in that subject. He was engaged by the Hon. Rowland Hazard as assistant chemist in the soda ash plant of the Solvay Process Company, at Syracuse, New York, in November, 1884. Two years later he was made chief chemist, and subsequently, in 1897, chief chemist of the Semet Solvay Company, serving as chief chemist for both companies until 1913, when he was made general manager of the Solvay Process Company; director in both companies since 1909. He has been vestryman of St. Mark's Church, Syracuse, for twenty years; member of the Society of Chemical Industry; American Chemical Society; American Institute of Mining Engineers; Electro-Chemical Society, and to these societies has contributed a number of papers on chemical subjects; president of Syracuse Chemical Society for a number of years. He was sent by Secretary of State John Hay as United States delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Berlin in 1903. Appointed Belgian representative on jury of awards, chemical section, St. Louis Exposition, in 1904. Coun-

cillor of the American Chemical Society. He made trips to Europe in 1887, 1897 and 1903 to study the methods of manufacture in the Belgian, French and German soda ash plants. Locally he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, served on various committees, particularly that on education, of which he was chairman for two years; member of the Onondaga Historical Society and of various clubs, including Onondaga Golf and Country, Citizens', Syracuse, Harvard, University, Bellevue Country and the Century.

John Downer Pennock married Una Amelia Bagg, daughter of Stanley and Amelia (Bassett) Bagg, June 17, 1890. Children: Stanley Bagg, born June 15, 1892; John Winthrop, October 4, 1894; Ruth Huntington, June 7, 1896; Marian Bowditch, April 4, 1898; Helen Titus, June 23, 1906.

BROWN, Selden S.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Learned in the law, logical in his reasoning, sound in his deductions, able to divest his mind of all prejudice or bias, with the faculty of divesting a legal proposition of all that beclouds and to go directly at the heart of a problem, then in clear, terse language to clothe his opinions or decisions, Judge Brown is the ideal jurist. For the past ten years surrogate of Monroe county, and from 1882 until assuming the duties of that office an active member of the Monroe county bar, he has won the entire confidence of his legal brethren and no man in public or private life is more highly esteemed. With his unflinching courtesy, perfect mental poise and unimpeachable character he has also won public regard and the number of his friends is "legion." The views of contemporaries are always enlightening, therefore the following extract is



Pope Yeatman.

pertinent. A Rochester journal in commenting upon Judge Brown's career recently said: "Judge Brown has a natural judicial air. His dignity is blended with courtesy and a kindness of heart that makes him popular with the members of the bar who come before him in practice. His ability commands respect, while his reception of practitioners, litigants and visitors, inspires regard. In the surrogate's court several hundred people come in the course of a year; and often under distressing circumstances. Usually the handling of law questions involved in any proceeding may be simple, but there often is need of personal sympathy and a kindly word of advice from the surrogate, that counts as much in relieving difficulties as a decision of the law in a case. Judge Brown fills all the requirements."

Selden S. Brown was born in Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, October 23, 1855, eldest son of D. D. S. Brown. He was educated in the public schools of Scottsville, Rochester Collegiate Institute and the University of Rochester, completing his course at the university and graduating Bachelor of Arts, class of 1879. After graduation he registered as a law student in the office of Hubbell & McGuire, and in 1883, having met all the requirements of the examining board, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice in Rochester, soon won recognition as one of the strong young lawyers of his bar, and in a relatively short time took rank among the leaders. His business, general in its character, extended to all State and Federal courts of the district and until 1896 he conducted it alone. In that year he formed a partnership with Harry Otis Poole, an association that continued until 1905 when it was dissolved by the appointment of Judge Brown by Governor Higgins to fill out an unexpired term as surrogate of Monroe county. At the next

general election following his appointment he was continued in the surrogate's office by popular vote, his majority over his opponent being a most generous endorsement. At the expiration of his first elective term Judge Brown was again chosen to succeed himself, his incumbency of the surrogate's office now covering a term of ten years.

In political faith he is a Republican, his opinions and advice carrying weight in party councils. He has been delegate to many county, district and State conventions and in 1904 was alternate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President. For many years he served as a member of the school board at Scottsville, his home, and in many ways has manifested his deep and abiding interest in the town of his birth. He is a member of the American Bar, the New York State Bar and the Rochester Bar associations, the Genesee Valley Club, the University Club of Rochester, and a non-resident member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City, his membership in Alpha Delta Phi fraternity dating from his university years. He has served as chancellor of the diocese (Episcopal) since 1905, being appointed by Bishop Walker; warden of Grace Church, Scottsville, since the establishment of the church, 1886; delegate as superintendent of this diocese various years.

Judge Brown married (first) in 1883, Adell Franklin, who died April 23, 1912, leaving a son, Selden King Brown, born October 13, 1886. He married (second) June 17, 1914, Mary Elizabeth Stewart.

YEATMAN, Pope,

Consulting and Mining Engineer.

Preëminently a man of affairs, one who has wielded a wide influence and whose sound business and technical judgment is

such that his coöperation is continually sought in the control and management of important mining operations, Mr. Pope Yeatman is a consulting and mining engineer whose reputation is second to none in this country. It has been universally conceded that the busiest men are those who always find time to spare in order to assume additional duties, and apparently they are able to accomplish wonders. A very simple principle lies at the root of this state of affairs, and this is systematic and methodical work. To every moment of time is given its full valuation, and every phase of life is appreciated in proportion to the useful work which has been accomplished in its duration. Among those men who fully appreciate the immense value of each moment of time, and who has accomplished a truly remarkable amount of work in the field of mining engineering, Mr. Yeatman takes a foremost place. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having come to America during the eighteenth century, and his maternal ancestry is purely English.

Pope Yeatman, son of Thomas and Lucretia (Pope) Yeatman, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 3, 1861, and there the earlier years of his life were spent. The terrible days of the Civil War were over before he was old enough to realize their significance, but they, no doubt, had their influence in shaping his character along more serious lines than are usually found in childhood. His education was an excellent and comprehensive one, and was acquired in New Haven, Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis. In his native city he became a student at Washington University, which had been founded in 1857, and from this he was graduated in the class of 1883, the degree of Mining Engineer being conferred upon him. Volumes could be filled were the

achievements of Mr. Yeatman in this field of endeavor to be discussed in detail; the limits of this article, however, will permit of but brief mention; the results are matters of world history. Almost at once after his graduation Mr. Yeatman became associated with the St. Genevieve Copper Company, of South-Eastern Missouri, continuing this association for a period of eighteen months. During a part of 1885 he was engaged in mining at Gage, New Mexico, and during the remainder of that year and in 1886, he was busy in the State of Sonora, Mexico. In the summer of 1886 his mining connection was with the Zacetacas Mines of Mexico, and from December, 1887, to August, 1888, he was consulting engineer and also manager of the famous Jumbo Gold Mining Company, at Breckenridge, Colorado. From that time until August, 1891, he was actively engaged as superintendent of the mining, smelting and concentrating work at Doe Run Mines. His next field of activity was as superintendent of the Empire Zinc Company, at Joplin, Missouri, where he remained until June, 1893, then resumed his work as consulting engineer, with which he was fully occupied until 1895, when his association with the mining industry of South Africa commenced. He made his headquarters at Johannesburg from 1895 to 1899, and during this time was one of the mining engineers of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, as well as manager of the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Company, and in 1899, general manager of the Simmer and Jack Proprietary Gold Mining Company, Limited. From November, 1899, to July, 1904, he was general manager and consulting engineer of the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Limited, of the Transvaal. At the expiration of this period he again resumed his work as a consulting engineer, and continued this

until he became associated with the various enterprises of the Guggenheims. From June, 1906, up to the present time (1915) he has been consulting engineer of M. Guggenheim's Sons, and in addition at the present time is consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, the Braden Copper Company, and the Chile Exploration Company, both of Chile. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Society of St. Louis, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of London, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Century Association and Engineers' and Rocky Mountain clubs of New York City.

Mr. Yeatman married, June 28, 1894, Georgie Claiborne Watkins, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and to them were born: Jane Bell, Georgina Pope and Pope, Jr.

SCHUMACHER, Albert C.,

Business Man.

Albert C. Schumacher, conducting a large undertaking establishment in the central part of Syracuse, was born September 25, 1879, in Clarksfield, Ohio, his parents being Dr. Carl and Louisa Schumacher; the former named, who was a successful practicing physician, died January 2, 1903.

The removal of the family to Syracuse during the early boyhood days of Albert C. Schumacher enabled him to pursue his education in the public schools of this city, and after passing successfully from one grade to a higher one, he was eventually graduated from the high school on June 24, 1897. During his school days from the time he was ten years of age his leisure hours after school and on Saturdays were spent as an employee in the tea and grocery store of G. J. Lindemer

at No. 476 North Salina street. His father desired that he should engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, but Mr. Schumacher had a great desire to learn embalming and become an undertaker, so that after his graduation he at once associated himself with John Bauer, an undertaker, and continued in his employ for about four years. In November, 1901, he went before the Embalming Board of Examiners of the State of New York and passed the examination at Rochester, receiving license No. 2922. About the first of May, 1902, he opened an establishment on the north side, and two years later removed to the southern end of the city. On May 1, 1906, he located in the central portion of the city at No. 119 West Onondaga street, owing to the increase in his business which necessitated larger quarters. He has recently purchased the property at No. 715 South Warren street, and after remodeling it extensively has one of the best funeral parlors and chapels in New York State. He has also installed a motor hearse and can conduct automobile funerals to great satisfaction. Mr. Schumacher belongs to various fraternal organizations, of which he is a popular representative, namely: Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Fralst Chapter, No. 550, Order of Eastern Star; also thirty-second degree. He is a past sachem of Dekanisor Tribe, No. 316, Improved Order of Red Men; a past councilor of Onondaga Council, No. 10, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; a past grand of Armory Lodge, No. 895, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Onondaga Council of the Degree of Pocahontas; and of Humboldt Lodge, No. 537, D. O. H. He is also a member of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Schumacher is yet a young man, but has already attained a

gratifying measure of success, while his many good qualities, his social manner, his genial disposition and his cordiality have made him popular with those with whom he has been brought in contact. He is a Republican member of the board of supervisors, Thirteenth Ward, elected November, 1915.

On November 25, 1903, Mr. Schumacher was married to Louise S. West, of Syracuse, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John West. They now have one son, Albert Otis, born October 10, 1907, and one daughter Norma Louise, born November 28, 1911.

HESSLER, Holister E.,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in commercial circles in Syracuse than Holister E. Hessler, president of the H. E. Hessler Company, manufacturers and dealers in hardware and sheet metal specialties. Success is determined by the ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue it with a resolute, unflagging energy. Success results from continued labor and the man who accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Mr. Hessler, through such means, has attained a leading place among the representative men of his adopted city, and his well spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who know him.

One of the native sons of the Empire State, his birth occurred in Cazenovia, New York, February 26, 1854. His parents were farming people and he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He completed his education in Chittenango Polytechnic Institute. He remained upon the home farm until he attained the age of fifteen years, then, seeking other pur-

suits more congenial and a broader field of labor, he left the parental homestead and took up his residence in Syracuse. No especially fortunate family or pecuniary advantages favored him at the outset of his career, but he early came to a realization of the fact that persistent labor is the basis of all honorable success and that unflinching energy will eventually reach the goal of prosperity. Accordingly he resolutely set himself to the task of working his way upward, gaining promotion by merit and resolute purpose.

For one year after his arrival in Syracuse, Mr. Hessler was in the employ of W. H. Colebrook, a tinner, and during the following two years was in partnership with that gentleman. Later he was foreman and general manager for the firm of Merriam & Gregory, stoves and tin shop, and on July 1, 1879, formed a partnership with G. Frederick Schafer, under the firm style of Hessler & Schafer, for the conduct of a hardware and furnishing goods store. They purchased the stock of John F. Walter and this was the beginning of the present extensive business which is now conducted under the name of the H. E. Hessler Company. The firm as it was originally formed had a continuous existence of fifteen years, but on February 1, 1894, Mr. Hessler purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until it was incorporated in 1900. The present officers are: H. E. Hessler, president; Dayton S. Hessler, vice-president; Harlan H. Phillips, treasurer; and Norbert T. Alletzhauser, secretary. They conduct a wholesale and retail business in the sale of hardware, home furnishing goods, stoves, tinware and tinner's supplies, having the largest and best equipped sheet metal factory in Central New York, and the business has been successfully carried on at the same place for three decades. The company is extensively engaged in the manufacture



Andrew Hallenmark

of rural free delivery mail boxes, having manufactured and sold over one million, sent to all parts of the United States. They have erected an extensive new factory for this branch of the business and give employment to about one hundred people in the factory. The building is a fine one, situated at the corner of Division and North State streets, its location enabling them to have excellent shipping facilities both by rail and canal. They also manufacture the McGuire Adjustable Plumbers' Roof Flange, employing a large number of men in this branch, this article, which is patented, being sold in every station in the United States as well as Canada. The pay roll of the company amounts to thousands of dollars monthly, and the enterprise is one of the leading industries of that thriving city. The business has been developed until it is one of the largest and most valuable productive enterprises in Syracuse, and its growth is attributable in a very large measure to its founder, who in all that he has undertaken has displayed an aptitude for successful management, combined with keen discernment and farsighted business sagacity. The old and time-tried maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," has been the keynote of the trade and relations, while to his employees Mr. Hessler has ever been just and considerate, showing no trait of the overbearing taskmaster. His success is due to unwearied industry, capable management and care in expenditures, and the Hessler business is now an important factor in the life of the city.

In addition to the time and energy expended in the management of his extensive business interests, Mr. Hessler also takes an active part in other matters. He is a charter member of the Central City Trust Company, and has served on its executive board since its organization, and it is chiefly through his excellent management that it is now one of the

strongest banks for a new institution in the city. In politics Mr. Hessler is a Republican, deeply interested in the party and its success, and he has always used his influence to further its interests, being a stalwart champion of its recognized principles. He has been frequently urged to accept the nomination for various public offices, but has steadfastly refused to allow his name to appear in connection therewith. The only public office he has filled was that of commissioner of public safety, appointed by Hon. Mayor Schoeneck, in which he served two terms and was then reappointed for another term. The life history of Mr. Hessler most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Untiring activity and energy have been prominent points of his success, and his connection with business enterprises and industries have been of decided advantage to the city of Syracuse, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Hessler married, October 11, 1874, Delia H. Wise, and they have since traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. They are the parents of three children: 1. Dayton S. Hessler, now vice-president of the H. E. Hessler Company; married, and they are the parents of one son. 2. Mrs. Vernie L. House, wife of L. H. House, who is engaged in the soda water business; they are the parents of two sons and one daughter. 3. Olive E., wife of William Lepold, who is connected with the Bell Telephone Company; they are the parents of two sons.

WOLLENSAK, Andrew,
Manufacturer, Inventor.

It pleases Americans to speak of their country as the "land of opportunity," and

so it is, but opportunity only knocks, the man must answer, rise and embrace. Opportunity lurks everywhere and accomplishes nothing until seized by the right man, then together great deeds are accomplished. There is something fine to contemplate in the life history of Andrew Wollensak, of Rochester, New York, one of the men of that city whose fame as a manufacturer has made it famous. He came to Rochester in 1882, arriving with five cents in his pocket, a stranger in a strange land. But he was master of a good trade, possessed a stout heart, believed in God and himself.

With mechanical ability and strong personal attributes as capital, he began life in Rochester in 1882, served in subordinate capacities until 1890, then seized the great opportunity and to-day is the employer of two hundred and fifty employees, located in a healthful, beautiful factory home, manufacturing a product of superior quality known in every photographic art studio of repute in the United States. Thirty-three years cover his career in Rochester, but for only sixteen years of that period has he been a manufacturer of photographic shutters, and only since 1903 have photographic lenses been a part of his factory product. Yet in that time he has placed his goods so high in the estimation of dealer and user that Wollensak stamped on lens or shutter is a guarantee. Opportunity and the man met, but honor goes to this man of high ideals, deep religious convictions, mechanical and business ability, who, undaunted and unafraid, used his talents and won for himself an honored place in the commercial world, a private reputation without a blemish, and citizenship beyond reproach.

Wollensak is an ancient German family name. Andrew Wollensak, grandfather of Andrew Wollensak, of Rochester, was twice married, and died at the age of

eighty-two years. Johan Wollensak, son of Andrew Wollensak and his first wife, Helena, was a carpenter. He married Elizabeth Bollin, daughter of Johan and Barbara (Mohr) Bollin, who bore him twelve children, three of whom are now living, Andrew, of Rochester; John C., associated with his brother Andrew in business; Victoria, wife of John Hicks, of Rochester. Johan Wollensak, the father, died in 1880, aged fifty-seven years; his wife died in 1874, aged forty-two years.

Andrew Wollensak, son of Johan and Elizabeth (Bollin) Wollensak, was born in Wiechs, Baden, Germany, November 13, 1862. He attended public school until fourteen years of age, then left home to become apprentice to the trade of millwright and machinist. He remained in his native land until 1882, then came to the United States, locating in Rochester, New York, his funds barely allowing him to reach that city. He secured work at his trade, and in the following year entered the employ of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Quickly mastering the detail of optical instrument and lens manufacture as practiced by the company he was employed with, he attracted favorable notice and received several promotions during the sixteen years he remained in that employ, finally becoming foreman of a department. After sixteen years' service with the Bausch & Lomb Company, he resolved to test his own ability and to engage in business on his own account, therefore he tendered his resignation, and in June, 1899, he began with a factory force consisting of himself and one boy to manufacture shutters for photographic cameras. The shutter was of his own design, was satisfactory in its operations, and soon a demand was created, the price as well as the quality being attractive to the trade. For four years he continued the exclusive manufacture of shutters, increasing his force

and enlarging his quarters. In 1903 he added the manufacture of camera lenses, that department being in charge of his brother, John C. Wollensak. Both departments have prospered abundantly, both shutter and lens being kept on sale by practically every dealer in photographic supplies in the United States, dealer and user having found that "Wollensak" stands for unsurpassed excellence in quality and a "square deal" both for the man who sells and for him who uses. His trade in the United States is very large and widely extended, an export trade of generous proportions also having been developed. The officers of the company are: Andrew Wollensak, president; H. C. Gorton, vice-president and treasurer; John C. Wollensak, secretary; Jacob G. Magin, assistant secretary. The president, Andrew Wollensak, has invented and patented some twenty-four machines and devices pertaining to the manufacture of shutters and lenses. He is the inventor of the first automatic shutter and has recently (1915) invented and patented the first high-speed automatic shutter, which will soon be placed upon the market under the name of "Optimo."

There is a great deal of sentiment in Mr. Wollensak's nature and one form of it is displayed in the conditions under which his two hundred and fifty employees work. Everything in his great factory (he is the largest manufacturer of camera shutters in the United States) is designed for comfort, health, efficiency and the safeguarding of his employees, there being a separate entrance for the women employed, and a strict rule of the establishment is that no profanity or objectionable language be used, the result being that parents are pleased to find employment there for their sons and daughters. The grounds surrounding the factory are beautifully laid out and well

kept, the fine, modernly-equipped power plant located at a distance from the factory, and the entire forty thousand feet of floor space in the factory laid off with the idea that perfect goods can only be made under perfect conditions. The factory, two hundred by one hundred and seventy feet in area, two-storied in front, one-storied in the rear, contains as one of its departments a machine shop in which all the tools used are made. This plant and business, the outcome of sixteen years as a manufacturer, shows the quality of the man who accomplished it, his executive ability as well as his inventive mechanical skill. But back of his skill and his ability has been his indomitable will, perseverance and industry, a few days' vacation in the sixteen years covering the period of relaxation from toil.

Mr. Wollensak considers religion one of the serious concerns of life, and so orders his affairs. He is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, has served on its board of trustees for twenty-four years, and is devoted to the parish interests. He is a member of the Knights of St. John, the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, St. Anthony's Benevolent Association, and the Badicchen Verein. He abjures politics, but performs his duties as a citizen faithfully. His family, his business, his church, and his fraternities meet all the requirements of his nature, public life having for him no charm. No call of charity or religion is disregarded, and his place among the prominent, respected business men of his community is secure.

Mr. Wollensak married Frances, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Traibert) Noll, of Sargenzell, Germany. She died November 11, 1913, leaving a daughter, Emma, wife of Jacob G. Magin, associated as assistant secretary in the business of his father-in-law.

BROWN, Charles J.,**Nurseryman, Financier, Public Official.**

Rochester has been the home of Charles J. Brown and his forbears for three generations, his grandfather, Robert Brown, being the American founder of the family. Robert Brown, born in England, lived for a time in Boston, Massachusetts, after coming to this country. He then located in Rochester, New York, that now great city being then but a village. There his son, John S. Brown, was born and still lives, a man now aged eighty-three years. John S. Brown was a contractor and builder during his active years, but is now passing the closing years of a long and useful life in honored retirement. He is a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and by his faith and by his works has been a strong pillar of support to his church. He married Esther Cowles. Their son, Charles J. Brown, president of the Brown Brothers Company, and now serving a second term as treasurer of Monroe county, has from the date of his graduation from high school been connected with the nursery business, is one of the leading men in that great Rochester activity and has won high standing in banking, real estate and other corporations of his native city. He has the faculty of quickly dispatching a large volume of business, going directly to the kernel of a proposition and divesting it of all non-essentials. His speech is straight at the main point and in action he is direct and forceful. He thus conserves his time and energy for the important details of the large business he transacts and the public service he renders his city and county. He is not alone the "man of affairs" but in lodge, fraternity and club enjoys to the full the social side of life.

Charles J. Brown was born in Rochester, New York, December 11, 1861, son of

John and Esther (Cowles) Brown. He was educated in the public schools of the city, finishing a full course and graduating from high school. He then spent three years in the employ of Glenn Brothers, nurserymen of Rochester, then started in business for himself in the same line, forming a partnership with his brother. The brothers were masters of their business and as the years progressed expansion kept pace. In 1888 they incorporated as the Brown Brothers Company with Charles J. Brown as president, an executive position he has most efficiently filled and still holds. The company transacts a very large general nursery business through one thousand agents that cover the entire country with the products of one thousand home acres where hundreds of varieties of plants, trees, shrubs and flowers are cultivated by a force of one hundred workers, the number varying with the seasons. From fifty to seventy-five people are required to conduct the office business and over all Mr. Brown is the directing head. He has other important business connections, being a director of the Traders' National Bank; director of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company; was one of the organizers and is president of the General Realty Service, a real estate corporation rapidly advancing in importance; director of the Brown-Croft Realty Corporation; is an ex-president and a present trustee of the Chamber of Commerce; director of Rochester General Hospital; director of the Friendly Home; director of Rochester Orphan Asylum, and since 1911 has been treasurer of Monroe county, his second term expiring in October, 1918. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite, and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a "Shriner," an "Elk," and a "Woodman." His clubs are

the Rochester, Genesee Valley, the Country, the Masonic, the Whist and the Automobile, having served the last named for two years as president. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a member of Central Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Brown married Dora, daughter of George W. Clarke, of Rochester. They have three children: Margaret, married George J. Kaelber; Leland, and Donald.

REDMAN, Henry S.,

Civil War Veteran, Public Official.

Lieutenant Henry S. Redman, for twenty-seven years superintendent of the Court House of Monroe county, was born August 2, 1844, in Clarkson, this county, his parents being Perry and Julia Ann (Harris) Redman, the former a native of the Empire State and the latter of Vermont. The paternal grandfather was born in Holland and came to this country in his youth, settling in the town of Clarkson, where he followed farming. It was his team that was used in carrying Morgan, who exposed the secrets of Masonry, across the country. Perry Redman was also a farmer by occupation and lived and died in Monroe county.

Lieutenant Redman of this review was reared to farm life, spending his boyhood days on the homestead and in Brighton village, where he attended the high school. He was there as a student at the outbreak of the Civil War, and on December 19, 1863, two years before he had attained his majority, he joined Company L, of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, known as Griswold's Light Cavalry, and with this command he served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged on July 28, 1865. A contemporary biographer has said: "His own record, when he started to the front as a seventeen-year old boy, is one

of which any man might be proud. He participated in twelve engagements after he went to the front, December 19, 1863, falling on the field at Ashby's Gap, shot through the lungs and left for dead over night. He was captured by Moseby, escaped and was honorably discharged, July 28, 1865, for disability arising from wounds received in action. It would be difficult to crowd into the space of eighteen months a more brilliant war record than that of the young man, who sought to enlist, ran away from home only to be brought back by his father, and finally went to the front in the darkest days of the war, after he reached his eighteenth year." After the war closed Lieutenant Redman served his time with the National Guard, retiring on January 1, 1876, with the commission of first lieutenant in Battery B, S. N. Y. He has occupied his present position as superintendent of the Court House at Rochester for twenty-seven years and has made a creditable record for faithfulness and reliability.

Lieutenant Redman is a member of all the Masonic bodies, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is connected with the Mystic Shrine. He has been one of the most effective and faithful workers of the Grand Army cause in the county. He holds membership with Myron Adams Post, No. 84, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been commander for sixteen years. He was also assistant quartermaster-general under Department Commanders Joseph P. Cleary, James S. Graham and Henry N. Burhans, and was assistant inspector-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief, Leo Rasseur. He was one of the earnest, and has always been among the most zealous, workers in Grand Army affairs. As a veteran he upheld his flag

in the Civil War and although he was severely wounded in action he served his time in the National Guard and he has given the best years of his life to Grand Army interests. Having been always loyal in his citizenship, Lieutenant Redman is entitled to special mention in this volume.

On July 3, 1866, Lieutenant Redman married (first) Harriet E. Jones, of Webster, Monroe county, New York, who died in December, 1889. On August 12, 1901, he married (second) Catherine Ayers. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Cora Alice, now the wife of C. A. Dutcher.

GRAVES, Maurice A.,

War Veteran, Man of Enterprise.

Maurice A. Graves is a son of Abial Stark and Elizabeth (Brockett) Graves, a grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Stark) Graves, and a great-grandson of Elijah Graves, who served six years in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Connecticut. The family came from England in 1643, where many of its members were connected with the royal army and navy. Benjamin Graves, whose wife was a cousin of Mary Stark, of Bennington fame, came on foot from Connecticut to Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and settled there at a very early date. He made frequent trips to Salt Point when the site of Syracuse was largely a swamp. He died March 23, 1868, aged eighty-four years. Of his eight children Abial Stark lived in Westmoreland and died February 3 1905, aged eighty-three years. He enlisted in Company I, Eighty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. His wife's family came from England and settled in Connecticut in 1637. Her father, Eli Brockett, came to Westmoreland at an early date, served as captain at Sacketts Har-

bor, in the War of 1812, and died in August, 1871, aged eighty-five years.

Maurice A. Graves was born in Westmoreland, New York, April 23, 1846. He received a district school education in his native town, and came to Syracuse in September, 1865. He was bookkeeper for the old Fourth National Bank and for the wholesale tea and coffee house of F. H. Loomis, three years each, and afterward occupied various responsible positions. In 1875 he became a bookkeeper for John Crouse & Company, the largest wholesale grocery establishment in Central New York, and six months later was made financial manager, having entire charge of the collecting department, a position he held until the firm went out of business in February, 1887. He continued as confidential man to John and D. Edgar Crouse until the former's death, June 25, 1889, and then remained in the same capacity with D. Edgar until his death, November 10, 1892. Meanwhile Mr. Graves closed up the estate of John J. Crouse, the business of John Crouse & Company, and the estate of the late John Crouse, all involving extensive interests in Syracuse and elsewhere. D. Edgar Crouse, by his will, appointed him one of his executors, and early in 1893 Mr. Graves commenced, with Jacob A. Nottingham, the settlement of that well-known estate, to which he has since largely given his attention. He is also interested in various other business enterprises. In 1895 he purchased of the George F. Comstock estate, the Comstock farm of one hundred and five acres, lying east of the university, and laid out a large part of it in building lots. This tract is known as University Heights, and is one of the largest pieces of city real estate which one man alone ever attempted to develop. Here, on the most elevated point, Mr. Graves erected in 1895, a handsome dwelling, in which he stored his valuable library of about



A. Scott

two thousand five hundred volumes, many of them very rare and obtained at great expense.

Mr. Graves has never sought political office, but his public spirit and patriotism led him on September 8, 1862, to enlist in Company I, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, in which he served until December, 1864, when he was transferred to Company I, Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, which was stationed in Washington during the last year of the Rebellion, guarding the White House, War Department, and other public buildings. He was present at President Lincoln's second inauguration, took an active part in the exciting scenes attending the President's assassination, and has in his possession the drum that sounded the call for the first troops on that occasion. He also participated in the funeral obsequies and other events, including the grand review, when he was stationed with his drum corps opposite the grandstand to salute the regimental colors as they passed. He was honorably discharged, July 18, 1865, and since September of that year has resided in Syracuse, where he has taken an active part in church and missionary work. He was for many years a deacon and trustee of the Dutch Reformed church in James street, and for some time was engaged in Sunday school mission work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. About 1882 he was elected superintendent of Rose Hill Mission (Sunday school) and continued in that capacity for twelve years. In 1886 this mission was reorganized into the Westminster Presbyterian Church, largely through the zealous labors of Mr. Graves, who was elected one of the first trustees, a position he held for some time, was an elder in that church for ten years. He was for several years a member of Syracuse Presbytery, and in 1894 was elected a delegate to the general

assembly held at Saratoga. He is a member of the Citizens' Club; Masonic Club; Anglers' Association; Root Post, No. 151, Grand Army of the Republic; General Sniper Camp, No. 166, Sons of Veterans; Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar; Central City Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree; Ziyara Temple, Mystic Shrine, and the Masonic Veteran Association.

Mr. Graves married, January 17, 1872, Christina, daughter of Philetus Reed, of Syracuse, and they have three children: Nathan R., Alice R., and Helen B.

SCOTT, Frederick Bartlett, ✓

Manufacturer, Financier.

There is no rule for achieving success. Many theories have been advanced and much has been written on the subject, and yet investigation into the lives of successful men brings to light the fact that they owe their progress and prosperity, not to any favorable chance, but to the untiring labor which, carefully directed by sound judgment, never fails to win a merited reward. This statement finds verification in the life of Frederick Bartlett Scott, of Syracuse, president of the Syracuse Supply Company, and holding that and other official position in a number of other corporations. It has been his watchfulness of the trade, his careful recognition of the demands of the public, and his strong and steady purpose to achieve success through persistent and honorable labor, that has gained for him his present prosperity.

Leonard W. Scott, a descendant of the kings of Holland, was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, and died in Syracuse, New York, in February, 1882. Having taken up his residence in Onondaga county, New York, he was for

many years a dealer in carriages in Syracuse, becoming later a contractor on an extended scale. He married Harriet Bartlett, a Puritan descendant, who was born in Cleveland, New York, and died in 1904. They have five children of whom the only survivor at the present time is:

Frederick Bartlett Scott, who was born in Constantia, Oswego county, New York, September 26, 1857. He attended the public schools of his native town until the age of fourteen years, when the family removed to Syracuse, and his education was completed in the public schools of that city. His entrance upon his business career was as an employe of S. P. Pierce & Sons, dealers in china and glassware, where he remained for a period of eleven years, during which time he learned every detail of this business thoroughly, and rose to a responsible position with the concern. Other positions brought him into contact with other concerns and greatly extended his field of service. Having decided to establish himself in business independently, Mr. Scott, in February, 1887, founded the business conducted under the name of the Syracuse Supply Company, and this was incorporated in 1891, and reincorporated in 1905. Fifty-five people are constantly employed in the manufacture of leather belting, and in dealing in iron and wood working machinery, boilers, engines, steam appliances and manufacturers' supplies. They are also jobbers in electrical machinery and supplies, and from the outset the affairs of this concern have been conducted along the most modern and progressive lines. Great as have been the demands made upon the time of Mr. Scott by his important business, he has nevertheless been identified with a variety of interests also of great importance and value. He is vice-president of the Holcomb Steel Company, the Hudson Portland Cement Company, the Amphion

Piano Player Company of Syracuse, and was for several years vice-president of the Hudson River Realty Company. He is president of the Star Lake Land Company at Star Lake, New York, president of the Glenwood Land Company, New Jersey; vice-president of the Hammond Steel & Forge Company, Syracuse; director of Morris Plan Company Bank, and his executive ability in all of these responsible offices has been largely instrumental in their continued success. The Republican party has always had his consistent support, and on many occasions he has served in public affairs, greatly to the benefit of the community. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and a trustee of this institution. His membership with various organizations is as follows: The Citizens' Club, the Technology Club, the Anglers' Association, Bellevue Country Club. He is a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and as a director of this body his sound judgment was a factor not to be overlooked. He has served on the commission to build the Young Men's Christian Association, and on that to investigate the lighting system of the city.

Mr. Scott married, in September, 1886, Belle, a daughter of Hiram L. and Ruth M. Hawley, of Syracuse. Children: Walter H. and Harold H., who have been graduated from Yale University; Harold B., married Mabel Brace, of Tarrytown, New York; Frederick H., student at Cornell University, who has just attained his majority; Marion Belle, graduate of Syracuse University, married Maxwell Brace, of Tarrytown, New York, 1913.

ALDRIDGE, George Washington, Jr.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Perhaps in no field of life's activity is success won at a greater personal cost than in public life. A loser receives no

sympathy, a winner no real gratitude from his party. Opponents watch eagerly for even the slightest mistake, and those who should support a man most strongly are so anxious to advance their own interests and so filled with a sense of their own importance that they are a hindrance rather than a help. The public career of George W. Aldridge furnishes an illustration of a man strong in the qualities that make for success and who has risen to commanding position in the councils of the Republican party of the State of New York, and to leadership in the city of Rochester. Loyal in his devotion to party he has for himself accepted no position he was not eminently qualified to fill. Faithful in the discharge of every official duty, true to every trust reposed in him, a wonderful organizer, and a fearless leader, he has become a tower of strength to his party and a man to be reckoned with in political encounter.

George W. Aldridge was born in Michigan City, Indiana, December 28, 1856, son of George W. and Virginia (De Orsey) Aldridge, his father of New York, his mother of Ohio birth. The senior George W. Aldridge after locating in Rochester won high reputation as a master builder, and was honored by the voters of the city by election to the chief magistracy of the city, and by them also to membership on the board of aldermen.

George W. Aldridge, Jr., obtained a good education in the public schools, De Graff Military Institute, of Rochester, and Cary Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield, New York. He then began business life in association with his father, and together they continued as general contractors until the death of the senior partner in 1877, when George W. Aldridge, Jr., assumed the management of the business. He is a director of the Lincoln National Bank, and has other large interests in the city, among which is the

presidency of the American Clay and Cement Corporation.

Mr. Aldridge early displayed an interest in public affairs, his natural fitness for leadership becoming manifest. He was but twenty-six years of age when first elected a member of the executive board of the city, a board having in charge the departments of water, street, fire and public improvements. His connection with the executive board won public approval and his efficiency was so apparent that he was four times reelected, each successive return showing increasing majorities over opposing candidates. In 1894 he was elected chief magistrate of the city and ably filled the mayor's chair until the following year, when he was called to higher position by Governor Morton, who appointed him State Superintendent of Public Works. This necessitated his resignation of the mayor's office, which followed, and during the terms of Governor Morton and Governor Black, the latter of whom reappointed him, he continued the efficient head of the State Department of Public Works. During his incumbency of the office the work of improving the Erie Canal was begun and the long delayed completion of the State Capitol at Albany accomplished. In 1905 Governor Higgins appointed Mr. Aldridge a member of the New York State Railroad Commission, and in 1907 he became chairman of the commission. His work as a public servant, endorsed by three chief executives, has been valuable to the State, and has brought him prominently into public view, adding to his prestige as a leader in his own city, and making him a prominent figure in State politics. He is a member of the Republican State Committee, a position he has held since the year 1887. He has met the fate of all leaders, at times suffering defeats, but has never been dethroned, and at the

present time (1915) is strong in his leadership and a power in the Republican party. His friends are legion and he is associated with them in many organizations, societies and clubs.

In volunteer fire department days he was an active member of Alert Hose Company, for five years was president of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and still holds membership in that body. He is an ex-trustee of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester. He is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Rochester, Country, Whist, Athletic (life member), and Oak Hill Country, all of Rochester; the Lotos, Republican and Lawyers', of New York City. He is an interested member of the Rochester Historical Society, the Rochester Municipal Art Commission, and in all these organizations he takes more than a passive interest. Through his patriotic ancestry he has gained admission to the Sons of the Revolution.

Open-handed and generous, he is most unostentatious in his giving, and no worthy cause fails to receive his support. He is a man of tremendous industry and energy, and has gained his position in the business world through merit and by the exercise of the qualities upon which alone an enduring business edifice can be erected. He is respected by his associates in business and public life, loved by his friends, and both feared and respected by his opponents. He has also successfully asserted his rights to leadership, and in Rochester, where he is best known, is regarded as a man who can be trusted and safely followed. Disorganized forces never win, and he who can organize, maneuver, and lead masses of men to suc-

cessful assertion of party principles at the polls is no less worthy of the regard of his fellow men than he who leads men to an assertion of national honor upon actual fields of battle. "Peace hath her victories" as well as war, and peaceful vindication of party principles through the medium of the ballot box requires generalship of the highest quality.

SNOW, Charles Wesley,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two classes—the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or to the other is a question of honest difference of opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman, Charles Wesley Snow, who combines in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, and a representative of that strong American manhood which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to humanity and to the world at large. Hiram Snow, his father, died in Syracuse in 1854, and his mother, Alidar Ann (Squier) Snow, died in the same city in 1889. They had twelve children.

Charles Wesley Snow was born in Peterboro, Madison county, New York,



W. Fairbank

March 11, 1835, the second child of his parents. He was still in infancy when his parents removed to Messina Springs, and was in his sixth year when the family home was established in Syracuse, New York, with which city practically his entire life has been identified. The public schools of Syracuse furnished him with excellent educational advantages, and he made the best use of his opportunities in them. At the age of fifteen years he entered upon his business career by becoming a clerk in the employ of W. B. Tobey, the proprietor of a drug store. Four years were spent in such faithful discharge of the numerous and responsible duties of this position, that at the end of this period, 1854, Mr. Tobey admitted him to a partnership, the firm continuing the business under the style of Tobey & Snow until 1866. In that year, Mr. Snow, desiring to be unhampered in the pursuit of his progressive ideas in regard to the conduct of a business, decided to establish himself independently, and accordingly opened a drug store at old No. 28 East Genesee street. In the course of time this became a wholesale as well as a retail concern, and was actively conducted in the same location for a period of twenty-two years. In the meantime, Mr. Snow had purchased the property at Nos. 214-216 South Warren street and erected in 1888 the lofty brick and iron fireproof structure, which housed the drug business of C. W. Snow & Company. From the time of its first establishment the business had grown steadily and consistently, branching out over an extensive territory in addition to having a large local trade. This, however, is not the only business enterprise with which Mr. Snow is prominently connected. Since 1887 he has been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and in 1902 was honored with the vice-presidency of this in-

stitution; he served in this office until 1910, and in February of that year was elected president of this bank, remaining the incumbent of this office until his resignation in November, 1914, when he was elected chairman of the board. For many years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. He has also served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian church, of which he is a member and trustee, and his connection with various benevolent and charitable institutions is a prominent and extensive one, as he gives his personal service as well as of his means.

Mr. Snow married, October 20, 1863, Harriet L. Powers, only daughter of Dr. Nelson C. Powers. Children: Nelson P., born December 9, 1868; Carrie L., October 15, 1874. In the public issues and questions of the day Mr. Snow takes an intelligent interest, but his political activity is confined to his exercise of the right of franchise. His is the story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made for good in all its relations with the world. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his life is, nevertheless, a persistent plea, more by precept and example than by spoken word, for purity and grandeur of right principles and the beauty and elevation of wholesome character. To him home life is a sacred trust, friendship is inviolable, and nothing can swerve him from the path of rectitude and honor.

SALISBURY, Bert Eugene, ✓

Manufacturer, Inventor, Financier.

Bert Eugene Salisbury, who by consecutive steps has steadily climbed upward in the business world until he is at the present time (1916) president and general manager of Pass & Seymour, In-

corporated, at Solvay, Onondaga county, New York, was born in the town of Geddes, New York, May 28, 1870, son of Henry O. and Celia (Seaman) Salisbury. Henry O. Salisbury was also a native of Onondaga county, New York, and his wife a native of Connecticut, living at the present time. The father was a builder and contractor, and was well known because of his business enterprises and the extent of his industrial interests. He died in 1891.

Bert Eugene Salisbury pursued his early education in the Geddes Union Free School, now Porter School, and was graduated from the Syracuse High School with the class of 1890. He also attended Cazenovia Seminary for a short period of time, but in the meantime was employed by the Solvay Process Company and also in the drug business. Later he entered the employ of his father, which connection continued until February, 1891, when he became connected with the firm of Pass & Seymour, where he has risen gradually to his present important position, his promotions coming to him in recognition of merit and ability displayed in the mastery of the various tasks and duties assigned him. He was serving as superintendent when in 1901 he was made secretary and general manager; in January, 1906, he was elected to the positions of vice-president, treasurer, and general manager, and in January, 1914, was made president and general manager, in which capacities he is still serving. He has been instrumental in introducing the manufacture of various complete and successful articles now produced by the concern. Thoroughness, which has characterized him in everything that he has undertaken, has brought to him intimate knowledge of the business in principle and detail, and, recognizing needs and possibilities he has carried forward experiments and investigations until his

labors have resulted in inventions, upon which he has taken out many patents. The trademark of the company is P. & S. and the products of the factory are disposed of through the regular channels. Four hundred workmen are now employed, and the business is constantly growing along substantial lines that insure its future success and progress. In addition to this he became a director of the Onondaga Pottery Company, of Syracuse, New York, and three years later was elected president and treasurer of the concern, succeeding James Pass. The product of this company combines the beauty of historic porcelain with the durability made possible by modern science, and the great advantage of this company's china is that its composition and the qualities of its materials are almost exactly the same as those used in the world-famous potteries of Continental Europe. The china is really a product combining the best in the older materials and processes in order to produce a new and better china that is distinctively American. The result is that there is no fine table china on the market to-day that will compare with O. P. Co. Syracuse China for durability and service. He is a director of the First National Bank, Syracuse; director of the Morris Plan Bank, Syracuse; member of the board of governors of Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies; member of the Chamber of Commerce; president of the Billy Sunday Business Men's Club of Syracuse; trustee of Syracuse University, Cazenovia Seminary, the Central New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, and the Myrtle Hill Cemetery; vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; and a member of the Efficiency Society of New York, the American Ceramic Society, the New York State Ceramic Society, the Electrical Manufacturers' Club, the En-

gineers' Club of New York, the Jovian Order, the Technology Club, the Citizens' Club, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Bellevue Country Club, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Mystic Krewe. He also holds membership in and is a trustee of the West Genesee Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, but aside from keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and supporting the party by his ballot, he takes no active interest in political affairs. Mr. Salisbury finds in photography a favorite form of recreation, and also greatly enjoys boating. He has, however, concentrated his energies upon his business interests, and believing that integrity and straightforward dealing can go hand in hand with success has worked to that end, and his own life record is verification of this belief.

Mr. Salisbury married, December 3, 1895, Mary P. Pharis, of Syracuse, New York, a daughter of Mills P. and Eliza A. Pharis. Their children are: Katherine, born February 13, 1905; Robert, born December 25, 1906; Henry, born October 5, 1908; William, born June 20, 1911. The city residence of the family is at No. 1810 West Genesee street, Syracuse, and their summer home is located on Fourth Lake in the Adirondacks.

WHITMORE, Valentine F.,

Building Contractor, Public Official.

The great works now necessary to supply municipalities and corporations with the means properly to meet their needs employ a vast army of workmen who must be organized and directed by men of superior executive ability, by men who can themselves grasp the problems of construction presented them by engineers, by men who can plan and successfully execute the work. The engineers

plan without regard to the difficulty of the work; the contractor must execute according to the plan, regardless of rock, quicksand, flood, scarcity of labor, or failure of supplies. Valentine F. Whitmore grew up amid such problems, and from the age of fifteen years has been engaged on public works of importance, beginning as a water boy, and now is the honored head of the Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus Contracting Company, of Rochester. He acquired experience as a working man, rose to authority as superintendent, and when, in 1868, he entered the contracting field, there was no man better equipped to handle important construction work. He has won success as a builder, as a business man, and as an executive, and has to his credit some of the largest Western New York contracts successfully executed, this being particularly true in the city of Rochester.

Valentine F. Whitmore was born in Germany, September 17, 1844, and was brought to the United States by his parents in 1849. His first American home was in Syracuse and there until he was fifteen years of age he attended the public schools. He then became a wage earner, his first job being as water boy on public works in Syracuse. As he grew in years and experience he obtained more responsible positions, and after locating in Rochester in 1863 became superintendent of construction on the Erie Canal. He was ambitious, and when opportunity offered to obtain a contract to repair a section of the canal he embraced it. He continued in canal work under Lewis Selye until 1868, then definitely engaged in business for himself as a general contractor. He was successful in securing some good contracts, which he satisfactorily executed, continuing in business alone until January 1, 1875, when he entered into partnership with John Rauber (now deceased) and William Vicinus.

As a partnership, greater expansion was possible, but later, more capital and leaders being necessary, the business was incorporated with Valentine F. Whitmore, president; John N. Rauber, vice-president; Lewis S. Whitmore, treasurer, and William Vicinus, secretary. The record of Mr. Whitmore as individual contractor, partner and chief executive has been one of success and his business one of constant growth. He has executed some of the largest of Western New York contracts, but a great part of his work and that of his company has been in connection with the public improvements of Rochester. Among their important works of these years may be cited the Rochester Water Works conduit, twenty-six and one half miles in length, three feet four inches in diameter; Central avenue concrete bridge; a large section of the East Side trunk sewer; a section of the disposal sewer; miles of streets and connecting sewers. The company owns extensive limestone quarries and are also contractors of cutstone and interior marble work, and dealers in masons' supplies. Mr. Whitmore has other important business interests, being president of the Rochester German Brick and Tile Company, is vice-president and a director of the Merchants' Bank, director of the East Side Savings Bank and of the Genesee Valley Trust Company.

A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active, influential part in public affairs. For four years he served as school commissioner and for four years was a member of the board of aldermen. His official record shows the same thorough and business-like devotion to public duty that has characterized his conduct of his private affairs, and city interests have ever been held paramount. Broad-minded and progressive, he is very deliberate in forming his opinions and plans, but most determined when a plan of ac-

tion has been decided upon. He possesses a sympathetic, kindly nature, is most appreciative of the good traits of others, knows the value of friendships, and ever remembers that "to have a friend one must be one."

Mr. Whitmore married, February 21, 1867, Eunice L. Haight. Their children are: Lewis S., Walter V., Eunice, married William H. Vicinus; Homer G. All his sons and his son-in-law are engaged with him in business, Lewis S. Whitmore being treasurer, William H. Vicinus, secretary, of the Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus Company, incorporated in 1904.

MEANY, Edward P.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Brevet Major-General Edward P. Meany was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 13, 1854, son of the late Judge Edward A. and Maria Lavinia (Shannon) Meany, of English and Irish ancestry. For many years his father, Judge Edward A. Meany, was conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the South, having previously attained an honored position on the bench and at the bar. His family included Captain John Meany, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also related on the maternal side to Commodore Barry, of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the United States Navy, to whom President Washington presented the first commission to any officer of the navy created under the Constitution—"Captain," this being the highest rank conferred at that time. Commodore Barry has been considered by many naval historians as the Father of the American Navy. Maria Lavinia (Shannon) Meany, mother of General Meany, was a daughter of Henry Gould Shannon, who settled at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1810, and was among the leading citizens of that city.

As a youth General Meany was studious and ambitious, and after making excellent progress in the schools of his native State, he completed the course of the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Missouri. Under the careful and thorough direction of his father he was prepared for the practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. For many years he was counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and held other positions of confidence and responsibility with associated corporations. His legal and financial abilities were in demand, and he became a director of important railway, financial and other corporations. As vice-president of the New Mexico Central & Southern Railway Company, he represented that company in 1884 before the government of Mexico, and in financial circles of Europe, and his diplomatic and legal talents served the company well in his intercourse with the government of the Republic of Mexico in 1884. General Meany is still identified with various business interests, being vice-president and director of the Trust Company of New Jersey; a director of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America; the National Bank of Morristown, New Jersey; the Cartaret Trust Company; the Laurel Coal & Land Company, and Pond Fork Coal & Land Company of West Virginia.

In 1886 he moved to New Jersey, where he soon joined the National Guard. In 1893 he was appointed judge advocate general of New Jersey, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in the following year was made one of the Palisade commissioners of the State of New Jersey, a body formed to preserve the natural scenery of the State on the banks of the Hudson river. For several years he acted as trustee and treasurer of the Newark Free Public Library. General Meany was reared under influences which naturally

led him to affiliate with the Democratic party, and he has always manfully supported its principles. In the National Democratic Conventions of 1896 and 1900 he represented the State of New Jersey, and in both those bodies he earnestly supported the principles of the old line Democracy, and vigorously protested against the abandonment by the party of those principles. His influence in the councils of the party in New Jersey is potent and widely felt, and he is esteemed and respected by all classes regardless of political affiliations, for his upright and manly course in standing by his principles. In 1914, upon his own request, General Meany was placed on the retired list of the National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of brevet major-general. He is identified with many prominent clubs, including the Lawyers' Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Morris County Country Club, the Whippany River Club, and the Morristown Club. Through his marriage to Rosalie, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, General Meany has now living a son, Shannon Lord Meany.

MOULTON, Webster Collins,

Architect.

Since the completion of his university course in 1912, Mr. Moulton has pursued his professional work in Syracuse, the city of his birth, with the exception of the time spent in New York City in connection with the Sage Foundation Homes Company. Although as yet young in his full honors as an architect, he has had opportunity to demonstrate his quality and is well-known as talented, capable and reliable. Moulton is a name well-known in the engineering world through the unusual activity of Guy Moulton, civil engineer of Syracuse, whose connection with railroad, water works and

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canal construction has been long continued and important. The record of his honored father is an inspiration and a stimulant to the son and in a different but kindred field he aspires to achieve equally honorable reputation.

Guy Moulton, father of Webster Collins Moulton, was born in Cicero, Onondaga county, New York, February 25, 1861, son of Emery and Mary J. (Churchill) Moulton. He is a graduate of Cornell University, B. S., class of 1881, and since 1910 has been division engineer, Middle Division, New York State Canals. He began his engineering career in 1882 as assistant engineer with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, beginning with the preliminary survey and continuing until the completion of the road. He abandoned engineering in 1883 and until 1889 engaged in farming, but in the latter year entered the employ of the Lehigh Railroad Company as assistant engineer on the Lizard Creek branch in Pennsylvania, also building twelve miles of that branch. He was connected with the Buffalo extension of the same road in 1890-92 in the same capacity, building twelve miles of the extension and completing an additional twelve miles. In 1893 he improved and extended the Watkins Water System. During 1894 he was engaged in railway engineering in New York and Tennessee. He spent the years 1895-96 in Pennsylvania as engineer and general manager for a coal mining company and in Michigan as assistant engineer of the Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, also constructing a twelve-mile section of that road.

He began his connection with New York State canal construction in 1896 as engineer and general manager for McDonald & Sayre, contractors of canal work under the Nine Millions Act, continuing with that firm until 1897. In that year he was appointed first assistant engi-

neer of the Middle Division, New York State Canals, acting in that capacity until 1903, when he was advanced to the post of resident engineer on the Barge Canal project. He held that position until 1909, then became division engineer of the Middle Division, New York State Canals, and in 1910 first resident engineer of the Middle Division, which position he now holds.

He is a Republican in politics, trustee of the Universalist Society of Syracuse, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Technology Club of Syracuse and belongs to both lodge and chapter of the Masonic order.

He married at Clay, Onondaga county, New York, March 16, 1887, Sara Adaline Wright. Children: Webster Collins, of further mention; Lloyd W.; and Guy W.

Webster Collins Moulton, eldest son of Guy and Sara Adaline (Wright) Moulton, was born in Syracuse, New York, November 19, 1889. He obtained his preparatory education in the city schools, graduating from grammar school in June, 1904, and from high school with the class of June, 1908. He then pursued a four years' course at Syracuse University, whence he was graduated in the class of June, 1912. He had chosen architecture as his life work and until 1915 was engaged as draughtsman with Gordon Wright, architect of Syracuse, with the Sage Foundation Homes Company, New York, and with the city of Syracuse. In August, 1915, he first announced himself to the public as an architect, establishing offices in the Union Building, 441 Salina street, Syracuse. The public has responded to his claim to recognition and the year that has elapsed has been most satisfactory. During the summers of 1909 and 1911, while a student at the university, Mr. Moulton held civil service position with the city of Syracuse. He is a member of the First Universalist Church of Syra-



A. E. Nettleton

cuse, the Technology, City and Ka-Nenda Canoe clubs. He married, June 3, 1916, at Syracuse, Hazel Marie, daughter of Bernard and Lottie Sophia (Peck) Cohn.

NETTLETON, Albert E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The city of Syracuse, New York, is justly celebrated as a manufacturing center, and the business of manufacturing shoes is one of its most important industries. Prominently identified with this particular branch of manufacture is Albert E. Nettleton, who is regarded as one of the conservative business men of the city, progressive and modern in all that he undertakes to do. The social and political affairs of the city are given their fair share of his attention, and he is an unostentatious yet generous patron of any plan that is afoot to better the cause of humanity.

For the greater part of a century, the name of Nettleton has been associated with the shoe trade in the State of New York. Edward Nettleton established one of the first boot and shoe stores in the village of Fulton, New York, about 1837, and personally and successfully conducted this until his death in 1864, when his sons, Franklin E. and Samuel W., succeeded him, and conducted affairs according to the most approved methods, and they in turn were succeeded by their brother, Augustus C. Nettleton.

Albert E. Nettleton, son of Edward Nettleton, was born in Fulton, Oswego county, New York, October 29, 1850. His early education was acquired in the public schools of that section, and this he later supplemented by attendance at the Falley Seminary, in Fulton, being graduated from this institution in the class of 1869. Upon the completion of his studies, he found employment in the business of his

brother, Augustus C. Nettleton, who had succeeded his two older brothers, and in 1872 Albert E. Nettleton succeeded his brother, Augustus C., purchasing the business from him. In 1875 he also established a shoe store in Cazenovia, New York, which he conducted until 1881, and from 1881 to 1884 he also conducted a shoe store in Lyons, New York. In 1879 he came to Syracuse, and there purchased the boot and shoe factory of James R. Barrett, and later formed a partnership with W. A. Hill, this firm conducting business under the style of A. E. Nettleton & Company. By purchasing the interests of his associates, Mr. Nettleton became the sole owner of the concern, making a specialty of the manufacture of men's shoes, for which his plant earned a well merited reputation. He employed upwards of six hundred hands, and the products of the factory go to all parts of the world, finding a ready sale. Only the best materials are used, in proportion to the cost of the finished product, and only the best work done. His aim was to build up a reputation and business on the actual value and merit of his product, and this he accomplished most successfully.

But the manufacture of shoes is not the only enterprise with which Mr. Nettleton is closely connected. He was elected president of the Fulton Paper Company in November, 1893; is president of the C. A. Whelan Company; second vice-president of the Great Lakes Steamship Company; trustee of Onondaga County Savings Bank; director of the National Bank of Syracuse; director of the Syracuse Trust Company; director of the Empire Savings and Loan Association, elected in April, 1892, and director of the Paragon Plaster Company, becoming a member of its board of directors at its organization in 1888. Mr. Nettleton has shown marked ability as a financier,

his counsel and advice being frequently sought and always followed.

Mr. Nettleton is deeply interested in the public welfare, and uses his utmost influence to better existing conditions in every way that lies in his power, succeeding well in his efforts. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Untiring activity and energy are prominent factors in the success he has achieved, and his example is well worthy of emulation by the youth of the present day. He is scrupulously honorable in all his undertakings with mankind, and bears a reputation for public and private integrity second to no man. He is sociable and genial in disposition, and has a wide circle of friends.

OWEN, Charles Sumner,

Business Man, Public Official.

It was an immortal saying of a great citizen of the State of New York and a great American that "A public office is a public trust." That sentiment has taken deep root in American politics and there are men in office to-day who so regard public office, as it was so regarded by many before President Cleveland voiced the truth. Such a man is Charles Sumner Owen, who as supervisor, commissioner of public safety of Rochester and sheriff of Monroe county, has shown a devotion to official duty that has won him the unqualified confidence of the public. With devotion, efficiency has gone hand in hand, and while his term as sheriff has not yet expired, his record as commissioner of safety was one marked with such an advance in the efficiency of that department of municipal government that Rochester holds his name in grateful remembrance. Since 1894 Sheriff Owen has been connected with the business in-

terests of his native city, beginning as office boy, and is now vice-president of the Chapin-Owen Company, dealers in auto supplies, motor engines, and sportsman's goods. He holds high position in the Masonic order and is a most worthy exponent in his daily walk of the best tenets of that ancient institution. His rise to public favor and the success he has attained are not due to a lucky turn of Fortune's wheel, but to his own strong personality, his keen powers of observation, his clear mind, his energy, his courage, his unblemished integrity, and his manly life. He is a true son of the Empire State, son of Wilbur F. and Mary Ellen (Brady) Owen, both born in New York, his father having spent almost his entire life in Rochester, where for many years he has been associated with the firm of Smith, Beir & Gormley, jobbers of dry goods.

Charles Sumner Owen was born in Rochester, January 7, 1869, second in a family of six children. He attended public school until fifteen years of age, then became a wage earner, entering the employ of Sargent & Greenleaf, lock manufacturers, as office boy. Two years later he went with May Brothers in a higher capacity, and about 1887 with Moore & Beir, clothing manufacturers. He rapidly advanced in rank with the last named firm, his efficiency and ability being fully recognized and amply rewarded. In 1903 the firm of Moore & Beir became a corporation. Mr. Owen being chosen the first vice-president. He continued an important factor in the management and success of the company until 1909, when he became commissioner of public safety for the city of Rochester. Since that time he has devoted himself to the public service of city and county, becoming, however, a member of the Chapin-Owen Company in 1915, serving that company as vice-president.

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Since becoming a voter Sheriff Owen has been an active Republican. On February 1, 1903, he was appointed a member of the board of supervisors of Monroe county, to fill out the unexpired term of Willis K. Gillette. At the next regular election he was the Republican candidate for that office from the Third Ward of the city of Rochester, was elected, and served with such acceptance that in 1905 he was reelected. On January 1, 1907, he was chosen chairman of the board, serving in that position until the end of his term of office. On January 1, 1908, he was appointed commissioner of public safety, a responsible position in which he demonstrated his full power of organization, his firm grasp of municipal conditions, and his ability to cope with weighty problems of administration. He brought system, order and reliability out of inferior conditions and gave to Rochester an administration of the Department of Public Safety such as it had never known. In 1914 he was the Republican nominee and the successful contender for the office of sheriff of Monroe county. He assumed the duties of that position, January 1, 1915, and his discharge of the obligations of the sheriff's office is on the same high plane of prompt, thorough and conscientious service that has characterized his official as well as his business career.

In the Masonic order Mr. Owen has ever been active, his official career being highly honorable and an evidence of his standing in the esteem of his brethren. He is past master of Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Sir Knight of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been connected with the Masonic Temple Association from its in-

ception, serving as a director, and is an ex-president of the Masonic Club. He is also a member of the Rochester Club.

Sheriff Owen married, April 18, 1882, Delphine A. Cragg, of Rochester, and has a daughter, Dorothy Cragg Owen.

STONE, Charles Luke,

Lawyer, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Charles Luke Stone is descended from a very ancient family, whose name appears to have been derived from a place of residence. The early Ardleigh records speak of William Att Stone, which indicates that his name arose from his residence, near some important rock, perhaps a land mark. Symond Stone, the earliest known ancestor of this branch of the Stone family, made a will on May 12, 1506, the record of which is on the parish records of Much Bromley, England. The will was proved February 10, 1510; he bequeathed to his son Walter his tenement in Ardleigh, and as Ardleigh is in the immediate vicinity of Much Bromley, it would appear that this first Symond was a descendant of the William at the Stone, mentioned above. In a court roll of 1465, in the reign of Edward IV., reference is made to three fields called Stone-land. David Stone, son of Symond Stone, lived also at Much Bromley, County Essex, England, early in the sixteenth century. Symond (2) Stone, son of David Stone, also lived at Much Bromley. His wife's name was Agnes. David (2) Stone, son of Symond (2) or Simon Stone, was born, lived and died at Much Bromley. He had wife Ursula. It has been positively proved that he, and not Rev. Timothy Stone, as formerly supposed, was the father of the two American immigrants, Gregory and Simon, next mentioned.

Simon Stone, son of David (2) Stone, was the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America. He was born

in Much Bromley, County Essex, England, where he was baptized February 9, 1585-86. Before 1624 he and his wife moved to Boxted, a few miles from Much Bromley, and from Boxted he and his family are believed to have come to this country. On April 15, 1636, the father, aged fifty; mother, aged thirty-eight; and five children, embarked from London on the ship "Increase," Robert Lee, master, for New England, after receiving permission from the government to leave England for America. They settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, having forty acres of land along the banks of the Charles river, south of the present Mount Auburn Cemetery; it is believed that a part of his farm is now covered by the cemetery. Simon Stone was admitted a freeman, May 25, 1636, with his brother, Gregory, who emigrated at the same time. He was selectman from 1637 to 1656, and was a deacon of the church for many years. One of the pear trees planted by him is said to have borne fruit for two hundred and fifty years, and was still vigorous in 1899. Mr. Stone became a prominent real estate owner, and according to tradition built a large old-fashioned house, colonial in style, which served as a home for his descendants for six generations, but was finally destroyed by fire. He married (first) August 5, 1616, Joan or Joana Clark, daughter of William Clark, and their two eldest children were baptized in Bromley, England, the others being born in Boxted. He married (second) about 1654, Sarah Lumpkin, widow of Richard Lumpkin, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She also came from Boxted, County Essex, England, and left a will dated March 25, 1663. Simon Stone died in Watertown, September 22, 1665. Children by first wife: Frances, baptized January 20, 1619; Mary, October 1, 1621, died young; Ann, born 1624; Simon, mentioned below;

Mary, 1632; John, August 6, 1635; Elizabeth, April 5, 1639, died young. Simon (2) Stone, son of Simon (1) Stone, was born in 1631, in Boxted, England, died February 27, 1708. He and his brother John divided the real estate left by their father, Simon, keeping the homestead for his home. He was deacon of the church, and held various public offices. For several years he served as selectman, and was town clerk for ten years. From 1678 to 1684, inclusive, he was representative to the General Court, and in 1686-89-90 one of the original proprietors of Groton, Massachusetts. In 1662 he owned an eighteen acre right in Groton, increasing his holding there in 1670 to more than eighty-seven acres, although he may not have lived there. He married Mary Whipple, daughter of Elder John Whipple, an early settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She was born in 1634, died June 2, 1720. Children: Simon, mentioned below; John, mentioned below; Matthew, born February 16, 1660; Nathaniel, February 22, 1662, died same year; Ebenezer, February 27, 1663; Mary, 1665; Nathaniel, 1667; Elizabeth, October 9, 1670; David, October 19, 1672; Susanna, November 4, 1675; Jonathan, December 26, 1677. Simon (3) Stone, son of Simon (2) Stone, born September 8, 1656, settled in Groton, Massachusetts, as early as 1694. His son, Simon (4), born about 1690, married Sarah Farnsworth. He lived in Groton and Harvard, Massachusetts. The records of Groton are very imperfect, and do not note all the births there. John Stone, son of Simon (2) Stone, was born July 23, 1658, in Watertown, and settled in Groton. He had a son, James Stone, born there January 23, 1701, whose son, James Stone, born in 1724, in Groton, married Deborah Nutting, and was probably the father of Philip Stone, born 1751. Philip Stone, of Groton, was the first permanent settler

in the town of Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, in 1772. There he married, November 25, 1773, a Miss Ward, of Addison, Vermont. They were the parents of Isaac Stone, who lived in Bridport until 1825, and soon after removed to Mexico, Oswego county, New York. He married, in Vermont, January 20, 1815, Lydia Hurlbut, born February 1, 1796, in Sudbury, Vermont, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Higgins) Hurlbut, natives respectively of Chatham and Hadam, Connecticut, descended from Thomas Hurlbut, who was a soldier under Lion Gardiner in the settlement at Saybrook, Connecticut. Isaac Stone was a farmer and a shoemaker, and died in Mexico, New York, November 4, 1848. He had twelve children, of whom the eldest son and second child was Samuel Hurlbut Stone, born March 6, 1818, in Bridport, Vermont. He was a merchant in Mexico, in association with his brother, Benjamin Sage Stone, and was a prominent citizen of that town, filling various offices. He was executor of the will of Peter Chandler, of that town, and died there January 20, 1887. He married, June 12, 1844, Rhoda A. Butterfield, daughter of Luke and Sophronia (Kellogg) Butterfield, of Mexico. Their second son and child is the subject of this sketch.

Charles Luke Stone was born April 2, 1848, in Mexico, where he grew up and received his primary education. He graduated with the degree of A. B. at Hamilton College in 1871, and subsequently received from this institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. He engaged in practice of law at Syracuse, New York, where he has continued to the present time, and has attained a commanding position at the bar. Since 1878 he has been attorney for the Onondaga County Savings Bank, was city counsel from 1887 to 1889, and counsel to the Syracuse Water Board and Department from 1889

to 1906. Since 1898 he has been a referee in bankruptcy, and is a trustee, attorney and director of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and New Process Raw Hide Company. He is and has been at the head of the law firms of Stone, Gannon & Petit; Stone & Petit, and now of Stone & Stone. He is a member of the Onondaga County Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He is or has been also associated with several clubs, including the Century, Citizens' and University clubs of Syracuse. In religion a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican, he exerts a large influence in political councils.

He married at College Hill, Clinton, New York, 1872, Zilla Buttrick Sackett, daughter of William A. and Charlotte (Buttrick) Sackett. Children: Charlotte S., MacDougall, Harold and Rhoda Zilla Palmer.

CLARKE, Charles J.,

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Mr. Clarke is a descendant of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was born February 24, 1864, in the city of New York. His father, Thomas W. Clarke, was a noted secret service man in the employ of the United States government during the Civil War, and was also connected with the navy. He lost his life at the battle of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. His mother was a member of the Scott family of Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Scott, who was queen's counsel for the city of Dublin for about forty-five years, having previously earned credit by gallantry in the Spanish War. He was a relative of William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

Charles J. Clarke received his education in the common schools, and started

out in life at the age of fifteen years as a night messenger boy, at a salary of eight dollars a month, working from 8 P. M. until 7 A. M. After two years of this service he became an apprentice to the moulding trade, becoming a skilled iron moulder, and continued in that occupation until he attained his majority. At this time he started out on the road, selling iron goods, and thus continued until 1900, when he was appointed to a minor clerkship in the Onondaga county clerk's office. From this humble beginning he won steady promotion, and in time became deputy county clerk, in charge of the Court of Records. In 1908 he was advanced to the position of clerk of the Supreme Court, having received the unanimous endorsement of the judiciary of the fifth district of the Supreme Court. When the present Court of Claims was organized by the Republican administration, the chief clerkship was offered to him without any solicitation on his behalf, but was declined. It was his duty to make all the arrangements for the famous Barnes vs. Roosevelt trial, held in Onondaga county in April and May, 1915. Mr. Clarke is a collector of bric-a-brac and old mahogany furniture, and has a large and rare collection of pictures, numbering nearly two hundred and fifty of all kinds. His spare time is devoted to a sixty-five acre farm, located in Oswego county, New York, on which he has erected all necessary farm buildings by his own hands, thus demonstrating a natural mechanical skill, as he never received any training as a carpenter. It has always been the custom of Onondaga county to give the county clerks two terms, and after the expiration of the present term of his superior, by common consent the succession will fall to Mr. Clarke. He is a member of all the American Rite Masonic bodies and also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Citizens' Club, and secretary of the Onondaga County Men's League for Woman's Suffrage.

He married, June 12, 1889, M. Belle Herrick, a resident of Syracuse, and one of the descendants of the Von Steinbergh family of Albany and Syracuse, noted in the Revolutionary annals of the State. They are the parents of two sons, Charles J., Jr., and Scott H. Clarke.

CLAPP, Edward Everett,

Financier, Real Estate Operator.

The surname Clapp or Clap had its origin in the proper or personal name of Osgod Clapa, a Danish noble of the court of King Canute (1007-1036). The site of his country place was known as Clapham, County Surrey. The ancient seat of the family in England is at Salcombe, in Devonshire, where important estates were owned for many centuries by this family. Coat-of-arms of this branch: First and fourth, three battle axes; second, sable a griffin passant argent; third, sable an eagle with two heads displayed with a border engrailed argent. A coat-of-arms in common use by the Clapp family in England and America is: Vaire gules and argent a quarter azure charged with the sun or. Crest: A pike naiant proper. Motto: *Fais ce que dois advienne que pourra.*

The American family is descended from six immigrants, Edward and Captain Roger, sons of William Clapp, and John, Nicholas, Thomas and Ambrose, sons of Nicholas Clapp, of Venn Ottery, Devonshire, England. The fathers, William and Nicholas, were brothers. All came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, and formed one of the most prominent and influential families of that town. William Clapp, of the ancient



Edward Everett Cass



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Devonshire family, lived at Salcombe Regis, Devonshire. Captain Roger Clapp, son of William Clapp, was born in Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609, and died in Boston, February 2, 1691, whither he had removed in 1686. He sailed from Plymouth on the ship "Mary and John" for New England, March 20, 1630, arriving at Nantasket, May 30, of the same year. He was a proprietor, and was admitted a freeman, May 4, 1634. At the first regular organization of the militia in 1644, he was made lieutenant of the Dorchester company and later was made captain. In August, 1665, he was appointed by the General Court commander of Fort Independence in Boston harbor, which position he held for twenty years, or until he was seventy-seven, when he retired to his residence in Boston, and died there in his eighty-second year. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was one of the founders of the Dorchester church and a member for sixty years. He married, November 6, 1633, Johanna, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England. Their son, Preserved Clapp, born November 23, 1643, died September 20, 1720, lived in Dorchester until he was about twenty years old, when he removed to Northampton and became one of the leading citizens there. He was captain of the militia, ruling elder of the church, and deputy to the General Court. He married Sarah, daughter of Major Benjamin Newberry, of Windsor, Connecticut, and their son, Captain Roger (2) Clapp, was born May 24, 1684, and died January 9, 1762. He lived in Northampton, was a captain in the militia, and representative to the General Court. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bartlett, born October 27, 1687, died August 9, 1767. Their fifth son, Supply Clapp, was born 1721, in Northampton, died October 11, 1784.

He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, 1755, a sergeant in the regiment of Colonel Seth Pomeroy, and was taken prisoner at Lake George, in the capture of which fort that regiment took an important part. His name was on the sick list returned by Thomas Williams, surgeon, November 23, 1755. He was also in the expedition to Crown Point, Captain Elisha Hawley's company. He married (second) December 30, 1756, Sarah Lyman. Their eldest child, Supply (2) Clapp, was born February 22, 1767, and died June 20, 1800. His first wife was Lucretia, daughter of Deacon Martin Clark, of Westhampton. Justice Clapp, eldest child of Supply (2) and Lucretia (Clark) Clapp, was born August 26, 1795, and died October 15, 1849, in Becket, Massachusetts. He married, June 3, 1823, Lucretia Clark, daughter of Julius Clark, fifth descendant from Lieutenant William Clark. She was born January 26, 1802, and died May 14, 1840.

Edward Everett Clapp, son of Justice and Lucretia (Clark) Clapp, was born January 5, 1838, in Holyoke, Massachusetts. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father when he was eleven. At the age of fifteen he came to Newburg, New York, and attended the Newburg Academy under Professor Reed, living with his brother, George M. In April, 1861, he sailed for China with the purpose of seeing more of the world and securing a suitable business opening. He found his opportunity in the cotton trade in China, where, owing to the Civil War in America, cotton was in demand for export to supply the cotton mills of England and other countries. In 1875, after spending most of the intervening years abroad, he established an insurance agency in Albany, New York, representing twelve fire insurance companies, one life, and the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, and enjoyed from the

outset an excellent patronage. In 1881 the president of the Fidelity & Casualty Company persuaded him to sell his Albany business and devote his entire attention to the New York business of that company. His firm, E. E. Clapp & Company, consists of Mr. E. E. Clapp and Mr. Edward Griffith, under the firm name of E. E. Clapp & Company. They are managers of the disability department of the Fidelity & Casualty Company for New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and for many years have been first in the amount of business written among the general agents of the entire world. In 1911 this firm paid the Fidelity & Casualty Company over \$1,450,000. In the special field of disability and accident insurance, Mr. Clapp is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in this country. He has taken a leading part in the development of this form of insurance from its inception. In politics Mr. Clapp is a Republican of some prominence. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the Down Town Association, the Republican Club, the Peace Society, and the Economic Club of New York, also the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society of Orange, and the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey. His home is in East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Clapp married, while in the United States, in April, 1864, Eliza Brooks Townsend, born June 29, 1838, daughter of William Townsend, a descendant of Henry Townsend, who in 1661 settled in Oyster Bay, New York; his brother, John Townsend, received in 1645 from Governor Keift a patent for the town of Flushing, and Henry remained there with him until 1661. After his marriage Mr. Clapp returned to China, taking his wife with him. Child: Annie Brooks, born

April 28, 1866, married Robert Henry Hillis, and has one child, Edward Clapp Hillis, born November 24, 1908.

HOLMES, Daniel,

Pioneer Lawyer.

Daniel Holmes, now living retired, was the pioneer lawyer of Brockport and for many years a prominent attorney of the Monroe county bar. He is a native of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, born September 11, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Hale-Stuart) Holmes, natives of Massachusetts, who, removing westward about 1812, settled in Ontario county, New York, where they cast in their lot with those who were reclaiming a frontier district for agricultural uses. The father served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Buffalo. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Holmes was represented in the Revolutionary War, the grandfather, Thomas Hale, being a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Daniel Holmes was reared at Allenshill, New York, his father being proprietor of a hotel at that place for a number of years. After mastering the elementary branches of learning he prepared for college at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and received his university training at Yale, which he entered in 1846. He is numbered among the alumni of 1848, having been graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently in 1853 he received from the University of Rochester the degree of Master of Arts, and in the fall of the same year was admitted to the bar, for which he had previously prepared. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Brockport, where he has resided continuously since, having been in practice here for more than a half century. He was

the pioneer lawyer of the town and his ability enabled him always to maintain a place in the foremost ranks of its legal fraternity. In recent years, however, he has retired from active practice to enjoy well earned ease.

In early manhood Daniel Holmes was united in marriage to Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, of whom extended mention is made in following pages. Theirs was an ideal relation, their mutual love and confidence increasing year by year as they met together the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, the disappointments and the pleasures which checker the careers of all. Closer grew their friendship as time went by, the desire of each being always for the best interests and happiness of the other, but on October 6, 1907, they were separated through the death of Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes still continues to reside in Brockport, where for many years he has figured prominently in community affairs. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace of Brockport, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, so that he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was also clerk of the village for twenty years and in community affairs was actively and helpfully interested, being secretary and treasurer of the State Normal School at Brockport, for many years.

Mr. Holmes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Monroe Lodge, No. 173, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. He also belongs to Daniel Holmes Chapter, No. 294, Royal Arch Masons, and to Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, of Rochester. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Church at Brockport. He is also a member of the Empire State Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of

the New York State Bar Association. He is one of the oldest attorneys of Monroe county and while his professional career gained him rank with the leading lawyers of Brockport he has also been well known because of his activity in connection with the interests bearing upon the general welfare of society and the upbuilding and improvement of the community.

HOLMES, Mrs. Mary J.,

Favorite Author.

With one exception the works of no American novelist have been so widely read as those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and Brockport was proud to number her among its citizens, but while her name was a household word throughout the length and breadth of this land, in her home town she was loved for personal traits of character that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She was the wife of Daniel Holmes, whose sketch precedes this. In her maidenhood she was Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Preston Hawes, a man of rare mentality, while from her mother she inherited a love of poetry and of fine arts. When but three years of age she began to attend school, studied grammar at the age of six, and began teaching school when but thirteen years old. Her first article was published when she was only fifteen years old. Very early in life she manifested rare ability for story telling, entertaining her young companions with tales of her own invention. Her precocity has been borne out by the work of her later years, for there is perhaps no American author whose works are more widely read than those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.

Over two million copies of her books have been published and the demand for all of them continues. The annual sale amounts to thousands of copies and no

better proof of their merit and popularity could be given. A list of her published works includes the following: "Tempest and Sunshine," "English Orphans," "Homestead on Hillside," "Lena Rivers," "Meadow Brook," "Dora Deane," "Cousin Maude," "Marian Grey," "Darkness and Daylight," "Hugh Worthington," "Cameron Pride," "Rose Mather," "Ethelyn's Mistake," "Millbank," "Edna Browning," "West Lawn," "Edith Lyle," "Mildred," "Daisy Thornton," "Forrest House," "Chateau d'Or," "Madeline," "Queenie Hetherington," "Christmas Stories," "Bessie's Fortune," "Gretchen," "Marguerite," "Dr. Hathern's Daughters," "Mrs. Hallam's Companion," "Paul Ralston," "The Tracy Diamonds," "The Cromptons," "The Merivale Banks," "Rena's Experiment," and "The Abandoned Farm." As an author she had a most happy career, with none of the trials which fall to the lot of so many writers, and her publishers have always been her friends. G. W. Carlton and later Dillingham had charge of the sale of her books. Her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine," was published in 1854 and since that time her writings have been constantly on the market. With the possible exception of Mrs. Stowe, no American woman has reaped so large profits from her copyrights, some of her books having attained a sale of fifty thousand copies.

In commenting on this, the Brockport "Republic" said:

Her success as an author is said by some to be the result of her power of description; others assert it was her naturalness, her clear concise English and the faculty to hold the reader's sympathy from the beginning to the end; others attribute it to the fact that there was nothing in her works but what was pure and elevating. We who know her best, feel that all this has made her the successful writer that she was.

Mrs. Holmes was deeply interested in benevolent works in Brockport and in

those organizations which promote culture, charity and patriotism. She was president of the Brockport Union Charitable Society and vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was indefatigable in the founding and sustaining of a free reading room and did everything in her power to promote knowledge and culture among the young people, of whom she was particularly fond. She often talked to them concerning art and foreign travel, on which subjects she was well versed, she and her husband having made various trips abroad, visiting the noted art centers of the Old World. As a hostess she was charmingly gracious and hospitable, having the ready tact that enabled her to make all guests feel at home. Her benevolence was also one of her strongly marked characteristics. In early life she made it her plan to give one-tenth of her income to charity and this she did ever afterward. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, is greatly indebted to her for its prosperous condition. Her charitable work, however, was done quietly and few people knew the great amount of good she did. She cared not for public recognition of her benevolence, content in the consciousness of having aided a fellow traveler on life's journey. While she had thousands of admirers throughout the country, in her home town where she was best known she was much loved by the people among whom her daily life was passed.

The summer of 1907 was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, and while on the return trip Mrs. Holmes became ill. After improving to a slight degree she insisted on continuing the journey but lived for only a brief period after she reached Brockport, passing away on October 6, 1907. Perhaps no better testimonial of the regard in which she was held in Brockport can

be given than by quoting from a local paper, which said:

During the many years of Mrs. Holmes' residence in Brockport her influence for good has been constant and unvarying, and every enterprise that made for the welfare of the village received her most hearty sanction and support. With charity toward all, with malice toward none, she moved among us the very embodiment of gracious kindness. And so, in thousands of ways her death will prove an inestimable loss to this community, and to-day nearly every household is shadowed by a personal grief. She went to her death wearing the white rose of a blameless life. The world is the poorer for her going.

MATHEWS, John Alexander,

Scientist, Man of Affairs.

John Alexander Mathews, Sc. D., Ph. D., is not a native son of New York but was born in the old college town of Washington, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1872. His father, William Johnston Mathews, was a prosperous merchant who died in 1874, leaving a widow, Frances Sage Pelletreau Mathews, and four young children. Shortly afterward the family removed to Wisconsin and for seven years lived upon a farm. When the older children were ready for college preparation, they returned to Washington and John A. attended public and high school, then preparatory school and later entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating with honors in 1893, with the degree of B. Sc. He later received the degree of M. Sc., and in 1902 received the first award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *causa honoris*, ever conferred by his *alma mater*. During college days he worked for various newspapers and upon graduation thought seriously of continuing newspaper work. Armed with letters of introduction he assailed every newspaper office in Pittsburgh, but receiving no encouragement and no job. A week later he enrolled at Columbia University

as a student of chemistry. So successful was he in this that he earned his M. A. (1895) and Ph. D. (1898) in course and was awarded first the University Fellowship in Chemistry (1897), and later received a three-year appointment to the "Barnard Fellowship for the Encouragement of Scientific Research." It was understood that one year of this occupancy should be spent studying abroad and Dr. Matthews chose to work with Professor Sir William Roberts-Austen, K. C. B., F. R. S., at the Royal School of Mines, London. Professor Roberts-Austen was chairman of the alloys research committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and it was along the line of alloys research that Dr. Matthews studied. While in London in 1900-1901 Andrew Carnegie endowed certain research scholarships in the gift of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. These were open to international competition and the first three appointees included an Englishman, an Austrian and an American—Dr. Mathews. This award was made with the understanding that he should return to Columbia University and take up special studies in iron and steel under Professor Henry M. Howe. A scholarship "going and coming" was so much of a novelty that Hon. Seth Low, then president of Columbia University, referred to this unique record at some length in his commencement address in 1901 and one year later took pleasure in announcing that the first "Andrew Carnegie Gold Medal for Research" had been awarded Dr. Mathews as a result of his work while holder of the Carnegie Scholarship.

The work connected with this scholarship directed Dr. Mathews' attention to steel and in the course of his work he secured permission to carry on some experiments on a commercial scale at the Sanderson Brothers Works, Syracuse, New York. The acquaintances thus

formed led to the offer of a position with that company upon the completion of his investigations, so in September, 1902, he came to Syracuse as metallurgist in charge of research work for the Crucible Steel Company of America of which the Sanderson Works forms a part. Even then he had not fully decided to give up his wish for teaching. Several years at Columbia had been spent as instructor in chemistry and when he accepted a position in an industrial plant it was with the idea of securing some practical experience to better fit him for a professorship in applied science. The fates, however, decided otherwise and in less than two years he had become assistant manager of the Sanderson Works, and in 1908 he went to the Halcomb Steel Company of Syracuse as operating manager and general superintendent. He later became a director in the corporation and general manager. In 1915 he succeeded Mr. H. S. Wilkinson as president of the company and of the Syracuse Crucible Steel Company, an affiliated interest.

Dr. Mathews is a member of many technical societies, domestic and foreign, and has been a frequent contributor to their journals. He was a special contributor on steel to the "Encyclopedia Americana," second edition, and frequently lectures before learned societies. While a recognized authority upon the science of iron and steel he is also a successful executive and manager. The companies with which he has been associated enjoy enviable reputations for the highest grades of tool and alloy steels.

Aside from his business he has given freely of his time and talents to civic affairs, philanthropy and charities. He has never held or sought political office but has had the rare distinction of appointment by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft to the Assay Commission. At present he is president of the

Manufacturers' Association of Syracuse; first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the First National Bank and the Provident Loan Association. He was formerly a trustee of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and has served on several commissions to investigate municipal problems, frequently as chairman. His reports upon smoke abatement, city pavings, municipal ownership of gas and electric plants, etc., have attracted much more than local attention. In politics he has been a staunch Republican and Protectionist; in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Engineers' and Chemists' clubs of New York; the University, Onondaga Golf and County Club and the Bellevue Country Club of Syracuse. His chief diversion has been the collection of old books of metallurgical value and his library contains many of the rarest books in existence on this subject, as for example: copies of Biringuccio (1540), Agricola (1563) and Gilbert (1600), beside many others.

Dr. Mathews is of mixed ancestry. His father was Scotch-Irish, the great-grandparents coming to America shortly after the Revolution. His mother was of French Huguenot lineage, the first members of the family coming to America in 1685, and for many generations lived at Southampton, Long Island. In 1903 Dr. Mathews married Florence Hosmer King, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have two children, Margaret King, born 1903, and John Alexander, Jr., born 1908.

PERKINS, Robert Patterson,

Manufacturer.

Mr. Perkins was born in December, 1861, in New York City, and is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. Peter, being one of the twelve Apostles, his name was a favorite one for

centuries among Christians. It assumed the form of Pierre in France, whence it found its way into England and there took the diminutive form of Perkin. This gradually and naturally became Perkins and, in time, was bestowed upon or assumed by one as a surname. Many of the name were among the early settlers of New England, and their descendants have borne honorable part in the development of modern civilization in the Western Hemisphere. John Perkins, born 1590, in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, set sail from Bristol in the "Lyon," William Pierce, master, on December 1, 1630, with his wife, Judith (Gater) Perkins, five children, and about a dozen other companions. They reached Nantasket, February 5, 1631, and settled in Boston. He was the first of that name to come to New England, and was one of the twelve who accompanied John Winthrop, Jr., to settle in Ipswich, where he was made freeman, May 18, 1631. On April 3, 1632, "It was ordered" by the General Court, "that noe pson wtsoever shall shoot att fowle upon Pullen Poynte or Noddles Iland; but that the sd places shalbe reserved for John Perkins to take fowle wth netts." Also, November 7, 1632, John and three others were "appointed by the Court to sett downe the bounds betwixte Dorchester and Rocksbury." He at once took a prominent stand among the colonists, and in 1636 and for many years afterward represented Ipswich in the General High Court. In 1645 he was appraiser, and signed the inventory of the estate of Sarah Dillingham. In 1648 and 1652 he served on the grand jury, and in March, 1650, "being above the age of sixty he was freed from ordinary training by the Court." He made his will (probate office, Salem, Massachusetts), March 28, 1654, and died a few months later, aged sixty-four. Thomas Perkins, second son of John and Judith (Gater)

Perkins, born about 1616, in England, came to America at the age of fifteen years with his parents. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he owned Sagamore Hill, an elevated tract one hundred and seventy feet high. After a few years he removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he was deacon, selectman, and often on committees representing the town and the church. A farmer by occupation, he bought and sold much land, and died May 7, 1686. He married in Topsfield, about 1640, Phebe, daughter of Zachary and Phebe Gould, born in England, baptized September 20, 1620, at Hemel Hempstead. On her marriage she received from her father a gift of one hundred and fifty acres of land. Her husband subsequently purchased the tract of two hundred and twenty-seven acres upon which he lived in the town of Topsfield. Timothy Perkins, son of Thomas and Phebe (Gould) Perkins, was born June 6, 1661, in Topsfield, and received by inheritance a portion of his father's farm, upon which he lived, and died December 18, 1751. His first wife, Hannah, died November 14, 1690. She was the mother of Jonathan Perkins, baptized January 22, 1693, in Topsfield, died June 2, 1749. He married at Salem, December 11, 1722, Elizabeth Potter, born April 23, 1695, in Ipswich, daughter of John and Sarah (Kimball) Potter. They were the parents of David Perkins, born December 6, 1725, in Topsfield, died April 30, 1803. He married, March 10, 1752, at Wenham, Massachusetts, Mary Fisk, of that town, born March 9, 1729, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fisk, died October 19, 1777. Their son, David (2) Perkins, born May 11, 1756, in Topsfield, was baptized on the 16th of the same month, and died July 27, 1827. He married (intentions published in both Topsfield and Beverly, November 2, 1783), Nabby Conant, of Beverly, born

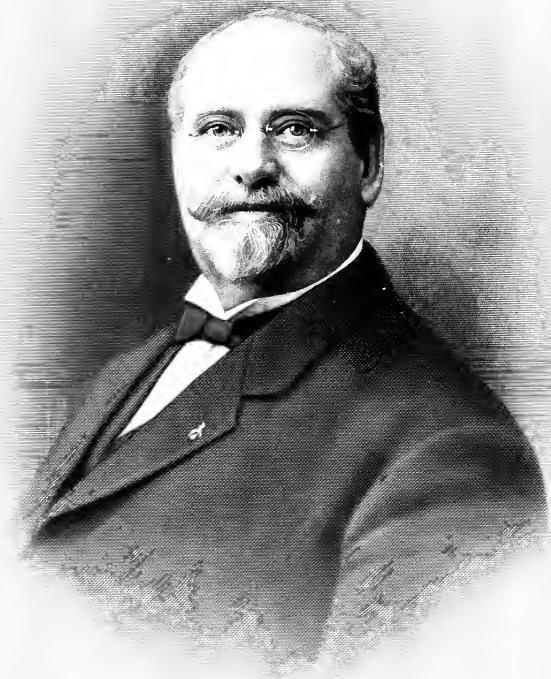
February 25, 1756, died November 25, 1842, daughter of Lott and Abigail (Perkins) Conant. Benjamin Conant Perkins, son of the above couple, was born September 11, 1803, in Topsfield, and there married, March 10, 1835, Lucy Peabody, born August 24, 1812, in Topsfield, daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Perkins) Peabody. They were the parents of Charles Lawrence Perkins, who married Elizabeth West Nevins.

Robert Patterson Perkins, son of Charles Lawrence and Elizabeth W. (Nevins) Perkins, was born in New York City, and was educated in a private school conducted by a Dr. Calerson, and at St. Paul's Episcopal School, Concord, New Hampshire, where he spent six years in preparation for college. In 1879 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1884. Having determined to engage in business, he entered the general offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company of New York, where he continued one year, after which he was with H. C. Thacker & Company, wool dealers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until 1892, when he became secretary of the Higgins Carpet Company, continuing in that position some four years, after which he was vice-president of the company. In association with others he purchased this business, of which he became president, and continued two years until 1894, when it became the Hartford Carpet Company, a corporation of which he was president. In 1914 this company purchased the Bigelow-Lowell Carpet Company, and now maintains factories at Thompsonville, Connecticut, and Clinton and Lowell, Massachusetts, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. Mr. Perkins resides in New York City, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Brook Club, of which he was

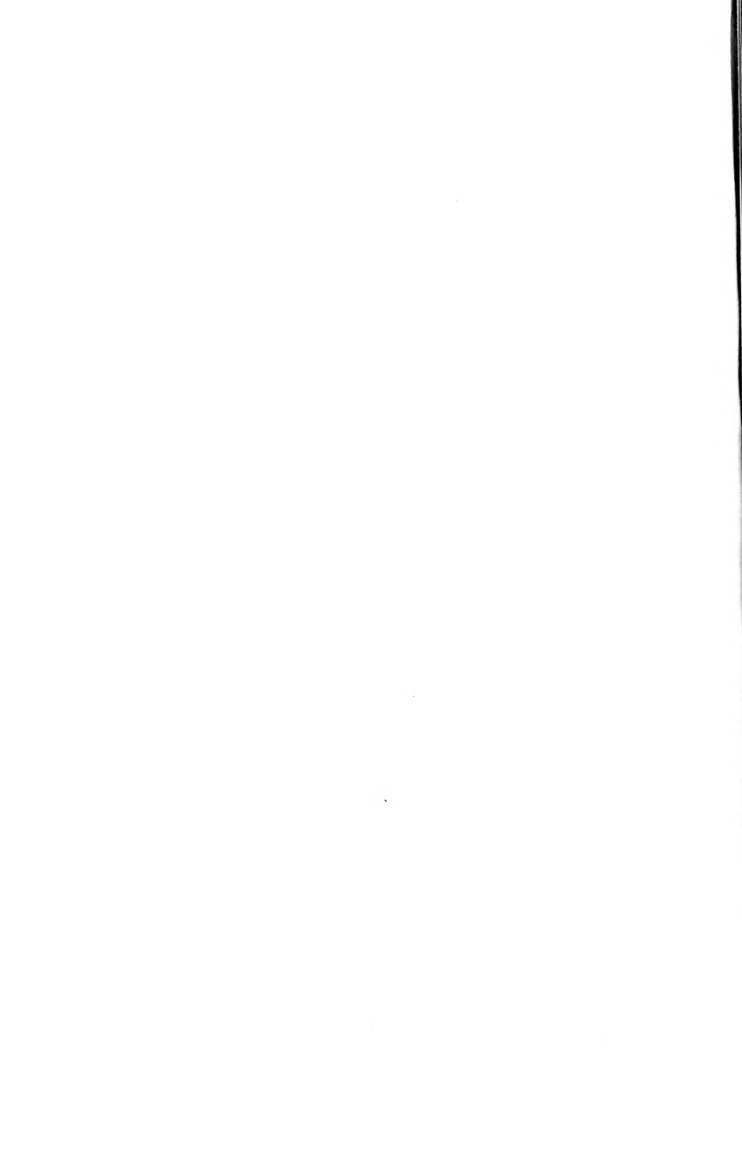
four years president, is a trustee of St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, and a friend of education and progress. Politically he acts with the Republican party.

LEE, John Mallory,
Surgeon, Hospital Official.

Dr. John Mallory Lee, a native of this State, was born in Cameron, Steuben county, September 29, 1852, and he is among the most prominent surgeons engaged in practice in New York State. He is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal great-grandfather aided the colonies in their struggle for independence, and members of his family served in the late War of the Rebellion. Dr. Lee's grandfather was one of the early settlers of Steuben county, New York, where he carried on farming for many years, and there Dr. Lee's father, Joseph R. Lee, spent his entire life. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder throughout the years of his manhood; he also served as justice of the peace, and was a deacon and chorister in the Baptist church of South Pulteney. In early life he married Sarah Wagener, a daughter of Melchoir Wagener and a granddaughter of David Wagener, who was of German birth and a Quaker. He removed from Pennsylvania to Yates county, New York, at an early day and became the owner of a large tract of land on which Penn Yan was afterward laid out. He was prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the village, to which he gave its name, taken from "Penn" and "Yankee." He contributed the site for the cemetery and was the first white man to be buried there. His oldest son, Melchoir, grandfather of Dr. Lee, moved to Pulteney in 1811, where he purchased a section of land and developed extensive milling interests.



John M. Lee, M.D.



During her girlhood days Mrs. Lee attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, New York, where she was graduated. She died in 1898, at the age of ninety-three years, and long survived her husband, who passed away in 1861. They were people of prominence in the community where they made their home and were highly respected.

Left fatherless at the early age of nine years, Dr. Lee has practically made his own way in the world and success is due to his untiring efforts. He attended the schools of Pulteney, Steuben county; the Penn Yan Academy, and was also instructed by a college professor at Palo, Michigan, where he was employed as clerk in a drug store for three years. Under his guidance Dr. Lee was fitted to enter college and he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He opened an office in Rochester in June, 1878, and engaged in general practice for nine years, but finally decided to devote his attention to surgery and with this end in view he took post-graduate work in the Polyclinic of New York City in 1880 and the Post-Graduate School of New York in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1894. He is today numbered among the most eminent surgeons of the State and has met with remarkable success in his practice. He assisted in founding the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and its Training School for Nurses and was vice-president of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital during the first ten years of its existence. He has also been surgeon, surgeon-in-chief and consulting surgeon at different times. In 1897 he established a private hospital at 179 Lake avenue and from the start success has attended his efforts in this direction.

Dr. Lee stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow practitioners and he has been called upon to serve in many

positions of honor and trust, such as president of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of Monroe County, of Western New York and of the New York State Society. He is a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity, Ann Arbor Chapter; president of the Alumni Association of the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan; president of Rochester District Alumni Association, University of Michigan; an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also chairman of the legislative committee appointed by the State Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, which committee secured the appropriation for the establishment of the Gowanda State Hospital for the Insane, an institution which has accommodations for about fourteen hundred patients. Dr. Lee has been president of the New York State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners and the joint board composed of the three recognized schools of medicine. He is an associate alumnus of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and belongs to the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, the Southern Tier Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the National Society of Electrotherapeutists, the Rochester Medical Association; consulting surgeon to the Gowanda State Hospital, the Rochester Hahnemann Hospital and censor of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a director of several business corporations of Rochester; director of the Rochester Public Health Association; director of the Children's Hospital and the State Industrial School at Industry, New York. For several years Dr. Lee was associate editor of the "Physicians and Surgeons Investigator" and was one of the corps of writers of the

"Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery." His original research and investigation have led to the preparation of many valuable papers and addresses which may be found in the transactions of these societies and the magazines of his school.

Dr. Lee married (first) September 28, 1876, Idella Ives, a daughter of Dr. Charles E. Ives, of Savannah, Wayne county, New York. She died October 11, 1897, leaving two children: Maud, the wife of A. Dix Bissell, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Carrie Elizabeth. On June 20, 1899, Dr. Lee married (second) Carrie M. Thomson, a daughter of the late John Church Thomson, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

In religious faith Dr. Lee is a Baptist; he belongs to the Baptist Social Union, the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, and is chairman of its board of trustees. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Corinthian Temple Lodge, No. 805, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; and Monroe Commandery. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry and is second lieutenant commander of Rochester Consistory, and past president of the Rochester Masonic Temple Association. He is also a member of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lalla Rookh Grotto, No. 113, M. O. V. P. E. R.; and the Rochester Masonic Club. He belongs to the Genesee Valley Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Rochester Medical Club, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and by his ballot supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Although prominent socially his time and attention are almost wholly devoted to his professional duties and he has that love for his work which has been rewarded by success, so that he ranks with the ablest representa-

tives of the medical fraternity in the State of New York.

GARVAN, Francis Patrick,
Lawyer, Public Official.

Mr. Garvan is the child of Patrick and Mary (Carroll) Garvan, natives of Ireland, who came to this country and settled at East Hartford, Connecticut. Patrick Garvan became an active and useful citizen, represented his district in the State Senate, and was one of the best known paper manufacturers of the State. He died in London in 1912.

Francis P. Garvan was born June 13, 1875, in East Hartford, and was educated in the public schools, including the high school of Hartford, Connecticut. He entered Yale University, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1897, and subsequently, for a time, attended the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. He took the lead in his classes and was very active in college fraternities. From the New York Law School he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1899. For some time he was a clerk in the law office of James, Schell & Elkus, and in 1901 was appointed assistant district attorney of New York county under District Attorney Jerome, continuing to serve under that noted official for a period of eight years. Mr. Garvan was in full charge of the homicide cases and was practically the chief of District Attorney Jerome's staff. He was a very active figure in the prosecution of many world-famous cases, including the murder trial of Patrick, and of Molineaux and Harry K. Thaw. He also prosecuted railroad fraud cases and a large number of individuals for false claims against insurance companies. In this trying position Mr. Garvan developed the keenest of abilities, and assisted greatly in making the

great reputation which surrounded Mr. Jerome as State's attorney. No man in that position ever achieved a finer record than Mr. Garvan. He is a member of many organizations and clubs, among the latter including the Manhattan, Piping Rock Racquet and Tennis, Rockaway Hunt, University, Yale Club, and the Delta Psi college fraternity. In addition to a large general law practice, he is interested in various enterprises, and is a director of P. F. Collier & Sons, one of the largest publishers in the country. On leaving the district attorney's office Mr. Garvan became a member of the law firm of Osborne, Lamb & Garvan. Here he finds field for the exercise of his unusual talents, and is making rapid strides toward the position of a leader at the New York bar. He has been retained in much important litigation, and has ever acquitted himself with credit and success. He is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, and in political action has ever been an unswerving Democrat, having faith in the principles which have made his party an active factor in the direction of affairs since the time of Thomas Jefferson.

He married, June 9, 1910, in Albany, Mabel Brady, daughter of the late Anthony N. Brady, one of the most successful business men of New York, and a prominent politician. Mr. Brady was born August 22, 1843, in Lille, France, and came with his parents to the United States in childhood. His wife, Marcia Ann (Myers) Brady, was born July 10, 1849, in Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Garvan's children are: Patricia, Francis Patrick, Jr., and Flora Brady.

GERE, James Brewster, ✓

Business Man.

Identified with the business interests of Syracuse since 1896, Mr. Gere is well

known in commercial circles as the capable president of the Gere Coal Company and of the Onondaga Vitrified Brick Company. He is a son of Colonel James Monroe Gere, one of the best known Civil War veterans of Onondaga county, who answered final roll call, July 12, 1908, at the age of eighty-four years.

The family name is found spelled both Geer and Gere, the earliest known ancestor of the family, Walter Geere, of Heavitree, Devonshire, England, living in the fifteenth century. He married, about 1450, Alice Somaster, of Southams, Devonshire, England, and from them all Devonshire Geers sprang. The origin of the name is said to have been from the occupation of the man who first bore it, John of the Gear. He was in the service of a chieftain and was chosen to superintend the war equipment of the chieftain's men. All such equipment was then designated as "gear," and when surnames came into vogue, about the middle of the eleventh century, "John, of the Gear," became John Gear. The immediate ancestor of J. Brewster Gere, of Syracuse, was Jonathan Geer, of Heavitree, Devonshire, of whom little is known further than that he left considerable property and two sons, George and Thomas, in charge of his brother. George Geer was born about 1621, his brother Thomas in 1623. Their uncle gave them no educational advantages and began at once to plan getting rid of them in order to secure their patrimony, left in his care. He finally got the boys upon a ship about to sail for America by requesting them to deliver a letter to the captain for him. The letter asked that the captain take the boys to America, and before they discovered the trick they were at sea. This was in 1635, and after the arrival of the ship at Boston the boys went ashore, without money, all trace of them being lost for many years. George is on record as one of the early

settlers of New London, Connecticut, in 1651; Thomas was living in Enfield in 1682.

George Geer, the ancestor of this branch, married Sarah Allyn in February, 1658, and lived at Groton until about 1720, then moved to Preston, where he made his home with a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Gates, until his death in 1726, aged one hundred and five years, having been totally blind for several years. The line of descent was through George; his son, Robert; his son, Ebenezer; his son, David; his son, William Stanton; his son, Colonel James Monroe; his son, J. Brewster Gere, of Syracuse.

William Stanton Gere, born in October, 1785, died September 15, 1852. He married, February 14, 1816, Louisa Brewster. Their son, Colonel James Monroe Gere, was born November 15, 1824, died in Camillus, July 12, 1908, the last survivor of the seven children of William Stanton Gere. He died in the house in which he was born eighty-two years before, a house that had been his residence and home during nearly his entire life. His military career was attended by many dangers and thrilling experiences. He enlisted in 1862 and was at once commissioned captain of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, a company recruited in Camillus. He fought with the Army of the Potomac from Antietam to the Wilderness, rising in rank to lieutenant-colonel, and for some time prior to his death was the highest officer in rank among the survivors of his regiment. During the Federal occupancy of Danville, Virginia, Captain Gere was assistant provost marshal and for several weeks commanded the forces holding that city. At the battle of the Wilderness he ranked as captain and was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was confined in Confederate prisons at

Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, twice escaped and was recaptured, but a third attempt was successful after a six months' imprisonment. He made his escape from Columbia prison in the night, and after eight weeks of hunger, suffering and privation joined a detachment of troopers from Colonel Kirk's command, who were raiding the mountains of Tennessee. He was aided in his get-away by a loyal Union man, a North Carolina mountaineer, who fed, clothed and cared for him as best he could, and instructed him as to the proper course to pursue. Colonel Gere never forgot this man and the only break in his Camillus residence was during the ten years he spent in North Carolina engaged in mining mica with the man as partner who had befriended him in his hour of need. Colonel Kirk, after Captain Gere reported to him, aided him to get to Washington, and soon afterward he was sent back to his regiment, arriving in time to accompany it on the Petersburg campaign. At the storming of Lee's lines at Petersburg the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York took part, Lieutenant-Colonel Gere leading his men.

Colonel Gere married, October 8, 1856, Helen Hopkins, daughter of Anson Hopkins, of Amboy, Onondaga county, New York. She was born July 7, 1832, died February 26, 1913, at Gere Locks, a mile west of Solvay, aged eighty years. At the time of her death she was the last survivor of the first members of the Amboy Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest churches in the county. She was born in Amboy and never resided outside of Onondaga county. After the death of Colonel Gere in 1908 she made her home at the old Gere homestead.

Colonel Gere for thirty-five years was elder of Amboy Presbyterian Church, and the year prior to his death represented that church in Syracuse Presbytery. For



Levi S. Chapman

many years he was engineer of the town of Solvay, and for many years was connected with the manufacture of Solar Salt in Syracuse. Children of Colonel James M. and Helen (Hopkins) Gere: Helen Eliza, born June 10, 1858, graduated from Syracuse University, Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1881, now a teacher of science; William Anson, born September 3, 1860, married Caroline Munro, June 4, 1890; James Brewster, of further mention; Mary Emmeline, born October 2, 1870, died March 27, 1872.

James Brewster Gere was born in Camillus, New York, August 14, 1867. He obtained his early education in the schools of that town, and then entered Syracuse High School, continuing there until 1883, when he left school to become his father's farm assistant. In 1896 he engaged in the retail coal business in Syracuse, and in 1899 added a wholesale department. In 1907 he incorporated his business under the title of the Gere Coal Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Onondaga Vitriified Brick Company, both companies leaders in their respective lines. Mr. Gere is an active member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, is a trustee of Geddes Congregational Church, is a member of the Masonic order, of the Citizens' Club, and is an ardent Republican.

He married, November 1, 1894, Harriet, daughter of Henry S. Munro, of Belle Isle, New York. Children: Wendell, born September 28, 1897; James Brewster (2), born June 17, 1900; Caroline, born May 25, 1902; Donald Kerr, born December 25, 1903.

CHAPMAN, Levi Snell, ✓

Lawyer, Man of Affairs, Legislator.

Levi Snell Chapman was born at Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, on October 15, 1865. His father was Nathan

Randall Chapman, who after practicing law in that village for fifty-seven years, died March 21, 1897, at the age of eighty-eight years. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist churches united for a union memorial service on the Sunday evening following his funeral. His mother was Martha Maria (Tibbits) Chapman, who was born in Syracuse on April 1, 1829, and who married Nathan R. Chapman on December 27, 1847. She was a daughter of Otis and Rebecca Tibbits, who were early settlers in Syracuse, where she died on March 31, 1909, at the age of eighty years, leaving her surviving three children, Sara Fidelia Chapman, now living in Syracuse; Ella Chapman Dike, wife of Rev. Otis A. Dike, of Lake Placid, New York; and Levi Snell Chapman, the two latter being twins. Thomas D. Chapman, a half-brother and a veteran of the Civil War, died at Fayetteville in 1901.

Mr. Chapman can trace his ancestry on his father's side in an unbroken line almost to the beginning of American history. His father was born at Stonington, Connecticut, April 21, 1809, and with his father, Nathan Chapman, and his mother, Hannah (Randall) Chapman, and an uncle, Smith Chapman, who later removed to Rochester, New York, came to Lenox, Madison county, New York, about 1818, long before the advent of railroads and when Central New York was almost a wilderness. There he lived for years in a log cabin and helped his father clear the virgin soil of the county of which his brother, Sanford Palmer Chapman, afterwards became sheriff, and his cousin, Benjamin Franklin Chapman, became county judge.

After graduating from Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, in 1831, the elder Chapman entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, from which he was

graduated with high rank in 1835. He survived every other member of his class and lived to be the ninth oldest alumnus of his *alma mater*. Later he taught Greek, Latin and mathematics in the Manlius Academy, and in the year 1836, became a teacher in the Fayetteville Academy, of which he afterwards became principal, which position he held for two and one-half years. During his administration the Fayetteville Academy, which was a private preparatory school, had an attendance of nearly three hundred students, as the old catalogues show, coming from all parts of Central New York. While teaching, the elder Chapman studied law in the offices of Nicholas P. Randall, a relative on his mother's side, of Manlius, and Judge Watson, at Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

Mr. Chapman's father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the Christian name of Nathan. Both his great-grandfathers were captains in the War of the Revolution, one of whom, Peleg Randall, his grandmother's father, as Bachus' "History of the Baptists," volume 3, page 259, informs us was a lieutenant, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, the captain having been killed, took command of the company. This same Peleg Randall was for thirty years, as Benedict's "History of the Baptists," page 475, tells us, pastor of the First Baptist Church of North Stonington, Connecticut, one of the earliest Baptist churches in New England. The first Nathan Chapman was a deacon in this church, and his son, Nathan, Jr., married the daughter of this pastor, Hannah Randall, May 29, 1808. Her mother was Hannah Palmer, who married Rev. Peleg Randall, in 1772, thus connecting the Chapman family with the ancient Randall and Palmer families, the first of which traces its ancestry back to John Randall, who died at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1684, and the second of which,

by an equally continuous genealogical record, traces its ancestry back to Walter Palmer, who lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as far back as 1629.

This particular Chapman family begins with John Chapman, who was born in England, near London, in or about the year 1694, and came to America in 1712, having been impressed on a British man-of-war, from which he escaped in Boston, and fled back into the wilderness, where he stayed with the Pequot Indians until he could make his way to Westerly, Rhode Island, where in or about the year 1714 he married Sarah Brown. They had five children, viz., John Chapman, who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island; William Chapman, who settled at North Bolton, Connecticut; Andrew Chapman, born in the year 1722, who settled at Stonington, Connecticut; Thomas Chapman, who settled at North Bolton, Connecticut; and Sumner Chapman, who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island. Andrew, the third of these five sons, was the great-great-grandfather of Levi S. Chapman, and died at North Stonington, Connecticut, April 15, 1794, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Hannah Smith Chapman, to whom he was married in 1744, died June 31, 1783, at the age of fifty-six years. They had seven children, of whom Nathan Chapman was the fourth, born October 7, 1760, and who was married July 7, 1785, to Nabby Peabody, who was born September 20, 1763. The first Nathan died at North Stonington, Connecticut, February 14, 1824, and his widow died at Fayetteville, New York, May 12, 1847. They had seven children of whom the oldest was Nathan, Jr., Levi S. Chapman's grandfather, who was born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 17, 1786, and died at Auburn, New York, June 27, 1871, and is buried at Fayetteville, New York.

Many representatives of the Chapman family are to be found in Connecticut at

the present day, and at Stonington we find the "Chapman burying ground" with the graves of the earlier members of the family dating back almost as far as 1600.

The early education of Levi S. Chapman was acquired in the Fayetteville Union School, from which he was graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1884, after which he was then engaged in college preparatory work for one year in Whitestown Seminary, from which he also was graduated in 1885. Entering Syracuse University in the fall of 1885, he was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having been one of the commencement day speakers. He then commenced the study of law with his father at Fayetteville, but in January, 1891, having accepted a position as clerk in the Board of United States General Appraisers in New York City, he continued his studies with the law firm of Stanley, Clark & Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Utica, New York, in 1891, and having resigned his clerkship in New York on January 1, 1892, he returned to Syracuse, where he became associated in offices with James E. Newell, with whom, in 1893, he formed a partnership under the name of Newell & Chapman. Harry E. Newell, a brother of James E. Newell, was admitted to partnership in 1899, and the firm has since continued under the name of Newell, Chapman & Newell, with whom also since 1901 Harley J. Crane has been associated.

For several years James E. Newell was corporation counsel of Syracuse, during which time the firm transacted all of the legal business for the city. Mr. Chapman's particular field has been corporation work, and he has organized and promoted many corporations. Principal among these at the present time are the City Bank of Syracuse, promoted by him in 1909, and now having assets of over

\$5,000,000, of which he is a director and attorney; Thomas Millen Company, manufacturers of Portland Cement at Jamesville, New York, which he reorganized in 1913, and of which he is secretary and treasurer; Watson Wagon Company, manufacturers of dumping wagons and motor tractors at Canastota, New York, of which he is vice-president; Sherwood Metal Working Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and Syracuse, manufacturers of metal-frame window screens, etc., of which he is vice-president; Syracuse Faucet and Valve Company, manufacturers of faucets and valves, of which he is treasurer; United States Steel Furniture Company, manufacturers of steel office furniture, of which he is secretary, and Morningside Cemetery Association, which dedicated in 1899, one hundred and fourteen acres of land in Syracuse for cemetery purposes, of which corporation he is treasurer. In the year 1905, Mr. Chapman represented the Third Assembly District of Onondaga in the State Legislature.

Since coming to Syracuse he has been a member of the Central Baptist Church, consolidated in 1910 with the First Baptist Church, and was largely instrumental in bringing about this consolidation, which united two strong down-town churches, and made possible the building of the new First Baptist Church, during the construction of which he was chairman of the building committee. This church cost, including site, over \$550,000 and is unique, in that it operates a hotel and restaurant in connection with its church building. Mr. Chapman has been one of the deacons of this church for over twenty years, and for several years has been the teacher of the First Baraca Class, an organization of men in the Sunday school, having a membership at present of about three hundred and

fifty, with an average Sunday attendance of about two hundred. This is the first class organized by M. A. Hudson in the Baraca-Philathea Union, now having a membership of over 1,000,000 men and 300,000 women.

Mr. Chapman has also been interested for many years in the Young Men's Christian Association work, having been president of the Syracuse Association for nine years prior to 1896, when the new building on Montgomery street was completed. During these nine years, the association secured pledges for \$55,000 to wipe out an indebtedness in that amount on its old building on South Warren street, and raised more than \$300,000 for its new building on Montgomery street. Mr. Chapman secured from Benjamin Tousey the gift of the land on which this new building was erected and an additional gift to make Mr. Tousey's subscription \$114,000 which was conditioned on the balance of the required amount being raised, and appointed the special committee consisting of Mr. Frederick R. Hazard, Mr. Lyman C. Smith and Mr. W. L. Smith, who with these called to their assistance had charge of the construction of the building and of securing the other subscriptions. Since 1896 he has been a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Chapman is a member of the University Club, the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity, the Masonic Club, the Delta Upsilon Society, of the board of trustees of which corporation he has been president for fifteen years or more, and a member of the various local bodies of the Masonic fraternity, including the Shrine. He is also a trustee of Rochester Theological Seminary and a trustee of Syracuse University.

On November 30, 1892, Mr. Chapman married Lucia Louise Pattengill, daugh-

ter of Rev. Charles N. Pattengill, retired, of Whitesboro, New York, who was formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Fayetteville and for twenty-three years he has resided on Westcott street, Syracuse, for twenty years at No. 321 Westcott street, his present home. They have three children: Ella Louise, a senior in Vassar College; Charles Randall, a senior in Mercersburg Academy; and Lucia Maria, ten years old.

NORTHRUP, Ansel Judd,

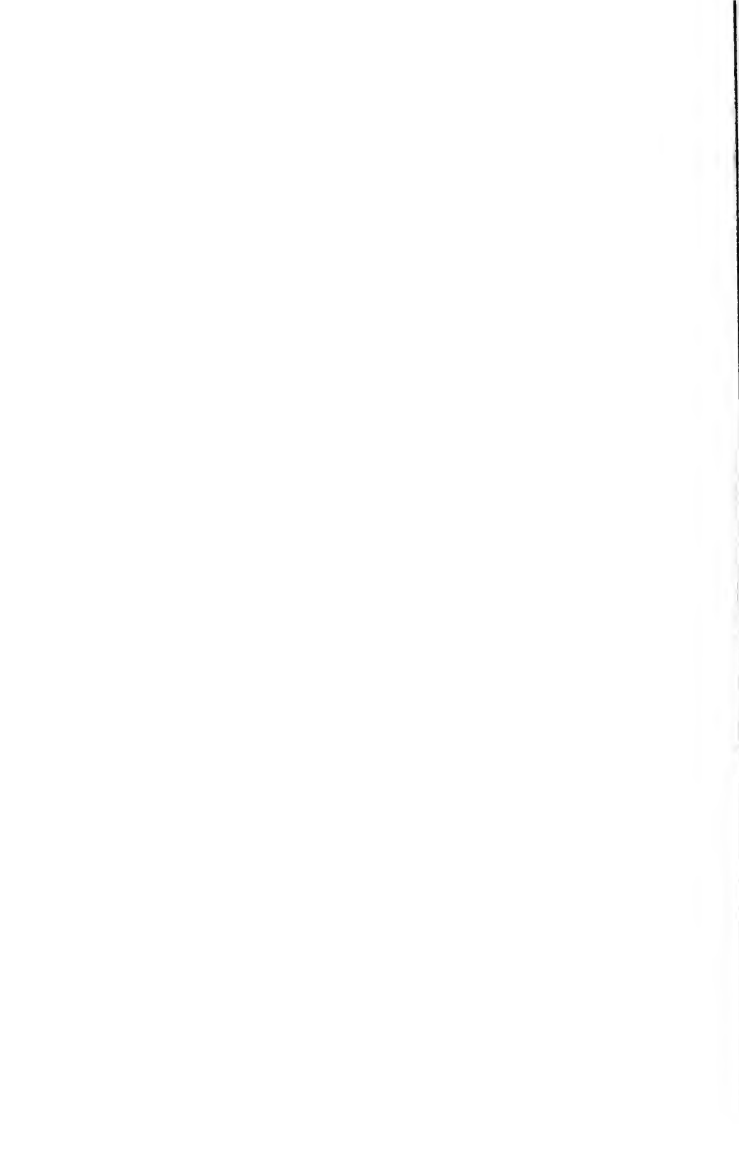
Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Ansel Judd Northrup, one of the leading citizens of Syracuse, is a lifelong resident of Central New York, having been born in Smithfield, Madison county, June 30, 1833. His father was a pioneer settler of that region, and his ancestors were among the sturdy and enterprising natives of old England, who set out and met hardships and difficulties to settle New England. The name is derived from an old Saxon word, "thrope" (or "thorp"), a village, and appears as early as 1294 in England as del Northrope (of the north village). It is frequently found in that form in the records of York county, and under various spellings in other sections of England and in Massachusetts. It has figured in the various Colonial wars, the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War. Under the various forms it appears forty-nine times in the roll of Revolutionary soldiers from Massachusetts alone. It has figured in the learned professions at the head of educational institutions, on the bench, and in high ecclesiastical positions. Many descendants now use the form Northrup.

Joseph Northrup, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, is supposed to have come from Yorkshire, England, and was presumably a member



C. Judd. Northrup



of Eaton and Davenport's company, which left England on the "Hector and Martha," landing in Boston, July 26, 1637. He was among the settlers at Milford, Connecticut, where he joined the church in 1642, and was admitted as a citizen of the colony, having come of good family with good estate. He died in 1669, at Milford. His wife Mary was a daughter of Francis Norton, who went to Milford from Wethersfield, Connecticut. Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Norton) Northrup, was born July 17, 1649, in Milford, where he married Miriam Blakeman, daughter of James and Miriam (Wheeler) Blakeman, granddaughter of Rev. Aaron Blakeman, born 1598, in Stratford, England. Moses, third son of Joseph (2) and Miriam (Blakeman) Northrup, baptized March 31, 1695, in Milford, was among the purchasers and original settlers of Ridgefield, Connecticut, as early as 1716. In 1734 he removed to Dutchess county, New York, where he died about 1747. He married Abigail Cornwall, and they were the parents of Amos Northrup, born 1730, at Ridgefield, died February 9, 1810, in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he settled as early as 1771. He was ensign in the Tyringham company in the Revolutionary army. He first enlisted as a private September 22, 1777, again enlisted October 18, 1779, serving in a company from Claverack, Columbia county, New York. He married a widow, Hannah, born Calkins, 1737, died April 22, 1805. Amos (2), their eldest son, was born April 19, 1768, in Dutchess county, and died October 12, 1835, in Peterboro, Madison county, New York. He visited that section in 1804, and took up lands in the "milestrip" in the town of Smithfield, where he built a log house. Thither he brought his family in February, 1805. He married, March 10, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram

Stedman, born December 18, 1773, died November 15, 1852, and both are buried at Peterboro.

Rensselaer Northrup, their second son, was born August 10, 1804, in Tyringham, and was six months of age when the family removed to Madison county. He died August 8, 1874, in the village of Canastota, and was buried in Quality Hill Cemetery, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth. An active, upright farmer, an earnest advocate of temperance, and a "Gerrit Smith Abolitionist," his active life was passed in the town of Smithfield. He refused to accept the office of assessor after his election because he was expected to assess property at a low rate after taking an oath to assess at full value. His house was a station on "the underground railroad," where he often sheltered slaves on their way to Canada and freedom. For many years he was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church. He married, October 3, 1832, at Watervale, Onondaga county, New York, Clarissa Judd, born May 9, 1810, died August 17, 1862, at Lenox, Madison county, New York. She was a descendant of Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1624, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 25, 1636. In that year he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. He was among the pioneers of Farmington, Connecticut, and one of the first proprietors, a charter member of the Farmington Church, and its second deacon. His descendant, Ansel Judd, married Electa Jones, and lived in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county.

Ansel Judd Northrup, son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup, passed his early life on the paternal farm, in whose labors he participated in the intervals of attendance at school. He taught four winter terms of school, prepared for college at Peterboro Academy and Ober-

lin College, Ohio, and was graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, in 1858, as salutatorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After pursuing the study of law at the Columbia Law School at New York, he was admitted to the bar in Norwich, New York, May 12, 1859, and began the practice of his profession at Syracuse, in the same year. In 1861 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*, and in 1895 that of Doctor of Laws. He was appointed a United States court commissioner, March 22, 1870, and soon after United States examiner in equity, both of which positions he still holds.

He was elected a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank, March 20, 1877, and still fills that position, being also a trustee of Oakwood Cemetery at Syracuse. He was one of the founders and long a director of the University Club of Syracuse; was for ten years president of the Onondaga Historical Society, and has long been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. During and after the Civil War he was vice-president and later president of the Loyal League (in Syracuse) and served as lay commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, in 1890, at Buffalo, in 1904, and at Atlantic City, in 1910. He was elected in November, 1882, as county judge of Onondaga county, and reelected in 1888, serving twelve years. In January, 1895, he resumed the practice of law at Syracuse in association with his son, Elliott Judd Northrup. In February of that year he was appointed by Governor Morton one of three commissioners of statutory revision of the State, and in June following one of three commissioners to revise the code of civil procedure, and served six years in each of these positions. Judge Northrup is much interested in historical

and genealogical research; is a member of the Genealogical Society of Central New York, and published in 1908 the Northrup Genealogy. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Citizens, University and Fortnightly clubs. Besides the work above mentioned, he is the author of several books, such as "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan" (1880-1901); "Sconset Cottage Life" (1881-1901); "Slavery in New York" (1900); "The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church" (1908), also numerous addresses. As secretary he edited the "History of the Class of 1858," Hamilton College, 1898; edited the history of the "Seventy-fifth Anniversary First Presbyterian Church," Syracuse, 1899. Politically Judge Northrup is affiliated with the Republican party and advocates its principles. He is still (1915) active in his profession of the law.

He married, November 24, 1863, Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Brockway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse, born December 15, 1842, and died March 15, 1914. Children: 1. Edwin Fitch, graduate of Amherst College and Johns Hopkins University, Doctor of Philosophy, formerly a manufacturer of instruments at Philadelphia, member of the Leeds & Northrup Company, and since 1910 a professor of physics in Princeton University. He is an inventor, and frequent contributor to magazines on scientific and engineering subjects, and has written many scientific addresses. 2. Elliott Judd, graduate of Amherst College and Cornell University Law Department, professor of law in the University of Illinois for some time, and since 1910 in Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. 3. Theodore Dwight, died in his twelfth year. 4. Ursula, married Louis

Cleveland Jones, of Solvay, New York, chief chemist of the Semet Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, and residing in Syracuse. 5. Edith, graduated from Syracuse University, 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and a teacher of English in the Goodyear Burlingame Private School in Syracuse.

MORRIS, Robert Clark,

Lawyer, Law Instructor.

Robert Clark Morris is descended from a very old Connecticut family, which was first located at New Haven, and has inherited those sterling qualities which distinguished the pioneers of that State. The first in this country was Thomas Morris, a native of England, who was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant at New Haven, in 1639. His eldest son, Eleazer Morris, was born at New Haven, and settled in the adjoining town of East Haven, Connecticut, where he resided with his wife Anna. Their second son, James Morris, was born about 1690, in East Haven, and married, February 24, 1715, Abigail Ross. Their second son, James Morris, born 1723, in East Haven, settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was a landowner at Litchfield South Farms, now the town of Morris, a deacon of the church, and a prominent citizen. He died June 6, 1789, in Litchfield. He married, April 8, 1751, Phebe, widow of Timothy Barnes, born 1712-13, died April 15, 1793. Both are buried in the graveyard at Morris.

Their eldest child was James Morris, born January 8, 1752, was graduated from Yale in 1775, and began the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy. In May, 1776, while teaching at Litchfield, he entered the patriot army as an ensign in Colonel Fisher Gay's Connecticut regiment. He served in the campaign around New York, and in January, 1777, was ap-

pointed first lieutenant in Colonel Philip B. Bradley's New Connecticut regiment. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, he was captured, and spent the next eight months in prison at Philadelphia. Thence he was transferred to Brooklyn, and was discharged January 3, 1781. While in captivity he was promoted to a captaincy, and in the summer of 1781 was detached to serve in Colonel Scannell's Light Infantry Regiment, which he accompanied to Yorktown. On his discharge from the army, in January, 1783, he settled in his native village, where he filled numerous important offices. Here he established an academy in 1790, which instructed in all nearly fifteen hundred pupils, of whom more than sixty were prepared for college. At nine sessions of the General Assembly, between 1798 and 1805, he represented Litchfield. The town of Morris, formerly a part of Litchfield, was named in his honor, and he was deacon of the church there from 1795 until his death, which occurred April 20, 1820, at Goshen, Connecticut, while on a trip from Cornwall to his home. Portions of his narrative of his life and public services during the Revolution have been printed in "Yale in the Revolution" and "Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society." He married (first) Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, and (second) March 16, 1815, Rhoda Farnum.

The only son of the second marriage, Dwight Morris, was born November 22, 1817, in what is now Morris, and graduated with honors from Union College in 1838, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. In 1839 he was admitted to the Litchfield bar, became active in public affairs, represented his town in the General Assembly several sessions, and was judge of probate from 1845 to 1852. In 1862 he recruited a regiment, and went to the front as colo-

nel of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers. Soon after he was given command of the Second Brigade, Second Corps, and took part in the battle of Antietam. His regiment came to be known as the "Fighting Fourteenth," from its brilliant service. Ill health compelled him to resign his commission, and he was honorably discharged, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was nominated by President Lincoln as judge of the Territory of Idaho, but declined. From 1865 to 1869 he served as consul-general at Havre, France, and in 1876 was elected Secretary of State of Connecticut. Through his efforts the Society of the Cincinnati was reinstated in his State, July 4, 1893, after having been dormant eighty-nine years, and thenceforward, until his death, September, 1894, he was its president. He devoted considerable time to literature, and contributed many articles on historical subjects. His second wife, Grace Josephine Clark, whom he married in 1867, at Paris, France, was born 1844, in Chicago, daughter of Lewis W. and Emily (Henshaw) Clark, of that city, died 1884.

Robert Clark Morris, son of the last named, was born November 19, 1869, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was a student of the public schools, after which he pursued the study of law at Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. From Yale he received the degree of Master of Law in 1892, and Doctor of Civil Law in 1893. He was secretary of the class of 1890 at Yale Law School. In that year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and in 1890-91 studied continental jurisprudence in Europe. In 1894 he located in New York City, where he immediately began practice. From 1895 to 1904 he lectured on French law at Yale Law School, and since 1904 has been lecturing on International Arbitration and Procedure in that institution. He is the

author of a standard work entitled "International Arbitration and Procedure." He is at present senior partner of the law firm of Morris & Plante, in New York City. Mr. Morris has taken a keen interest in political movements, and from 1901 to 1903 was president of the Republican County Committee of New York, and in 1909 was president of the Republican Club of that city. He was counsel for the United States before the United States and Venezuelan Commission in 1903, and occupies a leading position at the metropolitan bar. The work of his firm is general, but most of his time is devoted to reorganizations. By inheritance he is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the New York Bar Association, the International Law Association, the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Society of International Law, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Japan Society, and the China Society. He is identified with several clubs, including the Union League, Yale, Metropolitan, Tuxedo of New York, Lakewood Country, also the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He resides on Fifth avenue, in New York City. He married, June 24, 1890, Alice A. Parmelee, of New Haven, daughter of Andrew Yelverton and Sarah Elizabeth (Farren) Parmelee. They have travelled extensively throughout the world, and Mrs. Morris is the author of "Dragons and Cherry Blossoms," a work on Japan.

SMITH, Jay Hungerford,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

There is genuine satisfaction in telling Mr. Smith's life story, for it is a record of worthy effort, generously recompensed.

There are men who build well upon foundations laid by another and there are men who conceive, plan, dig, lay the foundation and upon it build to completion. To this latter class Mr. Smith belongs. A graduate chemist, he might easily have followed the beaten paths, compounded drugs, and sold soda water all his life, and might have been one of thousands performing their duty well along similar lines. But his nature would not permit this and from the drug store at Ausable Forks he launched out into the wide field of experiment and established a new business, adding his own to the names of America's creative geniuses. From foundation to spire the business over which he presides is his own, the child of his own brain, developed through his own skill and conducted by his own masterful mind. "Founder" and "head" of a business conducted in one of Rochester's finest factories, Mr. Smith can with deepest satisfaction contemplate the work he has accomplished in the twenty-five years since he first located in Rochester and began as the head of the Jay Hungerford Smith Company the manufacture of "True Fruit" syrups.

A review of Mr. Smith's ancestry, paternal and maternal, is most interesting. He descends paternally from Silas Smith, who came from England with the Plymouth Company, settling at Taunton, Massachusetts. The line of descent to Jay Hungerford Smith is through Silas (2) and Hannah (Gazine) Smith; their son, Samuel, and Abigail (Wright) Smith; their son Daniel, and Susan (Holmes) Smith; their son, William Priest, and Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith; their son, Jay Hungerford Smith.

Samuel Smith, of the third generation, was a soldier of the Revolution, and the first of this branch to locate in New York State, living in Spencertown, Columbia county, where his son, Daniel, was born.

Daniel Smith moved to Ellisburg, Jefferson county, in 1802, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, fought at Sackett's Harbor, and donated the use of his home for a hospital for the wounded soldiers. Susan (Holmes) Smith, his wife, bore him sixteen children. Her father, Thomas Holmes, was a soldier of the Revolution from Connecticut, ranked as sergeant, and was a Revolutionary pensioner. William Priest Smith, of the fifth generation, was born in New York, January 5, 1799, was a lumberman and landowner of St. Lawrence county, New York, justice of the peace, associate judge, a man of influence and high standing. His wife, Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith, whom he married, July 9, 1843, traced her ancestry to Sir Thomas Hungerford, who in 1369 purchased "Farley Castle," in Somersetshire, England, an estate that was the family seat for more than three hundred years. Sir Thomas was steward for John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Edward III., and was a member and speaker of the House of Commons, reputed to be the first person elected to that high office. The present crest of the Hungerford family, "A garb or, a wheat sheaf between two sickles erect," with the motto *Et Dieu mon appuy* (God is my support), was first adopted by Sir Walter, afterward Lord Hungerford, son of Sir Thomas. John Hungerford, great-grandfather of Sarah Porter Hungerford, a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas, was a colonial soldier, ranking as captain. His son, Amasa, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army; his son, Amasa (2), was a "minute man" of the War of 1812, a ship builder on Lake Ontario, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson county, New York, a man widely known. His daughter, Sarah Porter Hungerford, married William Priest Smith, whom she bore eleven children: Lois Elizabeth, Amasa Daniel, Annie Eliza, Frances Sarah, George Wil-

liam, Jay Hungerford, of further mention, Mary Louise, Jennie V., Joseph Brodie, Frank Robbins, and May Lillian.

Jay Hungerford Smith was born at Fine, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 20, 1855, third son and sixth child of William Priest and Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith. He prepared for college at Hungerford Collegiate Institute and entered the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated Pharmaceutical Chemist, class of 1877. Three years later he began business at Ausable Forks, New York, as a wholesale and retail dealer in drugs. He developed a prosperous business along conventional lines and there was no reason to suppose that he was not permanently settled in business. But his ideals were higher and in the course of business he saw opportunity open a new avenue of effort, and this avenue he saw would lead to great result could he but tread it. At that time the soda fountain business, now of such immense proportions, was but a small item in the drug trade and all flavoring syrups dispensed were either artificial or from preserved fruit. Mr. Smith attacked the problem of improving the quality of these flavors, striving to extract and to preserve the true flavor of fresh fruit. His intimate knowledge of chemistry was called upon and after a great deal of experimenting and many failures he finally perfected a cold process by which he obtained the desired result. He added to his process, matured his plans of manufacture, located in 1890 in Rochester, New York, and began carrying them into effect. He organized the J. Hungerford Smith Company, erected a plant, and began the manufacture of "True Fruit" syrups. So well had he planned and so superior was his product that public favor was quickly secured and to-day two hundred thousand square feet of factory space is required to meet the demands for "True Fruit"

syrups. As the products, so are the surroundings attending their manufacture, for "purity and cleanliness" are factory slogans and the highest in both has been realized. The sanitary precautions are unsurpassed, and every device making for purity, cleanliness, health, efficiency of operation, and perfection in product, has been installed. "True Fruit" syrups have an immense sale in the United States, and a large export trade, double that of any similar product, has been built up. This end, attained in twenty-five years, is a gratifying one, the business having been built from nothing but an idea to its present prosperous condition. Mr. Smith conceived the idea of "True Fruit" flavors, founded the business, visioned and perfected the conditions under which such flavors should be produced and with rare executive ability has managed the business affairs of the company producing them. So the titles of creator, founder and head are truly his as applied to the product and business of J. Hungerford Smith & Company. He is a director of the Alliance Bank, and has other important business interests in Rochester and elsewhere.

Mr. Smith's next greatest interest is in the Masonic order, one in which he has attained every degree in both York and Scottish rites that can be conferred in this country. He has received many honors at the hands of his brethren, the thirty-third degree Scottish Rite being one that is only conferred by special favor and then only for "distinguished service" rendered the order. He was "made a Mason" in Richville Lodge, No. 633, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1880, and after coming to Rochester affiliated by "demit" with Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, serving as worshipful master in 1897 and 1898. He, as rapidly as the Masonic law permits, took the chapter, council, and commandery de-



Geo. D. Hale.

grees constituting the York Rite, and holds membership in Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, and Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar. By virtue of being master he became a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and in 1898 was appointed grand senior deacon. As chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on work and lectures in 1899 he performed valued service in perfecting ritualistic work and for several years was one of the custodians of the work. He was a member of the commission of appeals of the Grand Lodge in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and since 1900 has been representative of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Canada, near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He is a director of the Masonic Temple Association, and ex-president of the Masonic Club, of Rochester, ex-trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and a present member of the standing committee.

After acquiring the degrees of York Rite Masonry, Mr. Smith, desiring "further light," was initiated into the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a member of the four bodies of the Rite, and has attained the much hoped for, seldom conferred, thirty-third degree. He is a member of Rochester Consistory, which conferred all degrees including the thirty-second, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and on September 15, 1896, received the crowning thirty-third degree through the favor of the body governing the holders of that degree, the highest honor an American Mason can receive.

The ancient landmarks of the order are sacred to Mr. Smith and as custodian of the work he has sought to keep closely to them. Where methods only were involved he has sanctioned and suggested ritualistic innovation, thereby beautifying and strengthening the work. Through

the exercise of his unbounded dramatic ability many of the degrees, particularly in the Scottish Rite, have been illuminated and clothed with a deeper meaning. His influence has been exerted for the good of the order, his service has been valued by his brethren, and his elevation to the thirty-third degree came as an acknowledgment of that service, for the degree cannot be applied for, as other degrees must be, but comes as an un-sought and highly valued honor.

A public honor was conferred upon Mr. Smith when he was but twenty-eight years of age in recognition of his standing in his profession, by appointment as one of the five members of the original New York State Board of Pharmacy, a position he held for eight years. For many years he has been a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and has been one of the progressive men ever ready to aid and to support every movement or enterprise to further the public good. He is an official member of the Cascade Lakes Club in the Adirondack preserve, his city club the Masonic Social by nature and most genial in disposition, he has many friends, and these friendships are mutually highly prized. He is, however, preëminently a man of affairs, and is a splendid example of the alert, progressive, creative American business man, a type of the men who have made this country famous.

Mr. Smith married, May 17, 1882, Jean, daughter of John A. Dawson, of Ausable Forks, New York. Children: James Hungerford, Anna Dawson, Florence, died in infancy; Jay Elwood, Lois, and Helen Hungerford.

HALE, George David, ✓

Educator, Man of Affairs.

Professor George David Hale was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, March 27, 1844. His parents were Abner

Cable and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale. The first American ancestor in the paternal line was Thomas Hale, the glover, who came from England in 1637 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died December 21, 1682. The grandfather, David Hale, was senior member of the first mercantile firm in Adams, New York, and was also captain of a troop of cavalry in the War of 1812. From a very early period in the development of Jefferson county the family was connected with its progress and upbuilding. Abner C. Hale, the father, followed the occupation of farming at Adams.

Professor George D. Hale spent his boyhood days under the parental roof. In 1870 he was graduated from the classical course of the University of Rochester, and three years later that institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and of the Phi Beta Kappa, two college fraternities. Professor Hale is known personally or by reputation to every resident of the city and also to a large extent throughout this and other states by reason of the fact that his students have gone abroad into all parts of the country, bearing in their lives the impress of his individuality. The Hale Classical and Scientific School, which he conducted in Rochester from 1871 to 1898, is recognized as having been one of the most excellent institutions of learning in the State and among its graduates are men who are now prominent in the public and business life of Rochester. Thoroughness has always been his motto and he has ever held high the standard of educational proficiency. Kant has said: "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him," and the spirit of this statement has been a dominant factor in the work done by Professor Hale during

these years. Moreover, he is recognized in educational circles as an authority on mathematics and as one who stands as a leader in his profession because of the high ideals which he has ever held and the unflinching effort he has made to reach them. He is identified with several of the leading societies for the advancement of knowledge, being a member of the National Educational Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of the National Geographic Society. Of local societies he is identified with the Rochester Historical Society, the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Country Club, the University Club, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. His political preference has always been for the Republican party, and while he has been a student of the great issues and questions bearing upon the welfare of State and Nation, he has always been without political ambition.

On December 29, 1875, Professor Hale was married in Rochester to Mary Elizabeth Judson, a daughter of Junius (q. v.) and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson. They have two daughters, Edith Harriette and Elizabeth Lavenda Hale. Mrs. Hale was possessed of rare mental endowment, of mature Christian character, and withal of a most charming personality which showed itself in sweet courtesy towards all. She died April 12, 1915, sincerely mourned by all who knew her.

Professor Hale is a member of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, in which he has served for many years as a trustee, being also prominently identified with the general interests of the Baptist denomination in this city. He has been a generous contributor to many public and charitable works and his influence is always on the side of that which promotes intellectual development, aesthetic



Raymond

culture and moral progress. He has given many years of an active and useful life to the cause of education and has attained wide distinction in the field of labor he has chosen. He has been for several years identified with the business interests of the several Judson companies of this city, in which he is both director and stockholder.

PRICE, George M.,

Surgeon, Professional Instructor.

For more than a quarter of a century George M. Price, M. D., F. A. C. S., has practiced his healing art in Syracuse, winning honorable standing in his profession and public esteem as a citizen. In fact, save for the years spent in American and European medical schools, his entire life has been spent in the vicinity of Syracuse; his birthplace, Liverpool, being not far away. He is devoted to his profession and confines himself closely to his special work as surgeon, having few outside interests.

George M. Price was born at Liverpool, Onondaga county, New York, March 3, 1865. After a course of public school study he became a student at Cazenovia Seminary, later entering Syracuse High School, there completing a full course to graduation. He decided upon the profession of medicine as his life work, beginning study in the medical department of the University of Syracuse, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1886. Although officially authorized to begin practice, he was not satisfied with his attainments and for the next two years pursued post-graduate courses in the hospitals and schools of medicine in London, England, and Vienna, Austria. He then returned to the United States and spent some time in further post-graduate work as interne and student at New York Hospital.

After those years of thorough prepara-

tion, he located in Syracuse and there has since continued, an honored and successful practitioner. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Central New York Medical Association, the Onondaga County Medical Society, and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. He has served as president of the three last named societies. He is surgeon to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and the Syracuse Free Dispensary, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University. In 1914 he received the degree of F. A. C. S. from the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the board of directors of the Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association, of the Syracuse University Social Sentiment, and the Billy Sunday Club, and of the session of the Park Central Presbyterian Church. He has been honored by membership in the following organizations: Alpha Omega Alpha (the Φ B K of the Medical World), Iota Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa; Salt Springs Lodge, No. 520, Free and Accepted Masons; Knight Templar; thirty-second degree Mason; University Club, Practitioners' Club, Clinical Club, Automobile Club.

Dr. Price married, January 19, 1888, Nettie B. Reese and has five children: J. Reese, Emily H., Letitia E., Willis H., and G. Taylor, 2nd.

SMITH, Ray Burdick,

Lawyer. Author of Salutory Legislation.

In every branch of activity it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to society, and shape the destinies of the communities in which they reside. More men rise to what is called eminence at the bar than in any other profession. The majority of our orators and statesmen come from the forum, as it is the most general school for the training

of genius or talent, and humanity is indebted to the study of law and the practice of our courts for the development of some of the greatest minds the world has ever produced. Certainly no state has more reason to feel proud of her bar than New York. The records of her lawyers since the earliest periods of her history are replete with the works of men who were giants in intellect, and to-day no city in the east presents a fairer array of legal luminaries than Syracuse, New York. Prominent among those who have earned enviable reputations for themselves, and whose worth the people of the city have seen fit to acknowledge by conferring on them positions of honor and trust, is Ray Burdick Smith, of Syracuse.

The particular Smith family from which he is descended originally came to this country from Germany, where the name was spelled Schmidt, and has been changed to its present form in the course of years. Henry Smith (Schmidt), great-grandfather of Ray Burdick Smith, came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled near Hudson in Columbia county, New York. He moved to the town of Cuyler, Cortland county, New York, at the time of the Holland Purchase, with a large family of children, of which William Henry Smith was one. William Henry Smith cleared and worked a farm in the town of Lincklean, Chenango county, and a tannery in the adjoining town of Taylor in Cortland county. He raised a family of eleven children of whom Willis Smith, father of Ray Burdick Smith, was one.

Willis Smith was a farmer in the town of Cuyler, Cortland county, and later removed with his family to Lincklean, Chenango county. He married Emily Burdick, daughter of James and Martha (Maxon) Burdick. The founders of the Burdick and Maxon families were mem-

bers of the Roger Williams colony, and settled in what is now the State of Rhode Island. They have remained to this day "Separatists", or Seventh Day Baptists, and Ray Burdick Smith still clings to this faith, although he is a member of the First (Dutch) Reformed Church of Syracuse.

Ray Burdick Smith was born in Cuyler, Cortland county, New York, December 11, 1867, and was a young child when his parents removed to the town of Lincklean, Chenango county, in the same State. There he received his earlier education in the country district school, later becoming a pupil at the DeRuyter Academy and Cazenovia Seminary, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, and was awarded the Wendell Scholarship for having maintained the highest standing in the class. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Syracuse University, remained there one year, then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with distinction in the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He achieved prominence in Yale both as a prize speaker and writer. He was a successful competitor for the John A. Porter Prize Essay, being the second undergraduate to win it after its foundation in 1870. The "Yale Literary Magazine" was in excellent standing during the time he was one of its editors and its manager, and as a member of the Psi Upsilon and Chi Delta Theta fraternities he was held in high esteem.

Mr. Smith commenced the study of law in the latter part of 1891, in the Law School of Cornell University, devoting himself so earnestly to this that he practically completed a two years' course in one year, one of his instructors having been Justice Charles E. Hughes. Taking up his residence in the city of Syracuse,

he completed his law studies in the office of Waters, McLennan & Waters, was admitted to the bar in 1893, and at once opened offices in association with Thomas Woods under the firm name of Woods & Smith, which was later changed to Thomson, Woods & Smith, which partnership continued until 1911.

In 1894, when the Constitutional Convention opened, Mr. Smith was appointed clerk of the cities committee of that body, and in this capacity drafted and advocated the constitutional provision which requires every bill for a special city law passed by the Legislature to be sent to the mayor of the city, and returned to the Legislature or Governor within fifteen days, with a certification as to whether or not the city has accepted it. This was one of the most important publicity provisions of the present constitution, giving to cities the right to a voice in measures in which they are directly concerned. In the Legislatures of 1894 and 1895, Mr. Smith was clerk of the committee on general laws of the Senate. He was elected supervisor of the Fourteenth, now the Seventeenth, ward of the city of Syracuse, in 1895, and was the incumbent of this office for a period of four years. He was chairman of the committee which had charge of the construction of the new Onondaga County Penitentiary, a structure which has repeatedly been commended by the State Prison Commission, and is regarded as a model of its kind.

Mr. Smith was appointed assistant clerk of the Assembly in 1898, holding this office until his election as clerk in 1908. During his service as assistant clerk, he annually organized the clerical force of the house, and managed that work with consummate ability and success. For many years he has been recognized as one of the foremost parliamentarians of the State, and he so shaped the

procedure of the Assembly as to expedite materially the work it is called upon to perform. He drafted an amendment to the legislative law, providing for a system of original journals and documents which have, since their adoption, enabled the courts to save many thousands of dollars to the State. During the sixteen years he spent in Albany, he drafted practically every piece of legislation affecting his own county of Onondaga, and succeeded in getting many laws passed of great benefit to this section and to the State at large. He was counsel for the committees which revised the charter of second class cities and drew a proposed charter for the city of New York and his knowledge of constitutional law and wide acquaintance with municipal affairs were invaluable in these connections. One of the legislative achievements of which Mr. Smith may well be proud is the Syracuse lighting law, which protects the rights of the consumer of gas and electricity more effectively than any measure of its kind, and which was passed only after a hard fight.

In 1910, when a Democratic Assembly was elected, Mr. Smith retired from active political life, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, except that he was elected and served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1915, and was a prominent figure in that convention, notably in securing the adoption of several amendments proposed by him and in opposing other amendments including the form of submission which were instrumental in the rejection of the proposed revision of the constitution by the electors.

During the recent years he has won a number of cases which have been of far reaching importance. In one of them—Tomanev against the Humphrey Gas

Pump Company—the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, affirmed a judgment of twenty-five thousand dollars, given Mr. Smith's client by a jury. This was the largest verdict in a negligence action by the Fourth Department up to the present time (1915). In the fight in the courts against the telephone monopoly in Syracuse, Mr. Smith has been a prominent figure, as he also was in securing legislation to relieve the towns of the burden of paying a proportion of the cost of the construction of county highways.

In his own county Mr. Smith has been regarded for many years as influential in public affairs. He was elected a member of the Republican general committee of Onondaga county in 1895, and became the vice-chairman of this body in 1896. He was elected chairman in 1907, and acted in that capacity through two of the hardest municipal campaigns in the experience of the party, that of 1907, and that of 1909, in the latter of which Edward Schoeneck succeeded in a four-cornered fight against one strong Democrat and two Independent Republican candidates.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Citizens' and Masonic clubs of Syracuse; the Albany Club of Albany; the Republican Club of New York City; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica; Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Westminster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; De Kanissora Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Independent Order of Foresters; the Onondaga County Bar Association, and State Bar Association.

Mr. Smith married, in 1891, Nellie King Reilay, of Syracuse, and they have one child: Willis King, born September 11, 1892.

VANN, Irving Goodwin,

Lawyer, Jurist.

If "biography is the home aspect of history," it is entirely within the province of true history to accumulate and perpetuate the lives and characters, the achievements and honors of the illustrious sons of the nation, and when the history of New York and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear few more illustrious names or record few more distinguished careers than that of Judge Irving Goodwin Vann, of Syracuse. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent factors in public affairs than any other class in the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The keen discernment and the habits of logical reasoning and arriving at accurate deductions so necessary to the successful lawyer enable him to view correctly important public questions and to manage intricate business affairs successfully. Not only has Judge Vann attained an eminent position in connection with his chosen calling, but also in public office. His marked intellectuality and fitness for leadership led to his selection again and again for public honors. He is a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and his strong individuality.

On both sides of the family his lineage is an ancient one. Samuel Vann, his great-grandfather, was born in New Jersey, and served with bravery as a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution; his



Wm. E. Vanne

son, also Samuel Vann, died in 1878, at the age of one hundred and six years. Samuel R. Vann, son of the second Samuel Vann, was a native of New Jersey, and followed agricultural pursuits. The greater part of his life was spent in Ulysses, New York, where he died in 1872. He married Catherine H. Goodwin, a daughter of Joseph Goodwin, who served actively in the War of 1812; a granddaughter of Richard Goodwin, who was born in Pennsylvania, and, early in the nineteenth century, settled at Goodwin's Point, near Taughannock Falls, on Cayuga Lake; and great-granddaughter of Richard Goodwin, a native of New England.

Judge Irving Goodwin Vann, son of Samuel R. and Catherine H. (Goodwin) Vann, was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, January 3, 1842, and his early years were spent on the farm of his father in that town. He was prepared for entrance to college at Trumansburg and Ithaca academies, matriculated at Yale College in September, 1859, entering the freshman class, and was graduated in the class of 1863. He engaged in the profession of teaching for a time, and in 1864 was principal of the Pleasant Valley High School, near Owensboro, Kentucky, from which position he resigned in order to devote himself to his legal studies. He commenced these studies in the office of Boardman & Finch, of Ithaca, continuing them at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated early in 1865. Following his graduation he served as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia, for some months, and in October, 1865, took up his residence in Syracuse, New York, with which city his career was identified from that time. A limited period of time was spent as clerk in the office of Raynor &

Butler, and he established himself in independent practice in March, 1866. The firms with which he was successively identified are: Vann & Fiske, Raynor & Vann, Fuller & Vann, and Vann, McLennan & Dillaye. His reputation as a lawyer of tact, ability and undoubted learning was soon established. His practice was mainly confined to cases in the Appellate Courts, although he was so frequently called upon to act as referee, that he was at last obliged to refuse work of this nature, owing to the mass of other legal work which had accumulated.

The interest displayed by Judge Vann in the public affairs of the community was an unselfish and impartial one, but it was soon recognized and appreciated by the people of the city that he was a man to whom the conduct of public affairs could be safely entrusted. In February, 1879, he was elected mayor of Syracuse by a large Republican majority, declining renomination at the end of his term because of the demands of his private practice. However, the citizens of Syracuse had had an opportunity to judge of his worth as a public official, and in 1881 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District, serving from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1889, when Governor Hill appointed him a judge of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, as which he served during the entire existence of that tribunal, until October 1, 1892, when he resumed the duties of justice of the Supreme Court. In November, 1895, he was the nominee of both parties, and was reelected a justice of the Supreme Court, assuming his duties January 1, 1896, and resigning them January 7, 1896, in order to assume the duties of a judge of the Court of Appeals, to which Governor Morton had appointed him on January 6, to succeed Judge Rufus W.

Peckham, who had resigned in order to take up his work as a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In November, 1896, Judge Vann was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals by the largest majority ever received at a State election in New York, his term to cover from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1910. In the fall of 1910 he was re-elected, having been nominated by both the leading political parties, for the full term of fourteen years, but on reaching the age of seventy he retired on the first of January, 1913, owing to the age limit of the constitution. In 1882 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and the same degree was conferred by Syracuse University in 1897, and by Yale University in 1898. He has been a law lecturer in Cornell, Syracuse and Albany Law schools. He was the organizer of Woodlawn Cemetery, and has served continuously as its president. He was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Century Club, and was president of the Onondaga Red Cross Society since its organization. For many years he has visited the Adirondacks, where he owns a handsome, well appointed cottage, which he had erected on Buck Island, in Cranberry Lake. There he houses his splendid collection of fire arms and weapons of varied character, many of them of decided historical and scientific interest. Always an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, Judge Vann in earlier years was also fond of camping. In his beautiful city home are collections of another sort, notably that of a fine and extensive library, in which may be found many volumes of almost priceless worth. Philanthropic projects of varied character and scope have always received a more than fair share of his time and attention, and his charities are wide and diversified.

Judge Vann married, October 11, 1870, Florence Dillaye, only daughter of the late Henry A. Dillaye, of Syracuse. To this union there have been born: Florence Dillaye, July 31, 1871, who married Albert P. Fowler, a member of the law firm of Fowler, Vann & Paine; Irving Dillaye, a member of the above mentioned firm, who was born September 17, 1875.

BRAYTON, Warren C.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

When, in the course of a few years, the scope of a business grows from a moderate beginning to a large amount annually, it argues that there must be a very capable leading spirit in control of its affairs, and it is of such a man, Warren C. Brayton, of Syracuse, New York, that this sketch treats. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth, influence or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles, and at the same time with a certainty that may only be acquired through their own efforts. Of this class of men, Mr. Brayton is an excellent representative.

Eli C. Brayton, his father, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1814, and died in Syracuse, New York, in 1895. He was of English descent, and engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life. He married Maria Barrell, also a native of Washington county, New York. She died in Syracuse, New York, in 1893. Their two children were Warren C. Brayton and Pierce B. Brayton. Pierce B. Brayton was a resident of Syracuse for many years and well known. Later on, he took up his residence in Geneva, Nebraska. He passed away in 1907.

Warren C. Brayton was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, February 5, 1840, and there acquired his education in the district schools. Brought up on the farm, he assisted his father in its cultivation, at the same time acquiring a great deal of experience in this line which was to be of assistance to him later on. However, farm labors were not greatly to the taste of Mr. Brayton, and July 9, 1857, found him in Syracuse, whither he had come in order to find more congenial employment. He opened a railroad ticket office as the agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and several other lines, and in 1865 was joined in this enterprise by his brother. Their unflinching courtesy and unflagging interest in behalf of the traveling public brought them a very large business. They succeeded particularly in obtaining a large share of the western travel. This agency was conducted successfully for more than a quarter of a century. When the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern decreased the number of emigrant trains, as travel to the west diminished, the receipts of Messrs. Brayton Brothers suffered in proportion and Mr. Warren C. Brayton accepted the position of district passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. He was also affiliated with the passenger department of the West Shore road, which was then completed and had just gone into operation. When the West Shore became a part of the New York Central system, he became general agent for the passenger department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and was instrumental in building up a large passenger business for this railroad. His previous connections with other lines made him one of the best known men in Central New York.

Mr. Brayton had long cherished certain theories and ideas on farming generally and the breeding of cattle principally, and in the meantime acquired a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in the town of DeWitt. In 1878 he established this property as an experimental farm, giving it close attention and conducting it on a rather scientific plan, and he achieved a success well known to his neighbors in that vicinity at the time. To this farm came the first students in charge of Professor I. T. Roberts from the new established agricultural department at Cornell University. Mr. Brayton's methods had attracted considerable attention; consequently, there was a great deal of interest when the university recognized this experimental farm. It might be added that this was chiefly due to the plans made by Mr. Brayton to improve the milk production of the native cattle. Mr. Brayton contended that the Holstein cattle were the best milch cows. This was not admitted at the time but has since been conceded. Mr. Brayton was one of the promoters of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association. Mr. Brayton was treasurer of this association for a great many years and is still a member and takes an active interest in the work. About this time, the farmers had a great deal of difficulty in disposing of the milk. Mr. Brayton, in conjunction with others, founded the Onondaga County Milk Association, and which was to be a great force in the profitable marketing of milk, the improving of the quality and the establishing of standards.

In 1878, Mr. Brayton, acting with Austin B. Avery, Cyrus D. Avery, John Wells and others, promoted the Onondaga County Fair. The idea was developed while these gentlemen were returning from the Fulton County Fair. They

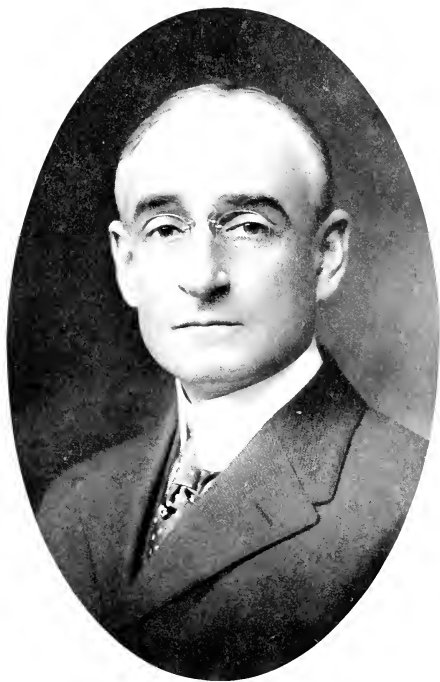
encountered considerable difficulty at first, especially in financing the project, and at one time it appeared as if the project might fall through because of the finances. Then Mr. Brayton became treasurer and was actually responsible for the financing of the association that put the idea through. The first fair was a splendid success in spite of the many predictions that it would be a failure. The success of the Onondaga County Fair here made possible the bringing to Syracuse of the State Fair as it is known today.

In 1902 Mr. Brayton was offered the position of general manager of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company. He accepted it, and resigned his office with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, a position which he had held for a long time. In the meanwhile he had retired from farming after achieving a splendid success. The Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company was established and incorporated in 1878 on a small scale and commenced the manufacture of a fertilizer spreader, the first implement of this kind ever put on the market. This company had many reverses at first and considerable difficulty in protecting their patents. Shortly after Mr. Brayton assumed charge of this company's affairs, they began to prosper. He guided the company through some particularly trying times and later on through a very successful era. In the meanwhile he became president of the company; put into effect his systematic management and progressive methods, and so increased the demand for the output of the concern that the means of supplying the demand were taxed to the fullest extent. New factory buildings were erected and also a large office building. It is the opinion of competent farmers that this machine is one of the

most important ever invented for agricultural purposes. It affords a means of rapidly restoring the richness to soil which has become impoverished by the constant production of crops. Thus, through very fine ability, Mr. Brayton achieved one of his greatest successes. Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, together with its foundry and its Canadian plant, finally became part of Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois.

After the purchase of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company and its kindred interests by the "Deere" syndicate, Mr. Brayton retired from active business, giving some time, however, to other corporations on whose board of directors he was serving and devoted himself to the Industrial Building which he built in 1889. This was a six-story building of improved construction and made suitable for light manufacturing. This building has housed a great many industries in their infancy and at the present time is occupied by several who require all of the facilities of a large plant but do not require as much room.

In 1910 Mr. Brayton was impressed with the need in Syracuse, New York, for additional banking facilities. He, together with others, organized the City Bank. Mr. Brayton was the first vice-president and at the present time he is president of the institution. The success of this bank from the start is well known. It is seldom that a new banking institution attains so much success in such a short time. It is not to be wondered at, however, when one considers that a group of men who have been successful in their individual lines of business are behind an undertaking of this kind. The City Bank commenced with a capital of \$200,000, rapidly accumulating a surplus, and later the capital stock was increased to half a million. This amount, together with the



E. L. French

surplus, gives Syracuse a bank with assets of over three-quarters of a million dollars. As president of this bank, Mr. Brayton has given a great deal of time to the working out of the success of its policies.

In politics, Mr. Brayton has been a lifelong Republican, a force in the party, but he has never held public office. He prefers the quiet methods and is rarely found in the activities of a political campaign although his advice is sought and his opinion carries a great deal of weight. His religious membership is with the May Memorial Unitarian Church, in whose interest both he and his wife have been most active and helpful workers. Their beautiful home is at No. 509 West Onondaga street, on grounds purchased by Mr. Brayton in 1883.

Mr. Brayton married, February 15, 1865, Harriet Elizabeth Duncan, who died June 17, 1914, after forty-nine years of married life. Their children are: Alice M., who passed away in 1875; Lieutenant Clarence E., who died in the Spanish-American War; Mildred E., married to Floyd R. Todd, of Moline, Illinois; and Helen Josephine, married to Harry F. Butler, of Buffalo, New York, now a resident of Syracuse.

Mr. Brayton is filled with civic pride for Syracuse; has worked hard for its success as a manufacturing center and is keenly interested in its beauty and its efficient city government. There are in Syracuse to-day few men better known and who enjoy a greater reputation for judgment, foresight and integrity than Warren C. Brayton.

FRENCH, Edmund Leavenworth,
Chemist, Manufacturer.

From various strains of New England ancestry, Mr. French has derived the qualities of perseverance, industry and

fine discrimination which have brought to him success in the business world. His American progenitor was Stephen French, who was made a freeman, May 14, 1634, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, was representative in 1638, and died in July, 1679. His wife Mary died April 6, 1655. He had a second wife who died in 1657. His son, Stephen French, resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he married, January 19, 1660, Hannah Whitman, born August 24, 1641, daughter of Jonathan Whitman. Their second son, Samuel French, was born May 5, 1668, in Weymouth, and settled in Stratford, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, about 1694, becoming prominent as a public officer, sergeant in the Colonial militia, received in the church in March, 1698, and died in 1732. He married, about 1696, Abigail, daughter of Richard Hubbell, who came from Wales and resided in New Haven and Fairfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of Samuel (2) French, born about 1697, who married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Phippeny) Sherman, born February 24, 1697. Their son, Samuel (3) French, born about 1717, married, June 2, 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Loring, and widow of Samuel Clark. They were the parents of Samuel (4) French, born March 9, 1739, in Stratford, settled in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, about 1773. With his son, Samuel French, and a considerable colony of Stratford people, he was instrumental in establishing the colony of Manchester in Vermont. They were ardent churchmen and officers in the Episcopal church, and although Bennington and Manchester furnished many intensely loyal men to the Revolution the Frenches undoubtedly were reluctant to show open hostility to the English cause and church, as none of the line appears to

have served with the Revolutionary army. Joshua French, son of Samuel (5) French, left Vermont with his son, Rev. Mansfield French, in 1836, and settled near Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Rev. Mansfield French was appointed hospital chaplain of United States Volunteers, July 10, 1862; accepted the appointment, July 29, 1862; was stationed at Beaufort, North Carolina, New York City, and Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged on August 4, 1865. The records of the adjutant-general's office at Washington also show that he was again mustered into the United States service, October 28, 1865, at Washington, as chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and served on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands at New York City, Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C., until honorably discharged as chaplain, January 1, 1868, on account of his services being no longer required. For the succeeding two months, however, January 1 to February 29, 1868, he served as civilian agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in South Carolina. He left the Episcopal church for the more liberal Methodist church and became a circuit rider, evangelist and educator, prominent in the early history of Ohio. He was interested in the founding of Kenyon College, Marietta College and Wilberforce College. Later, becoming an ardent Abolitionist, he wrote and spoke in that cause. He spent considerable time in Washington and frequently talked with President Lincoln, endeavoring to convince him that he as President was called of God to free the slaves. On the paternal side Mr. French is descended from Elijah Rose, a soldier of the Revolution and member of Colonel Moseley's regiment from Granville, Massachusetts.

On the maternal side Mr. French is descended from many families notable in Colonial history. Among these is the Brewster family, the line going back to Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, a graduate in the first class of Harvard College, and, according to family tradition, a grandson of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." Mr. French's mother was Elizabeth Hull Smith, a direct descendant of Captain Isaac Smith, a Revolutionary officer of Derby, Connecticut, whose son, Isaac, Jr., at the age of sixteen years, with his mother, Elizabeth Hull Smith, rendered signal service in saving the stores of the Continental army from the British. His mother was also directly descended from the Revolutionary officer, Captain Joseph Hull, grandfather of Commodore Isaac Hull of the United States frigate "Constitution," and father of General William Hull of the War of 1812. Mr. French is descended from Captain Gideon Leavenworth who, with his four sons, served in the Revolution, the youngest son, Edmund Leavenworth, great-great-grandfather of Mr. French, and for whom he is named, having entered the service as his father's camp servant at the age of eleven years. Mr. French is descended on his mother's side from Colonel Ebenezer Johnson, who served valiantly in the Indian and Colonial wars; from Roger Ludlow, a Colonial lieutenant-governor of Connecticut; from Stephen Hopkins, a "Mayflower" pilgrim; from John Bronson, a soldier of the Pequot Indian War; from Isaac Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier of Derby, Connecticut; from Sergeant Edward Riggs, an officer in the Pequot War, and father of Captain Samuel Riggs, a Colonial officer; from Abraham Bassett, a Revolutionary soldier from Derby, Connecticut; from Obadiah Wheeler, a lieutenant in the Colonial forces at Milford, Connecticut; from

Thomas Clark, mate of the "Mayflower;" from Ensign Martin Winchell, of Windsor, Connecticut, a Colonial and Revolutionary soldier; and from Captain William French, founder of a separate family of that name, who came to America in the ship "Defence" in 1635 and settled at Billerica, Massachusetts.

Edmund Leavenworth French was born October 12, 1870, in New York City, and was eight years of age when he removed to Syracuse, where his home has been down to the present time. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1888, and entered Syracuse University with the class of 1892, becoming a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He spent two years, 1891 to 1893, at the Royal Schools of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, making a special study of the metallurgy and chemistry of iron and steel. On his return to Syracuse he took the first employment offered, which was in newspaper work, and spent four years successively as a proofreader on the Syracuse "Journal," reporter on the Syracuse "Post," and telegraph editor and assistant city editor of the Syracuse "Standard." He was also Syracuse correspondent for the New York "Sun," and gave promise of a brilliant career in journalism. In 1897 an opportunity offered to engaged in the profession for which he had fitted himself in study abroad, and he became chemist for the Sanderson Brothers Steel Company of Syracuse, with which he continued for several years. In 1902 he was made manager of the experimental department of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and three years later became sales manager of the same corporation, in its Syracuse branch. The Sanderson Brothers Works had become a part of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and in 1908 Mr.

French was made manager of this establishment, becoming a director of the Crucible Steel Company of America in 1915. Thus, in a period of eighteen years, he rose from a comparatively subordinate position in the steel manufacture to one of considerable prominence and responsibility. He is interested in other business interests in Syracuse, including the Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, of which he is a director; is president of the Orange Publishing Company and a director of the Railway Roller Bearing Company of Syracuse. In 1914, in recognition of his work in metallurgy, he received from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Science. For two years, 1914 and 1915, he was a member of the Iron and Steel Standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and has been actively identified with various important advances in the art of steel making, especially in connection with special steels for automobile purposes. Mr. French is identified with numerous clubs and social organizations, including the University Club, of Syracuse; is vice-president of the Technology Club of that city; director of the Onondaga Country Club; trustee of Syracuse University, being secretary of the executive committee of the board; a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, Syracuse. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse; Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons; Chamber of Commerce; member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city; Hunting and Fishing Club of the Nine Lakes (Northern Quebec), and a charter member of the Billy Sunday Business Men's Club of Syracuse. His greatest pleasure and recreation are found in fishing, and

every summer he visits Canada to indulge in his favorite sport. He is an expert fly fisherman, and does not indulge in any other form of this sport. He has a summer residence at Tully Lake Park, New York.

He married, September 23, 1896, Frances Cooper Smith, of Oswego, and they have children: Grace Mansfield, born 1897; Helen Cooper, 1899; Frances Elizabeth, 1900; Sarah Douglas, 1910; Edmund Leavenworth, Jr., 1912.

ESTABROOK, Henry Dodge,

Lawyer.

Henry Dodge Estabrook brings to the practice of his profession a judicial mind, well cultivated, and with faculties inherited from worthy ancestors, whose name he has honored. The name of Estabrook is an old one in this country, coming from Middlesex county, England, to New England, in 1660. Joseph Estabrook, the founder of the family, entered Harvard College immediately after his arrival in New England, and graduated in 1664. Soon afterward he was ordained as a colleague of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts, whom he succeeded on the latter's death, in 1696. He continued pastor until his death, September 16, 1711. Such was his character as a plain, remarkable and persuasive preacher, and a kind friend of his flock, that he was generally known as "The Apostle." He refused invitations to preside over churches in Boston and elsewhere, his only outside service being that of chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature. He married, May 20, 1668, at Watertown, Mary, daughter of Captain Hugh Mason, the Indian fighter, and his wife Esther. She was born December 18, 1640, and was the mother of six children. The third son, Samuel Estabrook,

born June 7, 1764, in Concord, graduated from Harvard College in 1696, was assistant to his father, and was ordained first pastor of the church at Canterbury, Connecticut, June 13, 1711, and there served until his death, June 26, 1727. In 1718 he preached the election sermon before the Massachusetts Legislature. He married, March 3, 1713, Rebecca Hobart (same family as Hubbard), daughter of Rev. Nehemiah and Sarah (Jackson) Hobart, of Newton, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham. She survived him six months. Their eldest child, Nehemiah Estabrook, born April 1, 1715, in Canterbury, owned a farm near Mansfield Center, Connecticut, where he was deacon of the church and prominent in civil affairs. After 1770 he removed to Lebanon, New Hampshire. He married (second) October 18, 1744, Abigail, daughter of Deacon Experience Porter. She died at Mansfield, December 7, 1770. Their second son, Experience Estabrook, was born June 3, 1751, in Mansfield, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1776, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. For several years he labored as a Congregational clergyman in Western New York, and was subsequently successively pastor at Thornton, Frankestown and Meriden, New Hampshire, and died at Bath, in that State, in February, 1799. He married Jedidah Willey, of a New Hampshire family. Their eldest son, Seth Willey Estabrook, born 1785, was a farmer and miller in Alden, Erie county, New York, where he died in 1840. He married, April 19, 1812, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, Hannah, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Alden) Hebard, a descendant of John Alden of the "Mayflower." The town of Alden in New York was named for Hannah Alden. The eldest son of Seth W. Estabrook, Experience, was born April

30, 1813, in Lebanon, read law in Buffalo, New York, and graduated from the law school of Marshall College in 1839. In 1840 he began to practice law in Geneva, Wisconsin, and he was a delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention which framed the organic law under which that State was admitted to the Union in 1848. In 1851 he was a representative in the State Legislature, and was Attorney-General of the State in 1852. Soon after he removed to the territory of Nebraska, where he was United States District Attorney from 1854 to 1859, and was a leading lawyer of Omaha until his death. He married, April 15, 1844, in the town of Walworth, Walworth county, Wisconsin, Caroline Augusta Maxwell, daughter of Colonel James Maxwell, born August 17, 1823, in Tioga, Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Caroline Augusta Estabrook, became the wife of Robert C. Clowry, long identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Omaha, later in Chicago, and finally president of the company, with headquarters in New York. The only son is the subject of the following biography.

Henry Dodge Estabrook was born October 23, 1854, in Alden, New York, and was an infant when his parents settled in Omaha, Nebraska. There he was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the law department of Washington University in 1875. For twenty-one years thereafter he engaged in the practice of law at Omaha, and in 1896 removed to Chicago, where he continued in practice until 1902, as a member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, and then located in New York City, where after serving for many years as solicitor to the Western Union Telegraph Company he became a member of the law firm of Noble, Estabrook & McHarg.

Mr. Estabrook is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, and is identified with numerous clubs, including the Union League, Lawyers, Lotos, Metropolitan, Republican, Automobile Club of America, Ardley and Sleepy Hollow. His affiliation with the Union League and Republican clubs plainly indicates his political association with the Republican party. His home is in Tarrytown, New York.

He married, October 23, 1880, in Omaha, Clara Campbell, and they have a daughter, Blanche Deuel, born January 1, 1881, in Omaha, now the wife of Karl G. Roebing, of Trenton, New Jersey.

RILL, Willard A.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A resident of Syracuse, New York, from his sixth year, a product of her public schools, a graduate from the law school of her great university, prominent in city politics and in fraternal life, Mr. Rill has for his adopted city all the love and devotion of a native son, for his memory recalls no other home. He is of French and German lineage, his French ancestor a soldier under Napoleon the Great, going down in defeat with his beloved commander at Waterloo.

Willard A. Rill was born in Cicero, New York, June 17, 1874, son of Adrian L. and Christine (Snaylin) Rill, the former a school teacher, residents until 1880 of Oswego county, New York. In that year the family located in Syracuse, where the son completed a course in the public schools, finishing at the high school. In 1896 he entered Columbia University, graduating with the class of 1898, after which he took a post-graduate course at Syracuse University, a course

which he completed in 1899, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the Onondaga county bar in October, 1899, began and has since continued in general practice in Syracuse, his law business extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. Mr. Rill is a Republican in politics and has ever been active and influential in the local affairs of his party. In 1909 he was elected supervisor from the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Syracuse, and in 1911 was elected president of the Common Council, serving two terms, then refusing a third term. He has always given public affairs much of his time and the best of his ability. Since 1911 he has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, but has steadfastly refused the many offers made to make him party candidate for different offices. He prefers to serve his party and city in private capacity, taking the just view that the interested, thoughtful private citizen is of greater value to the State than the office seeker, ever "with an ax to grind." Mr. Rill is a power in party councils and as chairman of the county committee wields wide influence, influence used solely to further party interests, never for his own benefit. He is a past master of Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, holding the office of master during the year 1910, and by virtue of his office a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, holding in that body membership on the committee on deceased brethren. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Syracuse Consistory.

In 1902 he married Lillian G. Drawbridge, by which marriage he has two children: Elizabeth C., born September 2, 1905, and Willard A., Jr., born August 17, 1910.

WARD, Brig.-Gen. Thomas,
Army Officer, Military Instructor.

After more than forty years of service in the United States army, which included the latter half of the Civil War, Brigadier-General Thomas Ward, now a resident of Rochester, New York, can look back over a lifetime of service to his country and devotion to the Stars and Stripes. He was born at West Point, New York, March 18, 1839. It is scarcely to be wondered at that one, reared in such an atmosphere and environment as that of West Point, and who reached his young manhood in such stirring times as the years immediately preceding the Civil War, should be fired by a patriotic zeal, and should decide upon a military career. His parents were Bryan and Eliza (Henry) Ward. Bryan Ward died in 1852, at the age of fifty-two years. He had been registrar of West Point Military Academy for many years, and was succeeded by his son William, who held the office for more than fifty years. Of his children we have on record: Lieutenant Matthew Henry Ward, a volunteer in the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, who was promoted at the close of the war to the Second Regular Artillery, and died soon after the close of the war from a disease contracted while in service; Philip W. Ward, enlisted, was with Burnside's Cavalry, and died at the close of the war from exposure and disease contracted on the field; Bryan Ward, Jr., nursed his brother, Brigadier-General Thomas Ward, through an attack of typhoid fever, contracted the disease, and died at the early age of sixteen years.

Brigadier-General Thomas Ward received a thorough and careful preparatory education, then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1863.



L. M. Ward
Brigadier General U. S. Army



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He was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Regiment of Artillery, June 11, 1863. For gallantry displayed at Cold Harbor he was brevetted first lieutenant, June 3, 1864; July 18, of the same year, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy; March 13, 1865, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and was recommended, April 27, 1866, by General James H. Wilson, his commanding general in the field, for the brevet of major, "for bravery of the highest degree, zeal and good management, during the entire service with me and particularly during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroad, known as 'Wilson's Raid,' June 21 to July 1, 1864." In this connection the following quotation from the official records will be of interest: "Captain Ward was recommended for an additional brevet by his commanding general, for bravery, zeal and good management during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroads, Virginia;" but on account of a blunder the paper was filed in the War Department without further action at the time, and the error was only discovered by accident twenty-three years later, as the following correspondence will show. General Wilson received a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, under date of March 23, 1889, inviting his attention to the following endorsement:

WILMINGTON, Delaware, April 27, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded. I take pleasure in saying that the conduct of Captain Ward during his entire service with me and particularly during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroads was in the highest degree

commendable for bravery, zeal and good management. To my personal knowledge, the abandonment of his guns was entirely unavoidable and due to the utter exhaustion of his horses rather than to anything else whatever.

I take pleasure in recommending him for the brevet of captain.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,
Captain Engineers and
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

STOCKBRIDGE, Wilmington, Delaware,
March 24, 1889.

My Dear Major: It gives me very great pleasure to say in reply to your letter of yesterday, that I of course intended to recommend you for the brevet of Major instead of Captain, when you actually held that rank in the line, and now I hasten to enclose a letter to the Adjutant General correcting as far as possible the blunder into which I fell in my endorsement of April 27, 1866.

Regretting more than I can find words to express, that I should have made such a palpable mistake, and that it was not discovered and corrected sooner, I am,

Cordially your friend,
(Signed) JAMES H. WILSON.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24, 1889.

To the Adjutant General,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Referring to a certain statement made by Major (then Captain) Thomas Ward in 1866 in regard to his military history, and also to my endorsement thereon, dated April 27, 1866, in which I recommended Captain Ward for the brevet of Captain in the United States Army, when he held at the time that rank in the Artillery, I beg to say that my intention was to recommend him for the brevet of Major and to request that this statement, in justice to Major Ward, who was a most gallant and meritorious officer, be filed with the original document now in the possession of your department.

Deeply regretting that the obvious error has remained so long uncorrected and trusting that my request can be complied with, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES H. WILSON,
Late Major General Volunteers and
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
April 13, 1889.

The foregoing request of General Wilson has been complied with. His statement is to be filed with the original letter and Major Ward furnished an official copy.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

After the Civil War, General Ward, as an officer of the regular army, was stationed at various posts, the following instances being of sufficient interest to note:

General Ward was in command of the battery encamped in Annunciation Square, New Orleans, Louisiana, from May 10 to 20, 1873, suppressing political riots, and in garrison at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, until July 7, 1873. November 1, 1876, he was commissioned captain. He commanded Battery D, First Artillery, during the strikes and railroad riots from August 1 to 27, 1877, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at Reading, Pennsylvania, from August 28 to October 24, of the same year. He was promoted to major and assistant adjutant-general, June 28, 1884; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, August 31, 1893; colonel and assistant adjutant-general, September 11, 1897; adjutant-general, headquarters of the army, August 25, 1900; brigadier-general, United States Army, July 22, 1902; and in June, 1907, he was appointed president of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In 1873-77 he was Professor of Military Science in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Phi Alpha college fraternities; member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic; Metropolitan Club, at Washington, D. C.; Fort-

nightly Club of Oswego; National Geographical Society; Society of American Wars; Genesee Valley Club; and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity at Schenectady, while he was at Union College. He is very refined, quiet and unassuming in manner; of pleasing personality, and has won a large circle of loyal friends. He is of tall and commanding presence, well preserved, and has never used liquor of any kind.

General Ward's record as a military man reflects credit on his native State. He was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as adjutant-general of the Department of the Columbia from 1889 to 1893, which included Alaska. During that time General Ward toured Alaska to Chilkat and took with him his two sons—the elder, who is now Major Philip R. Ward, and Thomas, Jr. Next he was stationed as adjutant-general of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Denver, 1893-96. He was on General Hancock's staff as captain, at Governor's Island, when Hancock ran for the office of President of the United States. At that time General Ward was inspector-general of the Department of the East, which took in the New England coast and as far west as Sault St. Marie, and as far south as Florida. He retired from military service in 1902, and after a short residence in Oswego, became a resident of Rochester, New York, where he has lived ever since.

General Ward married, April 20, 1870, in Oswego, New York, Katherine L. Mott, born April 17, 1851, died November 11, 1914. She was a daughter of Thomas S. Mott, one of the leading politicians of New York State in his day, the right hand man of Senator Conklin, and president of the First National Bank of Oswego. General and Mrs. Ward had children: Major Philip R., was gradu-

ated from West Point, and is now in the Coast Artillery, commanding Fort Preble; Bessie DeWolfe, married Edwin Allen Stebbins, of Rochester; Katherine Mott, at home; Thomas, Jr., midshipman in the United States Navy, of whom further; John Mott, now with Dr. Fitch, engaged in Red Cross work in France at the hospital at Yvetot; two sons who died in childhood.

Thomas Ward, Jr., was a worthy scion of his family, which has given so many brave men to the world. He was a handsome young man, of fine military bearing, and would, no doubt, have added still more to the prestige of the family name had his career not been cut short at so early an age while in the brave discharge of his duty. Following are a few extracts and copies of letters telling graphically the story of his tragic death:

From the "Saturday Globe," Utica, New York, April 16, 1904:

The worst catastrophe in the recent history of the American Navy was that at Pensacola, Florida, Wednesday, when five charges of smokeless powder exploded and killed thirty-three men, of whom five were officers, besides injuring five others, two of them fatally. A miracle alone prevented this accident in peaceful waters from paralleling the horror of war in Asiatic seas on the same day. Within a few feet of the second explosion was a magazine containing thousands of pounds of high explosives. Had this been ignited, the ship and her crew of six hundred would have gone to the bottom. This fortunate intervention of Providence and the heroic conduct of her commander, Captain William S. Cowles, are the two bright spots in the black record of destruction, though the noble actions of some of the other officers should not be overlooked. The after twelve-inch guns were being fired. Numerous shots had been fired and the left gun was being loaded, one section, two hundred pounds of powder, having been rammed home and the second section having cleared the hoisting car. At this instant a wind from off shore blew a portion of the flame from the muzzle back into the breech where the charge was being rammed home. This ignited the charge, there was an explosion and

some of the burning stuff dropped into the handling room below, whose four charges were ready to be hoisted. These exploded. The flames were soon leaping from every portion of the turret, and the fumes from the powder overcame the men who sought to extinguish them. Meanwhile, terrible scenes were witnessed in the turret and in the handling room. * * * When the bodies were finally taken from the turret and the room below, they were perfectly nude, every strip of clothing having been burned off. They were hardly recognizable. The flesh hung from their bodies in strips and would drop off when touched. The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap just under the exit. Two separate explosions had occurred, which accounts for the position of the men. The first explosion in the turret did not cause any deaths, and every man started for the exit to get fresh air. They had just reached it when the second and more terrible explosion, directly beneath, sent the flames up through the exit through which they were endeavoring to pass. * * * Thomas Ward, Jr., one of the officers killed by these explosions, was twenty-one years old, and was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from Utica, New York. He was graduated a little more than a year ago, and when the Missouri went into commission, was placed on her as one of the officers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Navigation,

Washington, April 14, 1904.

General Thomas Ward, U. S. Army,
Oswego, N. Y.:

The President directs me to convey to you his sympathy in your bereavement in the death of your son, while in the faithful discharge of his duty.

Permit me at the same time to express my own sympathy and to assure you that you have that of the entire Navy.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 9, 1904.

To Brigadier General Thomas Ward,
United States Army:

Sir: The Department is in receipt of a report from the commanding officer of the Missouri, referring to the accident in the after turret of the vessel on April 13th last, in which it is stated that J. W. McDade, ordinary seaman, the one living witness to the occurrence said in conversation with Midshipman Ward's messmates, that

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when the explosion took place he remembers Midshipman Ward rushed over to the door of the twelfth magazine in which he (McDade) was at the time and gave some order about the magazine, but what he said he could not hear and consequently he made no mention of it before the court.

He further stated that at the instant the flame enveloped all and that young Ward fell and lost his life at the door of the magazine (see note).

Upon further questioning by the commanding officer, McDade stated that while he remembered Midshipman Ward rushing over to the magazine door, he did not hear what he said.

The letter concludes:

Believing the Department should know every detail officially as to how those died who lost their lives at their posts of duty, this incident shows that Midshipman Ward was himself alive to the fact of the very great danger, rushed at once, closed the magazine door and saved the ship.

I communicate this to you with sincere sympathy, believing that it will help to relieve your sorrow; to know your son's unhesitating faithfulness to his duty at the cost of his life.

A copy of this letter will be placed with Midshipman Ward's record in the Navy Department, and another copy will be sent to the Commander-in-Chief, North American Fleet, for publication to the fleet, and to be read on the quarter deck of the United States Ship Missouri at muster.

I have the honor to remain,

Your very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary.

In 1910 the class of 1903 placed in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, a tablet inscribed as follows:

IN MEMORIAM
To
THOMAS WARD
and
WM. E. T. NEUMANN
United States Navy
Class of 1903
They died April 13, 1904, as
a Result of an Explosion
in the after turret of
the U. S. S. Missouri during
record target practice

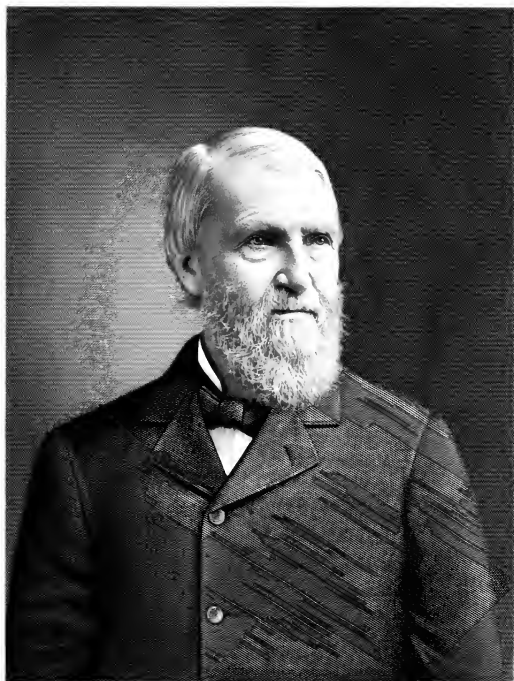
while in the performance
of duty.
ERECTED
BY THEIR CLASSMATES.

NOTE.—The door of the magazine was so built as to open outward and downward to the floor, turning upon a hinge at the base. Young Ward undoubtedly threw the door up, as it was reported at the time that the fingers of the man saved in the magazine were injured as the door closed upon him.

MERCER, Alfred, M. D.,
Physician, Philanthropist.

Alfred Mercer, M. D., late of Syracuse, New York, a son of William Mercer, who died in England in 1851, and his wife, Mary (Dobell) Mercer, who died in England in 1863, was born in High Halden, Kent, England, November 14, 1820, came to America with his parents in 1832, and died in his ninety-fourth year, at his residence, No. 324 Montgomery street, Syracuse, New York, August 5, 1914. His parents were almost sixty years of age when they came to this country, were imbued with the English social and business habits, and the change to America proved too great for their comfort or enjoyment. They therefore returned to England the following spring, but believing that this country offered better advantages than England for an ambitious young man, they left their youngest son, Alfred, in America with an elder brother, who had already resided here several years.

The youth spent two years at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, studied medicine in the office of Dr. John F. Whitbeck, in Lima, Livingston county, and was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1845. In 1846 he visited his parents in England, and devoted a few months to the study of medicine and surgery in the hospitals of London and Paris. Returning to America in 1847, he opened an office in Mil-



Alfred Wallace



waukee, Wisconsin, but in 1848 returned to this State and practiced in Livingston and Monroe counties until 1853, when he settled permanently in Syracuse, where he became one of the best known and most trusted physicians and surgeons in the Empire State.

It was one of Dr. Mercer's pleasures to relate, and most entertainingly, his early experiences. He traveled by boat on the Erie canal when Syracuse was only a salt manufacturing locality. He spoke of the hardships which physicians of the early times were called upon to endure. Dr. Mercer was the first physician in Central New York, in about 1860, to recognize the value of, and to use, the microscope as an aid to his professional work. From 1864 to 1866 he was health officer of Syracuse. Upon the removal of the Geneva Medical College to Syracuse, in 1872, when it became a department of Syracuse University, he was made a member of the faculty, in which he long occupied the chair of Minor and Clinical Surgery. In the faculty he strongly advocated higher standards in medical education. Subsequently he was for many years Professor of State Medicine and later Emeritus Professor of State Medicine, of which chair he was the incumbent at the time of his death. From its inception for many years he was acting surgeon, and later up to the time of his death consulting surgeon, to the Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd. He was president of the Syracuse Board of Health from 1882 to 1889 and served as New York State Commissioner of Health from 1884 to 1890. He was a member of both the American and British Medical associations. He was also a member of, and held various official positions, in the New York State Medical Society, the Central New York Medical Association, the Onondaga Medical Society, and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Mercer was a conscientious, kind and self-sacrificing practitioner and student, cheerfully doing no little of his work without pecuniary reward. He was beloved by a host of patrons. He attended his first thousand cases of labor without losing a mother or child. He performed many of the major surgical operations before the days of asepsis with nearly, if not quite, as successful results as are attained to-day. He wrote and spoke often and vigorously and convincingly on questions of public health. He contributed his share in the struggle which resulted in bringing to Syracuse one of the best water supplies in the world, that from Skaneateles Lake. He responded with much painstaking to occasional requests to present addresses, historical and scientific, at anniversaries of medical societies or of the college. He also contributed papers to the periodical literature of his profession.

When he had rounded out his ninetyeth year, a dinner was tendered him by the medical fraternity and citizens of Syracuse, at which they vied with each other to do honor to the man who had done so much for humanity and for the people of Syracuse in particular. Letters and messages came from near and far on this occasion. Appreciation of his work was thus heartily and lovingly shown. When Dr. Mercer died, it appeared as if a personal loss had come to many a resident in the city. The expressions of grief were sincere and heartfelt.

A hint as to the breadth of Dr. Mercer's thought and sympathies in politics and religion and his practical kindness of heart may be gleaned from the following provisions found in his will: "To keep green in memory the heroism of the men who rescued Jerry, men who could not look on a slave, I give six hundred dollars to the Onondaga Historical Association to be known as the Jerry Rescue

Fund, the interest of which shall be used every five years to procure some person to deliver a Jerry Rescue Oration on October 1. * * * There is one true charity, providing for helpless children." Following this is a bequest of a house and lot to the Onondaga Orphan's Home. The proceeds of the sale of this property became a nucleus of an endowment fund which has by later additions from others become a very substantial sum. He also left an envelope addressed to his son which contained shares of New York Central Railroad Company stock, with instructions for their division among Catholic orphans, Jewish orphans, and the aged women cared for by the Syracuse Home Association. Soon after the death of his son Fremont, the boy's money in the Onondaga County Savings Bank was given to the Onondaga Orphans' Home as a fund, the interest of which now annually buys books for the children.

Dr. Mercer married (first) in 1848, Delia, eldest daughter of Aaron Lamphier, Esq., of Lima, New York, who died February 14, 1887, leaving a son, Dr. A. Clifford Mercer, mentioned below, and a daughter, Ina, now the wife of Professor Lepine H. Rice, of Syracuse. Dr. Mercer married (second) July 25, 1888, Mrs. Esther A. (Morehouse) Esty, of Ithaca, New York. Dr. Mercer's other children were Eliza, who died in 1855, in her fifth year; Charles Debell, who died in 1884, in his twenty-sixth year; Fremont, who died in 1874, in his twelfth year; and Mary, who died in 1869, in her third year.

We cannot bring this short review of the life of Dr. Mercer to a more fitting conclusion than by quoting from a memorial tribute by Dr. John L. Heffron, which appeared in the "New York State Journal of Medicine," in November, 1914:

Dr. Mercer, of all men I ever knew, best illustrated the virtues of the middle course in life so exquisitely voiced by Horace. He was of medium height and of medium weight. He had strongly chiseled features, the English clear complexion, kindly blue eyes, lips red as a cherry, and ruddy brown beard and hair, luxuriant and but slightly grey at the time of his death. * * * He had an inquiring mind, capable of accurate if not rapid observations, and he had perfect intellectual poise. He was rarely enthusiastic, but he had a deep and abiding interest in every subject worthy a man's thought and action. His industry was indefatigable and was always guided by sound judgment. He was by nature temperate in all things, and was never tempted to excess of any kind, excepting perhaps work in younger and middle life. It was but natural that such a man should accumulate a treasure house of knowledge and should mature judgments that were sound and increasingly convincing. * * * He early learned the withering effects of dogma, and was one of the earnest advocates of intellectual and spiritual liberty of thought. * * * Dr. Mercer was not narrow. The interests outside of his chosen profession were many and various, how various only those most intimate with him can judge. * * * I never came into Dr. Mercer's presence in his office, in his home, in the college, or in medical meetings, but what I was conscious of being near one who radiated truth and justice and fraternal love. * * * Here is a man whose life is a positive inspiration to everyone of us. He had no extraordinary gifts of either body or of mind, but he had perfect self-control. He ordered his daily life with judgment, not with caprice. He weighed the value of things, and developed the keenest perception of the relative importance of even the minor things in life. He cultivated methods, and might have been one who inspired the present movement for efficiency. He was industrious, and did not allow himself to waste a moment. He cared for his body with intelligence, by correct habits of eating and by observing a due proportion between work and relaxation. He looked ahead and kept his knowledge up to the minute.

**MERCER, A. Clifford, M. D., F. R. M. S.,
Physician, Scientist.**

A. Clifford Mercer, M. D., F. R. M. S., son of the preceding, was born at Syracuse, New York, July 5, 1855. He at-

tended the public schools of his native city from 1860 to 1875, then matriculated at Syracuse University from which he was graduated in the class of 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a post-graduate student at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, in 1878-79-80.

He was instructor in pathology in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, from 1880 to 1886, and Professor of Pathology from 1886 to 1893. He was a student and held clinical appointments in the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, England, in 1890 and 1891, was Professor of Clinical Pediatrics in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, from 1893 to 1904, and since 1904 has been Professor of Pediatrics. For seventeen years he was a member and secretary of the medical and surgical staff of the Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd. He is consulting physician at the Children's Clinic of the Syracuse Free Dispensary and to the Babies' Summer Camp of the Visiting Nurses' Association, and physician to the Children's Pavilion of the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.

He was for years treasurer of the College of Medicine and of its Alumni Association, and of the Medical Association of Central New York. He has served as president of the American Microscopical Society, the Central New York Microscopical Club, the Onondaga Medical Society, the Syracuse Medical Association, the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Milk Commission of the Onondaga Medical Society (responsible, under New York State law, for the maintenance of national standard requirements in the production and transportation of certified milk) and the board of managers of the Onondaga Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. He has repeatedly served on public health

committees of medical societies and the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the advisory committee of the Syracuse Bureau of Health. He was health officer of Syracuse for three years (1883-85). The selection of an exceptionally beautiful and suitable site for the Onondaga Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, which for a long time met with wide and bitter opposition, was finally brought about largely by the incessant work of Dr. Mercer and his professional co-workers.

He is also a life fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, England, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, Alpha Omega Alpha (honorary medical society), National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Association of Medical Milk Commissions, New York State Medical Society, Central New York Medical Association, Thursday Night Club (medical), Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse Academy of Science, University Club and Citizens' Club. He is an honorary member of the Syracuse Botany Club and corresponding member of the Rochester (New York) Academy of Science.

When Dr. Mercer was president of the American Microscopical Society a sketch of his life work by Professor S. H. Gage, of Cornell University, appeared in the "American Monthly Microscopical Journal," February, 1896, from which the following are extracts:

* * * Thus surrounded by the microscopical influences of his father's office, enjoying the acquaintance of the famous optician, Charles A. Spencer, and Spencer's Syracuse friend, Willard Twitchell, it was only natural that very early there was awakened in the boy the keenest interest in the microscope and its revelations. In the Syracuse high school in 1874 and 1875 an

added interest in this and in photography developed under the practical teaching of Dr. Walter A. Brownell. From this period may be dated Dr. Mercer's career in photo-micrography, the first apparatus being constructed by Charles A. Spencer after Mercer's drawings. His interest in photo-micrography has never flagged and many members of the American Microscopical Society feel under deep obligation to him for help and suggestions. He has not only used this beautiful art for scientific purposes but has made excellent use of it in demonstrating the truth of his conclusions in courts of justice.

After receiving the degree of M. D. from Syracuse University in 1878, he spent about two and one-half years in St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School in London, England, where he was a pupil in pathology of Dr. W. S. Greenfield, now professor of pathology in the University of Edinburgh. After becoming assistant to Dr. Greenfield in the Brown Institution, Dr. Mercer cut and mounted the first sections of tuberculous joints studied in England and furnished the material described by Mr. John Croft in Vol. xxxii (1881) of the transactions of the Pathological Society of London.

While in London he became acquainted with Dr. Lionel S. Beale, and revised for him "Part V., On Taking Photographs of Microscopic Objects" of his well-known book, "How to Work With the Microscope." On Dr. Beale's nomination he was made a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society. He found a warm personal friend in the late Dr. John Matthews, editor of the second edition of the "Preparation and Mounting of Microscopical Objects," by Thomas Davis, and always recalls with gratitude the demonstration which Mr. John E. Ingpen gave him of the Abbe diffraction theory of microscopic vision. This was before the theory had become generally known to the microscopical world.

During this period and a subsequent visit to London for professional study, Dr. Mercer had the good fortune to be brought in friendly relations with Dr. R. L. Maddox, Mr. E. M. Nelson and Mr. Andrew Pringle, England's most skillful photo-micrographers. With a mind prepared and open as was Dr. Mercer's the association with these masters of the photo-micrographic art could only be productive of good, and our own country has been the gainer thereby, for Dr. Mercer is most generous in freely giving. To Dr. Maddox, the discoverer of the present dry plate process in photography, he is indebted for a share of the suggestive, helpful and generous correspondence with which that Nestor of photo-

micrography has, for many years, favored his fellow workers on both sides of the Atlantic—with its warmth of friendship and stimulus to progressive work.

* * * * *

He has been active in the practice of his profession and has prepared papers which find an honored place in the medical literature of the country. He has served in various positions of honor and trust in medical societies thus showing that he possesses the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren. While he fills an honored place in the medical profession and his main energy and work lie in that direction his interests are very broad, and he has a keen appreciation of the ultimate gain to medicine of the pursuit of pure science, although the connection may seem remote to those who cannot see the invisible threads that bind all truth into a harmonious whole. He has also a keen love of nature for her own sake, and while studying for his degree in medicine took up the microscopical study of the mosses as a part of the work of the Syracuse Botanical Club, and later was elected an honorary member of that club.

* * * * *

He became a member of the American Microscopical Society under its earlier name (American Society of Microscopists) in 1882. He has attended the majority of the annual meetings since then, often as the writer well knows at considerable inconvenience. He has furnished articles to the "Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society" and to photographic journals, and in nearly every volume of the proceedings of the society of which he is now president may be found one or more articles from his pen. The article in the proceedings for 1886 "Photo-micrograph versus Microphotograph," furnished the information on which the definitions of the words in the Century Dictionary and in Dr. G. M. Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine are founded. The Syracuse solid watch glass for microscopical purposes designed by him finally solved the problem of a watch glass for the microscopist and there is hardly a histological or microscopical laboratory in the country that does not count these watch glasses as an indispensable part of its equipment.

Dr. Mercer has also designed several pieces of apparatus which have been used in microscopical, photographic and x-ray work. He has also devoted considerable time to experimental work in photo-micrography and roentgenology and is

the author of "An Experimental Study of Aperture as a Factor in Microscopic Vision," an expansion of his presidential address before the American Microscopical Society in 1896. In recent years his chief interest has been in pediatrics, diseases of infants and children, to which he has given most of his time and thought in college, hospital, dispensary and private practice.

SKINNER, Charles Rufus,

Journalist, Legislator, Educator.

Charles Rufus Skinner was born at Union Square, Oswego county, New York, August 4, 1844, son of Avery and Charlotte Prior (Stebbins) Skinner, and a descendant of worthy New England ancestry. Avery Skinner was a native of New Hampshire, a farmer by occupation, settled in Watertown, New York, in 1816, from whence he removed to Oswego county, New York, in 1826. He was postmaster at Union Square, which place he settled and name, for fifty years, having been appointed by John Quincy Adams.

Charles Rufus Skinner was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school in his native town until his sixteenth year, after which he accepted the position of teacher in a neighboring school, assisted in the work of the post office at Watertown, New York, and in various other ways obtained sufficient capital to enable him to pursue his education further. He became a student in the Clinton Liberal Institute, and later in the Mexico Academy, New York, from which he was graduated in 1866, the valedictorian of his class, and during the following year he acted as teacher in the same institution. In December, 1867, he went to New York City and took charge of the agency of the Walter A. Wood Mowing

and Reaping Machine Company, but remained only three years, his father being in such ill health that he was obliged to return home to manage the farm. In 1870 he became a resident of Watertown, New York, and until 1874 was part owner, business manager and city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times and Reformer." He was a member of the Board of Education of Watertown from 1875 to 1884; member of the New York Assembly from 1876 to 1881 from Jefferson county, during which time he served as chairman of the committee on public printing and railroads, and as member of the committees on cities, insurance, internal affairs, etc. In 1877 he introduced and pushed to its passage the bill prohibiting frequent changes in text-books in schools, and in 1879 introduced a bill to reduce legislative expenses, and an amendment to the constitution to bring about biennial sessions of the Legislature. This resolution passed one Legislature, but in the following year was defeated in the Senate. This proposition was favored by Governor Cornell in his message of 1882, and urged by Governor Black in 1898. In 1879-80 Mr. Skinner was active in advocating the anti-discrimination freight bill, and the measure for five-cent fares on the New York elevated railroads. In 1878 he served on a special committee of the Assembly to consider and report on the State normal schools. He was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, 1881-85, representing Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer counties, where he was instrumental in securing the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, was the author of the bill providing for the special delivery system and the passage of the law giving letter carriers a vacation. He opposed the Chinese restrictive act, urging in a powerful speech that the United States was

bound to keep the terms of the treaty made with China; made speeches in favor of prompt action to suppress polygamy, and against the Morrison tariff bill in 1883, and was active in all debates on post office questions. In 1884 he was appointed on the board of visitors at West Point with General Rosecrans, Colonel Waring and others. In 1885, after his term in Congress expired, he edited the Watertown "Daily Republican" and served in that capacity until January, 1886, and then for a short time was city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times." He was Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1886 to 1892; supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes from 1892 to 1895; State Superintendent of Public Instruction from April 7, 1895, to 1904, and was elected president of the National Education Association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1896. Dr. Skinner's administration as Superintendent of Public Instruction revealed a marked enthusiasm in the cause of popular education, a sincere devotion to its interests and forceful methods of promoting them. He was zealous in upholding the integrity of his department against all assaults upon it and consistently advocated the placing of all tax-supported schools within its control. A few of the significant events of his tenure was the proposal of an educational qualification for school commissioners (not perfected); the fixing of the statutory school age at from five to eighteen years; the observance, in 1895, of the centennial of the law establishing common schools; the act of 1895 requiring the display of the "Stars and Stripes" upon the schoolhouses of the State; the commemoration of the one hundredth birthday, May 14, 1895, of the great educator, Horace Mann; the judicial decision in the Water-vliet case, affirming the power of the

State to compel a municipality, or school district, to provide and maintain adequate educational facilities, and forbidding teachers to wear sectarian dress in schools; the satisfactory execution of the compulsory education law, enacted in 1894; and the enlargement of the number of State scholarships in Cornell University from 128 to 150, to conform to the apportionment of assembly districts under the constitution of 1894. While State Superintendent, Dr. Skinner made educational visits and addresses in every county of the State, and in many neighboring States. He served as assistant appraiser of the port of New York from 1906 to 1911; was librarian of the New York Assembly, 1914; and since 1915 has been legislative librarian in charge of a library formed by the consolidation of the Senate and Assembly libraries.

Dr. Skinner is a life member of the New York State Press Association, and has frequently been delegated to represent it in the meetings of the National Editorial Association. He has been a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Republican Club of New York City, the Union League of Brooklyn and the Thousand Island Club of Alexandria Bay. He was a trustee of St. Lawrence University and of the Albany Home School for the Deaf. He received the degrees: Master of Arts from Hamilton College, 1889; Doctor of Laws from Colgate University, 1895; Doctor of Literature from Tufts College, 1901. He is the author of: "Commercial Advantages of Watertown, New York," 1876; "New York Question Book," 1890; "Arbor Day Manual," 1891; "Manual of Patriotism for the Schools of New York," 1900; and "The Bright Side," 1909.

Dr. Skinner married, October 16, 1873, at Watertown, New York, Elizabeth

Baldwin, daughter of David W. and Laura (Merriman) Baldwin, of Watertown. Seven children have been added to his household, four sons and three daughters. Three sons and one daughter are living: Harold Baldwin and Charles Rufus, Jr., are connected with the New York Edison Company; Albert Merriman is an architect in Watertown; Alice died in 1882; Bessie, in 1889; a son died in infancy; Elizabeth was married in September, 1915, to Lieutenant Dana Palmer, of the Third United States Infantry.

HILL, David Jayne,

Educator, Diplomat, Historian.

David Jayne Hill, distinguished as educator, accomplished as diplomat, brilliant as orator and illustrious as author, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, June 10, 1850, son of the Rev. Daniel T. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Hill, grandson of Isaac Hill, whose ancestors came from England about 1640.

David Jayne Hill acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (now Bucknell) from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1877. Succeeding courses of study in the universities of Berlin and Paris, he became an instructor in Ancient Languages at Bucknell University; was Crozer Professor of Rhetoric there from 1877 until 1879; and president of the university from 1879 until 1888, attaining this position before he was thirty years of age. Therein, he was eminently successful in increasing the resources, attracting students, advancing the prestige of the institution, and securing for him-

self a place among the leading educators of the land. In 1888, he was called to the presidency and the Burbank chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Rochester, as successor to Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Hill's administration of this office was especially able and noteworthy. To wide knowledge and a signal faculty of imparting it, constraining the esteem of students, he added a gracious personality, winning their affection; and, on the administrative side, kept the affairs of the institution in excellent order; while outside of his official duties, he gained a splendid reputation as a public speaker. A master of his themes and of the English tongue, his addresses were compact, in clear and telling phrase, chaste and sparkling in wit. A reference to one of these is pertinent as relative to his future career. In the presidential campaign of 1892, William McKinley spoke at a Republican meeting and was banqueted at the leading social club in Rochester, the principal speech at the latter gathering, aside from that of the guest of honor, being made by Dr. Hill, whose thoughtful and graceful remarks greatly impressed the coming president of five years later, initiated a cordial friendship between the two, and was not without bearing upon the invitation to the university president to accept the second place in the State Department when McKinley had the opportunity to recognize Hill's ability as a publicist.

Even before his Rochester residence, Dr. Hill had established a national reputation as an author. He published his "Elements of Rhetoric" in 1877, the "Science of Rhetoric" in 1886, and the "Elements of Psychology" in 1886—all extensively adopted as text books in schools and colleges, and, by the way, quite remunerative to the author in

royalties. His "Life of Washington Irving" appeared in 1877 and that of William Cullen Bryant in 1878—condensed, but admirable and appreciative, biographies of each. While still in Rochester, he published "Social Influence of Christianity" (1888), "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism" (1888) and "Genetic Philosophy" (1893). In 1896, he resigned as president of the university, intending to pursue historical studies abroad. His departure was keenly regretted, not only by the authorities and students, but by the community which he had served in all good works as a citizen, and especially by its social and lettered classes to whom he had become endeared. Retaining his legal residence in Rochester, he spent nearly three years mainly in Paris and Berlin in the study of philosophy and public law, laying the foundation for the elaborate volumes relating thereto, which he published subsequently.

He was recalled to this country, October 1, 1898, when President McKinley appointed him First Assistant Secretary of State to succeed John B. Moore, and while in the State Department he also served as Professor of European Diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at Washington, D. C., from 1899 until 1903. He was then commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland from 1903 to 1905; to the Netherlands from 1905 until 1908; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany from 1908 until 1911. He became a member of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal, and delegate to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, 1907. Of his diplomatic service it is needless to speak; it was enlightened in full degree, and faithful to the country's interests, held in high esteem by the

representatives of all nations and the courts to which he was accredited, and abounding in kindly offices to his fellow countrymen, visiting the various embassies.

His pen still busy, he gave to the press "A Primer of Finance;" "The Conception and Realization of Neutrality" (1902); "Life and Work of Hugo Grotius" (1902); and "The Contemporary Development of Diplomacy" (1904). In 1905 he issued the first volume of his great work, "A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," entitling it "The Struggle for Universal Empire;" the second volume, "The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty," followed in 1906; and the third, "The Diplomacy of the Age of Absolutism," in 1914. "World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State," (translated into German and French) appeared in 1911. Since his return to America, with temporary abode in Washington about two years, Dr. Hill has written many articles on political and governmental topics for leading magazines, and has frequently been heard from the platform upon the same. In the Republican primaries of the State in 1914, his name was presented for United States Senator, and, although abroad at the time and without organized effort in his behalf, he received a flattering vote therefor, particularly in Western New York. He has recently published "The People's Government" (1915), and "Americanism: What It Is" (1916); and is preparing a volume on "International Readjustments."

He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895; he is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Society of International Law, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association,

and is president of the National Association for Constitutional Government. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice grand commander of the Society of American Wars. He is also a member of the following clubs: Authors, Century (New York), Metropolitan, Cosmos (Washington) and "Pundit" and Browning (Rochester). He has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Colgate (1883), University of Pennsylvania (1902) and Union (1902), and Docteur es Lettres, University of Switzerland (1900). He married Juliet Lewis Packer, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1886.

ROBERTS, Ellis H.,

Journalist, Statesman, Scholar.

No intelligent account of the settlement and progress of Oneida county and Central New York can fail to note the contributions thereto made by the thrifty and adventurous Welshmen who were among the pioneers of the region. Their incoming dates from 1798, when a company of about a dozen of the race took up land in the town of Steuben from Colonel Walker, the representative of Baron von Steuben of Revolutionary fame, to whom a large domain had been bestowed by a grateful people. Others followed until the towns of Steuben and Remsen became practically Welsh communities, and retain that character to a considerable extent to this day. Welsh settlements were founded in Deerfield, Rome, Plainfield, Nelson, and Waterville, and the Welsh population of Utica continued to increase. The Welsh strain is one of the strongest in the population of that city, foremost in its business and professional life, and its high moral tone is due, in large measure, to Welsh inspirations.

Ellis Henry Rogers, long a molder of the thought of Central New York, politi-

cally and socially, is of this sturdy stock. His ancestors were pioneers of progress in the old country and uncompromising non-comformists—courageous and independent. Michael Jones, of Bala, of kindred on the paternal side, had probably more to do than any of his contemporaries in the educational and political awakening of Wales in the last century. Roberts, Tyddynddeen and Thomas, of Bangor, noted clergymen, were of the same stock. On the maternal side, Ellis descends from the Williams, who resided on the shores of Bala Lake, as tenants of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. A member of the family was the Rev. John Williams, a pastor at Sheffield, England, and a divine of national reputation. In the British parliament, to-day, are a number of Mr. Roberts's relations, some of whom visited him in Washington when he was Treasurer of the United States. His father, Watkin, came to this country in 1816, while the building of the Erie canal was proceeding. He was a stone mason and worked upon this mammoth enterprise. His mother, Gwen (Williams) Roberts, followed her husband, with four children, two years later, and the family settled in Utica, where Ellis Henry was born September 30, 1827. The father died in 1831 and the struggle of the widowed mother and fatherless children to maintain an existence in a strange land was a severe one, but, by pluck and grit, they all attained honorable and successful positions in life.

Ellis Henry's preliminary education was pursued in the elementary schools and the Free Academy of his native city; and he entered Yale College in the fall of 1846, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, having held excellent rank as a scholar throughout the course, receiving prizes for English composition and winning the Bristed scholar-

ship for proficiency in the classics and mathematics. He was advanced to the master's degree three years later; and for marked erudition, was laureated Doctor of Laws by Hamilton in 1869, and by his *alma mater* in 1884. He was principal of the Utica Academy and also teacher of Latin in the Utica Female Seminary, 1850-51. He married, June 29, 1851, Elizabeth Morris, of the same goodly Welsh lineage—a helpful consort for over fifty years, dying in July, 1903.

His college training inclined him to journalism and he accepted, in 1851, the editorship of the Utica "Morning Herald," then at the outset of its notable and cogent career, which he retained until 1893, also securing in it a controlling proprietary interest. Dr. Roberts assumed the editorial chair at a time when government policies of the utmost moment, including vital moral issues, were at stake, almost coincidentally with the birth of the Republican party, of which he was to become an earnest champion. He was equipped with superior scholarship, especially well versed in the history of the Republic and with the political and economical problems pressing for solution. As a writer, he soon obtained wide recognition for his wealth of knowledge, the precision of his thought and the force and lucidity of its expression, and above all for the sincerity of his convictions. The "Herald," under the direction of Dr. Roberts, gained an extensive patronage and materially inspired and controlled public opinion, not alone in Central but also in Northern New York, in the latter section especially becoming the Republican oracle and having well-nigh a monopoly of circulation, which the Syracuse press, quite as accessible to it as the "Herald," vainly contested. It is to be added that the "Herald" was also quite as distinguished for enterprise as a news gatherer as for authority in its editorial columns, rendering

it for years the leading journal of its locality in all respects. It prominently supported the administration of Lincoln in all measures for subduing the rebellion against the Union, and Dr. Roberts, with loyalty and love for the martyred President, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, enthusiastically favored his renomination; and when the lines were drawn between congressional and executive policies of reconstruction, he was found arrayed with the congressional leaders, even to urging the impeachment of President Johnson.

Dr. Roberts was elected to the Assembly of 1867, and took a conspicuous and persuasive part in its deliberations, especially in effecting the promotion to the United States Senate of his then friend and neighbor, Roscoe Conkling, who had by a service of four terms, as a representative in Congress, established his standing as an ornate and virile orator; and, as State Senator Andrew D. White said, on seconding Conkling's renomination in the Republican legislative caucus, New York needed a voice in the Federal Senate. The voice, indeed, did much for Conkling, but it were to question historical verity to doubt that Ellis H. Roberts did far more by his personal appeals to produce the desired result than Conkling's most eloquent forensic utterances. Roberts was indefatigable in his efforts, not only by articles in the "Herald," but by enlisting nearly the entire press of the interior in Conkling's behalf, by standing for the Assembly, at Conkling's instance, and by his industrious canvass among his colleagues in that body. The estrangement between the two that occurred subsequently need not here be detailed. It is sufficient to say, in the candid review, that the principal fault therefor is not to be imputed to Roberts. In 1868, Roberts again appeared as a delegate in the Republican National Conven-

tion and united in the nomination of General Grant for the presidency.

In 1870, Roberts was elected from the Twenty-first (Oneida) District a Representative in the Forty-second Congress; and, in 1872, was reelected to the Forty-third. He spoke in the House as occasion demanded, always with full information and decided effect, in clear, vigorous English, particularly upon economic and financial measures, in the discussion of which he had already shown himself an authority in his editorials and other writings.

Since his retirement from Congress, Dr. Roberts has not held elective office, but has forcibly and ably vindicated Republican principles and policies. He favored, with some hesitation, the reelection of Grant in 1872, and the nomination of Hayes in 1876, but strenuously combatted a third term for Grant in 1880, acting with that element of his party which secured the nomination of Garfield and, in the State, opposing the return of Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate after their resignation therefrom. Dr. Roberts was a staunch champion of Blaine in the presidential canvass of 1884 and cordially supported Harrison in that of 1888. He was appointed by the latter to the important position of Assistant Treasurer in New York, of the United States, and served throughout Harrison's administration. He was president of the Franklin National Bank of New York City from 1893 until 1897, when he was designated by President McKinley as Treasurer of the United States, continuing as such until 1905, when he retired from public life at the age of seventy-eight years, having filled with eminent ability the various offices of honor and responsibility that had been reposed in him. Interested in the cause of higher education, he wrote much on the subject,

and was trustee of Hamilton College from 1872 until 1900.

Outside of his journalistic and official duties, Dr. Roberts has been a prolific writer upon historical and financial themes, and also has deserved prominence as a public speaker. He has delivered courses of lectures at Cornell University and Hamilton College, and addresses before the American Bankers' and several State banking associations, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has been in constant request as a political orator in the successive presidential canvasses with which he was concerned, on notable historical occasions, and as an "after dinner" speaker. He is the author of "Government Reserve, Especially the American System" (1884), an enlightened exposition of the subject; and of "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State" (1887). Although an abridgment rather than an exhaustive review, and necessarily trusting considerably to secondary rather than original sources, this latter work holds a leading place among histories of New York, revealing its author as diligent in research, philosophical in treatment, engaging in style and impartial in tone. Dr. Roberts is still (July, 1916) living in Utica, in hale old age, with faculties unimpaired and, at times, contributing valuable articles to the press.

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges,

Jurist, Orator, Diplomat.

The splendid gifts of mind and person that Joseph Hodges Choate has displayed conspicuously in his long career at the bar and in high official place are measurably due to his lineage. He comes of sturdy, intelligent Puritan stock, characterized almost uniformly by physical longevity and by signal concentration

and versatility of thought with its effective expression.

The founder of the American family was John Choate, a native of England, who came in 1643 to Massachusetts Bay while Winthrop was still Governor of the colony, settled at Chebacco (now Essex) and was admitted a freeman in 1667. From him and his wife, Anne, to whom he was married in 1660, the line of descent runs through their son, Thomas (1671-1745) first of the family in the ancestral estate—Hog or Choate Island—and representative in the General Court (1723-25) and his wife, Mary (Varney) Choate; through their son, Francis (1701-77), farmer, church elder and friend of George Whitefield, and his wife, Hannah (Perkins) Choate; through their son, William (1730-85), who was a sea captain, and his wife, Mary (Giddings) Choate; through their son, George (1762-1826) representative for Ipswich, 1814-17, and Essex, 1819, and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Judge Stephen Choate, of Ipswich; to Dr. George Choate, the father of Joseph Hodges Choate. In collateral branches also the family has been worthy and often distinguished, Rufus Choate, a cousin of Dr. George Choate, with his magnetic speech, being supremely famous. Dr. George Choate (1796-1880) was a native of Essex, a graduate of Harvard College (1818), a prominent and skillful physician, and a representative in the General Court for several years. He married Margaret Manning, a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges, descended from the immigrant of 1630 and of a family honorable in Massachusetts annals; and to them Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, January 24, 1832. In the maternal line Mr. Choate traces his lineage to Philip English, the first great merchant of Salem.

His preliminary education was obtained

in the public schools of Salem. He was graduated from Harvard, in 1852, with Phi Beta Kappa rank, the fourth scholar of the class, in which his elder brother, William Gardner Choate, since a United States judge of the Southern District of New York stood first. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, in whose welfare he has ever retained a lively interest, frequently the orator at its reunions and presiding at its banquets. He was graduated Bachelor of Law from the Harvard Law School, in 1854, and after an additional year of study in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855. In the same year he moved to New York City, which has since been his home, was licensed in this State and began the practice which has continued uninterruptedly to the present day. He first entered the office of Scudder & Carter, the latter an accomplished jurist for half a century, with whom he remained a very short time when, with a commendatory letter from Rufus Choate to William M. Evarts, he was introduced to the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd of which Mr. Evarts was the head, in which he remained until 1858, when he formed a partnership with General William H. L. Barnes, subsequently a brilliant lawyer in San Francisco, which was conducted successfully for a year, under the style of Choate & Barnes. He then returned to the Evarts office, as a member of the firm designated as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This association continued until 1884, when it was resolved into that of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, its successor now known as Evarts, Choate & Sherman, of which the sons of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate are members.

Steadily rising in repute and augmenting in practice, Mr. Choate became the

recognized "head of the bar" of the metropolis, which is the head of the bar in the country, when the senior member, that illustrious lawyer and prince of wits, gave himself wholly to the public service as Secretary of State and Senator. Mr. Choate was equally prominent in trials at *nisi prius* and cases in banc. His deep analysis of human nature, his discernment of situations and skill in eliciting evidence rendered him an expert in the examination of witnesses, while his sparkling wit, ready repartee and cogent appeals mastered juries. His knowledge of the law, his familiarity with principles and precedents, the precision and solidity of his address and the urbanity of his acumen were also singularly persuasive with the bench; and this not alone in the Appellate Courts of the State, but in the highest tribunal of the land before which he has argued many celebrated cases. Among the cases in different jurisdictions that he has managed several may be mentioned without, in all instances, specifying issues, to wit: *Fuardent vs. di Cesnola*, in which he defended successfully the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; *Stewart vs. Huntington*, concerning the contracts and operations of the Central Pacific; *Hunt vs. Stevens*; *Laidlaw vs. Sage*; the Maynard New York election frauds of 1891-92; the validity of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco trusts; the *Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake and Hopkins* will cases; and various others in the Admiralty courts.

As he has been a maker of the organic law of the commonwealth, as will later be seen, he has also been the constant interpreter of the national constitution as witnessed in many issues before the national tribunal. Among these are the following: The case of the Philadelphia

Fire Association *vs.* New York, touching the constitutionality of the so-called reciprocal and retaliatory taxation laws against foreign corporations enacted by many States; the Kansas prohibition law; the Chinese exclusion cases, with the pregnant question as to the right of the government to exclude or deport immigrants of that race; the California irrigation cases; the constitutionality of the Acts of many western States; the Massachusetts fisheries cases; the constitutional right of a State to protect fisheries in arms of the sea and within and beyond the three-mile limit; the income tax cases, which involved the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law of 1894. Besides these, Mr. Choate has argued many other important cases before the high courts of his own and other States. With John C. Bullitt and Anson Maltbie he achieved a signal triumph in 1889 in the able defense of General Fitz-John Porter before the commission appointed by President Hayes to inquire into the justice of the sentence which in 1863 had deprived General Porter of his military rank for alleged misconduct in battle, and for the reversal of which General Porter had made the most strenuous efforts for many years. Mr. Choate not only fully established Porter's innocence, but also procured the restoration of his rank. The lawyer's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court-martial appointed to try Captain McCalla for certain alleged breaches of the naval regulations; and a still further illustration of that quality of his mind is to be found in his diplomatic conduct of the investigation undertaken by the New York Yacht Club of the Defender-Valkyrie controversy, upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international race between those yachts.

Mr. Choate has been most honorably

recognized by his brethren of the bar in the presidencies of the Harvard Law School Association, the New York City, New York State and American Bar associations. He has been made Doctor of Laws by many leading colleges and universities both in the United States and Great Britain, to wit: Amherst (1887), Harvard (1888), Yale (1901), Williams (1905), Pennsylvania (1908), Union (1909), McGill (1913), Cambridge (1900), Edinburgh (1900), St. Andrews (1902), Glasgow (1904), and Toronto (1915), and in 1902 Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was elected, April 10, 1905, a bencher of the Middle Temple, that most select and honorable legal body, a distinction never bestowed upon any other American. He is also a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a member of the American Philosophical Society, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History since the foundation of each; vice-president of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Ambassador and first United States delegate to the International Peace Congress at the Hague (1907); trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; governor of the New York Hospital, 1877; president of the New York State Charities Aid Association; member of the Massachusetts Colonial Society; president of the New England Society of New York (1867-71); of the Harvard Club of New York (1874-78); of the Union League Club of New York (1873-77) and is now president of the Century Association. In addition to those already mentioned, he is also a member of the following clubs: University, Alpha Delta Phi, City, Metropolitan, Riding, New York Athletic, and Down Town.

These various associations—legal, lettered, artistic, social and humane—which

have honored him and he has honored reveal at once the wide range of his activities and the insistent call for their service. If he may be estimated by his triumphs at the bar; his constant thought and kindly consideration for its younger members; his identification with great enterprises; his courage and honesty in municipal affairs; his secret, as well as open, beneficences, for no good and needy cause ever appealed to him in vain; his catholic views and quick sympathies, coupled with independence in thought and action; his culture in arts and letters; his social graces, his genial bearing and fascinating address, he may be fairly distinguished as the first citizen of the metropolis as well as the leader of the bar. Enchanting as a guest and peerless as the host at the banquet board, he is, like Macgregor, the head of the table wherever he sits. If a notable from abroad visits our shores, he is chosen to bid him welcome. If a philanthropic, educational or clearly political movement is to be advanced he is summoned for the energizing event. If an historic occasion is to be observed or respect paid to the memory of a departed worthy, his is the informing utterance or the fitting tribute. Among his most notable oratorical efforts may be mentioned that at the Metropolitan Fair in New York City, in 1864, that at the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York (1881) and of Rufus Choate in the Boston Court House (1898), a labor of love, as he has often declared that he owes to Rufus Choate more than to any other man or men, to his example and inspiration, to his sympathy and helping hand, whatever success has attended his own professional efforts; on the "Trial by Jury" before the American Bar Association (1898); on Leverett Saltonstall (Boston, 1898); on Richard H. Dana, 1915, and the famous classic on Abraham Lincoln.

Politically Dr. Choate has always been

a Republican, the attainment of his majority and the birth of the party being nearly coeval. A champion of its principles, he has taken the stump in its behalf in many campaigns, but has not hesitated to criticize its policies, when they seemed to him unwise, or its local leadership when it failed in rectitude of conduct. In other words he is an independent Republican; uniformly the advocate of purity in government and the scourge of abuses and corruption by whomsoever perpetrated. Thus he was prominent in the committee of seventy which, in 1871, broke up the Tweed ring and punished its chief malefactors. He has steadily refused to stand for office, once only consenting, in 1897, to be an independent Republican candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by what is known as the "organization." He has, however, accepted two positions of exalted import, among many tendered him, the one as a reviser of the organic law of the commonwealth and the other as the representative of the Republic in the most important post in the diplomatic service.

The fourth constitutional convention, duly ordered by the people, a large majority of the delegates being Republicans, met in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol in Albany, May 8, 1894, Dr. Choate, who had been a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1890, heading the list of the delegates at large. It was an able body of men, many of them having previously received honorable preferment, and was well equipped by learning and experience for the responsible duty it was to fulfill. By practically unanimous acclaim Dr. Choate was selected as president. Although without previous legislative experience, he at once revealed signal ability as a presiding officer—firm, dignified, impartial, resourceful—

and commanded the esteem of his associates throughout, at times taking the floor to discuss propositions of exigent concern. He enlightened the convention by his speech, enlivened it by his wit, and charmed it by his courtesy. It framed an instrument accordant with his address on assuming the chair, in which, after prefacing a cordial tribute to the then existing constitution, he said:

We are not commissioned, as I understand it, to treat it (the Constitution of '46) with any rude or sacrilegious hands. To its general features, the statutes, the judicial decisions, the habits of this great people have long been accustomed and adapted, and it seems to me, we should be false to our trust if we entered upon any attempt to tear asunder this structure which, for so many years, has satisfied, in the main, the wants of the people of the State of New York. And yet, he proceeded, there are certain great questions which we are here to consider, which stare us in the face at the very outset of the proceedings and will continue to employ our minds until the day of our final adjournment.

Among these, he specified the reapportionment of the legislative districts, the government of cities, the relief of the court of appeals, the suffrage, education, and the regulation of legislative and court procedure. His ideas concerning these all found expression in the Constitution, which was ratified at the polls by a majority of nearly 100,000.*

*A striking specimen of his subtle wit is still fresh in the minds of surviving members of the convention. Toward the end of the session, with business pressing, the president was desirous of restricting discussion as much as possible. A resolution being before the convention, the president stated that it was not likely to precipitate debate and directed the secretary to call the roll for a vote. That officer had not called more than two or three names when the courteous and distinguished leader of the minority, the Hon. John M. Bowers, arose and said: "Mr. President, I would like to say something on the question." The president either unconsciously, or purposely it would be difficult to say, paid no attention and still directed the secretary to proceed with the call; whereupon Mr. Bowers, with considerable excitement of manner and waving of hands exclaimed, "No, Mr. President, I want to debate the resolution; we all want to debate it." "That is precisely the same thing," the president quickly replied, and the call proceeded amid the laughter of the convention, in which Mr. Bowers himself cheerfully joined.

In January, 1899, President McKinley nominated and the Senate promptly confirmed him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. Retained by President Roosevelt, his embassy included six years (1899-1905). In the long and brilliant line of scholars, orators and statesmen, who have honored the nation in this lofty station, none has been more acceptable to his own country or *persona grata*, more pleasing to that to which he was accredited than Joseph Hodges Choate. In the amicable relations between the two peoples, never more pronounced than during his tenure, there were some delicate and difficult issues to determine; including especially the Alaska boundary, the Panama canal question, and the maintenance of the Open Door in China. He performed the regular duties of his office with dignity, fidelity and dispatch, the embassy was the home of visiting Americans and the rights and needs of his countrymen were attended to scrupulously. Entertaining elegantly, but not ostentatiously, he was a welcome guest in all circles of rank and refinement, but it was abroad, as at home, that his speech conquered. Invitations to speak were showered upon him for literary and civic occasions, and to these he responded cheerfully and freely, never forgetting that he was an American, but never offensively obtruding his nationality, as too many of our diplomats have been wont to do. The esteem in which he was held is clearly shown in the university degrees bestowed upon him and the exclusive associations to which he was invited. Both on the social and official sides his mission was eminently successful, linking more closely the ties that unite the great communities of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A fitting honor paid Mr. Choate was his appointment as head of the American

delegates selected by President Roosevelt in 1907 to represent the United States at the second Peace Conference to meet at the Hague, June 15, 1907. The delegates received their instructions from Secretary of State Elihu Root under date of May 31, 1907, in these instructions outlining the wishes and desires of this government. The service rendered by Mr. Choate as plenipotentiary ambassador, representing the United States, was weighty and exceedingly valuable; his addresses and arguments on compulsory arbitration, on an International Court of Appeal, and on the Immunity of Private Property at Sea, especially being worthy of preservation in government archives. Had the American project been adopted the history of the European conflict now raging would perhaps never need to be written.

Forty-six States were invited to participate in the labors of the Hague Conference and but two failed to send representatives, Costa Rica and Ethiopia. In the official instructions to the delegates the United States government said, "You will urge upon the Peace Conference the formulation of international rules of war at sea," adding, "No rules should be adopted for the purpose of mitigating the evils of war to belligerents which will tend strongly to destroy the rights of neutrals, and no rules should be adopted regarding the rights of neutrals which will tend strongly to bring about war." "Special consideration should be given an agreement upon what shall be deemed to constitute contraband of war." On the question of arbitration the United States delegates were instructed by Secretary Root to secure a general treaty along the lines of the treaties negotiated by John Hay when Secretary of State and "to secure such a treaty you should use your best and most earnest efforts."

The program for the work of the con-

ference was so elaborate that a division of the conference into four commissions was advisable. Mr. Choate was designated with Horace Porter honorary presidents of the second and third commissions. Mr. Choate, on June 28, 1907, addressed the conference on the American proposition, "The Immunity from Capture of Private Unoffending Property of the Enemy upon the High Seas."

In the language of the learned reporter, M. Henri Fromageot, Mr. Choate's argument was "sustained with an eloquence and a dialectical force difficult to surpass." But the doctrine proved unacceptable to the larger maritime nations. On July 18 he again addressed the conference on the American proposition, international arbitration, presenting most eloquently and powerfully the proposition for a general agreement of arbitration among the nations. After ten weeks of discussion in the committee of Examination A, the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty of arbitration was presented to the first commission and was there debated with great warmth of feeling. On October 5 Mr. Choate again argued in favor of International Arbitration and the adoption of the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty. On October 10 he argued at length against the Austro-Hungarian resolution which virtually meant postponement of the Anglo-American proposition of compulsory arbitration which had secured a vote of thirty-two in its favor to nine against; the opponents of the measure insisting upon the unanimity rule of international assemblies, and the opposition of Germany to a general treaty of arbitration finally proving fatal to the Anglo-American project, the result of weeks of labor and discussion. Its partisans, however, secured the adoption of a resolution admitting the principle of compulsory arbi-

tration and declaring in favor of so settling "certain disputes." Mr. Choate voted against the resolution which seemed a retreat from the advanced position the commission had taken in its votes and on October 11, addressed the commission in a brief statement in behalf of the American delegation. At the closing session of the First Commission, October 11, 1907, Mr. Choate on behalf of the American delegation delivered an eloquent tribute to M. Bourgeois, president of the First Commission to which the question of arbitration had been assigned. In closing he said: "During these four months, Mr. President, we have lived happily under your benign dominion, we have worked hard, and have earned the bread of the conference by the sweat of our brows, and there have been moments of trial and suffering, but in separating, we look back with satisfaction upon our labors, thanks greatly to your beneficent and harmonizing spirit."

Other addresses made by Mr. Choate at the conference were on the establishment of an International Court of Justice (July 11) and on the American project for a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice (August 1).

Those four months spent in deliberation with chosen minds of all nations constitute a record that is not only a source of satisfaction to Mr. Choate and the entire American delegation, but one in which the American nation takes great pride.

Dr. Choate's residence for nine months in the year is at No. 8 East Sixty-third street, New York. The other three months he sets apart for comparative relaxation and repose at Stockbridge in the Berkshire hills, where he dispenses a gracious hospitality. He married, October 16, 1861, Caroline Dutcher, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleve-

land, Ohio, and sister of President Theodore Sterling, late president of Kenyon College. Mrs. Choate, and two sons, George and Joseph Hodges, Jr., and one daughter are living.

HAVEMEYER, John Craig,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist, Author.

This tribute of respect is dedicated to a man who has lived long and has lived well. The story of his life is full of lessons, full of interest, full of inspiration. It covers a period when a great number of social, civic and religious reforms were effected with which he was identified. Now, an octogenarian, Mr. Havemeyer has stood through this long number of years for the highest ideals of citizenship, his voice has always been raised and his influence unswervingly cast on the side of right and righteous living, whether a business man, citizen, philanthropist or Christian, he has consistently sought to embody in his life the principle of Him who said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Havemeyers came from the German middle class, removed alike from noble and serf, which preserved through out the darkness of the Middle Ages the learning, energy and independence of character which made Northern and Central Germany receptive to Luther and the Reformation. Bueckeburg, in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, was the home city of the Havemeyers and there Hermann Hoevemeyer (as sometimes spelled) with nineteen others formed a Baker's Guild in 1644. Dietrich William Hoevemeyer, born 1725, was a master baker, a member of the Common Council of the City of Bueckeburg and served in the Seventy Years' War.

The first of the family to come to America was William Havemeyer, grandfather of John Craig Havemeyer. Or-

phaned at an early age, he had gone to England at fifteen, and in London learned sugar refining, eventually becoming superintendent of a refinery. He came to New York under contract with Edmund Seaman & Company to take charge of their sugar house in Pine street, bringing with him a bill of exchange for sixty pounds sterling, dated London, March 12, 1799, drawn on James J. Roosevelt, merchant, New York. He completed the terms of his contract in 1807, then at once began business for himself, establishing one of the first sugar refineries in New York City, its location between Hudson and Greenwich streets, on Vandam street. He became a naturalized citizen in 1807 and at his death, August 13, 1851, aged eighty-one years, he left a comfortable estate to his four children: Anna, Amelia, Albert and William Frederick.

William Frederick Havemeyer, father of John Craig Havemeyer, was born at No. 31 Pine street, New York City, February 12, 1804, died during his third term as mayor of New York, while in performance of his official duties at the City Hall, November 30, 1874. After preparation in private schools he entered Columbia College, whence he was graduated, class of 1823, having particularly distinguished himself in mathematics. He obtained a thorough business training as clerk in his father's sugar refinery, and in 1823 formed a partnership with his cousin, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer, sugar refiners. In 1842, after fourteen years in successful business, he sold his interests in the firm to his brother, Albert Havemeyer, and retired with a competency honorably earned.

His prominent connection with public affairs began in 1844 and continued until his death thirty years later. He was a Democrat, and an enthusiastic supporter



C. Hancock



of Andrew Jackson during the years "Old Hickory" was so potent a power in the land. In 1844 he was chosen to represent his ward in the Tammany Hall Convention. At the succeeding State Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, September 4, 1844, he was nominated presidential elector, and in the Electoral College cast the vote of New York State for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

He became a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall and displayed so marked a business ability that he was chosen chairman of the finance committee. He became very influential in the party, but was too independent in his actions to please the politicians who, to forestall his appointment by President Polk as collector of the port of New York, offered him the nomination for the mayoralty. This was in the day when national party power was of greater importance to Tammany Hall than city control; the administration of the city with its then but four hundred thousand population being comparatively simple. The Department of Charities and Correction was governed by a single officer; the police were appointed, controlled and dismissed by the mayor; "Jobs" were unknown and "rings" had not yet been invented. The office of mayor, however, was something more than a civic honor.

Mr. Havemeyer was elected mayor by a large majority in April, 1845, and at once directed his special attention to police affairs, the Common Council passing at his instance an ordinance providing for a municipal police force. Under its terms he nominated George W. Matsell for Chief of Police and he was confirmed, great reforms were introduced in city government, one of the most important relating to immigration. Upon his advice the Legislature passed an act cre-

ating the board of "Commissioners of Emigration," there having been no official supervision of immigration by State or City prior to that board. Mayor Havemeyer was appointed the first president of the board and remained its head after his term as mayor expired. The Ward's Island institution for emigrants was established by Mr. Havemeyer and his associates. At the expiration of his first term he was reelected, untiring energy, ability and devotion characterizing both administrations. He declined a third term and for several years retired from active participation in politics. In 1857, when the metropolitan police commissioner and the mayor, Fernando Wood, were struggling for control of the police force, Mr. Havemeyer came out of retirement and aided Chief Matsell. In 1859 he was a candidate for mayor in a triangular contest and was defeated.

From 1851 until 1861 he was president of the Bank of North America, and from 1857 until 1861 he was president of the New York Savings Bank, taking the office at a time of great peril to the bank and leaving it upon a secure foundation. For several years he was vice-president of the Long Island Railroad Company and held similar relation to the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

During the Civil War he was an unwavering and earnest supporter of the government at Washington. He presided over one of the four great meetings held simultaneously in Union Square, April 21, 1861, to give expression to the patriotic sentiments of the people of New York. In July, 1866, he was selected in conjunction with Thurlow Weed as arbitrator of a long dispute between the Board of Public Charities and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration involving an amount in excess of \$100,000. Their report was satisfactory to both parties and the controversy ended. Twelve years

were passed in quiet before Mr. Havemeyer again entered the public arena, to lead the fight against the Tweed Ring. Tammany Hall, under the control of William M. Tweed, had become an organization of banditti, with the city treasury and the city's credit at its mercy. Many millions of dollars were stolen and divided between Tweed and his confederates, their methods of plundering so ingenious and so well marked under a pretence of legitimate public expenditures, that even eminent financiers were deceived as to the real condition of affairs. So greatly were they deceived that they signed a certificate exonerating the "Ring," while the rank and file of Tammany Hall acclaimed the leaders, who scattered with a free hand a share of the stolen funds among their followers.

Mr. Havemeyer, however, was one of the men who were not deceived, and in the spring of 1870 united with other patriotic citizens in organizing the New York City Council of Reform, whose object was to rescue the city from its plunderers and bring the guilty to the bar of justice. Mr. Havemeyer was its first president, and presided at the first great meeting of citizens held at Cooper Institute, April 6, 1871, and the still more important meeting held at the same place, September 4, 1871, which created the Committee of Seventy, of which Mr. Havemeyer was for two months vice-president and afterwards president.

The story of the final overthrow of the corrupt "Ring" is a familiar one. After Mr. Havemeyer and Samuel J. Tilden gained access to the Broadway Bank in which the members of the "Ring" kept their accounts and obtained the legal proof of the enormous thefts, criminal prosecution completely broke the power of the "Ring" whose members fled, died, or gave themselves up to the law.

The mayoralty campaign of 1872 saw

Tammany Hall with a very respectable candidate, the Apollo Hall Democracy with another, but neither candidate had the endorsement of the Committee of Seventy which just then was a power in politics. The Republican party saw their opportunity and nominated William F. Havemeyer, whose record as a war Democrat was satisfactory to the Republicans and whose services in behalf of reform rendered him acceptable to the Committee of Seventy. He was elected and for a third time occupied the highest executive office of the city. His third term was a stormy one, being a series of contests with the Board of Aldermen. Party leaders and private cliques were anxious to dictate or control appointments. The discomfited but not annihilated followers of Tweed were on the alert to discredit him. An indiscreet word or act, an unacceptable nomination, anything in short which either was or could be construed into a mistake was certain to be seized upon by vigilant antagonists and by selfish interests to which he refused to be subservient. But he "fought the good fight," and "kept the faith," breaking down under the strain, however, and dying at his desk in the City Hall.

A New York morning journal none too friendly to him said: "He was a Mayor whose honesty of purpose had never been impugned," and that the real fruit of the Reform party "is to be seen in the purified Democratic party which has just now, two years after the election of Mr. Havemeyer, carried New York by a majority almost unexampled."

An impartial religious journal said: "He had been called in a trying time to fill a difficult position. More was expected of him than he could perhaps accomplish. Unfortunately for him he was controlled by a partiality for old friends with which the city had neither sympathy or patience. He knew the men with

whom he had associated in years long gone by better than the men of to-day, and with the tenacity of a strong nature clung to them."

Mayor Havemeyer was for years a member of the board of trustees of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, was deeply interested in its property, gave liberally to its current expenses, to its benevolences and was a regular attendant on the public Sunday services.

Mayor Havemeyer married Sarah Agnes Craig, of Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather, James Craig, came from Paisley, Scotland, and settled at Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, and was the founder of the manufacturing village of Craigville, formerly known as Cromeline on Grey Court Creek, a powder mill said to have been located there during the Revolution. In 1790 James Craig erected a paper mill, the first in Orange county. His wife was the daughter of Captain Hector McNeil, who commanded the United States ship "Boston" in 1777 and was third of the twenty-four naval captains appointed by Congress, October 10, 1776.

Their son, Hector Craig, was born in Scotland, coming to this country with his parents. In 1816 he was one of the incorporators and secretary of the Blooming Grove and New Windsor Turnpike and in 1818 also secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society. In 1823-25 he was a Congressman, again elected in 1829, but resigned before his term expired to accept appointment by President Jackson in 1830 to the post of collector of the port of New York. He was removed from that office by President Van Buren for political reasons. In 1832 he was commissioner of insolvency for the Southern District of New York. He married a daughter of John Chandler, of Blooming Grove, a large land owner,

storekeeper and miller, also trading with the West Indies, a man of importance in Orange county. Their daughter, Sarah Agnes Craig, was a country bred girl, a fine horsewoman in her younger days. She was educated in the famous Emma Willard School at Troy, New York. Her marriage to William F. Havemeyer was a very happy one, and in her affection, practical intelligence and earnest coöperation her husband found much of inspiration that led him onward in a notable business and official career. Mrs. Havemeyer was the mother of ten children, her heart was centered in her home, and her husband and children were her joy and pride. She was very charitable, had deep religious convictions, was earnest and sincere, her example and teaching potent in moulding the lives and characters of her children. She lived to the age of eighty-seven and between her and her third child, John C., there existed the most intimate fellowship. The family home was located in what is now a far down town section on Vandam street, adjoining the sugar house, and there John Craig Havemeyer was born.

John Craig Havemeyer was born May 31, 1833, son of William Frederick and Sarah Agnes (Craig) Havemeyer. Until his eleventh year he attended various private schools, Miss Durant's, Greenwich and Charlton streets, Miss Houghton's, Vandam near Varick street, and Mr. Martin's in Dominick street. At the age of eleven he was sent to the boarding school of Rev. Robert W. Harris, White Plains, New York. From a diary neatly kept during this period it is found that the studies he pursued were Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, geography, history and spelling and that the religious element was prominent in the training he there received. He remained at White Plains about two years, then entered the

grammar school of Columbia College, there gaining special commendation for excellence in English. He was unusually facile in expressing himself in good English while quite young and when but fourteen one of his youthful essays, "The Seasons," was admitted into the public print. During portions of 1848-49 he was a student at New York University, but ill health and particularly poor eyesight compelled him to withdraw from college. He, however, continued his studies in private and became a member of two debating societies, the Philosophian Society, of which he was chosen president in 1850, and the Addisonian, which he was instrumental in organizing in January, 1851. The debates in these societies in which the boy took active part were of great aid to him in cultivating that fluency, clarity and directness of expression for which he has always been noted. The abandonment of his college course was a severe blow to him and brought him much sadness and disappointment. For a time he did nothing, then attempted to secure a position but the fact that his father was mayor created a peculiar difficulty. He became discouraged and resolved to "run away," and go by vessel to California, but his father learned of his plans and busied himself in the boy's behalf, finally securing him a position with his uncle in a grocery store on Fulton street, where he received fifty dollars for his first year's work.

The following pledge solemnly taken and kept with an extract from his diary reveals his moral and religious sentiment, deliberate judgment and will power, even in youth: "I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will, as far as in me lies, totally abstain from the use of tobacco, snuff or segars, and in addition thereto do solemnly affirm that I will refrain partaking in large or small quantities of intoxicat-

ing liquors of any kind so ever from date until arrived at the age of twenty-one and if then this course be found beneficial whether or not I will follow this rule the rest of life, remains for myself to determine." The above has been drawn out and is now signed from a growing inclination towards indulging in them exhibiting itself. From his diary, date of November 14, 1850, this extract is taken:

In my eighteenth year, of moderate size and passable looks, engaged in the grocery business with an uncle, I sometimes feel a contentment and at others a depression of spirits which alternately makes me satisfied with my condition and again spreads on all objects around a gloom which a day of active exercise alone can dispel. But my trust is in God. He will answer my prayers and give me the equilibrium of disposition, the sobriety of thought and activity of mind and body which I have long and earnestly desired. I wish to be neither too grave nor gay, but desire to unite the two traits in such a manner as will render me a happy medium.

Above all things I would be governed in my actions and thoughts by a high and holy principle which will lead me always to consider the right and justice; influence me to act kindly and generously toward all, to relieve the wants of the destitute, encourage the disheartened and which will impart to my character a firmness and proper dignity and give to my feelings an elevation which shall act as a talisman to protect me from the low contaminations surrounding me, by which I sometimes fear that I have been somewhat corrupted.

From June 12, 1852, until March 27, 1853, he took an extended tour through Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, a journey taken at his father's instance as a health measure, but for the young man it became a period of investigation and study, not mere sight-seeing. At Bueckeburg, the home of his German ancestors, he visited the house in which his grandfather was born. His letters from European cities and from the Holy Land display an interest in everything he saw, and a close observation that enabled him to write most interest-

ingly and intelligently of the countries he visited. He returned to New York from Havre on the steamer "Humbolt," arriving home in April, 1853.

With his return from Europe, Mr. Havemeyer began his business life in earnest. He became clerk in the Havemeyer & Moller Sugar House and in a few months wrote to his sister: "I went into the sugar house as clerk towards the last of December and have now (January 30, 1853) entire charge of the office." During this period he was vice-president of the Everett Club, a debating society, and was active in the support of religion and the church.

On the last day of the year 1855 he signed a partnership agreement with Charles E. Bertrand, then beginning his independent career as a sugar refiner. The firm Havemeyer & Bertrand was located at Williamsburg at what is now the corner of South Third and First streets, Brooklyn. Six months later a cousin, F. C. Havemeyer, was admitted to the firm. The difficulty in getting proper machinery from Germany caused delay and loss, and after nine months of struggle Mr. Havemeyer sold his interest to Havemeyer & Moller.

In November, 1856, he started on a journey intending to travel east and west until he found a business opportunity and wherever he found a business opportunity there to settle, but after visiting Boston and Worcester he returned to New York, there deciding to remain. In March, 1857, he entered the employ of Havemeyer & Moller and during the fall of that year made a business trip to Detroit and other places, a journey he records in his diary as one on which he "made the acquaintance of several principal firms in the grocery business." In January, 1859, he made a special arrangement with the firm of William Moller & Company, Steam Sugar Refiners, as

salesman and agent, with power of attorney, his compensation \$3,000 a year and a share of the net profits of the business. His responsibilities were very great and involved business trips to various parts of the country. The entries in his diary at this period, although meagre, show him to have been in improved health and spirits and very active in his business. Yet, business cares did not prevent his giving time to the church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, Bible Society and the Everett Club, and wherever he happened to be on a Sunday he always attended Divine service.

About the end of January, 1860, Mr. Havemeyer left William Moller & Company, and very soon afterward started independently as a commission merchant with offices first at No. 107 Water street, later at No. 175 Pearl street, also becoming a member of the New York Produce Exchange. It was at that time that Mr. Havemeyer, prompted by devotion to Christian business principle, had Scriptural quotations printed on his business letterheads. His father objected to the practice and in deference to him the practice was discontinued. Mr. Havemeyer admitted his brother Henry to a partnership in 1865 under the firm name of John C. Havemeyer & Brother. Their business was largely in tobacco and rice, later many other articles were handled and journeys east, west and south were necessary. This business relation existed until July, 1869, when the firm of Havemeyer & Company, composed of Albert and Hector C. Havemeyer, engaged John C. Havemeyer to conduct the mercantile part of their sugar refining business with power of attorney. This was an extremely responsible position, involving extensive purchases and sales of sugar; "and any other articles for the use of or being the product of one refinery, or otherwise required by our business, to

draw or endorse checks and orders for the payment of money, to make or endorse any promissory notes or bills of exchange, to borrow money and generally to negotiate and transact in the name and in behalf of said firm, all financial and commercial matters properly relating to said business as fully and effectually as either we or either of us as copartners in said firm could do if present." Under so wide a contract Mr. Havemeyer worked for nine months when Havemeyer & Company sold out to Havemeyer & Elder, January 7, 1870. From that time until 1880 Mr. Havemeyer was a member of the firm of Havemeyer Brothers & Company, Sugar Refiners, No. 89 Wall street. He sold his one-sixth interest in the firm in September, 1880, to John E. Searles, Jr., of No. 100 Wall street, retiring from that time on from all connection with the sugar business; often during later years it has been erroneously stated that he was a member of the "Sugar Trust." Many times he has been falsely attacked in that connection and to disprove the charge he has in several instances publicly set forth his relations, terminating in 1880, to the business of sugar refining.

From 1880 until his retirement, Mr. Havemeyer confined his business operations to real estate dealing in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, and the region now the State of Oklahoma. During the seventies he was president of the Central Railroad of Long Island, associated as a bondholder with the Darien Short Line Railroad in 1893, in 1890 prominently connected with the reorganization of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company, and for some time was a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

During the years 1876 to 1881 Mr. Havemeyer, as the executor of the will of his father, found himself with his brother

Henry the defendants in a suit brought by the administrators of the estate of his uncle, Albert Havemeyer, involving the charge of a breach of contract in the sale of a large amount of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company. Two juries decided against the defendants but on appeal the verdict was reversed, Judge William H. Taft, afterward President, was one of the judges who decided the case in John C. and Henry Havemeyer's favor.

In the home of his distinguished father and in subsequent social and business relations, Mr. Havemeyer frequently met men of great reputation and influence. One of these was Samuel J. Tilden, the great lawyer and Democratic idol, who used often to visit Mayor Havemeyer at his home, Mr. Tilden, a bachelor, then living on Union Square near Fourteenth street. He left a lasting impression on Mr. Havemeyer on account of his irregular habits of life. He went to bed very late and got up very late, not before ten in the morning. He had false teeth and when agitated moved them about in his mouth and as his agitation increased would take them out and place them on the table. He drew up Mr. Havemeyer's partnership papers and warned him that it was important to look into all the details of a partner's character, very much the same as when one got married. In the early eighties Mr. Havemeyer was connected in business with John Wanamaker, the great merchant and statesman, and has some interesting letters exchanged with that great man, with Judge Taft, and many other men of an earlier day. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic, was also brought in business touch with him, and an interesting correspondence between the two men is preserved, all the more interesting on account of the abysmal difference between them in relation to Christian belief.

For forty years after his marriage in 1872 Mr. Havemeyer made Yonkers his home and took a deep interest in promoting its prosperity. He advocated public parks, headed the agitation which resulted in old historic Manor Hall being saved and transferred to the State of New York, and at the dedication of "Hollywood Inn," a non-sectarian club house for young men, represented St. John's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in a speech full of deep feeling. He was and is opposed to war on Christian grounds, depreciates the patriotism that is founded on military or naval prowess, believes that humanity and religion are above patriotism and the law of universal love before that of allegiance to one's country, and that as long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters. He has maintained his positions in the religious and secular press, beginning at the age of seventeen with an article in the New York "Evening Post," of which William Cullen Bryant was the editor, down to the present, taking issue with Theodore Roosevelt's article in the "Outlook" in 1909 on "Great Armaments and Peace," answering it in the "Christian Advocate" of New York. He was a Democrat by inheritance, but never has been narrowly partisan. He warmly supported Grover Cleveland for President, and in 1908 supported Bryan, but with little enthusiasm, believing on the whole he represented better principles than his opponent. He bitterly opposed the use of the pulpit as a political rostrum. In 1903, when capital and labor were in bitter controversy, Mr. Havemeyer endeavored to bring about a better mutual understanding by public discussion and at his own expense obtained Music Hall, Yonkers, in which to hold the meeting, his position being

wholly impartial, only seeking to establish the fact that both capital and labor were under obligations to higher demands of humanity and religion.

Mr. Havemeyer was reared in the atmosphere of a religious home, and at about the age of sixteen made an open profession of religion and joined the Methodist church. From this early age he associated himself actively with all departments of his church, believing them all essential to the development of the best type of Christian character. In 1862 he aided in founding the Christian Brotherhood of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, of which Rev. Alfred Cookman of sainted memory was pastor, and became its first president. After settling in Yonkers he joined the First Methodist Church and has never removed his membership. He was treasurer of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present beautiful church edifice and he has been a devoted and influential layman of the church he loves for over sixty years. For a number of years he was closely associated with the work of the Evangelical Alliance and a member of the executive committee. In the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has taken a lively interest since youth, his membership dating back to 1855 when the association occupied rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. It was largely through his aid that the Yonkers branch was established. He was its first president, personally raised the first year's salary of the general secretary, was for years president of the board of trustees, was a recognized association speaker and addressed more Young Men's Christian Association audiences than any man in Yonkers, completed the fund to pay off its mortgage indebtedness, and as the secretary writes: "There hangs in my office, just over my desk, a fine portrait of the kindly earnest,

generous face of my friend, John C. Havemeyer, with the inscription on the frame, 'John C. Havemeyer, First President of the Young Men's Christian Association 1881.'

For many years he was a local preacher of his church and occupied many pulpits other than those of his own denomination. The Bible is his great and final authority; what can be proved by it is binding beyond dispute. He believes thoroughly in personal Christian work, in strict Sabbath observance. He has written many monographs, among others "A Study of Labor Unions," "Patriotism," "Shall We Prepare for War in Time of Peace," "The Needs of the Church from a Layman's Standpoint," "What is Love of Country," "Great Armaments and Peace," "Fundamental Facts About Religion," and "Foundation Truth." His newspaper articles are legion and there has been no great moral, religious or ethical question of his time that he has not publicly discussed, and has never sought an obscure person to discuss it with.

Personal philanthropy cannot be fairly dealt with in a biography for the essence of true benevolence is secrecy. But philanthropy is an indication of character and the method and spirit in which it expresses itself deserve careful consideration. Mr. Havemeyer was born with an inherited disposition to help those in need and was trained to do good from earliest days by precept and home example. He believes in simple living and regards wealth as a stewardship for which an account must finally be rendered. He gives systematically and as far as possible finds out all he can concerning the person or cause he is assisting. He holds decided opinions upon philanthropy, as he does upon every question he deems of importance, and is not easily driven from a

position in which he has intrenched himself particularly if it be a Bible truth. He is conscientious to the last degree, eminently fair in argument and most courteous. A strong character and one the world should know better.

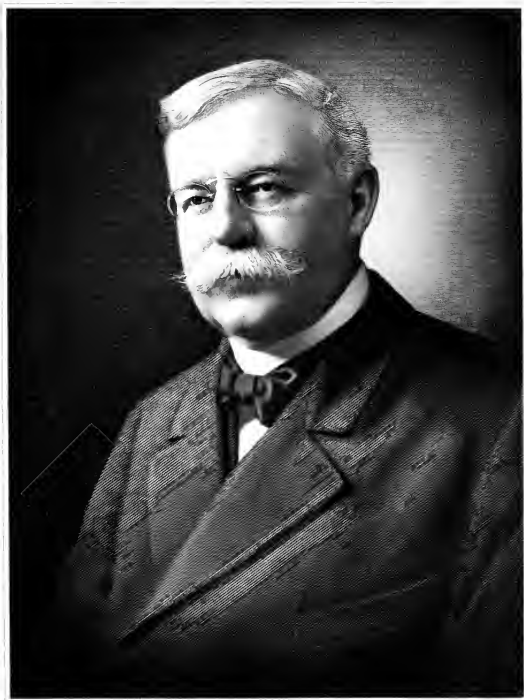
Mr. Havemeyer married in Athens, Greece, December 5, 1872, Alice Alide Francis, daughter of John Morgan and Harriet E. (Tucker) Francis. Her father was for three years United States minister to Greece, later United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and owner as well as editor of the *Troy* (New York) "Times." Mr. Havemeyer met his future bride in 1871 in Brussels, where she was sojourning with her parents. Later they became engaged and in November, 1872, sailed from New York to Greece to claim his bride. A number of distinguished guests were present at the marriage, among them several missionaries. They made Yonkers their permanent home.

CLARKE, R. Floyd,

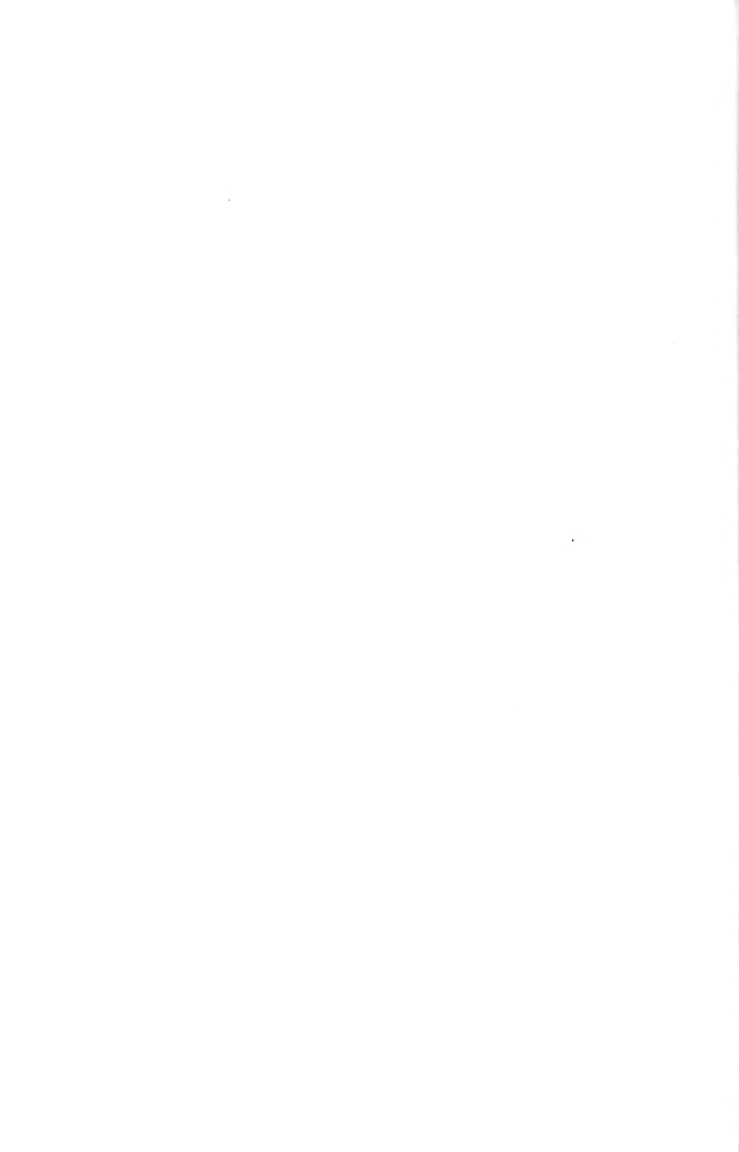
Attorney-at-Law, Author.

Mr. Clarke is descended on the father's side from one of the oldest Rhode Island families, with straight descent from the English family of Clarkes, originally located at Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, whose pedigree can be traced back with the aid of Parish Registers and an ancient Bible to John Clarke, of Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, who died there in 1559. (See "The Clarke Families of Rhode Island," by George Austin Morrison, Jr., page 13).

The grandson of this John Clarke was also of Westhorpe, and had among his seven children four males known as the "Immigrants," namely, second son Carewe, third son Thomas, fifth son John, seventh son Joseph, who emigrated to America about 1637.



R. Floyd Clarke



Of these four immigrants, John Clarke, born October 8, 1609, died April 20, 1676, was the most prominent. (See sketch of him in 4 "Appleton's American Cyclopaedia," 640, and "Story of Dr. John Clarke, Founder of Rhode Island," by Thomas W. Bicknell.) He devoted himself to study, and at twenty-eight years of age we find him holding two professions—that of a physician and also that of an ordained minister of the Baptist faith. He appears in the Catalogue of the University of Leyden, Holland, 1575-1875, as one of the students there on July 17, 1635 ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 74); and during his life he practiced both professions in New England, and also practiced as a physician in London for twelve years while he was engaged in obtaining the charter for Rhode Island hereinafter mentioned.

He emigrated to Boston in November, 1637. Owing to his views on religious toleration, he came in conflict with the Puritan element, and was practically banished, and proceeded with others to form a settlement on the Island of Aquidneck, Rhode Island. Later, in 1651, having held religious services at Lynn, he and two companions were sentenced to pay fines, or else to be whipped, and to remain in prison until paid, for their meeting at William Witter's about July 21st, and then and at other times preaching and blaspheming, etc. On August 31, 1651, from his prison he wrote to the Honored Court assembled at Boston, accepting the proffer publicly made the day before of a dispute with the ministers, and therefore "do desire you would appoint the time when, and the person with whom" the points might be disputed publicly. This challenge to a debate was not accepted, and his fine and Mr. Crandall's were paid by friends without their consent, they thus escaping corporal punish-

ment. His fellow prisoner, Holmes, was publicly flogged. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 85.)

Later, Dr. Clarke and Roger Williams proceeded to England—Clarke representing the Newport and Aquidneck colonies, and Williams the Providence colony. Williams returned, but Clarke remained in England for twelve years, watching over and advancing the affairs of the Colony, and finally obtained from the Government of Charles II. a Royal Charter for Rhode Island in the year 1663. This charter contains the first guarantee of civil and religious freedom in America. In fact it is the first charter of religious toleration ever granted. This charter provided: "that no person within the said colony at any time hereafter shall be in anywise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any differences of opinion in matters of religion, which do not actually disturb the civil peace." ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 193.) The provisions in this charter, embodying freedom of religious thought and worship with a temperate and just civil government as opposed to the narrow and dogmatic attitude of the other New England colonies at this time upon these questions was chiefly the idea and conception of John Clarke. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*.)

Dr. Clarke maintained himself in England by using his own funds, and we find later that the town of Providence and other towns voted him a partial compensation for his outlays. On returning to the Colonies, he settled at Newport, and later died there, without issue, after holding various religious and public offices. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*.)

While John Clarke left no issue, his three brothers left issue, resulting in one of the three branches of the Clarke family in the United States.

Joseph Clarke, of Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, and later of Newport and Westerly, brother of John Clarke, is the ancestor of R. Floyd Clarke, of this review. Joseph Clarke was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck at Newport in 1638. He was president at the General Court of Election in 1640, and became a freeman on March 17, 1641. He was made one of the original members of the First Baptist Church of Newport in 1644, and a member of the General Court of Trials in 1648; he became a freeman of the Colony and acted as a commissioner in 1655-57-58-59 and was assistant in 1658-63-64-65-78-80-90. His name appears in the charter granted to Rhode Island by Charles II., July 8, 1663. He became a freeman at Westerly in 1668, and acted as deputy to the General Assembly in 1668-69-70-71-72-90. He was a member of the Court of Justices of the Peace in 1677. He returned to Newport in the later years of his life. ("Clarke Families of Rhode Island," Morrison, p. 23.)

The descendants of Joseph Clarke, the immigrant above referred to, continued living in Newport and Westerly and occupying various religious and political positions from time to time until the eighth generation was represented by Thomas Clarke, of Westerly, and later of North Stonington, Connecticut, born June 10, 1749, died May 28, 1832, married, June 10, 1770, Olive Marsh, of Hartford, Vermont, among whose eleven children was a son, Samuel, born June 23, 1790 (*ibid.*, p. 69).

This Samuel Clarke was the grandfather of R. Floyd Clarke. The story as told in the family is that Samuel Clarke was of a studious turn of mind, and preferred books to ploughing, much to the chagrin of his father, Thomas Clarke; that on one occasion when the boy was about fifteen years old, his father caught

him reading Euclid in the shade of a tree while the horses and plough stood idle in the furrow. Result—serious parental chastisement, and that night the youngster ran away to sea. Beginning as a cabin boy in the New England West Indies trade, he soon became a supercargo, waxed well in this world's goods—married Eliza Burnell, daughter of an English sea captain at Nassau, in the Bahamas, and taking her to the United States established himself as a factor, etc., in marine stores, etc., at St. Marys, Georgia, on the river St. Marys, a tributary of the river St. Johns. Later he was practically ruined by the burning of his warehouse and stock, etc., by a predatory expedition of the British up the St. Marys river in the War of 1812. Making a new start at the same place, he again improved in this world's goods when the Seminole War came along, and with it the destruction of his warehouse and goods and family residence by flames, he and his family barely escaping with their lives. Again a new start in life, with a wife and large family on his hands, in Savannah and St. Marys, and again a successful issue and the death of the old gentleman at his place of residence, "Glenwood," St. Marys, Georgia, October 26, 1858, where he had been accustomed to entertain his friends in the style of the old Southern hospitality of "before the war." He left his second wife surviving; he had no issue by her, but had issue by his first wife of some fifteen children. Lemuel Clarence Clarke, the sixth son and tenth child of this couple, was the father of R. Floyd Clarke.

On his father's side Mr. Clarke has a small mixture of Spanish blood. His great-grandmother, Elizabeth Sanchez, of the Venancio Sanchez family of St. Augustine, Florida, married Captain Burnell, an English sea captain, the father of

his grandmother, who became the wife of the Samuel Clarke, above mentioned.

On his mother's side Mr. Clarke is of mixed English and Scotch blood—his grandmother, Sarah Caroline Heriot, being of the Heriots hailing from Georgetown, South Carolina, and prior to that from Haddington, in Scotland. Of this family was that George Heriot who founded a hospital in Edinburgh, and a sketch of whose life may be found in the 13 *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th Ed.) p. 363. His grandfather on the mother's side, Thomas Boston Clarkson, was a resident of Charleston, and later of Columbia, South Carolina, and was a wealthy cotton planter owning four plantations and many slaves. He was descended from the Clarksons of England, and through the female line from the Scotch divine, Thomas Boston, Calvinistic Theologian, 1676-1732, author of "The Crook and The Lot," and other theological works,—a sketch of whose life may be found in 2 *Appleton's American Encyclopaedia*, p. 139, and 4 *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th Ed.) p. 289.

Mr. Clarke's father, Lemuel Clarence Clarke, born at St. Marys, Georgia, August 4, 1831, later removed to Columbia, South Carolina, and there married Caroline Beaumont Clarkson, of Columbia, South Carolina, December 17, 1859. He was a merchant in Columbia, South Carolina, before and during the war, and then removed with his family to New Orleans and later to New York, and died in New York, April 30, 1893. Mr. Clarke's mother, Caroline Beaumont (Clarkson) Clarke, of Columbia, South Carolina, born October 10, 1834, died at New York City, October 26, 1912, she being the first daughter and fourth child of Thomas Clarkson and Sarah Caroline Heriot, mentioned above. This couple had seven children, all save one dying in infancy. Their third child and second son, R. Floyd, born

after his twin brother, October 14, 1859, is the sole survivor of the whole family.

This family of Clarksons had come over to Charleston, South Carolina, in the eighteenth century, and in 1851 they were represented by three brothers named Thomas Boston Clarkson, William Clarkson and John Clarkson, and by the child of a deceased sister, W. C. Johnson. Thomas Boston Clarkson and William Clarkson had married, and had large families, but the third, John, was a wealthy bachelor.

As an indication that all Southerners of this period did not believe in slavery, the following episode may be of interest: In December, 1841, the Legislature of South Carolina passed an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves. John Clarkson died in 1849, leaving a will in which, with the exception a few legacies, he bequeathed all of his property, on certain conditions made with him, to his brother, William Clarkson, and appointed the latter executor. The executor having qualified, the infant son of the deceased sister brought a suit to be found as "W. C. Johnson, by next friend, vs. William Clarkson and Thomas Boston Clarkson, Charleston, January, 1851, 24 *South Carolina Equity Reports*, 305," in which he declared that the object of the will, and the conditions under which it had been given, had been to free the slaves of the testator, and asked for a decree to set aside the will. John Clarkson's property consisted of a plantation, a large number of negroes, together with stocks and other personal estate.

The answer of the defendants admitted that the property was left to them, and accepted by them upon the conditions expressed by the testator in certain papers accompanying the will unless prevented by the court, and upon condition that they were to practice no evasion of the law, but to make application to the Legis-

lature of the State, which body alone could emancipate slaves, to emancipate all the slaves belonging to the testator at death, or to give the defendants a license to send them out of the State; and if the said negroes be emancipated by the Legislature, or defendants permitted to send them out of the State, then to sell the plantation and out of the property and proceeds pay certain legacies, and the balance to divide among the negroes. If the foregoing could not be done, then to sell and divide according to other directions given. The court held that no beneficial interest was given by the will to William Clarkson and the conditions imposed by the testator being void under the law of South Carolina, the estate went to the next of kin. Among the memoranda left by John Clarkson with his will were the following:

Husbands and wives must on no account be separated.

Nov. 25, 1842.

JOHN CLARKSON.

I do not wish my negroes forced to go to Africa, if they do not wish it.

Aug. 13, 1849.

JOHN CLARKSON.

R. Floyd Clarke, son of Lemuel Clarence and Caroline Beaumont (Clarkson) Clarke, was born October 14, 1859, in Columbia, South Carolina. He was in that town at the time it was burned during Sherman's march in 1865; was later, at the age of seven, in the yellow fever epidemic of 1867 in New Orleans, recovering from an attack of the same, including the black vomit, from which stage of the disease a very small percentage ever survive. Afterwards, the family being impoverished by the war, Mr. Clarke was brought as a child to New York about 1870, where he was educated in Public School No. 35—the old 13th Street School near Sixth Avenue, and in the College of the City of New York, then at 23rd Street

Stand, Lexington Avenue. He graduated from the College of the City of New York, A. B. in 1880, and in 1899 received from that institution the degree of A. M. Taking up the study of law at Columbia College Law School, he was graduated LL. B. *cum laude* in 1882, taking the first prize in Municipal Law. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the New York bar, obtaining, with others, honorable mention as the result of the examination, and has since practiced law in New York City, first as managing clerk in the office of Olcott & Mestre, 1882-83; then as a member of the firm, 1883-84; then as a member of the firm of Clarke & Culver, 1895-1903; and from that time under his own name. He has been counsel for large interests and corporations; and has been identified with important litigations and international cases, notably in the following litigations: The George Kemp will case; the Edward Kemp will case; the Dunlap Estate litigation; the Consolidated Lake Superior Corporation litigation; the James R. Keiser trade name litigation over "Keiser Cravats" and others.

He has been counsel in the following international cases, notably in connection with the claims of private claimants under the Mexican title in the international arbitration case of Mexico vs. United States in the El Chamizal District, El Paso, Texas, decision for part of the land in favor of Mexico, June 15, 1911, decision protested by the United States and matter standing *in statu quo*; the claim of the United States & Venezuela Company, known as "the Crichfield Asphalt Concession" against Venezuela, which, by protocol of February 13, 1909, was sent to the Hague Tribunal, but was afterwards settled out of court for \$475,000; the claim of the McGivney & Rokeby Construction Company against Cuba which resulted in obtaining enforcement

through diplomatic intervention by the United States under the Platt Amendment of their contract to sewer and pave the City of Havana, work on which is going on and has now been practically completed; counsel for Porter Charlton (the Lake Como murder case) in *habeas corpus* proceedings to prevent his deportation to Italy on the ground that Italy having admittedly broken the Treaty of Extradition, it could not be heard to enforce it. This issue was taken through the Secretary of State's office and all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States without success; but on the subsequent trial of the case in Italy, the delays of the litigation in America counting on the sentence, Charlton was sentenced to only twenty-eight days of imprisonment and is now a free man; counsel also in important contraband cases arising as to steamers and cargoes in the recent world war; and others.

He is the author of "The Science of Law and Law Making" Macmillan & Company, 1898) and articles including "A Permanent Tribunal of International Law—Its Necessity and Value," 1 *American Journal of International Law*, April, 1907, p. 342; "Castro, The Ungrateful," *North American Review*, April, 1908; "An Episode on the Law of Trusts," *Columbia Law Review*, May, 1905; "Intervention for Breach of Contract or Tort Committed by a Sovereignty," *Proceedings of American Society of International Law*, 4th Annual Meeting, 1910, pp. 149-191.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, American Society of International Law, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a life member of the New York Southern Society. His recreations are: Yachting, motoring and chess. He owns the sloop yachts "Atala"

and "Golliwog," and has a country place at Stony Creek, Connecticut, opposite the Thimble Islands. Clubs: Life member of the University Club of the City of New York, New York Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club and Atlantic Yacht Club. Member of Colonial Order of the Acorn and Manhattan Chess Club.

Mr. Clarke's book, "The Science of Law and Law Making," being a treatise on the vexed question of the propriety of codifying the whole of the Civil Law, and taking strong ground against its entire codification, has been much discussed and has received many reviews both in the United States and England. As might be expected from the nature of its subject matter, these have been partly complimentary and partly the reverse. As a sample of the diversity of the human mind, the following extracts from some of these reviews may be of interest:

From "The Harvard Law Review," May, 1898, vol. xii, p. 68: Mr. Clarke's book should be welcomed as affording to the general reader an introduction to the study of law suggestive of the beauty and interest of its problems, and as giving for the first time a comprehensive discussion of the problem of codification * * *.

In advocating the cause of the case law system, the real substance of the book, the writer has accomplished his purpose well. The division of the chapters into so many headings adds little to the clearness or literary merit of the work, but the argument is, on the whole, coherent and convincing.

From "The Green Bag," May, 1898, vol. x, No. 5, p. 228: This work is intended especially for the layman, but the legal profession will also find it both readable and instructive. Mr. Clarke gives his readers a clear and true conception of the system of law under which they live, explaining in popular terms the general outlines of legal systems and making the subject perfectly intelligible to the ordinary mind. He then proceeds to discuss the question of codification, and his conclusions seem to us to be sound and to be sustained by facts. We commend the book as one which may be read with profit by all thinking men.

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From "The Albany Law Journal," Saturday, April 2, 1898, vol. 57, No. 14, p. 223: * * * Within the 475 pages of this work the author has condensed in an admirable manner all the leading arguments for and against codification, in addition to which he has given a large amount of elementary matter, valuable not only to the student, but as well to the professional reader, in refreshing his recollection and aiding to a clearer conception of the generalizations involved in the arguments advanced. His style of writing, it may be added, is charmingly clear, as well as remarkably vigorous. * * * it will probably be conceded that it would be difficult to put the argument against codification more strongly and forcibly in so many words. Mr. Clarke has certainly made a valuable contribution to the solution of a very important and exceedingly complex problem.

From "The Yale Law Journal" (New Haven), May, 1898, vol. vii, No. 8, p. 374: * * * Mr. Clarke takes strong ground against codification. The arguments for and against are reviewed and the question made distinct and clear. This method of illustrating the working of the systems of Case and Code Law, by applying their methods to the solution of the question of a contract in restraint of trade, is ingenious and convincing.

From "The New York Law Journal," Friday, May 13, 1898, vol. 19, No. 36, p. 522: * * * This work will certainly accomplish one of its principal purposes in imparting to intelligent lay readers the science of jurisprudence and the process of the building of the common law. * * * It is therefore a distinct advantage to general culture to have a work, such as Mr. Clarke's, from which the ordinary reader may learn the rudiments of our legal system.

This author furthermore presents the argument against codification very forcibly and completely and with much originality of suggestion and ingenuity of illustration.

From "The New York Evening Post," Saturday, August 20, 1898, vol. 97, p. 15: * * * Where we find ourselves at one with the author is in believing that some subjects lend themselves better to statutory, others to common law regulation.

From "The American Law Register," May, 1898, vols. 46 O. S., 37 N. S., No. 5, p. 335: The importance of the question considered by the author, and the growing interest in it, insure something more than passing attention to the

book under review. * * * The method of adducing concrete examples of case, statute and code law is very effective, often rendering argument on a given point almost unnecessary. * * *

To the lawyer, the book will commend itself as one in which a vital problem is impartially treated. None of the advantages of codification are underestimated, nor are its disadvantages slighted. The conclusions reached by the author are evidently the result of careful thought and, insofar as a cursory examination can show, valid.

From "The Banking Law Journal," May, 1898, vol. 15, No. 5, p. 261: * * * To all intelligent laymen, as well as to all lawyers desirous of brushing up on the fundamentals, we would commend Mr. Clarke's work, which is written in a style that will find favor with the popular reader, and which admirably fills the want we have outlined. No one who reads this work will say that the law is dry; on the contrary, it will be found to have a peculiar fascination for the general reader. * * *

The work gives the most complete and best presentation of the whole subject of codification—the arguments and reasons pro and con—yet written; and while, as such, it will command the attention of the foremost legal minds on both sides of the Atlantic, it is none the less a work which will be found intelligible and highly instructive to, and entirely within the comprehension of, the general reader.

From "The New Jersey Law Journal," vol. 21, No. 5, p. 159, May, 1898: A general introduction to the study of the law is followed by concrete examples showing its expression and application in a suit at law and in reported cases, digests, text-books and in statutes, and from these examples it is shown how different are the methods and results when the law is found in reported cases and when it is expressed in statutes or codes; and then there is a statement of the existing provinces of case and statute law and a discussion of the question whether the province of the latter should be extended and a clear exposition of the essential differences between the two and an earnest argument against the effort to crystallize the whole law in a definite code * * * it has the merit of bringing the question by means of examples within the comprehension of any intelligent man not familiar with the law.

From "The Western Reserve Law Journal," vol. iv, No. 3, p. 81, April, 1898: * * * Here is a work, written with scholarly accuracy and

clearness, so simple as to render a dictionary unnecessary, and yet so complete and profound as to invade the depth of a science on which many of our law givers are painfully ignorant. * * *

To those who, with a mental aggressiveness, are continually alive to the absorption of useful and valuable, even necessary knowledge, we gladly commend this work as a new contribution to the field of scientific legal thought.

From "The New York Daily Tribune," Tuesday, July 26, 1898: Mr. Clarke has seized the idea of evolution in law with a grasp not easily loosed. * * * The evolutionary process had been a natural one, and both Professor Jenks and Mr. Clarke, however much they might differ about other things, evidently hold that it continued to be natural. Mr. Clarke goes on to say that the process in the mind of successive generations of judges was inductive, not deductive. The principle was sought in the actual concrete case, not inferred from some universal premise and applied to the case. Professor Jenks says the same thing by contrast, when he describes the method of interpreting the Roman Law as scholastic. Mr. Clarke's argument is that after all these ages of legal development on lines that are now found to be just the natural lines of investigation, and above all of scientific investigation, it is absurd for men to go back to the scholastic method of a fixed code.

From "The American Law Review," vol. xxxii, No. 4, p. 637, July-August, 1898: The briefest description of this work would be to say that it somewhat resembles, in outline and substance, the celebrated work of Judge Dillon on English and American jurisprudence and laws. It carries us into new lines of thought and widens out many fresh fields of discussion. It will repay reading by everyone who has time to think upon the foundations of the jurisprudence of his country.

From "The Nation" (New York), vol. lxvii, No. 1729, p. 137, August 18, 1898; * * * Where we find ourselves at one with the author is in believing that some subjects lend themselves better to statutory, others to common law regulation.

From "The Law Quarterly Review," vol. xiv, No. 55, July, 1898: This book professes to be an introduction to law for the use of laymen, but it is really nothing but an elaborate argument against codification, in which the general reasons

pro and *contra* are set forth with sufficient fairness and, we venture to think, more than sufficient fulness.

From "The Athenaeum," No. 3695, August 20, 1898: "The Science of Law and Law Making," by Mr. R. Floyd Clarke (Macmillan & Co.), which purports to be an important philosophic, or at least scientific, inquiry of more than usual interest, because seldom undertaken, proves on perusal to be an unscholarly discussion of the comparative advantages of statutes or decisions as methods of legal expression. * * *

Admitting all he has to say as to the practical difficulties in the way of the statutory form, we still think that it is the right form to aim at, and Mr. Clarke's arguments to the contrary are far from being irresistible. We have not the space to go into the merits of the question, nor can it be urged that Mr. Clarke's treatment of it tempts his critics to do so. Law books are seldom happy in style, and in this respect his work can successfully claim to be a law book.

From "The St. James' Gazette," vol. xxxvii, No. 5076, September 21, 1898: The latest discussion of the whole subject of codification is to be found in a bulky volume, the "Science of Law and Law Making," by Mr. R. F. Clarke, of the New York Bar. Mr. Clarke, who is a convinced opponent of codification, has spoiled his case by going too far and endeavoring to establish a fanciful theory as to the respective provinces of case and statute law. According to him, legal rules of conduct involving an ethical element should be left to be fixed by the common law in decided case; while rules about conduct ethically indifferent but requiring regulation for general convenience, say the rule of the road, should alone be left to the Legislature. * * *

On the general subject Mr. Clarke has much to say that is sound and ingenious; but the book is illarranged and intolerably diffuse.

From "The Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal," vol. xxxii, No. 1641, Saturday, July 9, 1898: * * * The fifth chapter, treating of English law as it is, is very interesting and novel in its methods, contrasting concrete examples of Statutes, of Reported Cases, of Text Books, of Digests. That dealing with English law as it would be if codified is also noteworthy. As regards Case Law the author asks if there is no relief from the ever increasing mass of Case Law, with its bulk, contradictions, and uncer-

ainties. And certainly any one who has glanced through the American Digests will appreciate the query. He answers that a perfect system of law is unattainable and that both Statute and Case Law must continue to flourish side by side. Codification of the Case Law of England is, he says, the mirage of enthusiastic speculation, and would be the forging of fetters on the Science of law, precluding its true development. To all interested in this Science the present work will prove the most interesting holiday reading.

From "The London Times," No. 35,559, Monday, July 4, 1898: Mr. Floyd Clarke has written a clever book though he does refer to Sir "Thomas Moore" as Lord Chancellor, and though he maintains a thesis which is hopelessly wrong. "The Science of Law and Law Making" (Macmillan) is another name for "No Codification." * * * Perhaps the cleverest, and we are tempted to add, not the least absurd, chapter in the book is that in which Mr. Clarke seeks to show that there is scientific warrant for the distinction between statute and case law; that their provinces are properly different; and that while statute law deals with morally indifferent conduct, case law relates to ethical conduct. There are many things in the volume much more valuable than these whimsical distinctions—or the contention that "the necessity for codification arises from the clash of wills." The author throws out several hints and suggestions well worthy of the consideration of law makers, and shows that much remains to be done to perfect the mechanics of legislation.

From "The Manchester Guardian," Tuesday, August 23, 1898, No. 16,235: * * * The book is indeed the most formidable attack on codification which has appeared for a long time—well planned, clearly written, ably and ingeniously argued.

From "The Canada Law Journal," vol. xxxiv, No. 17, October 15, 1898: * * * As the author states, it is a curious fact that no work exists in which the general outlines of legal systems are explained in popular terms, so as to be intelligible to the ordinary man not versed in technicalities. The book is, firstly, an introduction to the study of law and secondly, gives the ground work on which to build up an argument on codification. It should, therefore, be helpful to those students of the law who desire to be lawyers and not merely practitioners. It exhibits

much thought and research, and is written in an interesting style and clear in expression. There is entirely too little thought and time given to the study of foundational truths, such as are presented in this book, and the sooner the student is compelled to know more of the science of law and law making, the better for the profession.

From "The Evening Sun" (New York), Saturday, June 3, 1899: The layman is accustomed to associate dullness with treatises on the law. But how foolish this notion is he would speedily admit were he to glance into "The Science of Law and Law Making" (Macmillan), by Mr. R. Floyd Clarke of the New York Bar. It is a philosophical and scholarly statement of first principles and their application. The great subject is handled with such grasp and skill as to make the questions dealt with interesting to the least sympathetic. The volume, which only runs to 450 pages, is one which no lawyer's library should be without. As for the student and the legislator, they will find it the best possible introduction to what has been until recent years a puzzling and bewildering wilderness. Mr. Clarke speaks with authority, but in no case have we come upon a quotation in his book which could be described as having been used for the purpose of ostentation. * * *

Were it only to be regarded as a book of reference, this treatise would be very valuable. Mr. Clarke has the trick of clever definition and apt illustration.

From "The Speaker" (London), vol. xviii, No. 466, p. 675, December 3, 1898: This is a very able, if somewhat diffusive, argument against the codification of English case law, but we cannot exactly understand how it came to be labelled "The Science of Law." * * *

Mr. Clarke's book, though the unscientific lawyer may perhaps think it too conclusive to have needed writing, may with great confidence be recommended to all professors and laymen who take an interest in legal reform. It comes with added authority from across the Atlantic.

Munroe Smith in "The Political Science Quarterly," vol. xiv, No. 2, p. 347, June, 1899, says: * * * He therefore begins at the beginning and writes "an introduction to law" which prepares the way for an exhaustive analysis of the difference between statutory and judicial law. This part of the work is well done, and the book can be cordially commended to every layman who



Albert N. Eley -

desires a more definite conception of the ways in which law comes into existence. The method of concrete illustration is perhaps pushed to an extreme; the layman may be induced to read a case or two, and even a statute or two, but he is hardly likely to peruse with care extracts from a digest or the table of contents of a code.

As regards the treatment of the special question of codification, the book has great merits. The author really makes it possible for a layman to see, as few lawyers really see, what is meant by the "flexibility" of case law. When he says (p. 255) that "the case law deals with the actual phenomena, while the code law deals with human abstractions from the phenomena as the counters for its reasoning," he has really gone to the bottom of the question.

From "Law Notes," Northport, New York, January, 1900: * * * We do not know whether the author has had previous experience in literary work, but his book shows no signs of the prentice hand. One may open it at any page, and reading a sentence, his attention and interest are fixed at once. * * *

In the short space of this notice we can give no adequate idea of the charm of this book for a thinking reader. Any one who has read Buckle with delight cannot fail to be delighted with Mr. Clarke's essay. In its lucid and vigorous style it resembles the work of the distinguished philosopher-historian. But a more striking resemblance is found in the fact that our author, like Buckle, ramsacks the whole realm of human knowledge in ardent search for analogies that will support his argument. And he finds them too.

Hon. John J. Dillon writes of the book: * * * I have delayed writing you until I could find the time to read the volume, which I have now done with both pleasure and instruction. Its pages are replete with proofs of your wide reading and research, and of your own studies and reflection, and the results are embodied in this delightful volume. With here and there a slight reservation, I am able to agree with you concerning the important subjects which you discuss.

Hon. William L. Penfield, Solicitor of the State Department, Washington, 1904, etc., writes: * * * It is a solid contribution to the science of jurisprudence; its style is lucid and engaging, and I find it very readable and instructive.

ELY, Albert Heman,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Albert Heman Ely, one of the most prominent physicians of New York City, was born November 22, 1800, in Elyria, Ohio. His ancestor, Nathaniel Ely, was born in England, doubtless at Tenterden, County Kent, in 1606, and received a common school education, as evidenced by the records left behind him. He came to America, it is thought, in 1634, in the bark "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England, with his wife Martha, and a son and a daughter. His name is not on the passenger list, but that of his friend, Robert Day, appears, and as they settled on adjoining lots in Newtown, Massachusetts Bay, now the city of Cambridge, May 6, 1635, it is reasonable to believe that they came together. In 1639 he was one of the constables of Hartford, and in 1643-49 one of the selectmen. The name of Nathaniel Ely is on the monument to the memory of the first settlers of Hartford. He died December 26, 1675, and his wife, Martha, October 23, 1688. Samuel Ely, son of Nathaniel and Martha Ely, was born probably at Hartford, or Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died March 19, 1692. He removed to Springfield with his parents and married there, October 28, 1659, Mary, youngest child of Robert Day. Their sixteen children were all born in Springfield. Deacon John Ely, son of Samuel and Mary (Day) Ely, was born January 28, 1678, at Springfield, and died at West Springfield, January 15, 1758. He married Mercy Bliss, and their son, Ensign John (2) Ely, was born December 3, 1707, at West Springfield, and died there May 22, 1754. He married, November 15, 1733, Eunice Colton, born at Longmeadow, February 22, 1705, died March 29, 1778. Justin Ely, son of Ensign John (2) and Eunice (Colton) Ely,

was born August 10, 1739, at West Springfield, and died there June 26, 1817. He graduated from Harvard College, 1759, and became a successful merchant in his native town, where he conducted a larger business than any other merchant. During the Revolution he was active in aiding the country, especially in collecting men who were drafted into the service and in providing for them afterwards. He married, November 9, 1762, Ruth, daughter of Captain Joel and Ruth (Dart) White, of Bolton, Connecticut, and had four children.

Heman Ely, youngest child of Justin and Ruth (White) Ely, was born April 24, 1775, in West Springfield, and died February 2, 1852, in Elyria, Ohio. Early in the nineteenth century he became interested in the purchase of lands in Central and Western New York, and under his direction large tracts there were surveyed and sold to settlers. At about the same time he entered into partnership with his brother Theodore in New York City, and was for ten years engaged with him in commerce in Europe and the East Indies. During this time he visited England, Holland, France and Spain, largely in the interests of his business. In France he lived long enough to acquire the language, and was in Paris from July, 1809, to April, 1810, where he was witness of many social and political events of historical interest. He saw in August, 1809, the grand *fete* of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, and in the evening attended a ball at the Hotel de Ville, where a cotillion was danced by a set of kings and queens. The following April, the Empress Josephine having in the meantime been divorced and dethroned, he witnessed the formal entrance into Paris of Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria, and the religious ceremony of marriage at the chapel of the Tuilleries. At that time all Europe was under arms and

passage from one country to another was attended with the greatest difficulty and danger. Mr. Ely and a friend, Charles R. Codman, of Boston, in 1809 embarked for Holland from England in a Dutch fishing boat, were fired upon by gendarmes as they tried to land, and only after a long journey on foot reached Rotterdam and finally Paris. In 1810 he returned to America and the following year visited Ohio, and returned to New England by way of Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, and Montreal. In 1816 he again visited Ohio, and in February, 1817, accompanied by a large company of skilled workmen and laborers, he left the east for his future home. The new settlement was named by Mr. Ely, Elyria, and owed its prosperity to his life-long efforts. Mr. Ely was a Federalist in politics, of the school of George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis and Thomas Handyside Perkins. He married at West Springfield, October 9, 1818, Celia Belden, daughter of Colonel Ezekiel Porter and Mary (Parsons) Belden.

Heman (2) Ely, son of Heman (1) and Celia (Belden) Ely, was born October 30, 1820, at Elyria. His mother died in 1827, and he was brought up by Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D., and his wife, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Later he attended the high school at Elyria and Mr. Simeon Hart's school in Farmington, Connecticut. He then returned to Elyria and entered his father's office, where he received a business training particularly in the care of real estate. He soon assumed the entire business. He assisted in the organization of the first bank in Elyria, was chosen a director in 1847 and from that time has been connected with it as director, vice-president and president. It became in 1883 the National Bank of Elyria. In 1852, with Judge Ebenezer Lane and others, he secured the building of that section of the present Lake Shore &





W. Miller

Michigan Southern Railway, then known as the Junction Railroad, from Cleveland to Toledo. From 1870 to 1873 he was a member of the State Legislature, and interested himself especially in the formation of the state insurance department. He was a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was worshipful master from 1852 to 1871; of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, grand commander from 1864 to 1871; of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and treasurer for some years. He was also a member of the Congregational church in Elyria, and for many years one of its officers. For ten years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has spent some time in compiling the records of the Ely family. He married (first) in Elyria, September 1, 1841, Mary, daughter of Rev. John and Abigail (Harris) Montieth, born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, November 12, 1824, died in Elyria, March 1, 1849. He married (second) in Hartford, May 27, 1850, Mary Frances, daughter of Hon. Thomas and Sarah (Coit) Day, born in Hartford, May 7, 1826.

Dr. Albert Heman Ely, son of Heman (2) and Mary Frances (Day) Ely, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated there with the degree of M. D. in 1888. He received his hospital experience as interne at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. For about two years he traveled and studied abroad, attending lectures and acquiring hospital experience at Vienna. Since his return to this country he has been en-

gaged in general practice in New York City. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the New England Society of New York, the University, Yale and Southampton clubs, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, at Rochester, New York, October 7, 1891, Maude Louise Merchant, born at Rutland, Illinois, daughter of George Eugene and Frances (Sherburne) Merchant. Children: Reginald Merchant, born August 10, 1892, died August 21, 1892; Albert Heman, March 21, 1894; Gerald Day, October 7, 1896, died December 29, 1900; Francis Sherburne, November 7, 1902. Albert H. Ely, Jr., graduated at Yale, 1915, prepared at Hill School and for a year before he entered college traveled with the Porter E. Sargent School of Travel, going through all Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece and the Dalmatia Coast. During the summer of 1914 he made a complete trip around South America through the Straits of Magellan and Panama Canal. At present he is studying in Columbia Law School.

MILLER, Charles Ransom,

Journalist.

Charles Ransom Miller, editor of the "New York Times," one of the leading newspapers of the country, is a descendant of an old English family. His ancestor, Thomas Miller, yeoman, of Bishops Stortford (called usually Stortford), England, had by his wife Bridget, daughter of Thomas Jernegan, seven children. John Miller, of Stortford, son of Thomas and Bridget (Jernegan) Miller, was a butcher, as shown by his will dated March 26, 1601, proved November 9, 1602. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Jardfeilde, of Stortford, and sister of

John and George Jardfeilde. Their son, John (2) Miller, married, and had three children, according to parish records which run back to 1561. Thomas Miller, son of John (2) Miller, was born at Bishops Stortford, about 1610, came to Massachusetts with his brother John in 1635, but did not settle in Dorchester, as the list of inhabitants of that town in January, 1636, contains only John and Alexander. The first notice we have of Thomas Miller is that he was enrolled as a freeman at Boston, May 22, 1639, residence Rowley. His first wife, Isabel, died in 1660, leaving one child, and he married (second) at Middletown, June 6, 1666, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Nettleton, of Milford, settled there in 1639. Benjamin Miller, son of Thomas and Sarah (Nettleton) Miller (senior so-called in Middletown records), was born July 30, 1672, died September 12, 1737; he married, 1701, Mary Basset, born 1674, died December 5, 1709. Their son, Benjamin (2) Miller, was born 1702, and removed to New Hampshire in 1738, as in the latter year and in 1753 we find him at Newington, and as late as June 5, 1783. He married, about 1730, Hannah, surname unknown. Benjamin (3) Miller, son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah Miller, was born between 1731 and 1735. He was in Newington, New Hampshire, prior to 1775, when he removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, but returned to New Hampshire about 1778-80, settling at Lyme, where he probably died. He married, in 1773, Esther, daughter of Elijah Clapp, and had four children. Elijah Miller, son of Benjamin (3) and Esther (Clapp) Miller, was born at Newington, in 1774, as his recorded age at death in New Hampshire State Official Register was sixty-three. He was baptized June 23, 1776, died January 10, 1837. He was in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, from 1780 to 1798, when he removed to Hanover, and

married there Eunice, daughter of David and Susanna (Durkee) Tenney; she was born in Hanover, December 21, 1783, died February 21, 1870. Mr. Miller also held several local offices in Hanover town and Grafton county, and was state senator, June 23, 1829, to June 2, 1830, and from that date to June 1, 1831; and was a member of the governor's council 1834-35-36, and died, according to New Hampshire Official Register of 1851, January 10, 1837, aged sixty-three. He was a man of ability and distinction. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Unitarian. By occupation he was a farmer. Elijah Tenney Miller, son of Elijah and Eunice (Tenney) Miller, was born August 15, 1815, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and died May 30, 1892. He married Chastina C. Hoyt, born about 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Strong) Hoyt. They had three children: Fayette M., born July 25, 1844; Susan A., March 22, 1847, married David C. Tenney, of Hanover, and died 1873; and Charles Ransom, of whom further.

Charles Ransom Miller, son of Elijah Tenney and Chastina C. (Hoyt) Miller, was born January 17, 1849, at Hanover. He attended the public schools of Hanover, the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock, Vermont, where he completed his preparation for college. He entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1905 he was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters in 1915, and that year also he was elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. From the time of his graduation from college until 1875 he was on the editorial staff of the "Republican," at Springfield, Massachusetts, and

rose to the position of city editor of that newspaper. In July, 1875, he became a member of the staff of the "New York Times," and since then has been connected with that newspaper. He was foreign editor for a time, then editorial writer from 1881 to 1883, and since April, 1883, has been editor-in-chief. He is also vice-president and a stockholder of the New York Times Company. During the period of Mr. Miller's editorship "The Times" has become one of the foremost newspapers of the country. In the opinion of many of the best judges it is the best newspaper in New York City, and the success of the newspaper under the policy of "All the news that's fit to print" has been a wholesome example and inspiration to editors and publishers of newspapers throughout the whole country. In politics Mr. Miller is an Independent, and in religion non-sectarian. He is a member of the Century Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Piping Rock Club, the Garden City Golf Club, the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Pike County, Pennsylvania. He married, October 10, 1876, Frances Ann Daniels, born April 8, 1851, died December 8, 1906, daughter of William H. and Frances Cotton Daniels, who was a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the Puritan divine. Children: Madge Daniels, born October 28, 1877; Hoyt Miller, March 18, 1883, in New York City. Mr. Miller resides at 21 East Ninth street, New York City, in summer at Great Neck, Long Island, and his business address is the Times office, New York City.

MUNGER, George Grover,
Lawyer.

While several generations of Mr. Munger's immediate ancestors have lived in New York State, the family is originally from Connecticut, descendants of

Nicholas Munger who settled in Guilford, Connecticut, not later than 1661 and resided on the north side of the Neck river, where he died October 16, 1668. He married, June 2, 1659, Sarah Hull, who survived him and became the wife of Dennis Crampton. James Munger, a descendant of Nicholas and Sarah Munger, moved to Central New York. His son, James (2) Munger, married Jane B. Thompson, and they were the parents of an only son, Rev. Reuben DeWitt Munger, D. D., and the grandparents of George Grover Munger, of Syracuse. James (2) Munger died in Ithaca, New York, in 1848.

Rev. Reuben DeWitt Munger was born at Ithaca, New York, August 26, 1837, died at Syracuse, New York, March 11, 1909. His early years were spent in Ithaca, the family home until the death of James (2) Munger in 1848. After being left a widow, Mrs. James Munger removed with her only son to Watkins, New York, where his education, begun in Ithaca public schools, was continued in the schools of Watkins. After completing the courses there he prepared at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, a noted school located at Lima, New York, then entered Genesee College, whence he was graduated at the head of his class, 1861, and awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he was awarded Master of Arts, a degree he also received from Syracuse University in 1873. His college fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa.

His high order of scholarship attracted attention and after graduation he was offered college professorships, but all such offers were declined, his ambition being fixed upon the holy calling of ministry. He passed through the varied degrees of service until finally ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the East Genesee Annual Conference. That conference

was then very large and through changes in conference boundaries he was at times a member of the Western New York Conference, the Genesee Conference and the Central New York Conference. His first appointment was at Big Flats, New York, in 1861, and from that year until 1893, when he was chosen presiding elder, he was continuously in the active ministry. In 1862 he was pastor at Havana; at South Sodus in 1863-64; Painted Post in 1865; Dansville in 1866-67; Addison in 1868; East Bloomfield in 1869-71; Rochester in 1872-74; Bath in 1877; Palmyra in 1878-80; Auburn in 1881-82; Ithaca, his birthplace, 1883-85; Waterloo in 1886-90; Geneva in 1891-92. In all the charges he filled he labored most acceptably and as he grew in years and experience he broadened intellectually and was regarded as one of the strong men of his conference.

In 1893 he was elected presiding elder of the Auburn district, a responsible position, now known in the church as district superintendent. During his term of office, five years, he resided in Auburn, from there keeping in close touch with the churches of his district. In 1896 he received from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honor conferred in recognition of his learning, piety and eminence as a theologian. At the annual conference of 1898 he was transferred as presiding elder to the Elmira district, serving that district until 1904. The conference of 1904 elected Dr. Munger secretary of the sustentation fund of the conference, an office he held until death with headquarters at Syracuse. During the five years he served as secretary of the fund he put forth every effort and did arouse the church to the necessity of more adequately providing for the support of its superannuated ministers and the campaign he inaugurated resulted

in a fund which has reached very large figures, available for the support of the aged clergymen of the conference. Dr. Munger was accorded the honor of election as delegate to the quadrennial general conference of his church in 1896 and reserve delegate to that of 1904. From 1873 until 1880 he was a trustee of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and of Syracuse University from 1895 until his death.

He was a member of Dansville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ithaca Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Augustine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Ithaca. He was a member of the New York State Historical Society, taking a deep interest in the various bodies to which he belonged. Seventy-two years was the span of life allotted the devoted, eloquent divine, years of greatest usefulness in the ministry and ended while still "in the harness" as he would have wished. He was actively interested in those questions tending to the moral uplift of the communities in which he lived and could always be counted upon for active support. The cause of temperance was very dear to him, and outside of his strictly ministerial work none other was so clear. He was a loyal supporter of Francis Murphy, that gifted Irishman whose crusade against rum so stirred the nation, and during that and other campaigns for temperance he lectured in nearly all of the Eastern and Middle States. He was greatly in demand for such service and proved a powerful advocate for the cause.

Dr. Munger married, in 1863, Estelle Hinman, daughter of Dr. George T. and Irene (Benson) Hinman, of Havana, New York, a descendant of Sergeant Edward Hinman, an officer of the Royal Life Guards of Charter I. Sergeant Hinman came to America in 1650 and is the ancestor of all of the name in this country

claiming early Colonial descent. He was a large land owner at Stratford, Connecticut, and the first title holder to the old tide mill which stood between Stratford and what is now Bridgeport. The Hinman ancestry also includes Governor John Webster, of Connecticut, and Deputy-Governor Samuel Symonds, of Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Munger were the parents of George Grover Munger, of further mention, and James DeWitt Munger, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

George Grover Munger was born January 29, 1865, at South Sodus, Wayne county, New York, his father then being pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place. His early education was obtained in the schools of the different charges his itinerant father filled, but he was reared under the best home influences and the instruction of his scholarly father and accomplished mother counted more in those formative days than school instruction. At Auburn and at Ithaca he had the benefit of the high school courses and was fully prepared for college admission. He then entered Cornell University, specialized in history and political economy and was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of '88. Choosing the profession of law he studied under the preceptorship of F. L. Manning, of Waterloo, New York, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. He chose Syracuse as a location, was a partner with H. H. Bacon for one year, but since 1892 has practiced alone. While his practice is general in character he specializes in the law of real estate and of corporations, transacting a large business in the State and Federal courts of the district. In 1904 he was appointed receiver for the Royal Templars of Temperance, and has been called to fill other positions of trust and responsibility. He is devoted to his profession, but has outside business interests and is

highly regarded as both a professional and business man. He is a member of the various bar associations, and is interested in those movements intended to make communities better places in which to live. His church affiliation is with the denomination whose ministry his honored father graced, and he serves Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Syracuse as trustee. He is one of the stewards of the Central New York Conference, a member of the Permanent Fund Commission and holds other positions of the conference open to a layman. He is a member of Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Central City Commandery, Knights Templar; the Citizens' and University clubs; the New York State Historical Society and American Historical Association. In political faith he is a Republican, but serves as a private in the ranks, seeking no political office for himself.

Mr. Munger married, September 26, 1894, Ada M. Bishop, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Their only son, George DeWitt Munger, is a student at Syracuse University, class of 1919.

NOLTE, Adolph, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Nolte, a name well known among Germany's higher classes, has been worthily borne in Rochester by two generations of the family, Adolph Nolte, senior and junior, the former an adopted, the latter a native son. The father was a noted editor of a newspaper, the son has won distinction in the mechanical world by his inventive genius and skill. His inventions cover a wide field, but his greatest fame has been won in connection with the Hydro-Press Company, of which he was president. The most important of his

inventions is difficult to determine, for his machine for grinding the edges of lenses so that the milky surface is obtained, a result that eliminates the shadows and reflections of a bright surfaced edge, is used to-day all over the world by manufacturers of optical and camera lenses. To him is also credited the first positive washing machine, Mr. Nolte perfecting that invention at the age of eighteen years while an employee of the Sprague Laundry Company. His hydraulic press, capable of removing the two wheels from the axle of a locomotive instantaneously, was the first machine of its kind ever built, and giant presses of fifteen thousand tons strength are the fruit of his mechanical genius and skill. Since 1908 his talents have been devoted to the service of the Eastman Kodak Company in experimental work and machine improvement. These are his greatest successes only. He is the inventor of many original machines, has taken out many patents, and is a member of the International Congress of Inventors. Originality, enterprise, determination and industry have marked his business life, while courtesy and kindness show in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He is highly esteemed and holds a place in public regard fairly won and worthily filled.

Adolph Nolte, Sr., scion of an aristocratic German house, was educated in a manner befitting his station. He was one of those bold spirits who, inspired by a hatred of oppression and a love of liberty, joined in the "Students' Rebellion" in 1841, and as a consequence was forced to flee his native land. He tarried in France, joined the French army, fought in Africa with the French legions, and for gallantry was raised to the rank of an officer. He later came to the United States, locating in Rochester, where within a year of his

arrival he was editor of the "Rochester Beobachter," a paper that he founded and printed in the German language. Its name was later changed to the "Rochester Abendpost," and for many years he continued its editor and publisher. When war broke out between the States he recruited Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and upon receiving a captain's commission he led them to the front. The military spirit was in his blood and he fought as bravely for the Union as he had upon Algerian battlefields under the French flag, and was as ardent an apostle of liberty for the slave as when, a student in his native land, he raised the standard of revolt against tyranny. His influence among those of German birth in Rochester was very great, and being thoroughly imbued with American ideals he sought to inspire his countrymen with the same love and loyalty for their adopted country and its institutions. He was one of the organizers of the Turn Verein, was a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, and a man held in highest respect in his adopted city by all classes. He married Margaret, daughter of John Sattler, a contractor of masonry and builder of the piers for the first iron bridge erected in Rochester. Adolph Nolte, Sr., died in 1893, mourned by a wide circle of loyal, loving friends. His wife died in 1885, aged forty-eight years.

Adolph Nolte, Jr., son of Adolph and Margaret (Sattler) Nolte, was born in Rochester, New York, July 11, 1866, and has ever been a resident of his native city. He attended public schools until sixteen years of age, then became a machinist's apprentice. He converted his nights and days of vacation into hours of study, machine designing, mechanical drawings, mathematics, and technical branches of his trade being his favorite



George W. [unclear]



William S. Pelletreau.
June 12, 1915.

branches. He adopted the foreign method of working in different shops, thus becoming familiar with all kinds of machines, how they were built and how they were operated under varied conditions. This, with his constant study, marked natural inventive genius and constructive ability, laid the foundation for his future success as inventor and designer of machinery and executive and for his high position in the mechanical world. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Schaffer Manufacturing Company, beginning as a machinist, that firm then employing but four men in the machine shop and doing a limited business. He soon advanced to the position of foreman, and within a year and one-half after his entrance was made superintendent of the plant, in charge of a force of forty-two machinists. In 1906 John O. Brewster, president of the company, died, and Mr. Nolte, having become a large stockholder, organized the Hydro-Press Company with a capitalization of \$75,000, and bought out the Schaffer Manufacturing Company, becoming vice-president and manager of the new company. In 1908 he was elected president, but shortly afterward disposed of his interests in the company and accepted a position with the Eastman Kodak Company which was more in accord with his tastes, experimental work, designing of new machinery, and improvements on that in use. The work Mr. Nolte did with the Schaffer and Hydro-Press companies resulted in a vast advance in the construction of hydraulic presses. The power of the hydraulic press was vastly increased and the scope of its usefulness broadened. He built presses capable of exerting a pressure of fifteen thousand tons, and as heretofore noted designed a press for the removing of the two locomotive driving wheels from their axle instantaneously, the first of its kind ever built. Numerous

patents exist as the product of his brain, many of them exceedingly valuable and covering a wide field. His invention to eliminate the shadows and reflections that a bright surfaced edge throws into a lens is exceedingly valuable, and his machine for grinding the edges to produce a milky surface was a result that lens makers had sought for vainly for thirty years. The introduction of his successful machine was hailed with delight by lens makers all over the world and found a ready sale. So, too, his machine for burnishing post cards was a great advance, raising both the quality and the quantity of the work produced.

Mr. Nolte is a member of the International Congress of Inventors, the Rochester Turn Verein, and the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican, but takes little active part in public affairs. He is one of the world's valued workers and the results of his labors have added to the sum of human achievement. Hardly yet in the full prime of his powers, there are many years of useful effort before him, and even greater results are to be expected from his labors.

Mr. Nolte married, April 27, 1887, Eliza, daughter of Adam Klein, of Rochester. Children: Elmer, Adele, Gladys, wife of Frank Stolte; Mildred, and Lucille.

PELLETREAU, William S.,

Genealogist, Antiquarian.

The ancestors of this family were Huguenots who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The first in America were Jean Pelletreau and his wife Magdalena; their sons, Jean and Elie (John and Elias) had for an ancestor a physician to Admiral Coligny. The full family line appears at length in "History of Long Island," by Peter Ross, LL. D., Lewis Publishing Company, 1903.

From such ancestry is descended William S. Pelletreau, son of William S. and Elizabeth (Welles) Pelletreau. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, July 19, 1840. His early education was obtained in the village school and at Southampton Academy. He was addicted to books from his early youth, and displayed more than ordinary proficiency in language. In 1861 he was elected town clerk of Southampton. The ancient records (the oldest in the State, dating back to 1639), were in a chaotic condition, and all but entirely illegible. He accomplished the almost hopeless task of collecting and arranging them in chronological order and transcribing them, and thus the oldest records of the oldest town were rescued from oblivion. In 1873 by vote of the town meeting, Mr. Pelletreau was authorized to print them, and when completed, the first work of the kind ever printed on Long Island, the work attracted most favorable attention. It was favorably reviewed in historical magazines and newspapers, and in recognition of his labors Mr. Pelletreau received from the University of the City of New York the honorary degree of Master of Arts. A second and a third volume soon followed. Since then, Mr. Pelletreau's entire life has been devoted to historical research. Among his many works are narrative histories of Greene county and Rockland county, New York; the genealogical portion of the "History of Westchester County," "History of Putnam County, New York;" "Records of Smithtown, Long Island;" "Early New York Houses;" "Early Long Island Wills," and "History of Long Island." Probably his most important works are four volumes of "Abstracts of New York Wills," prepared as part of the "Collections of the New York Historical Society," and which contain very carefully

prepared abstracts of all the wills and documents contained in the first eighteen books of wills in the New York surrogate's office, and are a mine of historical and genealogical information. Mr. Pelletreau is a life member of the New York Historical Society, and is connected with the Huguenot Society of America.

BUCKLEY, William Arthur,
Contracting Builder.

It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a State lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Buckley is one who has through many years been an important factor in conserving the public interests.

William Arthur Buckley was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, October 19, 1866, son of Thomas E. and Mary E. (Dalton) Buckley, the former named a prominent and successful merchant of Rochester, actively engaged in the picture business. St. Patrick's Parochial School afforded William A. Buckley the means of obtaining a practical education, which qualified him for an active business career, which has been devoted to the general building line, he being a contractor of note and prominence, many of the buildings in his native city and vicinity standing as monuments of his skill and ability in the line chosen by him as his lifework. He is a self-made man, possessed of more than ordinary business acumen and is now in possession of a handsome competence, which has been acquired entirely through his own well-directed efforts. The qualities which have insured his success are those easily cultivated, and his example



William A. Buckley.

should serve to encourage and inspire others to whom fate has not given wealth in the beginning of a business career. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat, the principles of which party he believes stands for the best government of the people. He served as alderman during the years 1908-09, representing the Fifteenth Ward, as a member of the New York State Democratic Committee for 1912-13-14, and on March 2, 1914, was appointed postmaster of Rochester, the duties of which important office he is performing in an entirely creditable manner. His religious affiliation is with Holy Apostles Roman Catholic Church, and he is also actively connected with the following organizations: Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Club, Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Buckley is unmarried.

SCHMEER, Henry,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Henry Schmeer, whose business as a paper box manufacturer exceeds that of any similar enterprise in Syracuse, was born in that city on Christmas Day, 1845, his parents being Philip and Sophia (Thousand) Schmeer, both natives of Germany, the father crossing the Atlantic and becoming a resident of Syracuse in 1835, and was one of the pioneer salt manufacturers there. He died in 1875, having for about three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1872. They were the parents of thirteen children but only two are now living, Henry and Jacob.

Henry Schmeer attended the public schools of Syracuse to his thirteenth

year, after which it became necessary for him to start out in life on his own account and he learned the trade of manufacturing candy with a Mr. Holliday, in whose employ he continued for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up the business of manufacturing paper boxes at a time when all work was done by hand. He was in the employ of the Trowbridge Box Company, managing same, and thoroughly acquainted himself with all branches of the business. Because of some differences with the Trowbridge Company, he left their employment and after the war he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes on his own account, starting in a very small way with a capital of only five dollars. He admitted Mr. Philip Listman to a partnership in the year 1867 and they began the manufacture of paper boxes in the old Wieting Block, where they remained for two years, when they removed to South Clinton street, near Walton street. For some time they continued together, but in 1883 Mr. Schmeer sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Listman and established a plant of his own on West Water street, making the same line of goods there until 1889, when he removed to No. 108 Noxen street, where he occupied three floors of that building and where he did an extensive business until 1894. Business grew so rapidly that he was forced to look for larger quarters, so he purchased the lot at No. 202-204 Noxen street, just one block from his old place. This lot extended through to Marnell avenue. He built a four-story brick building in the rear of this lot and began an extensive business, employing about sixty hands at that time. The firm name was the Henry Schmeer Manufacturing Company. In the year 1907 he was forced to add another story, making it five stories high. The business kept on grow-

ing until 1913, when he was compelled to build again. This time instead of adding more stories to the same building, he extended three stories to Noxen street, connecting with the old building. This new edition is constructed of concrete and brick reinforced with steel, equipped throughout with the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System, making it as fire-proof as possible. The building is ideal for manufacturing purposes, getting light and air from three sides, and has access from two streets. It is one of the best manufacturing plants in the city; has a floor space of about thirty-five thousand square feet and gives employment to over one hundred hands. In the year 1910 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and from that time has been going under the name of Schmeer's Paper Box Company, Incorporated. The business is owned entirely by Mr. Henry Schmeer and children, all of whom have stock in same. The officers are: President, Mr. Henry Schmeer; vice-president, Mr. George J. Schmeer; general manager, Mr. Henry P. Schmeer; secretary, Mr. William N. Schmeer; treasurer, Mr. Charles F. Schmeer. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is a member of the First English Lutheran Church, with which he has been active for over a quarter of a century. He is also identified with the Citizens' Club, Angler's Club, South Bay Club House, De Forrest Angling Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1873 Mr. Schmeer was united in marriage to Julia Meyers, of Syracuse, and they had seven children, two daughters, Julia and Stella, and five sons, George J., Henry P., William N., Robert, and Charles F. Robert died in the year 1880 at the age of eight months, his was

the first grave in Woodlawn Cemetery. Julia died in 1887 at the age of sixteen years and six months. William N. was married to Theresa Vischer in 1907 and they have one daughter, Stella Florence Schmeer, age eight years. Henry P. Schmeer was united in marriage to Bertha Herbrich in 1903, no children, his wife died in 1914. George J. Schmeer was married to Caroline Hack in 1898 and they had one son, born 1915, who died in infancy. Miss Stella Schmeer was married, in 1914, to Mr. Stanley Kingsbury.

Character and ability will come to the front anywhere, a truth which is manifest in the life of Mr. Schmeer, starting out for himself at the early age of thirteen years he has gradually advanced until to-day he occupies an enviable position in industrial circles.

WINKWORTH, Edwin David,

Enterprising Citizen.

While the great Solvay Process Company is one of the wonders of the commercial world in the magnitude of its business, its proudest achievement is the perfection of its organization and the opportunity it offers for men to develop the peculiar talent they may possess. When but a lad of sixteen years fresh from high school, Mr. Winkworth entered the employ of that company and for twenty-three years he has known no other. He is a son of John W. and Anna S. Winkworth, his father a veteran of the Civil War, his service performed with the Ninth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery.

Edwin D. Winkworth was born at Geddes, Onondaga county, New York, January 1, 1877, and was educated in grammar and high schools. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Solvay Process Company and with that company and the



O. M. Edwards

Semet Solvay Company has passed the years which have since intervened. During those years he has served in various capacities, now being assistant secretary of the company and manager of the sales department. Busy as his life has been Mr. Winkworth has been active in community affairs and in social life. He is president of the West End Citizens' Improvement Association, president of the West End Citizens' Club, member of the Citizens' and Rotary clubs of Syracuse, Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of West Genesee Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Winkworth married in Syracuse, August 30, 1905, Prudence Mary Brindley, daughter of Joseph and Prudence Brindley. They are the parents of three children: Laura, born July 28, 1906; Edward, March 18, 1908; Eleanor, January 29, 1912.

MELDRAM, John Charles,

Attorney-at-Law.

A practitioner at the Onondaga county bar since his graduation from law school in 1878 Mr. Meldram has won honorable standing at that bar, and to his professional work has given his entire time and energy. He is a son of John James Meldram, and a grandson of James Meldram, who came in 1820 from Leeds, England, to the United States, and died in Syracuse, New York, in 1800, aged eighty-nine years, having conducted a meat business for fifty years, his shop being on Warren street where the Snow building now stands. John James Meldram, who died in Syracuse, April 28, 1893, was for many years engaged in the public service as deputy sheriff; United States deputy marshal; under sheriff, sheriff and court

crier. He married Sarah Lavina Willard, who died in February, 1899, daughter of William W. Willard, who died in 1876, senior member of the jewelry firm of Willard & Hawley, of Syracuse.

John Charles Meldram, son of John James and Sarah Lavina (Willard) Meldram, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 20, 1856. After completing the public school courses in grammar and high schools of Syracuse, he began the study of law, taking the full course at Albany Law School from whence he was graduated LL. B. class of 1878. He was at once admitted to the Onondaga bar and began practice in Syracuse practically alone until 1884. He then formed a law partnership with the late William James, that association continuing until 1889. He continued alone until about 1907, when the present partnership with Frank R. Lennox was entered into. The firm practices as Meldram & Lennox, with offices 923-931 University Building, Syracuse. Their practice is an extensive one, conducted in all State and Federal courts. Mr. Meldram is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Citizens' Club, The Anglers' Club of Onondaga, the Anglers' Association of Onondaga, and the Onondaga County Bar Association.

He married in Syracuse, in July, 1881, Nellie E., daughter of Griffith Nelson and Emily A. (Costello) Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. Meldram have four children: Frank John, born November 10, 1882; Leo Griffith, April 29, 1888; Marjorie, December 16, 1889; Emily Lavina, March 10, 1893.

EDWARDS, Oliver Murray,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The Edwards family, represented in the present generation by Oliver M. Edwards, inventor and manufacturer, of Syracuse, claims as its ancestor Talmage Edwards,

who, accompanied by his brother, Daniel Edwards, came to this country from the border of Wales and England before the Revolutionary War, locating, probably, in the State of Connecticut, from whence Talmage Edwards removed to New York State and later to Johnstown, where he established the heavy glove business which later grew to be the local industry and remains so to this day. The tradition is that Daniel Edwards died during the period of the Revolutionary War, the fact remaining that he was not heard from afterward. The following was copied from the Johnstown "Republican," issue of October 19, 1895:

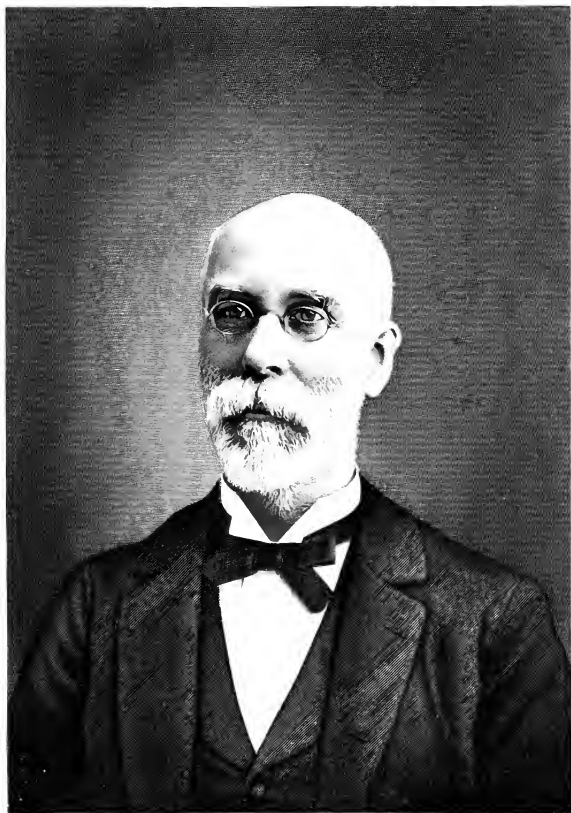
The manufacture of gloves in this vicinity (Johnstown, New York) dates back many years and to-day there are thousands of people employed in this industry in Johnstown. It is estimated that no less than 30,000 are employed in this business in the Cayadutta valley. Talmage Edwards, a downeast Yankee, had learned the art of dressing deer skins and of making moccasins, mittens and leather breeches. He began in a small way in a little house erected by him at the corner of William and Montgomery streets in Johnstown, on the site of the present residence of Everett M. Kennedy. In the course of time others became interested in the dressing of leather and its manufacture, and the business has increased until now there are 250 concerns in Fulton county making gloves. The sales of the product of the glove industry in Fulton county aggregate nearly \$10,000,000 annually.

John Edwards, the first of the line herein recorded of whom we have authentic record, was born in 1781, and when two years of age accompanied his parents to Johnstown, New York, removing thence from Dutchess county, New York. He served as jailor of Fulton county from 1806 to 1812, and was elected to Congress in 1836. He married and among his children was Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel Edwards, son of John Edwards, was born in 1804, in Johnstown, New York, and later became a very prominent citizen of that place. He married Sally

Maria Wells, daughter of Eleazer Wells, of Johnstown, who owned and occupied the Sir William Johnson estate at Johnstown, which has recently been sold to the State of New York. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards was Eleazer Wells, of whom further.

Eleazer Wells Edwards, son of Daniel and Sally Maria (Wells) Edwards, was born in Johnstown, New York, April 17, 1838, died in Syracuse, New York, where he had resided for many years, November 25, 1911. His father was for many years a merchant in Johnstown, and on his retirement from business in 1863, the son succeeded the father, continuing the business which had been founded in 1832. In 1889 Eleazer W. Edwards removed to Syracuse, accompanied by his son, Oliver M. Edwards, who had recently been taken into partnership in the Johnstown store. Another son of Eleazer W. Edwards, Daniel M. Edwards, who had been operating a store at Gloversville, had preceded them to Syracuse and there purchased the old Milton S. Price store. The Syracuse firm was established under the style of E. W. Edwards & Sons, comprising Eleazer W. Edwards and his two sons, O. M. and D. M. Edwards. Eleazer W. Edwards was an elder of the South Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. He was a member of the Citizens' Club; St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Johnstown; the Masonic Veterans' Association of Syracuse, and was one of the trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary. His business, church, and personal relations gathered around him a large circle of friends, and he was considered a type of Christian manhood, belonging to the old school in which honesty, integrity and character were considered paramount essentials in business life. Mr. Edwards was deeply interested in his business, and his inherent honesty and sincerity built up an exten-



E. W. Edwards

sive business, growing out of the general confidence felt in him by the public. He was deeply attached to his family and of domestic tendencies. He endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, had a host of friends and was not known to have a single enemy. His deeply religious nature led him to take an unusual interest in church work, and he was among the most valuable citizens of the city. He did not seek a part in the public life in official capacity, but his share in the development of all which made for progress and civilization was very large. To an unusual degree charitable, his heart and purse were ever open to the call of genuine distress.

Mr. Edwards married, October 11, 1859, at Ephrata, New York, Amy Murray, born September 17, 1835, in that town, and died in Syracuse, December 29, 1914. They were the parents of two children: Oliver Murray, of whom further; Daniel M., an extensive dry goods merchant of Syracuse and Rochester, New York.

Oliver Murray Edwards, son of Eleazer Wells and Amy (Murray) Edwards, was born at Ephrata, New York, October 20, 1862. He received his education at the academy of Johnstown, Fort Edward Institute, and Boys' Academy of Albany, all of New York. His early life was passed amid agreeable and inspiring surroundings, and he was taught those principles which establish men in the hearts of their fellows. He had a mechanical genius, and, resigning from the dry goods firm of E. W. Edwards & Sons, turned his attention to the development of devices for the improvement of articles already on the market and also made many new inventions which have entered largely into use. Among his most important productions may be mentioned the Edwards Window Fixtures and Extension Platform Trap Doors for railroad cars, now

in universal use on both steam and electric cars throughout the world. He engaged in the manufacture of these and other products of his invention, and in producing the well known Omeco line of padlocks and steel office furniture and bank and battleship furniture. He is president of the O. M. Edwards Company, Incorporated, which is now conducting a very extensive business. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is associated with Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, of Syracuse, New York, and Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica, New York. He is connected with many clubs of business and social character, including the Citizens, Century, City, Masonic Temple, Technology, Onondaga Golf and Country, Sedgwick Farm, and Automobile Club, of Syracuse; the South Bay, Stony Island, Fulton Chain Yacht, New York Railroad, Central Railroad and Transportation clubs. His home in Syracuse is located on James street, and he also has a camp in the Adirondacks, called "Paomnye" at Eagle Bay on Fourth Lake of Fulton Chain.

Mr. Edwards married, in Johnstown, February 3, 1886, Josephine Adele Riton, and they have six children: Joseph Jean, born January 8, 1887; Eleazer Wells, born July 11, 1889, died September 13, 1915; Amy Murray, born August 27, 1891; Harold, born September 28, 1893; Oliver, born December 29, 1896; Helen Louise, born December 8, 1898.

NICHOLS, Erwin George,
Attorney-at-Law.

"The name Nichols (an abbreviation of Nicholas) is of purely patrician origin, having been invented by the

Alexandro-Egyptian dynasty as a Cognomen for princes," (*Patronymica Britannica*). By degrees the brevet acquired the permanence of a surname, eventuating in the historic Nicholas family of Europe which has given the church two Popes, besides a long line of nobility. The branch of this celebrated and ancient family from which Erwin George Nichols, of Syracuse, descends settled near Berne, in Switzerland, from whence they came to the United States. His great-grandfather, John Nichols, fought with the Swiss Highlanders in the Napoleonic wars and in each generation the family in all its branches have displayed high qualities of leadership in whatever station placed. Livingston county, New York, was the early seat of this branch of the family.

Erwin George Nichols is a son of John E. and Sarah E. Nichols, now living retired at Avon, New York, grandson of Smith Nichols, and great-grandson of John Nichols, the Swiss soldier. Erwin G. Nichols was born at Avon, Livingston county, New York, September 8, 1856. He passed through the various public school grades and was graduated from Avon High School, class of "04." He then entered Syracuse University, College of Liberal Arts, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, class of "08," and from the University Law School, Bachelor of Laws, class of "10." He was at once admitted to the Onondaga county bar and has been in continuous practice of his profession since that year as a member of the well known and highly regarded law firm of Wiles, Neily & Nichols, with offices at No. 540-46 Gurney Building, Syracuse.

Mr. Nichols is a Republican in politics; member of Park Central Presbyterian Church, Syracuse; Phi Delta Phi fraternity; the various bar associations of the

city; Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, and all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding all degrees up to and including the thirty-second of Lodge of Perfection, Chapter of Rose Croix, Council Princes of Jerusalem and Consistory. His clubs are the Citizens', City, University, Bellevue Country, all of Syracuse. Although in practice but a few years, Mr. Nichols has demonstrated his fitness for the profession he chose and has gained a large degree of public favor.

MOREY, John Everts,

Journalist.

Journalism in Rochester and the name Morey have been synonymous terms for well on to three-quarters of a century, John Everts Morey, father and son, representing two generations of the family owning and publishing the Rochester "Daily Advertiser," consolidated with the Rochester "Union" in 1856, the "Union and Advertiser," the Rochester "Herald," and the "Evening Times."

John Everts Morey, Sr., was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1821, died in Rochester, New York, September 11, 1890. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of eleven years, learned the trade of printer, came to Rochester and became one of the prominent figures in Western New York journalism. He became owner of the Rochester "Daily Advertiser" and was its publisher until 1856 when a consolidation was effected with the Rochester "Union." The new paper the "Union and Advertiser" was successfully conducted under the business management of John E. Morey until 1885, when he sold his interests and retired, being sixty-four years of age. He died in Rochester five years later. He married Ann Maria Smith,

born at New London, Connecticut, in 1822.

From 1874 until the retirement of Mr. Morey, Sr., in 1885, father and son were contemporaries in the journalistic field, and both interested in the ownership as well as in the management of the "Union and Advertiser." When the senior withdrew the junior Morey continued as a large owner in the Rochester "Herald" until 1895, and since 1901 he has been principal owner of the "Evening Times," president of the Evening Times Company and general manager. There is no position in a newspaper office he has not filled from press boy to editor and manager. Journalism has been his life work and he has never been led astray by the allurements of political office, holding to the chief tenet of the school of journalism in which he was trained that independence was an editor's chief duty to his readers and must be preserved from such obligations as the acceptance of office imposed. Independence and progressiveness have marked his course and he is one of the best exponents of modern journalism. The "Evening Times" is one of the leading journals of Western New York and in every page breathes the high purpose of its leading spirit, John E. Morey, Jr.

John Everts Morey, Jr., was born in Rochester, New York, November 22, 1856. He has spent his life in his native city and since his eighteenth year has been connected with newspaper work. After courses in Rochester private schools he entered DeGraffs Military Academy, completing a four-year course in 1874. He was naturally attracted to the business in which his honored father was so conspicuous, and at the age of eighteen he entered the office of the "Union and Advertiser," beginning at the

bottom of the ladder. Three years later, in 1877, so rapidly had he advanced, he was admitted to a part ownership. He took an active part in the development of the paper during the next eight years, but in 1885 both Mr. Morey senior and junior sold their interests in the "Union and Advertiser," the elder man retiring from active business. John E. Morey, Jr., at once purchased a large interest in the Rochester "Herald," became its business manager and for ten years continued in that capacity. In 1895 the "Herald" was sold to a Democratic syndicate, Mr. Morey retiring from the paper with the sale of his stock. He was not concerted as owner with any of the city journals for the next five years, but in 1901 again entered the field of journalism as purchaser of the "Evening Times," which has since attained high rank under his able management. He is president and general manager of the Evening Times Company, and gives to the paper and its interests his entire time and energy. He is one of the best known figures in Western New York journalism, and is highly esteemed both within and without his own particular field of activity. He is a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Athletic Club and several purely professional associations.

Mr. Morey married, February 8, 1877, Alice R. Gage, daughter of George W. Gage, of Fredonia, New York. Their only son, Frank G. Morey, died in early childhood. The family home is at Avon, New York, a beautiful stone mansion of the style of eighty years ago, built on a well situated tract, five hundred and eighty feet front, a bower of horticultural beauty in which the soul of its owner delights.

WOODBURN, Hiram H.,**Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.**

Hiram H. Woodburn, of Binghamton, New York, is one of those men who have had success attend the efforts which they have strenuously made, and which have enabled them to rise from a comparatively humble place to a position of prominence in the community, commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew them. His keen discernment and marked enterprise have long been recognized as salient characteristics in his career, and yet his life has never been narrowed by concentration of his energies on one point. On the contrary he is known as a broad-minded, public-spirited man, who has kept in touch with those concerns of vital interest to his city and State, laboring entirely for public progress in many ways and especially for the moral development of the community. He stands to-day a strong man—strong in his honor, strong in his good name, and strong in what he has accomplished, not only in the life of individual gain but for the benefit of his fellow-men, in whom his interest is deep and sincere. He is a representative of an ancient family.

Woodburn is an ancient surname of England and Scotland, derived from the name of a locality. During the persecutions of the Scotch Presbyterians by the English in 1685, John Furgushall and George Woodburn were shot to death by Nisbet and his party. On their gravestone in Finnick, Scotland, is written: "When bloody prelates, once this nation's pest, contrived that curs'd self-contradictory test, these men for Christ did suffer martyrdom. And here their blood lies waiting till he comes." A branch of the Woodburn family went from Scotland to Ulster, North of Ireland. The New England Woodburns are probably all descended from John Woodburn, who was

born in Scotland or Ireland about 1700, and came with the Scotch-Irish to Londonderry, New Hampshire, a few years after the settlement of 1718. With him came a brother David. Another immigrant came with the Scotch-Irish to Pennsylvania. They were from the same section as the New Hampshire Woodburns. As neither branch had lived long in Ireland, and as there were very few of them judging from the records, it is fair to suppose that the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania settlers were closely related, possibly brothers. The family scattered throughout the State. In 1790, according to the first Federal census, there were seven heads of families named Woodburn.

George Woodburn, great-grandfather of Hiram H. Woodburn, was born September 13, 1722. He married Mary Culbert, born September 13, 1736. They were the parents of Naphtali, of whom further.

Naphtali Woodburn, grandfather of Hiram H. Woodburn, was born December 30, 1768. He married and was the father of Naphtali, of whom further.

Naphtali Woodburn, father of Hiram H. Woodburn, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1871. He was a farmer, and was one of the first to enter the Union army at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. He was in active service until the battle of Petersburg, when he was severely wounded and incapacitated for further active duty. In 1871 he removed with his family to Tioga county, New York, where his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Havens, also born in Pennsylvania, and they had children: Clarence, although only a young lad when the Civil War broke out, enlisted, was wounded at Gettysburg, and is now deceased; Olive, married, and lives at LaGrange, Illinois; Hiram H., whose name heads this sketch.



Hiram H. Woodburn.

Hiram H. Woodburn was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1866. He was but five years of age when he was brought to New York by his parents, and his early years were spent in Tioga county, where he acquired his education in the public schools. In 1882 he came to Binghamton, New York, being in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, starting as a water boy. He soon proved his ability, and at the end of two years entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, where he was a brakeman on a passenger train. From this position he was placed in that of conductor on passenger trains, an almost unheard of promotion, as the conductors of passenger trains have always been drawn from the ranks of the freight car conductors. He was one of the youngest men ever entrusted by the company with the responsible duties of a passenger conductor. He was in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Company for a period of twenty-five years, lacking one month, his run being between Binghamton and Albany.

In June, 1908, Mr. Woodburn, in association with J. W. Ballard and Joseph Bromley, organized the Atlas Coal & Supply Company, dealers in coal and building materials. Their plant, located at the corner of Court and Alice streets, covers an acre of ground, and is fully equipped in the most modern manner. The original officers of the company were: Mr. Ballard, president; Mr. Woodburn, vice-president; Mr. Bromley, treasurer. At the expiration of two years Mr. Ballard withdrew from the concern and Mr. Woodburn became president and manager. The capital stock is \$25,000, it has been a success from its inception, and they now transact a business of upwards of \$120,000.

But it was not to business affairs alone that Mr. Woodburn devoted his energies. Very early in life he took a decided interest in political matters, and this interest increased and became intensified with the passing years. His first political office was as district committeeman in the Seventh Ward, and in 1898 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the same ward, and served in this office for eight successive years. For a number of years he was chairman of the finance committee of this honorable body. In 1906 he was honored by election as mayor of the city of Binghamton, served two years, and as soon as he entered upon the duties of this office, the city felt the benefit of his executive ability and brilliant ideas. His first step was, figuratively, to clean house for the city. Under his management the disorderly element in the city was practically eliminated, in all directions. He established a sinking fund by levying a tax on the proceeds of the water plant, a municipal affair; he met with bitter opposition, but he had the courage of his convictions, knew what was best for the city and its residents, and at the present time is accorded the highest praise for his determined conduct in this matter. He was dubbed the "Railroad Mayor," and a feeling as to his incapacity appeared to prevail in many circles, but he amply demonstrated that his knowledge was not of railroad matters alone. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, and he is in frequent demand as a delegate to State conventions. He is a born fighter, and generally wins his battles. In August, 1915, he was appointed a member of the Child's Welfare League, and was elected its first chairman at the meeting held September 3, 1915. He was strongly urged to accept the nomination for mayor of the city in the fall of 1915, but he resolutely

declined the honor, believing that he is best serving the city by devoting himself to the conduct of his business affairs. His religious connection is with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Binghamton, in which he holds office as president of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, and other fraternal bodies of lesser importance.

Mr. Woodburn married, September 28, 1887, Della Rice Pratt, of Binghamton. One child blessed this union: Eva, who is now the wife of Francis V. Leary, an attorney-at-law of Binghamton, and they have one child—Francis Woodburn Leary.

CHAPIN, Charles Terry,

Active in Community Affairs.

Few men in Rochester have a wider acquaintance or are more popular in their circle of acquaintances than Charles Terry Chapin, president of the Chapin-Owen Company, and president of the Rochester Base Ball Club. As a business man of initiative and action, he has proved a worthy successor of his honored father, Charles Hall Chapin, one of the eminent business men of his day, while his interest in the manly sports and recreations has resulted in the advancement of the organizations particularly charged with their maintenance as a means of public enjoyment. By heredity Mr. Chapin is entitled to rank with the worthiest of the land, his American ancestor, Deacon Samuel Chapin, coming with the Puritans of 1635, the history of New England being enriched through his deeds and those of his descendants in founding colony and commonwealth. Through maternal line, the Chapin descent is traced to Timothy Dwight, LL. D., an early president of Yale College.

Of the sixth American generation of the family founded by Deacon Thomas Chapin was Judge Moses Chapin, who located in Rochester, New York, became the third judge of Monroe county, serving from 1826 to 1831, following Elisha B. Strong, 1821-23, and Ashley Sampson, 1823-26. He was admitted a member of the Rochester bar about 1821 and was one of the eminent men of his day.

His son, Charles Hall Chapin, was born in Rochester, New York, January 6, 1830, and died in his native city, March 16, 1882, after a life of great activity and usefulness. Early in his business career he became business manager of the Kidd Iron Works of Rochester, which for several years were operated under the firm name of Chapin & Terry. In 1877 he organized the Rochester Car Wheel Works on the business established by William Kidd, and was its directing head until his death. That enterprise, established by Charles Hall Chapin, was a very successful one under the founder's guidance and under his son, Charles T. Chapin, became one of the most important industrial concerns of Rochester. Charles Hall Chapin was also vice-president of the Charlotte Iron Works and a trustee of the Roberts Iron Works, Kingston, Canada. He was equally prominent in financial circles, being one of the organizers and bulwarks of the private banking house of Kidd & Chapin, founded in 1871. The house continued as private bankers until 1875, then was merged with the Bank of Rochester, Mr. Chapin becoming president of the consolidation and continuing its executive head until his death. He was a man of sound judgment and great business ability, full of ready resource and quick powers of decision. He led the enterprises with which he was connected to a condition of solid prosperity and will long be remembered as one of

the strong men of his day and an important factor in Rochester's upbuilding as a commercial city.

He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of William Kidd, also one of Rochester's early men of affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall Chapin were the parents of William Kidd; Charles Terry, of further mention; Mary Ward, married William E. Marcus; Edward Hall; Eleanor B., who died in 1881.

Charles Terry Chapin was born in Rochester, New York, February 24, 1861. After courses of study in private schools he entered Rochester High School, there continuing until 1877. He was sixteen years of age when he first entered the employ of the old Bank of Rochester, of which his father was president, an institution which later flourished as the German-American Bank and is now the Lincoln National Bank. Mr. Chapin was a bookkeeper in the old bank until 1880, and after arriving at man's estate and gaining valuable business experience he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Car Wheel Works, founded by his eminent father. Later he was elected president of the corporation and so continued its executive head until 1905 when it became an integral part of the National Car Wheel Company. His active official connection with the works then ceased, but he continues to act as special representative of the National Car Wheel Company in matters of unusual importance. He is president of the Chapin-Owen Company, Incorporated, the Autoist's and Sportsman's Shop, dealing in everything for the autoist or the sportsman, both at wholesale and retail, No. 380 Main Street East.

Ever a devotee of out-of-doors sports he took a deep interest in the Flower City Driving Club and for five years was its president. He loves a good horse, is

especially fond of the light harness strain and owned some of the finest and fastest, his horse "Connor" having a track record of 2.03 1-4 and his Dariel 2.00 1-4 had the distinction of being the fastest pacing mare in the world. Base ball is also one of Mr. Chapin's fads in sport and as owner and president of the Rochester Base Ball Club he brought three pennants to Rochester and gives to the patrons of the game an opportunity to enjoy their favorite game under most favorable conditions.

Mr. Chapin has borne his full share of civic responsibility, serving as police commissioner for five years, 1896-1901, and as park commissioner from November 6, 1902, to 1915. He was an active member of the old volunteer fire department, serving as secretary of Alert Hose Company from the time he joined in 1881 until elected president of the company in 1883, filling the latter office four years. He is now a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was for one year vice-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, later chairman of the committee on manufactures and promotion of trade. He has borne an important part in the efforts of the chamber to promote Rochester's commercial welfare and as an individual lends his aid to every worthy enterprise. He is a life member of the Rochester Athletic Club, belongs to the Rochester Whist Club, Rochester Club, Ad Club, Rotary Club, and is affiliated as life member with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His all round activity in business, civic affairs and sports has brought him an exceedingly wide circle of acquaintances and from whatever angle viewed Mr. Chapin is recognized as one of the strong and valuable men of his city.

He married, September 5, 1882, Emily, daughter of Colonel William Emerson.

Mrs. Chapin died May 24, 1885, leaving a son, Charles Hall Chapin (2). He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1907, now treasurer of Chapin-Owen Company (Incorporated). He has inherited his father's love for out-of-door sports and at Yale in his freshman year was catcher of the inter-collegiate champion baseball team and in 1906 was manager of the Yale champion basket ball team. He and his father are particularly congenial in their athletic tastes and are associated in the different Chapin enterprises.

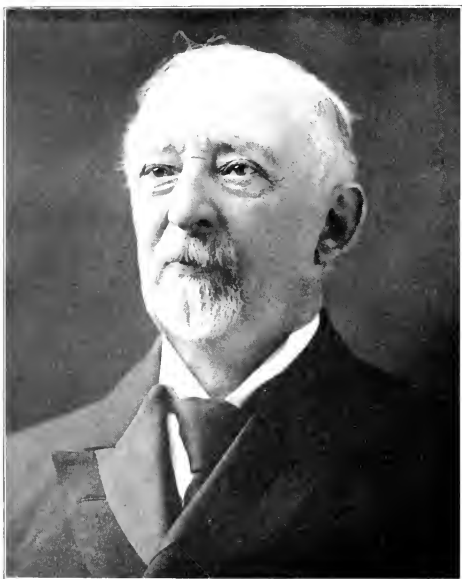
MOSHER, Howard Townsend, ✓

Educator, Lawyer, Lecturer.

The earliest traditions of the Mosher family locate them in Alsace, France, about the year 1580. Their home was in the southern part of the province, near Strassburg. The name is compounded of two German words *Mos* and *Herr*, which when combined means *Mosslord* or "Lord of the Moss." This may be taken to imply that the founder of the family name was a man of prominence, and had his residence on a mossy mound or hill. After Alsace was annexed to France, both the German and French languages were in use. The French spelled the name *Mosier* or *Motier*. In England the German method of spelling the name prevailed, Mosher. In religion the family were Protestants, and with many others fled to England to escape persecution. It is supposed they went to England under the leadership of Hugh Mosher prior to the year 1600. They located in Manchester, Chester and London. The Manchester records show that five Mosher brothers were engaged in business in that city in 1616, partners and silk weavers. They were: William, John, Thomas, Stephen and George. The American ancestor, Ensign Hugh Mosher, was a son of Stephen Mosher.

Ensign Hugh Mosher, son of Stephen Mosher, of Manchester, England, sailed for America and reached Boston in 1636. Another Hugh Mosher, son of Thomas Mosher, settled in Maine. A third Hugh Mosher, son of John Mosher, was prominent in the East India Company, died wealthy, without issue. It was his fortune that the Moshers of the United States tried unsuccessfully to obtain in recent years. Hugh Mosher, son of Stephen Mosher, first settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he became a friend of Roger Williams, pastor of the Salem church, and was in full sympathy with his religious views. When Williams was banished from Massachusetts, in October, 1636, Mosher went with him to Rhode Island, and shared his hardships and sufferings. When Williams was in a position to do so he repaid the devotion of his friend with the permanent title to a fifth part of the township of Westerly, Rhode Island, August 4, 1676. In 1669 Hugh Mosher was appointed ensign of a military company by the General Court, and took part in King Philip's War, during which war two of his sons were killed. In 1674 he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, but was always called by his military title, Ensign Hugh Mosher. He died in Newport, Rhode Island, 1694. He married Lydia Maxon.

Descendants of Ensign Hugh Mosher settled in New York State and are found from Troy to Buffalo, men of prominence in every field of life's activity they have entered. Howard Townsend Mosher, of Rochester, is a son of Jacob Simmons Mosher, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Albany, New York, and distinguished in the medical service of his State. Dr. Mosher was deputy health officer of the port of New York, 1870-76, was surgeon during the Civil War and



James P. ...

surgeon-general upon the staff of Governor Hoffman of New York State. He married Emma Starr Montgomery, of distinguished ancestry.

Howard Townsend Mosher, son of Dr. Jacob S. and Emma S. (Montgomery) Mosher and brother of Dr. Jesse Montgomery Mosher, of Albany, New York, was born at Albany, July 6, 1868. His education, begun at Albany Boys Academy, was continued at Union College, Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1890. He then went abroad and pursued courses of study in Paris during the years 1890-92. On his return to the United States he was elected a member of the faculty of Union College, instructor in French in the modern language department five years, 1892-97. He then prepared for the practice of law, was admitted to the Monroe county bar, in 1901, and has been continuously in practice in Rochester until the present year (1916). From 1910 until 1914 he was lecturer on citizenship in the University of Rochester, and has attained high reputation as educator, lawyer and lecturer. Mr. Mosher is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Western New York, and has for many years taken an active part in public affairs. He was the candidate of his party for State Senator in 1902, for surrogate of Monroe county in 1906; chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Monroe county, 1908-10; candidate for mayor of Rochester in 1911 and in 1915; and a member of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, 1913-15; and a member of the State Workman's Compensation Commission, 1914-15. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Athletic Club, University Club of Rochester, and of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Mosher married, in Rochester, July 6, 1893, Mary Josephine, daughter of William R. and Josephine (Coburn) Seward, of a distinguished New York family.

L

LEONARD, George Bement,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

While yet in his teens Mr. Leonard began his long and valuable life as a banker, commencing as clerk. At the age of twenty-five he was cashier, and after thirty years of service in that position he resigned and became president of the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse. He won for himself an honorable name and high reputation as an able financier and upon his record as a banker his fame might securely rest. But that was only one of his lines of business activity and in a call of the roll of Syracuse enterprises it will be found that in many of them he was one of the organizers, one of the incorporators and one of the officials. His dominating qualities and the foundation stones of his success were energy, force and discernment; his business instinct was keen, his judgment sound and men were willing to follow where he led. He was progressive and far-seeing, yet possessed a caution that protected him against visionary undertakings. He was strong and self-reliant, strict integrity marking his course through life, a man who could be relied upon in any relation and every emergency.

George B. Leonard was a descendant of James Leonard, who was of Lynn in 1651, and of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652, and with his brother Henry established the first forge in the Plymouth colony. For a long time the Leonard forge was the principal one in this country, and through several generations

Leonards were celebrated iron masters. The brothers, James and Henry Leonard, were sons of Thomas Leonard, who remained in England. Descendants became prominent in Colonial days as business men and public officials, Revolutionary records also bearing the name frequently. John Campfield, whose daughter, Susan, married James Leonard, the grandfather of George B. Leonard, was the aide-de-camp to General Lafayette, and in 1825 was warmly greeted by Lafayette in Morristown, New Jersey, at the time of his last visit to America.

George Bement Leonard was born in Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1838, died June 7, 1914, son of John Alexander Leonard, born July 7, 1806, died March 23, 1873, and his wife, Louisa Sloan, daughter of Kellogg Bement and Mary Ann (Gaylord) Sloan. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, and began his business career as clerk in a local mercantile house. While yet a minor he became a clerk in the Crouse Bank, and was yet in his teens when he transferred his services to the Bank of Salina. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Syracuse in 1863, Mr. Leonard was appointed its first cashier and for thirty-four years filled that responsible position most efficiently and most honorably. In 1897 he resigned the post he had filled for so many years, having been called to the presidency of the Salt Springs National Bank, a merited recognition of his high standing in the world of finance. During the years that had elapsed since taking the cashier's desk in the First National he had become interested in many local and industrial enterprises. He was identified with the building of the East Side railway connecting Syracuse with East Syracuse, that road later being merged with the Syracuse Rapid Transit system. He was

one of the incorporators of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company and served as its treasurer until the purchase of the company by the John Deere Plow Company of Moline, Illinois. He was one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Tube Company, and at the time that company was absorbed by the National Tube Company he was its largest individual stockholder. He was a director of the Great Lakes Steamship Company and in his honor the company named one of its largest freight carriers the "George B. Leonard." He had other important business interests, the foregoing being those only with which he held prominent official relation.

In early life he became an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Syracuse, but in later life he became a devout attendant and generous supporter of the First Reformed Church of the same city. He was a charter member of the Citizens' Club, retaining his membership until his death, and was a member of the Fortnightly Club for many years. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1873-74-75 served as school commissioner. During the Civil War Mr. Leonard was an enlisted member of the New York State militia.

George B. Leonard married, at Cuba, Allegany county, New York, October 24, 1866, Elizabeth DeWitt Dimock, of Cuba, daughter of Thomas Dimock, born in New London, Connecticut, who died during the early childhood of his daughter, and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Dimock, his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Garret Mandeville, who was the first settled pastor in Ithaca, New York, in 1801. Children of George B. and Elizabeth D. Leonard: Anna Elizabeth; Mary Louise, died at Syracuse, July 15, 1899; Margaret DeWitt; Thomas Dimock, now a real estate dealer of New York City; George

Alexander, member of the Hill-Leonard Engineering & Construction Company, now engaged in building the new Welland Canal. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Leonard survives her husband and continues her residence in Syracuse.

BECHTOLD, Charles B.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A member of the Rochester bar since 1902 Mr. Bechtold has won high standing, and as a member of the law firm of McInerney & Bechtold, No. 1003 Insurance Building, transacts an important business in all State and Federal courts of the district. He has been equally prominent in public affairs and as deputy and assistant district attorney rendered efficient service. His social, genial nature renders him very popular in the many clubs and secret orders of which he is a member, his professional ability and pleasing personality forming a rare combination which attracts and holds the regard of men of worth. He is a son of Henry and Caroline Bechtold, his father for many years a business man of Rochester.

Charles B. Bechtold was born in Rochester, New York, June 6, 1874. He obtained a good preparatory education in the public schools, the old Free Academy and under a private tutor. He also is a graduate of the Mechanics' Institute, and in earlier life learned and followed the trades of machinist and draughtsman. For several years he was in the employ of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad in that capacity and was rated a most satisfactory workman. But he had an ambition for the law and resigning his railroad position he began the study of law under the direction of Werner & Harris, eminent members of the Rochester bar. After passing satis-

factorily all the tests imposed upon a young lawyer he was admitted to the Monroe county bar on July 11, 1902, having also during his law studies served as deputy clerk of the police court.

He at once began practice in Rochester forming a partnership with John J. McInerney under the firm name McInerney & Bechtold. During his early practice he was also clerk of the police court, and on May 1, 1904, accepted appointment to the position of deputy assistant district attorney for the county of Monroe, this necessitating his retirement from the law firm of McInerney & Bechtold. He served as deputy assistant until January 1, 1906, then was appointed assistant district attorney, an office he held until 1910. During those years he conducted a line of law work in connection with his old preceptors, Werner & Harris, but upon his retirement from the district attorney's office he again renewed the partnership with his former partner and has since practiced as the junior of the firm of McInerney & Bechtold. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and held in high esteem by his brethren of the bench and bar. In early life he affiliated with the Republican party and has ever been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party as well as a valuable worker for party success. For several years he represented the Twentieth Ward of Rochester on the Republican General Committee, and has been a frequent delegate to State and district conventions and is a member of several political societies. He is a good campaigner, an eloquent speaker whether pleading the cause of client or candidate, and has the happy faculty of delivering telling blows in a most agreeable and happy manner. His friends are legion and he is a strong advocate for any cause he espouses. He

is a member of all of the various Masonic bodies of Rochester, the Ancient Order of Foresters and Sons of Veterans; his clubs the Masonic, the Rochester Whist, Oak Hill, Yacht and Athletic.

HYDE, Salem, V

Enterprising Citizen.

Salem Hyde, whose business history has been marked by steady progress, is junior partner of the firm of Neal & Hyde, wholesale dry goods merchants of Syracuse. He pays the strictest attention to his business, allowing no outside interest to enter as a variable force and his singleness of purpose guided by sound judgment have placed him in the enviable position which he to-day occupies in commercial circles. A native of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, he was born June 22, 1846, of the marriage of Elisha H. and Mary Ellen (Botsford) Hyde. The family comes of English origin but was founded in America in early Colonial days, the great-grandfather living in Oxford, Connecticut. From that place John Salem Hyde, the grandfather, removed to Scipio, New York, and subsequently to Victory, Cayuga county, in the early part of the nineteenth century. His business interests were varied, as he was a physician, manufacturer and farmer. His son, Elisha H. Hyde, was born at Victory, and also followed the occupation of farming. He removed from Cayuga county to Oswego county, near Fulton, and from thence twenty years later to the town of Onondaga Valley, where he lived for twenty years and died at the home of a daughter living in Rochester, at the age of nearly eighty-nine years, his birth having occurred in 1820. His wife belonged to an old Vermont family and her grandfather was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary War, enlisting at Benning-

ton, Vermont, and participating in that battle where the Green Mountain boys under Colonel Ethan Allen won undying fame. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hyde was a Mr. Peck, also a resident of Vermont and a participant in the Revolutionary War with the Colonial army.

Salem Hyde pursued his education in the district schools of Victory, New York, and in the Red Creek Academy. He entered business life as a clerk in a country store at Wolcott, Wayne county, where he remained for a year. He afterward spent two years in Red Creek, and in the spring of 1864 came to Syracuse where he began clerking for Price & Wheeler on the site of the present Edwards house. There he continued for two years, or until 1866, when he entered the employ of McCarthy & Sedgwick, wholesale dry goods merchants, while later he was with Neal, Baum & Company, wholesale dealers, as salesman. He afterward engaged with Charles Chadwick & Company as manager of one of their departments, and after the death of their senior partner this firm consolidated with that of Neal & Baum under the name of Sperry, Neal & Hyde in 1879. Mr. Hyde was enabled to become a member of the firm as a result of his many years experience. At Mr. Sperry's death in 1891 the firm became Neal & Hyde. The concern has grown very rapidly during this time, enjoying a steady, healthful development and their trade covers Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, together with the immediate surrounding territory. They employ a large force in the house and a large corps of salesmen on the road, doing a strictly jobbing business. This has become one of the leading wholesale houses of Central New York and its success is attributable in no small measure to the labors, enterprise and careful manage-



Edgar A. Christie

ment of Mr. Hyde. He is also a trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and widely recognized as a prominent factor in the commercial life of Syracuse.

Mr. Hyde is a member of the Citizens' Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Lotos Club of New York City, and has been a co-worker with many leading citizens in movements toward the up-building of a Greater Syracuse. In politics he is a Republican with a citizen's interest in the adoption of the principles which he believes best conserve good government. He was the first commissioner of jurors in Syracuse and filled that office for six years. He is serving his third five-year term as a trustee of the Syracuse Public Library and has been for many years vice-president of the Historical Society, also of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, of which he is a charter member. He belongs to the May Memorial (Unitarian) Church, and is greatly interested in charities, to which he has been a liberal contributor. Mr. Hyde during his lifetime has been a man of literary tastes and has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the city, containing many rare volumes and being especially strong in early nineteenth century English literature and in books pertaining to the history and literature of Greece. A unique feature of this library is the collection of Emersoniana, numbering nearly five hundred bound volumes in several languages, which together with many pamphlets, autograph letters and other items of interest probably forms as complete a collection of works relating to Emerson and his writings as may be found anywhere. His life has been characterized by a resolute purpose and early in his career he became imbued with a laudable ambition to master each task that was assigned him and progressed

until he is to-day with Mr. Neal equal owner of a business which pays tribute to his industry and his ability, and stands as a monument to his enterprise and capable management.

Mr. Hyde married Anne P. Cheney, a daughter of Timothy C. Cheney, an early settler of Onondaga county, and a prominent contractor, who built the old Wieting block, the courthouse and other notable structures of the city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are as follows: Henry N., born in 1873, rector of St. Philip's Church, Joplin, Missouri; Mary Frances, born in 1875, now the wife of Charles W. Andrews; Charles Salem, born in 1877, employed in the store with his father; Dana Cheney, born in 1879, also associated in business with his father; Florence M., born in 1882; Nelson C., born in 1888, secretary to Congressman Magee, and Washington correspondent of several newspapers; and Dorothy A., born in 1891.

CURTICE, Edgar N.,

Head of Important Industry.

The financial and commercial history of New York State would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with its industrial and financial development. When a man or select number of men have set in motion the machinery of business which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this review finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the State of New York whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great commercial undertakings, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the resources of this noble Commonwealth. The great army of employes and the magnitude of the business which he controls both attest the marked ability of Edgar N. Curtice, whose name is known in trade circles wherever civilization has left its stamp.

He was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, on December 9, 1844, a son of Mark Curtice and a descendant of one of the oldest Colonial families. His ancestry is traced back to Henry Curtice, who was one of the original grantees of the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His son, Lieutenant Ephraim Curtice, born March 31, 1642, was a noted frontiersman and famous Indian scout. Ephraim Curtice, son of Lieutenant Curtice, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1662, and became the father of Ebenezer Curtice, born in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 21, 1707. The latter's son, Jacob Curtice, was born March 21, 1730, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He wedded Mary Stiles, a native of Boxford, Massachusetts, and from Boxford removed to Amherst, New Hampshire. He and five of his sons valiantly fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War, Jacob Curtice enlisting at Amherst in 1775 and serving until the close of hostilities. Jacob and Mary Curtice had nine children, of whom Ebenezer, the fifth, was born in Amherst, New

Hampshire, June 9, 1760. He married Sarah Parker, and removed to Western New York. He was among the earliest settlers of this part of the State, locating at Bloomfield, New York, in 1789. In 1792 he removed to Webster, then a part of Ontario county, where his remaining days were passed. He died August 22, 1832, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery in Webster. His wife died August 16, 1847, in her eighty-third year.

Mark Curtice, the father of Edgar N. Curtice, was the youngest of the eleven children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Parker) Curtice. He was born in Windsor, New York, October 17, 1808, and died in Webster, Monroe county, New York, November 9, 1880. Mark Curtice's wife, Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice, daughter of Simeon and Sarah (Griffen) Goodnow, was the first white child born in what is now the town of Webster. She was born July 3, 1812, and died March 26, 1888. Simeon Goodnow came to Monroe county from New Hampshire in 1810. He was born in the old Granite State in 1787, died November 20, 1826, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery at Webster. He was a son of Calvin Goodnow, who was born February 15, 1752, in Westboro, Massachusetts. Calvin Goodnow served in the Revolutionary War from Rindge, New Hampshire, and also from Amherst, New Hampshire. The Goodnow family in America is descended from Edmund Goodnow, who came to America on the ship "Confidence" in 1638. In the family of Mark and Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice were five children: 1. Delia, who was born in 1833, became prominent in educational circles, acting for more than twenty-five years as principal of different public schools in Rochester, most of this time being at the head of No. 20. She was a woman of superior mind, highly respected and loved by all. Her death

occurred in 1903. 2. Albin B., born in 1838, died in December, 1886. 3. Simeon G., born August 13, 1839, died February 7, 1905, after long connection with the extensive business now conducted under the name of Curtice Brothers Company. 4. Edgar N., of whom further. 5. Belle Sophia, the wife of the late A. B. Wolcott; is now a resident of Rochester.

Edgar N. Curtice was educated in the common and advanced schools of Webster and in what was known as Satterlee's Institute in Rochester, completing his course when about twenty-one years of age. He then joined his brother, Simeon G. Curtice, who about three years before had embarked in the grocery business on a small scale in what is known as the Flatiron building at Main, North and Franklin streets, Rochester. This was in 1865 and there they continued until 1868. They removed in that year to the building at the corner of Water and Mortimer streets, and commenced the canning and preserving business which has grown steadily to the present extensive enterprise. The business continued in this location until 1872, when the demand for increased space compelled the Curtice Brothers to build at No. 200 North Water street, the new structure being used for canning and preserving on a larger scale. In 1880 they bought the land and erected the buildings now occupied by the company, which from time to time have been enlarged in order to meet the growth of the trade. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of Curtice Brothers Company, with a capitalization of \$200,000. Simeon G. Curtice was the president; Edgar N. Curtice, the vice-president and treasurer; and Robert A. Badger, the secretary of the new corporation. In 1901 the business was reincorporated under the same name and the same officers and with a capital-

ization of \$1,500,000, showing thus a more than seven-fold increase in the fourteen years. On the death of Simeon G. Curtice in 1905, Edgar N. Curtice was made president and treasurer; Henry B. McKay, vice-president; and Robert A. Badger, secretary.

The Curtice Brothers Company is one of the largest producers of high grade food products in the world and contributes much to the fame of the Flower City as a commercial center. Its products are found in the markets all around the globe, being recognized as goods of the highest quality and the company has difficulty in meeting the increasing demand made upon it. Each year has shown the necessity of increased acreage to supply the fruits and vegetables needed for the business until now the company contracts for the yield of over eight thousand acres in farm and market garden products from some of the most famous and fertile lands in the world—notably the valley of the Genesee. The company owns and operates four plants, the parent plant in Rochester, one in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, for vegetables, one in Woodstown, New Jersey, for tomatoes, and one in Bergen, Genesee county, New York. The Rochester factory not only carries on all sorts of canning and preserving, but also manufactures the cans for use in all its factories. At Rochester also are the administrative offices. It is essentially a Rochester concern. This immense enterprise pays out annually very large sums of money to its employes and to the farmers who grow the fruits and vegetables used in the business. It markets its products all over the world, as has been said, and the profits of this enormous business come back into Rochester to increase the wealth of its citizens and the resources of the banks. Each of the

company's plants is equipped with the latest and most perfect mechanical appliances, securing the highest degree of cleanliness and most sanitary conditions. Over twenty-five hundred employes are at work in the factories in the busy season, and a still larger number are engaged on the farms in producing the fruits and vegetables needed for the business. The world-wide fame of the "Blue Label" ketchup, chili sauce, soups, preserves, jams, jellies, meat delicacies, etc., is simply a recognition of the efficient methods, the constant watchfulness, and the wise management of the vast enterprise of which Mr. Curtice is the head, and of which he and his brother have been the creators.

Edgar N. Curtice was married in 1876 to Lucy E. Gardner. Their only son, Edgar N. Curtice, Jr., born in 1878, died in 1905, in which year the death of Mrs. Curtice also occurred. Louie Belle, a daughter, is the wife of Frederick Edwin Bickford. Agnes Eloise, another daughter, is the wife of Dr. Volney A. Hoard.

Mr. Curtice is a member of various clubs and social organizations, among them the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Yacht Club, Rochester Historical Society, the Country Club of Rochester, the Oak Hill Country Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. Deeply interested in the welfare and commercial development of Rochester, he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and he is also a director of the National Bank of Rochester and of the Fidelity Trust Company. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. Such, in brief, is the life history of Edgar N. Curtice, a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, his indefatigable energy and his fertility of resource. One of the prominent characteristics of his success-

ful business career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and commercial circles. A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men and is distinctively one of the leading citizens, not only of Rochester but of the Empire State, with whose interests he has been identified throughout his entire career.

WIDENER, Howard H.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A man of wide general information, broad reading and deep thinking, well educated and well bred, Mr. Widener even without the prestige which he deserves from his high position at the Rochester bar would be a man singled out from among his fellows as one far above the ordinary. As a lawyer he is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, well versed in the branches of the law, to which he has devoted himself. As assistant and as district attorney of Monroe county he was necessarily obliged to specialize in criminal law and some most notable victories are to his credit. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and he acts as legal representative for some of the most prominent men and concerns of the city, his sage counsel based upon comprehensive understanding of the law proving a valuable asset to his large clientele. He is noted for his industry, his thorough knowledge of the law, his concise and searching mind, his systematic habits, his resourcefulness, his personal honesty, and his

lofty professional ideals. It is the special function of the lawyer to actively participate in the affairs of his community. He is the spokesman for its patriotic observances, for the reform of its abuses, and for the enlargement of its functions. He is the motive power of its educational, moral and charitable work. All these requirements of Mr. Widener fulfills, and no man is more genuinely useful and helpful than he. Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1885, he has in the years intervening made continuous progress in his profession and has long occupied a position of distinction among the leading lawyers of that bar. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Widener springs from one of the historic families of New Jersey, his great-grandfather, Henry Widener, serving with the "Minute-Men" of Sussex county in the Revolutionary War. The family is of German origin, the American ancestors settling in Eastern Pennsylvania about 1735. A lineal descendant was Peter A. B. Widener, the great financier and capitalist, whose son and grandson were lost at the sinking of the great steamship "Titanic." The wonderful contributions of that branch of the family to the art galleries and philanthropies of Philadelphia are the glory of that city, and at Harvard University a memorial building stands as a monument to the brave young man whose soul went out over the frozen sea when the "Titanic" plunged beneath the wave. Other noted descendants are General Josiah Gorgas and his son, Colonel William Gorgas, both of the United States army, the latter of Panama Canal fame. Professor R. F. Widener, of Chicago, is also a descendant of the German ancestor.

Henry (2) Widener, son of the Revolu-

tionary patriot, Henry (1) Widener, of Sussex county, New Jersey, settled in Chili, Monroe county, New York, in early pioneer days, and at one time was the owner of six hundred acres of cultivated land. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving with the defenders of the Niagara frontier. He married Prudence Kimball, of Riga, New York, who bore him ten children. He died at Chili, January 21, 1837, his wife, Prudence, died January 7, 1845.

Kinney A. Widener, son of Henry (2) and Prudence (Kimball) Widener, was born at Chili, New York, April 22, 1822. He was a man of education, taught school for fourteen years, but was a farmer the greater part of his life. He was closely identified with public affairs, held many town offices, including town superintendent and school commissioner. He married, March 11, 1848, Mary R., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Reed) Phillips, of Chili. She was the mother of three children: Howard H.; Chandler Reed, born March 25, 1862, died January 11, 1865; and Blanche Eliza.

Howard H. Widener, eldest son of Kinney A. and Mary R. (Phillips) Widener, was born at Chili, Monroe county, New York, May 6, 1860. He obtained an academic education and was graduated from Chili Seminary, class of 1879, and for four years taught school. But his ambition was for the profession of law, and after a thorough course of preparatory study he was admitted to the Monroe county bar at the June term, 1885. He at once began practice in Rochester, and has been continuously in practice until the present time (1916). He soon gained a foothold in his profession, and has gone forward as the years have progressed to a position of professional importance most gratifying to himself and his many friends. He possesses that rarest of gifts,

the faculty for honest work, a faculty which has won him professional fame and, combined with business ability and sagacity and personal qualities of the highest order, has won him public confidence and esteem and the affection of a host of friends.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Widener was appointed assistant district attorney of Monroe, and in that office tried some very important criminal cases, and won notable victories. In 1907 he was the candidate of his party for district attorney, and won the verdict of the polls. He not only upheld the high reputation he had gained as assistant, but won additional fame and the highest encomiums of the bench and bar. He prepared his cases with the greatest care, and in his presentation is clear, logical and forceful. He is a fair opponent, a close observer of the ethics of the profession, courteous to court, and most solicitous for a client's interests. He is fond of historical and genealogical study, and in his hours "off duty" has compiled a history of the Widener family, a work of great labor, and very valuable. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of Rochester Consistory, and a Noble of Damascus Temple, his lodge, Younondio, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, and much interested in their proceedings.

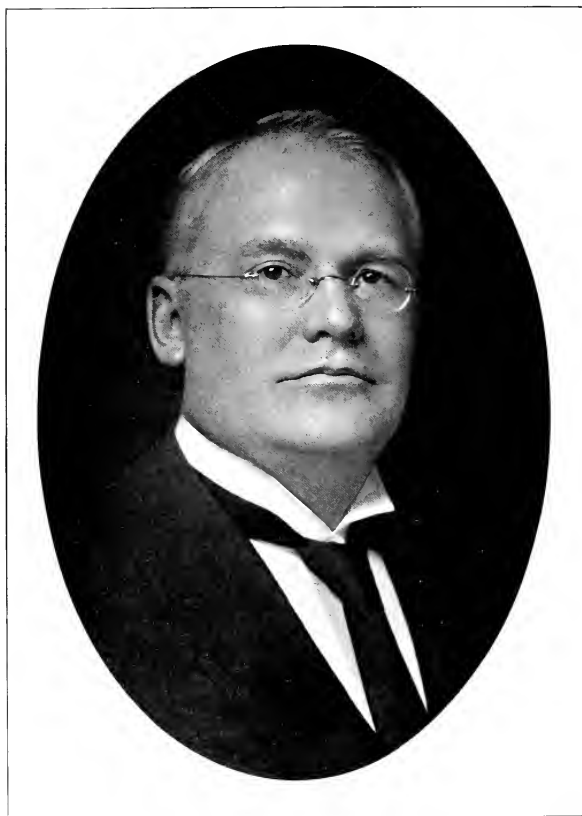
Mr. Widener married, February 22, 1886, Anna L., daughter of Lyman and Mary J. (Hamlin) Brooks. The family home is in Chili, where the family has been resident for considerably more than a century. His professional offices are in the Powers Building, Rochester.

**RICKER, Marcena (Sherman), M. D.,
Successful Female Physician.**

In 1888 Dr. Marcena (Sherman) Ricker located in Rochester, New York, for the

practice of her profession, her advent causing much more comment than can be now understood when the woman doctor is no longer a novelty but a fixed star in the medical firmament. She came thoroughly prepared by college training and hospital experience, but in the years which have since intervened she has pursued post-graduate courses in New York City institutions and in her specialties, diseases of women and children, has won the highest professional reputation. She is a member of the County, State and National Medical societies. She has devoted a great deal of time to church, charity and philanthropy. As an able representative of the professional women of her city, she has been of great aid to every other woman who was ambitious to enter a profession, and through the influence of her own successful career and noble life she has aided in breaking down the wall of prejudice and opposition until now woman can apply for admission to nearly every institution of learning with the certainty that her sex alone will not be a bar. Argument was good a quarter of a century ago, but it needed the object teaching of lives like Dr. Ricker's to make the argument effective, as the men controlling colleges of law and medicine are perhaps bound by tradition more firmly than any other class and yield only when their defense is utterly demolished by facts and Dr. Ricker aided by furnishing a fact in her own life.

Marcena (Sherman) Ricker was born in Castile, Wyoming county, New York, daughter of Benjamin H. and Eliza (Llewellyn) Sherman. Benjamin H. Sherman was born in Rhode Island, a distant relative to General William T. and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and died in 1887, aged sixty-nine. His wife, born in Bristol, Orleans county, New York, was of Welsh descent. They were the parents of two sons and four daugh-



W. S. Farmer

ters. Marcena Sherman was educated in Castile schools, Gainesville Seminary, and Albany Normal College, qualifying as a teacher. After graduation from Normal she taught for three years, then began the carrying out of a long formed ambition, the study of medicine. She obtained her degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Homeopathic College, class of 1888, and shortly afterward located in Rochester where she has since been in continuous practice, specializing in diseases of women and children. She was remarkably successful in her earlier efforts to establish a practice, and it was not long before her office was being sought for by a most desirable class of patrons. Her experience and post-graduate courses taken in New York later gave her greater confidence in her own powers and she is now the strong, self-reliant physician, skillful in both diagnosis and treatment, her skill being accompanied to the sick room by that sympathy and womanly tenderness which brings healing in itself. A student and thinker, she is recognized as a learned and able member of the medical profession and the contributions from her pen to the medical journals have been frequent and well received.

Dr. Ricker is a member of the Monroe County Medical Association, Western New York Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of Rochester, president of the board of managers of the Baptist Home of Monroe County, visiting physician at the Door of Hope, member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church. The Baptist Home of Monroe County was established largely through her persistent effort extending over a period of ten years, ere "hope ended in fruition."

Miss Sherman married, June, 1898, Wentworth G. Ricker, born in the State

of Maine, and for several years president of the Ricker Manufacturing Company, overhead trackings and machine work, No. 239 North Water street, Rochester. Mr. Ricker is one of Rochester's able, energetic and successful business men, his line of manufacture being an important one. He is a member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

FARMER, William Sidney,

Lawyer, Jurist.

As judge of the Municipal Court of Syracuse, William Sidney Farmer is continuing a career in which he has served his native State with conspicuous fidelity, and with the dignity, zeal and courage which have characterized his entire work from the time of his admission to the bar. Not only is his mental attitude one of simplicity and impartiality, but his actual contact with everyone is based on that belief in human brotherhood, so frequently met with, and which makes him an ideal magistrate. Rich and poor alike are dealt with by him on a plane of simple equality, and with a dignity and courtesy that are only the outward aspect of great firmness, courage and a far reaching progressiveness. The Farmer family has been resident in the State of New York for a number of generations, Jonathan Farmer having been one of the pioneer settlers of St. Lawrence county, when he took up his residence in the town of Fowler.

Seymour M. Farmer, son of Jonathan Farmer, was born in Fowler, and subsequently removed to Hailesboro. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a merchant, and for a long time held the office of justice of the peace. He was a major of the State militia. He married Alethea M. Rich, who died in 1913, and who was a member of a pioneer fam-

ily of Northern New York. Children: William Sidney, whose name heads this sketch; Frances A., of Syracuse; Anna E., who married Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, of Gouverneur; Martha A., married Charles W. Carpenter, of Syracuse; Lieutenant Harry H., a prominent attorney of Syracuse, now associated with his brother, Judge Farmer.

Judge William Sidney Farmer, son of Seymour M. and Alethea M. (Rich) Farmer, was born in Hailesboro, St. Lawrence county, New York, July 18, 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Hailesboro, and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, at Gouverneur, New York, and from early years showed decided ability as a speaker. Having decided to adopt the law as a profession, he commenced his studies with the Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, at that time surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and at the same time became clerk of the surrogate's court. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga, New York, in 1882, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Gouverneur, but remained there but a short time. Going to Kimball, South Dakota, at that time a pioneer settlement, he was successfully engaged in practice there for a period of two years, during which time he served as vice-president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Kimball. In 1891 he returned to the State of New York, where he established himself in the practice of his profession in Syracuse, and is still busy with a large clientele. There he formed a partnership with Emmons H. Sanford, under the style of Sanford & Farmer. Subsequently he associated himself in a partnership with his brother, Lieutenant Harry H. Farmer, which firm is still known as W. S. & H. H. Farmer.

In May, 1914, during the absence of Judge Shove, William S. Farmer was ap-

pointed acting judge of the Court of Special Sessions, by Mayor Will, and on January 9, 1915, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court by the same mayor, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Cady. Judge Farmer is interested in many of the social, fraternal and benevolent associations of Syracuse, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of the Masonic Club of the City of New York; of Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, of Syracuse; honorary member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, and of Gouverneur Lodge, No. 217, at Gouverneur, New York. Masonically he has been master of his lodge, district deputy grand master of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District for three years, one of the commissioners and chief commissioner of the Commission of Appeals, and is now senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York. He is a member of Americus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Temple Club; City Club; Citizens' Club; Republican Escort; and Mystique Krewe of Ka-noo-na, a civic corporation of Syracuse, of which he was president three years.

Judge Farmer married, in 1889, Ruth Selleck, daughter of William H. Selleck, of Syracuse, and they have one daughter: Helen Alethea, born August 30, 1905. The beautiful home of the family is at No. 1518 East Genesee street.

BELLOWS, Anna May (Marshall),

Well-Known Elocutionist.

Large as is the influence in a community of those more subtle forms of force, such as exert themselves in the expression

of aesthetic feeling, as in the case in instance, it is very difficult to state in accurate terms or even to compare with other influences of another character. We can gauge, at least roughly, the benefactions of those whose gifts to their fellows are material in character, we can apply to them certain standards of value, even if it be so gross a one as that of money value, and thus gain some general idea of their comparative worth to us, but how shall we deal with the spiritual gifts of the artist? What standard of value shall we gauge and measure them by? So illusive and intangible are they that the man who does not feel them, the materialist, will deny their existence altogether, and even those who are most sure of their great value, who are most sensitive to their appeal, can find no adequate terms in which to speak of them. Nevertheless the great mass of people with sure instinct are thoroughly convinced of their worth as evidenced by the way in which they seek every opportunity to have the feelings which respond to artistic stimuli awakened and applaud those who are successful in awakening them. We must always, therefore, turn with gratitude to the work of such women as Mrs. Anna (Marshall) Bellows, of Gloversville, New York, who has given her life to the development of her remarkable artistic talents, consecrating her best efforts to providing this most wholesome of pleasures, the aesthetic pleasure, for her fellows.

Anna (Marshall) Bellows is a daughter of Levi T. and Mary Ann (Smith) Marshall, of Gloversville, New York, and a member of a very old New England family, the Marshalls having lived there from some time previous to the year 1634, on the 31st of August of which year Thomas Marshall was admitted to the church in Boston as we learn from a record in which he is described as a "widower." Tradi-

tion, indeed, makes the family a very old one in England and has it that the line of descent runs back to one of the warriors who accompanied William the Conqueror into England at the time of his conquest of that country. However this may be, the line is a perfectly distinct one in this country from the early colonial figure down to the present representatives of the name in New York State. The Thomas Marshall already spoken of brought to the country with him when he sailed from England his four children, Thomas and Samuel, Sarah and Frances, and it was from the second of these sons that the branch of the family with which this sketch is concerned was derived. Thomas Marshall occupied a position of prominence in the Boston colony and held several offices, such as selectman and deputy, was deacon in the church and generally highly respected among his fellow colonists. The high standard set by him has been consistently maintained by his descendants and the family has numbered many distinguished men among those who have borne its name.

In the seventh generation of descent from Thomas Marshall was Levi T. Marshall, the father of Mrs. Bellows. In his father's time the family had removed from Connecticut, where it had made its home for a number of generations, to New York State, and taken up its abode in Oneida county, and it was there in the little village of Vernon that Levi T. Marshall was born. He was one of the splendid type of farmers with which the North Atlantic States abounded in the past generation, enlightened and of strong personality, who made of the primitive occupation that they followed something that any man might be proud to call his own. Unusually well educated and possessed of a forceful character and powerful mind, Mr. Marshall was one who might have shone

brilliantly in professional life and his tastes led him somewhat in that direction. He was, however, one of those philosophers who make the best out of the conditions of life in which they find themselves and, finding that circumstances were such as to make it necessary for him to farm, he farmed with all his might and made a great success of his operations. A man of his character would be prominent in any community and he was eminently so among the rural population of Oneida county. He was one of the leading members in both the Oneida and the New York State Agricultural societies, held high official positions in both and was one of the most conspicuous figures in the work of advancing the agricultural interests of that part of the country. His farm was one of the model places of the district, a sort of show place, where visitors to the town were taken to admire its beauties, and here he devoted himself to his specialty, the cultivation of fruit. In the year 1869 he removed to Gloversville, New York, and there made his home until his death in 1910. Upon his coming to Gloversville he purchased forty acres of land in the vicinity and added it to the village with the idea of improving its appearance and adding to its general attractiveness. He then organized the Rural Art Association, consisting of the most public-spirited men of the community, and at once began the active campaign for the beautifying of the village. He was himself chosen president of the association and it has been largely due to his unremitting efforts that the great improvement in Gloversville's appearance has taken place. It was a work entirely in line with Mr. Marshall's tastes and inclinations and one which his unusual taste and intelligence fitted him to perform most fully and adequately. Certainly the present city of Gloversville is

much in debt to his memory. His public life was a very conspicuous and praiseworthy one and he became a very prominent figure in the militia organization of his State, being commissioned brigadier-general by Governor William H. Seward in 1839. He was elected justice of the peace in 1835 and held that office until 1869, when he removed to Gloversville, and in 1861 was elected to the Legislature of New York State. General Marshall was married, in 1832, to Mary Ann Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of Vernon, and to them were born three children: Charlamagne; Joseph Addison, who married, January 26, 1876, Irene Wing Lasher; Anna May, of whom further.

Anna May (Marshall) Bellows was born at Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and passed the early years of her life on the beautiful farm owned by her father. In the midst of this healthful environment, engaged in the wholesome occupations and pastimes of the country child, she grew up into young girlhood. She very early showed that she inherited her father's taste for art and the beautiful, also his discrimination, and she interested herself particularly in literature and the art of elocution. She was a girl thirteen years of age when her father removed to Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, and from that time to the present that city has been her home. She was educated at the public schools of Gloversville while a young girl. This completed her preparatory studies and she then attended Wells College. During this period she showed herself an unusually alert and intelligent student and drew the favorable attention of her masters and instructors upon her because of the high standing she maintained in her classes. She completed her course in 1876 and then turned her attention to the art she loved with the intention of mak-

ing it her work for life if it should be possible. What might have been a difficult task for most of us, with her talents was quite possible and she soon became known as a successful public reader. In the year 1883 she was married to Edwin P. Bellows, of Gloversville. Mrs. Bellows took up the work of elocutionist professionally; she was previously enrolled as a member of the Star Lyceum Bureau, with office in the Tribune Building in New York City. She has read and recited at many public entertainments in the neighborhood of Gloversville and elsewhere.

Large as is her influence in her profession, it is not by any means the only channel in which it is exerted for the good of the community. On the contrary, she is active in a large number of the important movements undertaken in the city for the general good and especially those identified with her own sex. She is a member of many of the most prominent organizations among women in the State and in all takes a leading part. From the year 1886 she has been intimately connected with the Young Women's Christian Association of Gloversville and has during all that period served as a member of its board of directors and off and on as its president also. She is a member of the Mohawk and Hudson Humane Society and a director of its Gloversville branch, and is intensely interested in all philanthropic and humane work, especially that connected with children and animals. She is also a member of the General Richard Montgomery Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has served as its regent since the year 1906. Besides these organizations she also belongs to the Monday Afternoon Study Class, the Washington Headquarters Association of New York City and the Cayadutta Chap-

ter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Taking part in as many of the activities of the community as she does, Mrs. Bellows is of course a very well known figure in community life. She is carrying on the work and influence begun by her father towards a better appreciation and understanding of the beautiful, although her own course lies in different paths and is effective through other means. She is highly successful in her profession, and although it is necessarily difficult to pick out the elements and contributory factors in a thing so complex as success, the subject is so fascinating a one that a glance at it in the case of Mrs. Bellows is perhaps justifiable.

There is no formula for success, one accomplishing the ends by means that seem the diametrical opposite of those employed by others. One's strength seems to lie in self-advertisement, to make progress one must call attention to himself or herself and claim the admiration and wonder of those he or she uses as instruments, while with another silence appears as necessary as did noise to the first. There are, of course, a thousand variations to each of these general classes and we distinguish easily between those who need silence or obscurity for their deeds, and those who prefer them merely as part of modest and retiring natures. Perhaps we can say that it is to this last class that the subject of this brief article belongs—a woman who does not strive or proclaim her own merits, so convinced is she that "good wine needs no bush," that she concerns herself wholly with the performance in the very fullest sense of all her engagements. The result fully justifies her in her policy; her success is great and no wide system of advertising could have resulted in a more enviable reputation or an achievement more substantial. Whatever may be thought

of the method from the standpoint of business there is one thing certain, however, and that is that in a broader aspect the knowledge of such a life must in the final analysis depend upon the efforts of others for its preservation. The more retiring and self-effacing a person is, the more important is it that an account of his or her career should be put in some permanent form so that it may not cease to serve as an example to others. Nay, there is an added reason why such a one should have his record preserved, for modesty is an added virtue and one which perhaps above all others, we need to have presented to us for imitation, and which by a strange paradox most readily hides even itself. This is the *raison d'être* for a record such as this, that it shall assist in preserving the knowledge of a career that may serve us all as a model to be copied.

OTIS, Lyman M.,

City Official, Honored Citizen.

Exceptionally well preserved in this, his eighty-fourth year, serving his city as he has always served it, with fidelity and zeal, the tall, spare, yet supple and responsive form of Lyman M. Otis, treasurer of the city of Rochester, is a daily sight at his desk in the City Hall during business hours. Physically, no man of his years can surpass him, while in mental vigor, breadth of vision, and loyalty to the interests of the city he loves, he is more the man of fifty than of eighty-four. His has been a wonderful life, not more for its success than for the spirit that inspires his public service. Since 1857 when, as a citizen of the town of Henrietta, Monroe county, he first accepted public office, he has rendered official service almost continuously, not from the narrow standpoint of self-interest, but from a patriotic desire to be identified with

public affairs and to aid the cause of clean, honest, municipal government. Prior to 1899, when he retired from active business life, this public service was given at the expense of personal interest and convenience, and certainly the twelve years during which he has been treasurer of Rochester might have been justly devoted to personal comfort, not civic duty. But he laid aside his rightful privileges in his desire to be useful, and these twelve years have been years of active service and vigilant supervision of the financial interests of his city, his keen foresight, business sagacity, inborn financial ability, and sound moral principles all being laid upon the altar of duty. And there is a lesson to be learned from the example of Mr. Otis that other men in control of industrial and commercial enterprises should take to themselves—that cities and States need the wisdom and business ability of such men, and that not until the light that has illumined the life of Mr. Otis penetrates the cloud of selfishness in which so many able men are enveloped will the cause of good government advance. That the public appreciates the more than half a century of official service of Mr. Otis is best shown by the fact that he found it necessary to announce publicly that at the expiration of his term, December 31, 1915, he would retire permanently from official life in order to prevent another reelection. But when he shifts the responsibilities of his office to younger shoulders he can do so with the full knowledge that his duty has been performed and that he carries into private life the unbounded respect and confidence of an entire city.

Mr. Otis springs from an honored New England ancestry, tracing to John Otis, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in June, 1635. His grandson, Judge John Otis, born in

Hingham in 1657, moved to Barnstable, where he died after a life of long and useful public service, November 30, 1727. He was for eighteen years colonel of militia, for twenty years representative to the General Court, for twenty-one years a member of the Governor's Council, and for twenty-one years Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Probate Court.

David G. Otis, a grandson of Judge John Otis, came from Connecticut to Perry, Wyoming county, New York, at an early day and was one of the pioneer school teachers of that section. He taught for many years in Warsaw, Wyoming county, moving in 1838 to Henrietta, Monroe county, where he also taught and resided until his death in 1837. He was for many years identified with military affairs in the State, and at the time of his death held the rank of brigadier-general of militia. He served as school commissioner and was actively interested in educational matters as teacher and layman throughout all his life, although farming was his principal occupation. He married Maria Morris, born in Warsaw, New York.

Lyman M. Otis, son of David G. and Maria (Morris) Otis, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, November 12, 1831, and at the age of six years was deprived of a father's care. He was educated in public schools, Monroe Academy, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, the last named institution located at Lima, New York. During his youth and early manhood he taught school during the winter months, engaging in farming during the summer seasons. In 1855 he made his entrance into the business world as a partner of D. W. Chase, embarking in the nursery business under the firm name Chase & Otis. This was in the early period of the now great nursery business of Monroe county, and in order to make

income and disbursements balance the firm dealt in produce, live stock and wool. In 1867 the firm sold its business in Henrietta and moved to Rochester, where the lumber business of J. H. Robinson & Son was purchased. They conducted a very successful business until 1888, when Mr. Chase died, Mr. Otis continuing the business under the firm name of L. M. Otis & Company. For eleven years he managed an ever-increasing business most successfully, then in 1899 sold to the W. B. Morse Lumber Company and retired from private business life. He was for many years a member and treasurer of the Monroe County Agricultural Society and one of the organizers of the Monroe County Building and Loan Association. He was connected with that association during the fifteen years required to mature its issue of shares, every shareholder receiving from six to ten per cent. on his investment. As a business man Mr. Otis was progressive and successful, displaying the qualities that ever make for advancement and winning high reputation as a financier and executive manager.

During his earlier years Mr. Otis was a Democrat, but like so many others broke with his party when slavery became the issue and affiliated with the newly formed Republican party, to which he has ever since been attached. He was elected town clerk of Henrietta in 1857, served nine years as justice of the peace, and after his removal to Rochester in 1888 at once began taking active part in public affairs. In 1889 he was elected supervisor from the Fourth Ward, serving continuously for six terms, during the last two being chairman of the board. He also served two terms as alderman from the Fourth Ward, from 1894 to 1898 was inspector of Monroe county prison, in 1894 was chosen chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of the new

county court house, serving until its completion in 1896, and was elected sewer commissioner in 1895. From 1900 until 1904 he was city assessor of taxes, and on January 1, 1904, entered upon his duties as treasurer of the city of Rochester, an office he held continuously, his last term expiring December 31, 1915, when he announced that he would retire from public life. He will be missed, this kindly old gentleman whose sense of humor never fails, whose tall form and keen blue eye have welcomed callers at the treasurer's office for the past twelve years. The treasurer's office of a large city like Rochester is not a sinecure, the single item of disbursements alone requiring Mr. Otis to sign seventy thousands checks each year. But from the age of seventy-two to that of eighty-four years he has carried the weight of responsibility the office entails with the ease of a man thirty years his junior.

Mr. Otis married, in 1864, Amanda M., daughter of Ambrose Cornwell, of Henrietta, New York. Mrs. Otis died in 1909. They were the parents of one child, Mary S., widow of Fred W. Baker, of Rochester.

GREENE, Myron W., ✓

Banker.

Myron W. Greene, who conducts a private banking and investment business in Rochester and acts as executor, administrator and trustee of estates and trust funds, has gained distinction in financial circles, and is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent American families. He is the author of a family genealogy from 1639 to 1891, which was published in 1891 by the Narragansett Historical Register. His grandfather, Nathan Greene, married Maria Greene, a descendant of John Greene, of Warwick,

Rhode Island, to which line belongs General Nathaniel Greene, hero of the War of the Revolution and contemporary with General George Washington.

John Greene, of Quiddnessett, Rhode Island, was fifteenth in descent from Lord Alexander de Greene de Boketon, who received his titles and estates A. D. 1202, head and founder of the "Greene line;" ninth in descent from Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died in 1370; and on the "Capeteian line" was twenty-fifth in descent from Robert the Strong, made Duke de France in A. D. 861; twenty-second from King Hugo Capet; and nineteenth from Hugh de Vermandois, the great crusader. In the Revolutionary War Samuel Greene, of Rhode Island, sent eight sons into the war, a record no one else ever equalled, and Joseph Greene, of New York, volunteer, twelve years old, was the youngest soldier of the same war. The Greene family, so closely identified with the early history of Rhode Island, have enjoyed more State and civic honors than any other family within her borders, there being more Greenes in the State than any other name whatever and extending over a period of nearly three hundred years of American history not one has been found to have ever been convicted of crime and not one who was a drunkard. The Greene coat-of-arms, with the motto, *Nec Timeo, Nec Spero*, consists of three bucks trippant on an azure field, as it was borne by the founder of the line. The crescent, a mark of cadency, denoting the line of a second son, is used by all the Warwick and Quiddnessett Greenes.

Ira W. Greene, father of Myron W. Greene, was a native of Monroe county, New York, born at Greene's Corners, now Mann's Corners, in the township of Rush, on May 2, 1832. He was a man of distinguished presence and commanding in-

fluence in politics, although never aspiring to or accepting office. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the board of trustees of the Rush Methodist Episcopal Church, his father, Nathan Greene, having settled on a farm in this county in 1804. For many years Ira W. Greene carried on business as a farmer and dealer in live stock, coal and produce, and was in the Egel Bank of Rochester, New York, from 1851 to 1853, which later merged into the Traders' National Bank. He was also propagator and grower of choice field seeds and figured for many years as a respected and worthy resident of this county, being at the time of his death, which occurred on June 22, 1905, one of the oldest native sons of the county. On the distaff side Myron W. Greene is also a descendant from an old pioneer family of Western New York. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Hester Ann Ruliffson, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, daughter of Isaac Ruliffson. She died in April of 1866. The father was twice married and by his first wife had three children, two sons and one daughter, and by his second wife he had two sons and one daughter.

Myron W. Greene was born in district No. 6, in the township of Rush, Monroe county, New York, November 26, 1864. Provided with good educational privileges he was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, in the class of 1887 and became a member of the Genesee Lyceum Society. He became an active member and is now president of the board of trustees of this society. He is treasurer of the Alumni Gymnasium Association of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and further retains his interest in the seminary by maintaining a scholarship prize and prize for public speaking to members of the Lyceum

Society. As a student in the Syracuse University, which he entered in 1887, he pursued a scientific course and was candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1891. In 1888 he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in the class of 1890. His broad intellectual culture well qualified him for an important position in the business world, and following the completion of his education he entered the Bank of Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York, where he remained until 1892, when he became connected with the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, with which he remained until 1899, when he established a business on his own account for the conduct of a private banking and investment business. He deals in government and municipal bonds, and has gained for himself a reputation as a financier of keen discernment and sound judgment.

Mr. Greene is a member of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, the Zeta Psi (College) Fraternity of North America, of which he was grand officer in 1909-1910. During his term of office he visited practically every college of importance in the United States and Canada, delivering numerous public addresses, and presiding at the International Convention held in San Francisco in 1910. He has been president of the Zeta Psi Alumni Association of Rochester, New York, since the date of its organization in 1905; vice-president of Williams College Alumni Association of Rochester, New York, 1913-14-15; vice-president of Greene Family Association, 1913-14-15; president of Ruliffson-Wells Family Association, 1914-15. He also belongs to the Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons. He is a worthy representative of an honored family, patriotic in his devotion to

American interests, and loyal in his support of those measures and movements which he deems beneficial to the city, government or nation.

On April 27, 1900, Mr. Greene was married to Nancy Laura Lancaster, of Leadville, Colorado. She was born in Laramie, Wyoming, February 22, 1877, daughter of George W. Lancaster. Unto this marriage have been born the following named: Lancaster Myron, born February 21, 1901; Norvin Ruliffson, born September 13, 1902; Zeta Priscilla, born March 2, 1904; Nathan Ira, born March 6, 1906; and Myron Wesley (2nd), born November 1, 1911.

BELDEN, Alvin Jackson,

Man of Large Affairs.

The true measure of Alvin Jackson Belden, of Syracuse, New York, is clearly indicated by the designations he successively earned as he passed along the road of commercial effort—executive, iron-master, railroad and canal builder, constructor of public works, financier, capitalist—ever and always a man of big affairs. Greatness cannot emanate from pettiness, neither can broad comprehension meet narrow perspective. The life of Alvin Jackson Belden has been occupied with accomplishments of magnitude, in the main the outcome of his own individual ability and application, but to some extent, perhaps, due to heredity.

The ancestral records of the Belden family cover many distinguished lives, Alvin Jackson Belden being in direct lineal descent from Sir Francis Baidon, who was knighted at the coronation of James I., and whose son, Richard Belden, in 1638 emigrated from England, landing in due course on American soil, and settling in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Tracing still farther back, it appears that Belden

is a place name, and the family of ancient English origin. Bayldon, or Baidon Common, is a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire; Baidon was in the Angle kingdom of Diera, A. D. 550, whence came the immortal youths seen by Gregory at Rome, and it has been the seat of the Baidon-Bayldon-Baylden-Belding-Belden family since the time of King John. Baidon Hall is still in a good state of preservation. The hall was built sometime during the fifteenth century, and alterations were effected in 1660 by Francis Baidon, cousin of Richard Belden.

The patronymic has during the centuries been variously written, Baidon, Bayldon, Bayldonn, Baylden, Belding, and Belden being some of the variations. Richard Belden, the progenitor of the family in America, signed his name to the oath of allegiance to the crown, March 26, 1613, Richard Bayldonn—carrying the extra "n," though on his arrival in America his name was written into records, presumably at his direction, as Richard Baylden. He died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1655, and among the effects mentioned in his will was rapier, or gentleman's sword, a weapon for which he could have found small use in Wethersfield, and was doubtless a relic of his early days, indicating his aristocratic lineage.

In the annals of the Belden family of the many generations between that of Richard Belden, of Wethersfield, and the present are contained many records of honorable connection with, and participation in, national, civic and commercial affairs; many Beldens were soldiers, one of particular historic interest to the family having been Elisha Belden who served the State and Nation during three wars, including the Revolutionary War of 1775; another, Elisha, son of the aforemen-

tioned namesake, was a noted builder of sailing vessels for foreign trade in the early part of the nineteenth century; other members of the family have been of Judiciary, the Legislature, House of Congress, *et cetera*. An uncle of Mr. Alvin Jackson Belden was the Hon. James Jerome Belden, whose successful execution of many mammoth public works within the State of New York and other parts of the country brought him conspicuously before the "public eye" of the Nation. He was twice honored by election to the mayoral chair of the city of Syracuse, and for three terms sat in the Legislative House of the Nation.

Enough has been written in the foregoing to indicate the possibility that his heredity had some bearing on the capacity of Alvin Jackson Belden to handle affairs of magnitude and moment; and certainly an example was prominently before him during the greater part of his life—in the achievements of his father, Augustus Cadill Belden, a business man of considerable note; but chief credit for the present standing of Alvin Jackson Belden in financial and industrial circles is due to Alvin Jackson Belden, who from his very initiation into commercial affairs indicated the quality within him.

Born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 10, 1848, son of Augustus Cadill and Rozelia (Jackson) Belden, Alvin Jackson Belden commenced his education in the schools of Geddes, later proceeding to the Walnut Hill Academy at Geneva, New York, from which academic institution he graduated in 1866. Electing to follow a business life rather than a professional career, influenced in his decision maybe by the characteristic which later became so strongly evident in him, i. e., his broadness of view on all questions, he applied himself with energy to his initial industrial occupation which had connection with the

iron business of the Onondaga Iron Company, manufacturers of pig iron. His executive ability quickly advanced him to posts of much responsibility, and he remained secretary and treasurer of the Onondaga Iron Company for many years, in fact until 1881, when he resigned to undertake the organization of the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Company, of which corporation Mr. Belden assumed direction in his capacity as secretary-treasurer. About ten years later he decided to interest himself actively in the business of railroad and public works contracting, and this sphere of activity being absolutely in harmony with his disposition, his success was rapid and considerable. In a short space of time he was part owner of three huge contracting companies whose operations had assumed immense proportions, successfully and simultaneously undertaking contracts for important national, state and other public works of great magnitude in various parts of the United States. One of the companies executed three large contracts for sewer building in Boston, and also carried out the Erie Canal contract, a project the cost of completing which totalled to nine million dollars. Mr. Belden was also one of the principals of the Rapid Transit Company, of Syracuse, this company doing considerable business within the State of New York. Throughout his active business life, Mr. Belden has demonstrated his capacity for great things. One biographer wrote of him: "As an organizer and promoter, he occupied a position of distinction in business circles, and in all his ventures met with success which results from capable management, keen foresight, and sound judgment." And the best evidence of his ability lies in the position he to-day holds among the leading "men of affairs" of the Empire State.

Mr. Belden is a member of the First

Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and liberal in his support thereof; in fact is the donor of many more contributions to religious and charitable institutions than appear on the public records, a large proportion of his benefactions remaining unannounced in accordance with his wish. He holds membership in the Citizen's Club, the Century Club, the Onondaga Club, and the Country Club, all of Syracuse. He also belongs to the Transportation Club of New York, and to the New York City Branch of the Automobile Club of America. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

On September 10, 1862, Mr. Belden was married to Augusta, daughter of Isaac R. and Susan (Case) Pharis, of Syracuse.

Now, having retired from active participation in matters of business, outside those bearing direct relation to his considerable vested interests, Mr. Belden is able to, and does, give much time to the enjoyment of a pleasure in which he could not indulge during the busy periods of his life—he is an enthusiastic sportsman and is often seen in the north woods of the Adirondacks.

DENISON, Howard P., M. A., LL. D.,

Lawyer, Professional Instructor.

No class of citizens should be so well prepared for public life as the lawyers, their training for the bar fitting them for framing or executing the laws, and in these lie the principles of government. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of man. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer who, conscious

of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life.

Howard P. Denison, of Syracuse, New York, whose reputation as a patent lawyer is world wide, is certainly a type of this class of lawyers, and as such he stands among the most eminent members of his profession. In every department of the law he is well versed, having a very accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, but he has made a specialty of patent law, and in this line has won a most desirable and enviable position. Cases of great importance have been entrusted to his care and he has shown that he is fully competent to handle the intricate problems of jurisprudence involved in their solution. His keenly analytical mind enables him to apply to the point in litigation the principles of jurisprudence bearing most closely upon it, citing authority and precedents until the strength of his case is clearly seen. He is a scion of several old families. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Klock family of Holland descent, the original representative of the name in America building the Klock fort at St. Johnsville, New York, in 1750. In the maternal line he is descended from the Bensons, who sailed from England in 1692 and became residents of Newport, Rhode Island. Where the family and its descendants resided for several generations. His great-great-grandfather, William Benson, was a Baptist clergyman, holding many important pulpits in New England; he died in 1818 and is buried at Pomfret, Connecticut. His great-uncle, John Benson, a pronounced abolitionist and intimately associated with his cousin,



Howard P. Denison

William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, was the first manufacturer of silk at Paterson, New Jersey, establishing that industry in the year 1844. Mr. Denison resided with Mr. Benson in 1868.

Howard P. Denison, son of Le Roy W. Denison, was born in Parish, Oswego county, New York, May 28, 1859. His childhood and earlier youthful years were spent in Euclid, New York, where he acquired his elementary education. He continued his studies at Cazenovia Academy, which he entered in 1876, remained there two years, then entered Greenwich Academy, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and there prepared for college during the next two years. After his graduation from Greenwich Academy in 1880, he was for a period of two years engaged in filling the position of principal of a grammar school at Portland, Connecticut, and, having matriculated at Wesleyan University in 1881, with the class of 1885, he there completed his classical education. Following this he traveled abroad for a time, taking up his residence in Syracuse, New York, upon his return, and has been closely identified with the interests of that city since that time. After a thorough and comprehensive preparation, he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1887. His studies in this direction were partly pursued in the office of the Hon. Charles H. Duell, later Commissioner of Patents, and judge of United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, with whom he formed a connection in 1886 as managing clerk. A partnership was entered into with the late Cornelius W. Smith in 1888, this association being continued with the greatest harmony and success until the death of Mr. Smith in 1899, since which time Mr. Denison has practiced alone. Patent law is one of the most

difficult branches of the legal profession, requiring a most extended general knowledge along all lines of enterprise and progress in the business and scientific lines. No man was better qualified for the conduct of this important branch of litigation than Mr. Denison. The number of patents he has taken out runs into the thousands, these including some of the largest patent and trade-mark cases ever brought before the United States courts. At Detroit he argued the famous Harrow cases before the United States courts for the defendants, the Eureka Mower Company, in an action brought by the National Harrow Trust. The case involved the question of infringement in over seventy cases brought upon the same patent in New York, West Virginia and Michigan. So thoroughly was the court convinced at the close of his argument that there was no infringement that the cases were all decided for the defendants and the bill-of-complaint dismissed.

The press at that time said: "It is quite unusual for a court to dismiss a bill in a patent case at the close of the argument. It is only done in rare cases where the court is convinced that it is absolutely right in the decision." Perhaps no better indication of the ability and well-developed talents of Mr. Denison can be given than by quoting from one of the Supreme Court justices of the state, who, in writing to President Roosevelt recommending the appointment of Mr. Denison for the position of judge of the United States District Court, said: "He possesses splendid abilities, great legal learning, especially in the law patents, and in patent litigation; he is a man of integrity, is the soul of honor, is an ardent and influential Republican, is always loyal to his friends, possesses a judicial temperament and is a man of untiring industry and energy. I believe that he is in every

essential remarkably qualified for the discharge of the duties of that office." The "Mercantile and Financial Times," in commenting upon his candidacy said: "Mr. Denison has successfully practiced this branch of his profession for fifteen years and is the lecturer on patent law in the Law College of the Syracuse University. Of this qualification, therefore, for the position with which his name is mentioned there can be no question, and in the event of his appointment he would acquit himself in a manner to justify his high reputation for ability and the confidence reposed in him. In view of these facts and others which we could mention were it necessary to know we are but echoing popular sentiment when we say it is sincerely hoped Mr. Denison will receive the appointment."

As a lecturer on Patent Law in the Law College of Syracuse University, Mr. Denison has earned well merited commendation for many years, and he is the founder of and maintains the Denison Declamation prizes in that institution. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in 1905 upon him by Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, and also by Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1900, and Syracuse University conferred upon him in 1915 the degree of LL. D. This latter degree affords him great gratification for the reason that it was conferred by the university of his home city, under whose shadows he has lived for twenty-five years.

Mr. Denison has a beautiful country estate at Skaneateles, New York, where he spends with his family a large portion of each year. He is a member of the "Trilon Fish and Game Club" of Canada. He was elected a trustee of Cazenovia Seminary in October, 1900. His fraternal affiliation is not an extensive one, the demands

of his professional work precluding this, and is limited to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. His professional membership is with the American Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association.

Mr. Denison married, October 14, 1886, Bessie E. Hildreth, of Herkimer, New York, a daughter of the late Henan J. Hildreth, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Herkimer county. Three children have blessed this union, one daughter, Marian H., and two sons, H. Hildreth and Winthrop W. The daughter (recently deceased) became the wife of Eugene A. Thompson, who is associated with Mr. Denison in his law practice. He has two granddaughters: Mary Jane Thompson and Marian Denison Thompson. The son, H. Hildreth, died in 1908. Winthrop Will is a student at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey.

HOBART, Henry Lee,

Merchant and Churchman.

For thirty-four years Mr. Hobart was successfully engaged in business in New York City, as head of Henry L. Hobart & Company, but on January 1, 1914, he retired from active business pursuits and has since devoted himself to those institutions of philanthropy and the church with which he had long taken more than a passive interest. Those thirty-four years do not cover entirely the period of his business activity, since prior to 1880 he had been variously connected with the business world. He is a son of James Thomas and Anne (Newell) Hobart, who were prominent in the State of Massachusetts, where they resided. They trace their line of descent from Edmund Hobart, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633. Another descendant of this ancestor was John Henry Hobart,

rector of Trinity Church and bishop of New York.

Henry Lee Hobart was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 26, 1845, and is now (1916) approaching the seventy-first anniversary of his birth. His early youth was spent in this city, but in 1857 he came to New York City and there completed his studies at the "Free Academy," now known as the College of the City of New York, a member of the class of 1866, but not a graduate. Upon leaving college he engaged in business, and became one of the solid, conservative merchants of New York City. In 1880 he founded the firm of Henry L. Hobart & Company, dealers in sugar, molasses and rice, and until his retirement, January 1, 1914, was the honored head of that well known house. Although yielding to no citizen in loyalty or interest, Mr. Hobart has taken no part in public affairs beyond the performance of the duties devolving upon all alike, never accepting nor desiring public office. His chief interest has been in Trinity Church and her activities and in the various philanthropies particularly appealing to his generous, sympathetic nature, and in these he bears a prominent part.

He became a member of Trinity parish in 1895 and has since been one of her faithful, useful sons. He is also a member of The Trinity Church Association, and the Diocesan Missionary Committee; a vice-president of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; trustee of the Seaman's Church Institute, of the Sheltering Arms, and of the New York Training School for Deaconesses; secretary of the Cathedral League, and a vestryman of St. Luke's Church at Easthampton, Long Island, his summer home. He holds membership in The Pilgrims', the Union League, Church and Independent clubs of New York, the Maidstone

Club of Easthampton, the Down Town Association, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. These affiliations show Mr. Hobart to be a man of broad-minded nature, diligent in his business pursuits, strong in his church activity, and enjoying social fellowship through his club memberships. Mr. Hobart has his summer home at Easthampton, Long Island, known as "Sommarina," where he spends seven months of the year.

Mr. Hobart married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1888, Marie Elizabeth Jefferys, a sketch of whom follows, born in Liege, Belgium, February 16, 1860, a daughter of Charles Peter Beauchamp and Elizabeth (Miller) Jefferys. Mrs. Hobart is the author of *The St. Agnes Mystery Plays*. Children: Margaret Jefferys, a sketch of whom follows; Rosamond, born August 9, 1892, died July 16, 1908; Charles Jefferys, born December 30, 1894, died June 14, 1910; Elizabeth Miller, born August 10, 1896, died October 17, 1896.

HOBART, Marie Elizabeth (Jefferys),

Authoress.

Of social prominence in New York, the city which claims her as a resident, and equally so in Philadelphia, the city of her kith and kin, Mrs. Hobart has through her published volumes won further distinction as an authoress. She is a daughter of Charles Peter Beauchamp Jefferys, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Miller) Jefferys.

Marie Elizabeth Jefferys was born in Liege, Belgium, February 16, 1860, her American parents returning to the United States with their infant daughter the following June. Her maidenhood was passed in Philadelphia, her education carefully guided by private tutors in her own home. Her tastes, strongly literary,

were given full rein, her environment, family tradition and station favoring a literary career did she choose to pursue it. Although she wrote and published several years before, it was not until 1904 that her first published volume, "Lady Catechism and the Child," appeared, followed in 1905 by "The Little Pilgrims of the Book Beloved." She published the "Vision of St. Agnes Eve," in 1906; "Athanasius" in 1909; "The Sunset Hour" in 1911; and "The Great Trail" in 1913. The critics have dealt most kindly with these books and assigned Mrs. Hobart's writings an honored place in the literature of her country. She is a member of Trinity Parish, New York City. She was married in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1888, to Henry Lee Hobart, of previous mention.

HOBART, Margaret Jefferys,

Authoress.

The eldest daughter of Henry Lee and Marie Elizabeth (Jefferys) Hobart, whose useful lives have ever been her inspiration and her guide, Miss Hobart in her own right has won an assured position in church and literary circles.

She was born in New York City, December 1, 1889. After preparation at the Brearley School, New York City, and graduation in 1907, she entered Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, whence she was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, class of 1911. From the year of her graduation until the present (1916), Miss Hobart has been assistant to the educational secretary, Church Missions House, New York, and during 1912-14 was librarian of the Church Missions House. She is a member of Trinity Parish, The Bryn Mawr Club of New York City, and various church and social organizations.

Miss Hobart published in 1912 (with

Arthur R. Gray) "Japan Advancing—Whither?" and the same year under her own name, "Institutions Connected with the Japan Mission of the American Church;" "Voices from Everywhere" was published in 1914; "Then and Now" the same year.

ABBOTT, John Beach,

Lawyer, Editor.

Of distinguished American ancestry and son of a cultured, scholarly father, John B. Abbott, after exhaustive preparation in private school, academy and university embraced his honored father's profession and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Since that time he has continuously practiced at the New York bar, a member of both the Livingston and Monroe county bars, his residence at Geneseo, his offices No. 814 Powers building, Rochester. Eminent as a lawyer he has won further distinction as a journalist and for thirty years has been the spokesman of the Democracy of Livingston county, as editor of the "Livingston Democrat." Public honors have been bestowed upon him including the offices of judge and surrogate of Livingston county, and postmaster of Geneseo. He is a son of Adoniram J. and Mary (Beach) Abbott, his father born in 1819, died at Geneseo, New York, in 1898, a leading lawyer of the Livingston county bar for half a century, 1848-1898.

John Beach Abbott was born at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, December 31, 1854. He was educated in public school, Geneseo Union Free School, Geneseo Academy, Le Roy Academic Institute, Geneseo State Normal School and the University of Rochester. After completing his university course he studied law, being admitted to the New York State bar in 1880, coming to the Monroe bar in 1901. Six years after his admission he became editor of the



Frank A. Jones

"Livingston Democrat," published at Geneseo, New York, and from that date (1886) has continued its editorial head, also maintaining Geneseo as his legal residence. He is a learned and able lawyer, has an extensive practice at both bars and is highly regarded as a man of honor as well as of professional strength. He served as county judge and surrogate of Livingston county from August 27 to December 31, 1914, having been appointed by Governor Martin H. McGlynn, county judge and surrogate of the county to fill a vacancy. Since 1903 he has been president of the Livingston County Bar Association; is a member of the Rochester Bar and New York State Bar associations.

A Democrat in politics he has made the "Livingston Democrat" a powerful party organ and is recognized as a party leader. He has represented his district in many conventions and is one of that inner circle which dominates district and State conventions, and has made the Democracy of Western New York a power which the Eastern State leaders must reckon with. He was postmaster of Geneseo, 1888-1890, but with that exception he has held only the offices named, those being of a purely legal nature. He is a strong and effective orator before court, jury or audience and has made frequent platform appearances. As an editorial writer he has gained State fame and is a powerful advocate for any cause he espouses. His clubs are the Geneseo and Rifle of Geneseo, his college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Abbott married, August 29, 1878, at LeRoy, New York, Louise M., daughter of Aloysius and Catherine Schmit, her father a lawyer of Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. The family home is at Geneseo, New York.

JOHNSON, Frank Verner,
Lawyer.

Frank Verner Johnson, a successful attorney of New York City, was born at Bradford, Vermont, March 12, 1863. His ancestor, William Johnson, was born in Kent, England, according to tradition, and was an early settler of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was a planter, was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1635, and was with his wife Elizabeth received into the Charlestown church, February 13, 1635. He made a deposition, now on file, December 29, 1657, stating his age as fifty-four years, from which we learn that he was born in 1603. In early family records it is stated that "he was a Puritan of good parts and education, and brought with him from England a wife and child and means." He died December 9, 1677, his widow in 1685, leaving six sons and a daughter.

Joseph Johnson, son of William and Elizabeth Johnson, was born in Charlestown, and baptized there by Rev. Thomas James, February 12, 1637. He was one of the founders and proprietors of Haverhill, Massachusetts, whither he and his brother John removed from Charlestown. He held various town offices. He married (first) Mary Soatlie, and (second) in 1666, Hannah, daughter of Ensign Thomas Tenney, of Rowley, England.

Thomas Johnson, son of Joseph and Hannah (Tenney) Johnson, was born December 11, 1670, in Haverhill, and died February 18, 1742. He was a town officer, one of the founders of the Haverhill North Parish Church, of which he was elected deacon, March 23, 1732, and of which his own family at its foundation constituted a fifth of the membership. He married, May 1, 1700, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Martha (Clough) Page, granddaughter of John

Clough, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who came from London in 1635 in the ship "Elizabeth." She died June 12, 1752.

Hon. John Johnson, son of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Page) Johnson, was born at Haverhill, North Parish, November 15, 1711, and was one of the founders and earliest settlers of Hampstead, New Hampshire, formerly a part of Haverhill. He procured the charter for the town and was paid his expense by vote of the town, May 30, 1750. Governor Benning Wentworth, the royal governor, appointed him a magistrate, and he was one of the justices of the Court of General Sessions at Portsmouth for the Province of New Hampshire. He died April 1, 1762, leaving five surviving sons, all of whom adhered to the cause of the patriots during the Revolution. He married (first) Sarah Haynes, and (second) Sarah Morse. Haynes Johnson, son of Hon. John and Sarah (Haynes) Johnson, was born at Hampstead, New Hampshire, August 28, 1749. At an early age he went from Hampstead with his elder brother Thomas as one of the first settlers in that part of the Connecticut Valley known then as the "Coos" or "Cohass" country, which included the Ox-bow and other rich meadows in the present town of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Newbury and Bradford, Vermont. The town of Mooretown, subsequently Bradford, received its charter in 1770, and at an annual town meeting, May 1, 1775, it was voted to raise a stock of ammunition and Haynes Johnson and Benjamin Jenkins were made "a committee to look out and procure a stock of powder, lead and flints." While actively engaged in his duties on this committee he was taken ill and died at Concord, New Hampshire, September 2, 1775. He married Elizabeth Elliot, and had three children.

Captain Haynes (2) Johnson, son of

Haynes (1) and Elizabeth (Elliot) Johnson, was born August 13, 1775, in Newbury, Vermont, and died November 1, 1863. He settled on a large farm on the Connecticut river, in the town of Bradford, Vermont, was for a long time captain of the Bradford militia company, and was all his life prominent in town and military affairs. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church of Bradford. He married, April 8, 1802, Jane, daughter of Captain Ezekiel Sawyer, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary army.

Thomas Johnson, son of Captain Haynes (2) and Jane (Sawyer) Johnson, was born December 13, 1816, at Bradford, and died March 6, 1894. He attended the public schools of his native town, and when a young man left home to work in Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1856 he purchased and settled on the large river farm in Bradford, adjoining the place on which he was born, and there spent the remainder of his life. The local newspaper, at the time of his death, said: "Mr. Johnson was an upright man in all his dealings, and was one of the most respected and substantial citizens of Bradford. He was one of the best representatives of the old class of citizens who made Vermont what it is." He married, February 12, 1862, Harriet E., daughter of Christopher and Emily (Walker) Avery, of Corinth, Vermont, a descendant of Captain James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, who were among the first settlers of New London, Connecticut. Her maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolution. Children: Frank Verner, mentioned below; Charles Forster, born August 6, 1865; Herbert Thomas, January 27, 1872.

Frank Verner Johnson attended the public schools of his native town and the Bradford Academy, Vermont, graduating in the class of 1882. He then entered

Dartmouth College and was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he entered the Law School of Columbia College in New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1891. For many years during the earlier period of his professional career he was the New York attorney of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and devoted a large part of his time to the defense of negligence actions on behalf of policyholders in that company. He entered upon the general practice of law in New York, and has been especially successful in the field of trial attorney. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Manhattan Club of New York, the Dartmouth College Club of New York, the Founders' and Patriots' Society, and of several college fraternities. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, April 19, 1893, Evelyn Webber, born August 29, 1866, daughter of Christopher and Julia (Cooper) Webber, of Rochester, Vermont, granddaughter of Christopher Webber, Sr., a lawyer of Vermont. Children, born in New York City: Evelyn, April 29, 1894; Frances Virginia, July 3, 1895, died in August, 1896.

STRONG, Augustus H.

Scholar, Author, Theologian.

Augustus Hopkins Strong, scholar, author, theologian, son of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong, was born in Rochester, August 3, 1836. He is of pure Puritan lineage, his ancestor, Elder John Strong, of the Congregational order, having settled in Plymouth in 1639 where he passed a godly life. He had eighteen

children; his eldest son had fifteen. In the maternal line, descent is claimed from Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the "Mayflower" (q. v. sketch of Samuel M. Hopkins). Alvah Strong, the father of Augustus H. Strong, was born July 18, 1809, and died April 20, 1885. He came to Rochester in 1821; learned the printer's trade; worked in the Albany "Evening Journal;" became proprietor (chief) of the Rochester "Democrat"; retired from business in 1859; was deacon in the Baptist church for thirty years; was a founder and the first treasurer of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was a genial, friendly, quiet man, with great interest in the cause of education and in the prosperity of his church, liberal to a fault and beloved by all who knew him.

Augustus H. Strong received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, and took a full classical course in Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1857 with high standing as a scholar, receiving many prizes in English composition, and the gold DeForest Medal for public speaking. Two years later he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, of which he was to be long the honored head. He spent the latter portion of 1859 and all of 1860 in pleasurable and improving travel in Europe, and upon his return in 1861 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry with his first pastorate that of the First Baptist Church in Haverhill, Massachusetts, from 1861 until 1865. Thence he was called to the First Church of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1872. In both these charges he was notably distinguished for the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged his pastoral duties and for the clearness, strength and spirituality of his pulpit utterances as well as for the vital Christianity that informed them, the sincerity,

skill and valor with which he expounded its doctrines, and this without bigotry or the mere delight of belligerency. He was the honorable and enlightened interpreter of his creed, and while still a young man he was eminent as a theologian.

Thus equipped as a scholar and theologian he accepted, in 1872, the call to the presidency and the Chair of Systematic Theology in the newly established Rochester Theological Seminary and dedicated himself to the work of training young men for the gospel ministry, in an institution in which he was already deeply interested and which his father had been largely instrumental in establishing. Therein he served continuously for forty years, becoming president *emeritus* in 1912; increasing its endowments from less than \$200,000 to more than \$2,000,000; securing faculties, numbers of the members of which are famous in their departments; enlarging the body of students and, more than all, impressing his personality and teachings upon the licentiates, many of whom have made their mark as preachers of the world, so that through his various activities in its behalf the institution ranks among the first of the seminaries of the great Baptist denomination. Meanwhile he has been in constant request and has generously responded to the demands made upon him for sermons on ceremonial occasions, for missionary objects, and for many secular addresses, also thereby attaining extended repute for his oratorical gifts. He has been distinctively honored by high and responsible positions in the church. Among other trusts he has held the presidency of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1892-95, and that of the General Convention of Baptists of North America, 1905-10. Honorary degrees from leading universities have been freely conferred upon him—Doctor of Divinity

by Brown, 1870; Yale, 1890; Princeton, 1896; Doctor of Laws by Bucknell, 1891; and Alfred, 1894; and Doctor of Literature by Rochester, 1912.

Dr. Strong has been a voluminous author. His principal theological work is "Systematic Theology" published in 1886, with six editions ensuing until 1903 and revised and enlarged in three volumes in 1908. It is a standard theological work highly regarded and adopted as a textbook in the seminaries. Its principal propositions are: (1) Conscience in man as reflecting the holiness of God; (2) Christ as God manifested in bearing human sin and redeeming from it; (3) The unity, sufficiency and authority of Scripture. "Philosophy and Religion" appeared in 1888; "Christ in Creation and Ethical Monism" in 1899. "The Great Poets and Their Theology," a splendid work considered from both the philosophic and the literary point of view, was issued in 1907. The "great poets" discussed are Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson. A supplementary work, "American Poets and Their Theology," treating of Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Poe, Lowell, Holmes, Lanier and Whitman—is in press as this is written (July, 1916). Other printed volumes of Dr. Strong are "Union with Christ," "Miscellanies, Historical and Theological," "One Hundred Chapel Talks to Theological Students" and "Lectures on the Books of the New Testament."

Dr. Strong is prominent in scholarly activities, member of the Alpha Chi (ministerial), "Pundit" (literary) and the Browning (literary) clubs, to each of which he has contributed valuable papers. He is also a member of the Yale Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

Dr. Strong married (first) Harriet Louise Savage, of Rochester, November

6. 1861. She died July 8, 1914. Of this union there are six children, viz: 1. Charles Augustus, born November 28, 1862; psychologist; who married Bessie, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, March 22, 1889; she died November 14, 1906. 2. Mary Belle, born August 29, 1864; married Dr. Robert G. Cook, June 2, 1892. 3. John Henry, born December 7, 1866; pastor of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland; who married Eliza Livingston McCreery, June 20, 1894. 4. Kate Louise, born February 10, 1870; who married Rev. Charles G. Sewell, January 16, 1900. 5. Cora Harriet, born February 10, 1870, unmarried. 6. Laura Rockefeller, born June 19, 1884; who married Edmund H. Lewis, June 1, 1910. Dr. Strong married (second) Mrs. Marguerite G. Jones, of Rochester, January 1, 1915.

WARFIELD, Frederic Parkman,
Attorney-at-Law.

Frederic Parkman Warfield is a native of this State, where his grandfather was a pioneer settler, a scion of a very old Maryland family. Richard Warfield, undoubtedly of English parentage, settled near Annapolis, Maryland, in 1662. His home was west of Crownsville, Anne Arundel county, and his estate bordered on Round Bay of Severn. It is apparent that he was a man of means, as his rent roll shows the possession of various estates, known as "Warfield," "Warfield's Right," "Hope," "Increase," "Warfield Plains," "Warfield Forest," "Warfield Addition," "Brandy," and "Warfield Range." Some of these came through the inheritance of his wife. In 1670 he married Elinor, daughter of Captain John Browne, of London, who operated merchant vessels between London and Annapolis. The estates known as "Hope" and "Increase" were purchased by him in

1673 and came into possession of his daughter, Mrs. Warfield. Richard Warfield was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Church, was also a military officer, and died in 1703-04. His third son, Alexander Warfield, was a surveyor, and received lands by inheritance from his father, one mile south of the present Millersville. This is the only portion of the original estate now held by descendants. Alexander Warfield was on a committee for extending Annapolis, and in 1720 surveyed a tract of thirteen hundred acres, known as "Venison Park," which he divided between his sons Alexander and Absolute. He was also the owner of "Benjamin's Discovery," "Warfield's Addition," and "Brandy." He married Sarah, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Pierpont, who had an estate on the Severn river. Their youngest son, Richard (2) Warfield, inherited "Brandy" from his father on which he resided. He, married Sarah, daughter of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, and they had sons Lancelot and Richard. Richard (3) Warfield, son of Richard (2) and Sarah (Gaither) Warfield, resided at "Brandy," which he inherited jointly with his brother, and later sold to the brother his share, and removed to Frederick county, Maryland. He married (first) Nancy, daughter of Thomas Gassaway, and (second) Anna Delashmutt, daughter of Elias and Betsey (Nelson) Delashmutt, the latter a daughter of John Nelson, of Frederick county. The only son of the second marriage was Lindsey Delashmutt Warfield, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in the State of New York, and participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was so pleased with interior New York that he settled there after the close of the war, locating at Rushville, Yates county, near the beautiful Canandaigua Lake. He married Elizabeth L'Amoreaux, and two of their

sons were Union soldiers in the Civil War, made prisoners, and confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons. One of these, Charles H., was among the first to enlist in the State of New York, and became a first lieutenant in a New York infantry regiment. Another, Myron Franklin, was born in 1840 at Rushville, and lived at Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York. He married, October 25, 1866, Frances Helena Parkman Green, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Parkman) Green, granddaughter of Captain Henry Green, a pioneer of Rushville, born 1762, in Killingly, Connecticut, and descended from Thomas Green, who was among the first settlers of Malden, Massachusetts. They had children: Charles Henry, born 1867; Carrie Isabelle, Anna Delashmutt, Richard Nelson, Frederic Parkman, Augustus Bennett, born July 24, 1878; the last named a captain in the United States regular army.

Frederic Parkman Warfield, second son of Myron Franklin and Frances Helena Parkman (Green) Warfield, was born January 24, 1876, in Prattsburg, where he attended the public schools, and was afterward, for five years, a student at Canandaigua Academy. Entering Hamilton College in 1892, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts four years later. He at once entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C. (now Washington University), from which he was graduated in 1899, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. During the three years that he was a law student he was an examiner in the United States Patent Office at Washington. In 1901 he was admitted to the New York bar, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in New York City, making a specialty of patent trade marks and corporation law. On coming to New York he became a member of the

firm of Duell, Megrath & Warfield, which firm continued four years, when its head, Charles H. Duell, was appointed a judge on the bench of the District of Columbia, and retired from the firm. This then continued as Warfield & Duell, including Mr. Holland S. Duell. When Judge Duell retired from the bench in 1907 he again became a partner of the firm, which is now known as Duell, Warfield & Duell. Mr. Warfield has been engaged in many important law cases involving large financial considerations, notable among which was "Bethlehem Steel Company vs. Niles-Bement-Pond Company," in the Circuit Court of Appeals. In acknowledgment of his efficient services in this case, his English clients, namely, the English Association of Steel Makers, presented him with a beautiful silver cup, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
Mr. Frederic P. Warfield
by the
English High Speed Steel Makers
In Grateful Appreciation of his Brilliant advocacy
in the case of
Bethlehem Steel Company vs. Niles-Bement-Pond
Company
The successful result of which secured the con-
tinued entry of their
steel into the markets of the
United States of America.
March, 1910.
"Try it and See."

With his firm, Mr. Warfield has figured in many very celebrated cases, involving electrical and optical arts. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Signa Phi fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York City, and the Colonial Order of the Acorn, whose festal occasions have been some times enlivened by his services as

toastmaster. Mr. Warfield is associated with various clubs, including Union League, Apawamis Country, University, Down Town, St. Nicholas, Ardsley Country, and the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica, New York. He emulates the military example of his forbears as a member of Squadron A, a cavalry division of the National Guard State of New York.

WERNER, Christopher C.,

Lawyer.

The legal career which Mr. Werner has pursued with distinguished success began in 1885 when he began practice with his brother, the eminent jurist, William E. Werner, and afterward with George H. Harris as Werner & Harris has continued. This record shows continuous practice during a period of thirty-one years and no lawyer has higher reputation. He is greatly admired by the judges of the courts before whom he practices for his uniform courtesy, high professional standards and his evident desire to aid the court in the administration of justice. To his clients he gives devoted service, drawing from his deep learning and rich experience in their behalf. He is a man of inbred courtesy and gentlemanly in his treatment of friend or opponent, his genial nature winning him many friends whom his manly qualities ever retain.

He is a son of William and Agnes (Koch) Werner, of German birth, but married in the United States, establishing their home in Buffalo, New York. Four children were born to William and Agnes Werner: Judge William E. Werner, the eminent jurist whose recent death shocked the State and whose career forms an interesting and valuable feature of this work; Louise, who married John Steinmiller, of Buffalo; Lena, married Carl Betz, whom she survived;

and Christopher C., to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Christopher C. Werner was born in Buffalo, New York, November 27, 1859. After extended courses in public and private schools in Buffalo, he was variously employed until reaching his majority when he began the study of law with his brother, Judge William E. Werner, of Rochester. He was admitted to the Erie county bar in Buffalo and on January 7, 1885, began practice with his brother under the firm name of Werner & Werner. That association continued for ten years until January 1, 1895, when the senior partner was elevated to the Supreme Bench. Christopher C. Werner then admitted to partnership George H. Harris, a young man who had studied under Werner & Werner. The new firm, Werner & Harris, enjoyed a large practice from the beginning and as the years have progressed have added to their early prestige. No law firm at the Monroe county bar is held in higher esteem and none bear their honors more worthily. Mr. Werner is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order. His club is the Rochester and in all these bodies he is highly esteemed, his friendly, genial nature expanding under the social influence of friends and brethren. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Werner married, November 16, 1887, Anna Van Marter, of Lyons, New York. They are the parents of two daughters: Jean A. and Catherine.

OVIATT, Percival DeWitt,

Attorney-at-Law.

As an active member of the New York bar practicing in Rochester since 1901, Mr. Oviatt has won the commendation of his associates and the confidence of the

public he serves. His fifteen years of practice have brought him an unusual meed of success and as experience has been added to learning and ability, he has advanced in strength as an advocate and counselor, his docket showing that in hard fought contests of legal importance he has well deserved the confidence reposed in him. He is a son of Wilson D. (2) Oviatt, born in Rochester, and a grandson of Wilson D. (1) Oviatt, an early settler of Rochester who owned and operated a flour mill and manufactured barrels in which to pack the product of his own and other mills. This founder of the family in Rochester was a champion of law, order and progress in the rapidly growing community and among other service he rendered was assuming control of the police force as its chief. His enterprise as a business man was a contributing factor to the development of the city, while his efforts in behalf of public safety gave assurance to new comers that Rochester was to be the abode of law and security. Wilson D. (2) Oviatt was for a number of years connected with the James Vick Seed House of Rochester, later establishing in business for himself as a florist. He married Caroline Hankey, of Canadian birth.

Percival DeWitt Oviatt, son of Wilson D. (2) and Caroline (Hankey) Oviatt, was born in Rochester, New York, April 30, 1876. He obtained his preparatory and classical education in the city public schools, Rochester Free Academy and the University of Rochester, receiving his Bachelor of Arts at graduation from the last named institution with the class of '98." He prepared for the practice of his profession at Columbia Law School, New York City, and in 1900 was graduated Bachelor of Laws and admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice at Rochester and is there well

established, serving a large clientele in all courts of the district. He formed a partnership with S. Wile under the firm name of Wile & Oviatt, A. L. Gilman is also now a member of the firm, their offices are at No. 1232 Granite Building. Mr. Oviatt is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Rochester Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Rochester Club and the fraternity Delta Psi.

Mr. Oviatt married, June 1, 1904, Helen Louise Moody, of Rochester, and they have a daughter, Helen Jean Oviatt.

FOLLMER, Charles Jennen,

Manufacturer.

After the Civil War closed in 1865 Charles J. Follmer, then in his sixteenth year, but a veteran Union soldier, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point in recognition of his services as drummer boy and orderly to General Edwin R. Biles of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. But the lad had perhaps seen enough of war, or there may have been other reasons for declining the appointment. Had he not done so the commercial world would have been the loser as Mr. Follmer is now a member of Follmer, Clogg & Company, who own and operate at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the largest umbrella manufacturing plant in the whole world.

So whatever the influence that presided at fate's keyboard the day he chose the arts of peace rather than the more spectacular soldier's career, no mistake was made, but as Mr. Follmer reviews his career from the heights of success, the thought must often come, "What and where would I be had I chosen the other path on that fateful August day, sleeping in a soldier's grave or high on the Roll



Chas J. Joelman



of Fame among America's military heroes?" He is a son of Mark and Louise (Jennen) Follmer, his father a miller.

Charles Jennen Follmer was born in New York City, January 10, 1850, and until his fifteenth year attended the public schools of the city. He then enlisted as a drummer boy and also served as orderly to General Edwin R. Biles of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded and captured by the Confederates at the battle of Hatcher's Run in Virginia, but two days later was recaptured by Union forces. He served with the Army of the Potomac until the war closed, then was honorably discharged and appointed to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Declining the honor he entered the employ of William A. Drown & Company, umbrella manufacturers, in August, 1865, and until 1887 was connected with that firm, rising from lowly position through increasingly responsible positions until in 1879 he was admitted junior partner. His twenty-two years of experience in different departments thoroughly qualified him for the next important step in his remarkable career—the founding of the firm of Follmer, Clogg & Company in 1887. As head of that firm he has won his way to the highest pinnacle of business success as a manufacturer, and at Lancaster the silk mills, where their own silk used in the manufacture of umbrellas is made and thrown, the silk mill at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the vast factories at Lancaster where frames and handles are made and the umbrellas finished and shipped to all parts of the world, constitute the largest umbrella manufacturing plant not only in the United States, but in the entire world. This is Mr. Follmer's record of half a century in his principal activity only. He is vice-president and

director of the Colonial Insurance Company, chairman of the advisory committee of the Great Western and New York and Boston Lloyds and National Underwriters. He is a power in the business world and one of the strong men of New York, able, progressive, and public-spirited.

Mr. Follmer is president of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Association, member of the Pennsylvania Society, Merchants' Association of New York, Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Avenue Association, Museum of Natural History, Philharmonic Society, and in religious affiliation a member of Plymouth Congregation. His clubs are the Aero, Automobile of America, Arcola Country, Deal Golf and Country, New York Yacht, Merchants' and Press. These clubs are the best index to his preferred recreations and he is a well-known figure in all.

He married in New York City, in 1872, Theresa Florence, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Green) McCormack. They have three children: Willis Mark; Adele Regina, married Joseph A. Kelley, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Beatrice, married A. A. Higgins. The family summer residence is at Ocean avenue, Deal, New Jersey, the city residence No. 312 Riverside drive.

LAUTERBACH, Edward,
Lawyer.

From progressive and enterprising ancestors Mr. Lauterbach has derived a love of liberty and a far reaching interest in the welfare of mankind. For more than four centuries his family flourished in the hill country of Bavaria, their seat being in the town of Burgkundstadt, near the historic city of Nuremberg, the acknowledged center for many years of the liberal party of Germany. The family

was especially active in the professions and in mercantile life. One of the most prominent of these was Aaron Wolfgang Lauterbach, born 1752, died 1826, a graduate of the University of Prague, noted for his erudition and also for a peculiar fund of wit and humor. Of his six children, the youngest, Solon Lauterbach, was born in 1806. Under the political tyranny which oppressed Germany at that time, he grew restless, and eight years before the revolution of 1848 he left his ancestral home to find asylum in free America. After twenty years' residence in New York City, he died here in 1860. His wife, Mina (Rosenbaum) Lauterbach, came of a family noted for intellectual gifts, which she inherited in remarkable degree. She possessed a strong memory, was noted as a Shakespearian scholar, and was able to quote literally multitudes of poetical gems from various authors. She survived her husband some thirty years, dying in 1890, and left three children.

Edward Lauterbach was born August 12, 1844, in New York City. He received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, with honors, in 1864. For several years he was vice-president of the alumni of this college, was a member of one of its Greek letter fraternities, and always took an active interest in its welfare. He subsequently received from his *alma mater* the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Manhattan College. Adopting the law as his lifework, he began his studies in the offices of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison, and with Mr. Morrison founded the firm of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. After the termination of this partnership through the death of Mr. Spingarn, a new firm was formed, known as Hoadly,

Lauterbach & Johnson. In addition to his large general practice, Mr. Lauterbach is prominent as a railroad organizer, and was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, the creation of the Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway, and has been concerned in the reorganization of many railroads. While not an active politician, Mr. Lauterbach is deeply interested in public progress, and was several years chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, and of the advisory committee of the Republican State Committee. He was delegate-at-large from New York to the Republican National Convention of 1896, a member of its committee on resolutions, and of the sub-committee of nine which drafted the Republican platform of that year. He was one of the three delegates-at-large from the city of New York to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and chairman of its committee on public charities. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and has been chairman of the City College Board of Trustees. He is a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other charities. While he has been professionally and personally associated with the largest financial and commercial enterprises of the country, and with the leaders of contemporary business and finance in New York, Mr. Lauterbach finds time for relaxation, and is especially devoted to music and the drama. At one time he was vice-president of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. He is never too busy to give some attention to questions concerning the general welfare and progress of his native country.

He married, January 12, 1870, Amanda Friedman, daughter of Arnold Friedman, a retired merchant of this city, and descendant of a family which occupied a

position of prominence in the same section of Bavaria from which came Mr. Lauterbach's ancestors. For generations they were wealthy and respected merchants, and Mrs. Lauterbach's great-great-grandfather, Aaron Friedman, born 1740, died 1824, was owner of the baronial castle of Kunds, at Burgkundsstadt, from which fortress the village took its name. Samuel Friedman, grandson of Aaron Friedman, born 1796, died 1880, married Sarah Gries, born 1800, died 1872. Both were noted for their philanthropy and benevolence, having endowed the school of the district in which they lived, and at her death Mrs. Friedman bequeathed all her personal fortune to the poor of her city. Arnold Friedman married Wilhelmina Straubel, daughter of Frederick Straubel, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, whose wife belonged to a titled Saxon family. Mr. and Mrs. Lauterbach have four children: 1. Alfred, born May 20, 1871, since deceased; graduated at Columbia, Bachelor of Arts, 1890, and at the New York Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1892; was assistant district attorney of the county of New York, 1896 to 1899. 2. Edith McDevitt. 3. Florence Hirschfield, graduate of the Law School of the University of the City of New York, 1897. 4. Alice, born 1886.

L'AMOREAUX, Jesse Seymour,
Attorney, Jurist.

Jesse Seymour L'Amoreaux is descended from Huguenot ancestors, who came to America after 1700 and settled in Dutchess county, New York. His father, Jesse L'Amoreaux, was born 1790, in Peekskill, and lived in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, where he was a farmer. He died in 1879. His wife, Charity (Esmond) L'Amoreaux, born 1796, in Pittstown, New York, died 1895.

Jesse Seymour L'Amoreaux was born

December 11, 1837, in Wilton, where he grew to manhood. He pursued the full course at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and after graduation taught school, first in his native town, and later in Schuylerville, New York. While residing in the latter place, in 1856, he began the study of law in the office of Lewis & Wells, and located, December 1, 1858, at Ballston Spa, where he began practice in the following year with C. C. Hill, under the firm name of Hill & L'Amoreaux. This continued until February, 1861, when he joined the Hon. George Chapman in practice, and this association continued a little over two years. After some years of independent practice, he formed an association with A. C. Dake. This firm was later joined by Seth Whalen, and the firm became L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalan. This was dissolved by mutual agreement in 1885. In 1882, Mr. L'Amoreaux was candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of county judge of Saratoga county, and his popularity is evidenced by the fact that no candidate was opposed to him by any party. He was unanimously elected, and after six years of service on the bench resumed his practice, becoming the counsel for various large corporations, whose business took him into other States, as far west as the Mississippi Valley. In 1887, Judge L'Amoreaux was a candidate before his party convention for the office of justice of the Supreme Court, and missed the nomination by the bare margin of one vote. At the State Convention later the same year he was a nominee of his party for State Comptroller, but the entire ticket was that year defeated. Upon the organization of the First National Bank at Ballston Spa, in 1865, Mr. L'Amoreaux became its attorney, and shortly after a director. He was elected vice-president of the bank, and later served several years as its president. He is a trustee and elder of the

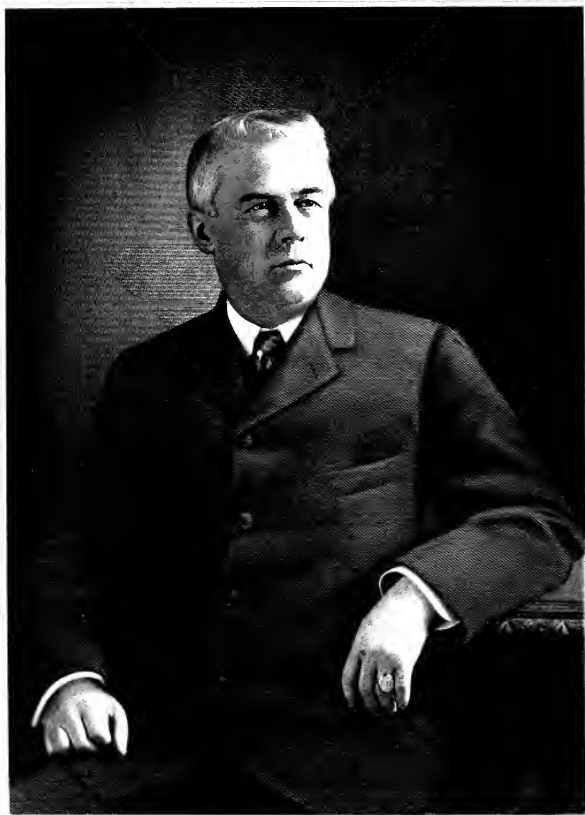
Presbyterian church of Ballston Spa, and director and trustee in various religious and educational societies. He is a member and moderator of the judiciary commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Church Erection Fund of that body. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston, a past high priest of Warren Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saratoga, New York. Early in life he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but left it in 1860, and has since been one of the most steadfast and faithful supporters of the Republican party. In 1887 Judge L'Amoreaux began practice in the city of New York, and is now a member of the law firm of Graham & L'Amoreaux, with offices at No. 42 Broadway. This firm makes a specialty of corporation law, and acts as counsel for large and important interests. Judge L'Amoreaux's long and successful career has been based upon the solid foundation of thorough preparation, judicial ability and industrious application to the interests of his clients. He is widely known throughout the Empire State, and enjoys the friendship of multitudes of people in and out of the legal profession. He is the author of an article on the history of Saratoga county, New York, and of various articles relating to legal and financial subjects. His connection with the First National Bank of Ballston has been of notable value to that institution. He is a member of the Saratoga County Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, State Bar Association of New York, and American Bar Association. He married, at Ballston Spa, June 8, 1865, Ellen S. Holbrook, of Northbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, who died in 1914.

**CUNNINGHAM, Benjamin B.,
Corporation Counsel.**

In elevating Mr. Cunningham to the office of corporation counsel of the city of Rochester, the law department of the city retains the services of a man trained in the work of the city attorney's office during a continuous period of eighteen years, and in the most practical way recognizes the value of that service to the city. Admitted to the bar in 1895, Mr. Cunningham became an assistant to the corporation counsel three years later, beginning his service under Corporation Counsel John F. Kinney, then head of the department of law, whose opponent he later became in the famous "Damaged Goods" controversy. He was retained as assistant under Corporation Counsel Porter M. French, and his successor, William W. Webb, succeeding the latter as chief of the law department of the city upon the elevation of Mr. Webb to the office of judge of the Court of Claims of the State of New York.

In conferring the office upon Mr. Cunningham, Mayor Edgerton eulogized his service in the subordinate positions he had filled in the city law department, and in so doing rendered honor where honor was due. He is a native son of Rochester, educated in the city schools, there acquired his professional education, and at the Monroe county bar began his legal career, and in the service of the city's law department has won his fame as a careful, conscientious official and able lawyer. He is a man of ambitious nature, performing each duty with such zeal and earnestness that the logic of events points him out for greater responsibilities.

Benjamin B. Cunningham was born in Rochester, New York, April 1, 1874, son of Michael and Mary (Hanly) Cunningham, his parents then residing in the



Thomas Bachman

Twelfth Ward. He was educated in public and high schools of Rochester. Deciding upon the profession of law, he pursued an extended course of study under the direction of William Butler Crittenden and in 1895, being just of legal age, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He began and continued private practice in Rochester for three years, quickly taking leading position among the young men of the profession, and demonstrated the quality which led Corporation Counsel John F. Kinney to select him as a member of his staff. On June 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant to the corporation counsel and for eighteen years has continued in constant service, advancing from the lowest assistant to chief of the legal forces of his native city. The fact that it is his native city is most gratifying to the recipient of the honor, for those by whom the appointment was conferred have known him from boyhood, have watched his course at the bar and in subordinate position, their act testifying that the young man has been tried and found not wanting either in ability or integrity. He was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Hiram B. Edgerton, March 15, 1916. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association and stands high in the regard of his professional brethren. He is a member of the Genesee Valley Club and Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Cunningham married, in 1911, Elonore MacKearnin, of Buffalo. Two children: Benjamin B., Jr., and Elonore J.

THACHER, Thomas,

Attorney.

Thomas Thacher, a prominent practicing attorney of New York City, is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, a scion of one of the most ancient and

conspicuous of New England families. His ancestor, Rev. Peter Thacher, was a distinguished minister, a man of great talents, of liberal and independent mind, residing at Sarum, England. He was appointed minister of St. Edmunds, in the city of New Sarum, Wiltshire, in 1622. Because of his dissension from the usages of the Established English church, he was much harassed by the spiritual courts, and decided to emigrate to New England, where he might enjoy greater religious freedom. The death of his wife about this time altered his determination, and he did not remove. He was born in 1588, and died February 11, 1640. A letter written by him to the bishop of the diocese has been preserved. In this he begged that he might be excused from reading certain directions of the vicar-general, which he said were against his conscience. He further stated: "I never neglected the order aforesaid out of contempt of ecclesiastical discipline and jurisdiction, as has been affirmed." On his tombstone is engraved the following epitaph: "Here lyeth the bodye of Mr. Peter Thacher, who was a laborious minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in ye parish of St. Edmund for ye space of XIX yeares. He departed this lyfe the Lord's Day at three of the clock ye XI of February, 1640. Let no man move his bones." His eldest son, Rev. Thomas Thacher, born May 1, 1620, received a grammar school education, and it was the intention of his father to send him to Oxford or Cambridge, but the son was disgusted with the prevailing ecclesiastical tyranny, and decided to remove to America. To this his parents consented, and when fifteen years old he embarked in company with his uncle, Anthony Thacher, and arrived in New England, June 4, 1635. He lived in the family of President Chauncey, who was afterward president of Harvard College, and under

the tuition of that eminent scholar prepared for the ministry. He was ordained, January 2, 1645, as pastor of the church at Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he continued a most faithful and affectionate minister several years. We are told that he possessed a peculiar spirit of prayer, and was remarkable for the copious, fluent and fervid manner of performing the sacred service. Having acquired a knowledge of medicine he was physician as well as pastor to his flock. He removed to Boston, and there became eminent as a physician. When the Third or "Old South" Church was founded in Boston he was chosen pastor, installed February 16, 1670, and continued in charge of that church until his death, October 15, 1678. While attending a patient he became infected with fever, which caused his death. He has been credited as the best Arabic scholar in the country, and according to Cotton Mather was a great logician, well versed in mechanics, both in theory and practice. In 1677 he published the first medical work in America, "Brief Guide in the Small Pox and Measles." He was remarkable as a scribe and wrote in many languages, with singular exactness, much of his work being still in existence, including Syriac and other oriental characters. His first wife, Eliza, youngest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts, died June 2, 1664. Their second son, Rev. Ralph Thacher, was constable at Duxbury in 1673 and clerk of the town for several years following 1686. Subsequently he settled in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where he engaged in the work of the ministry for many years. He married, January 1, 1670, Ruth, daughter of George Partridge, of Duxbury, where he made his home several years. His youngest son, Rev. Peter Thacher, was born August 17, 1686, in Chilmark, and settled at Lebanon,

Connecticut, where he died in February, 1766. He married, in 1713, Abigail Hibbard, of Windham, who died in Lebanon, July 9, 1778, aged eighty years. She was but fifteen years of age at the time of the marriage, and is described as a woman of remarkable beauty, as was also her mother, Abigail (Linden) Hibbard, of Rhode Island. Her second son was John Thacher, born February 22, 1739, in Lebanon, a soldier of the Revolution in 1775, in Captain John Durkee's company. About 1787 he moved to Lempster, New Hampshire, where he died October 7, 1805. He married Abigail Swift, of Lebanon, and they were the parents of Peter Thacher, who was their second son. He settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and had sons: Thomas Anthony; Rev. George, president of Iowa University; Sheldon P., who resided in Hartford.

Professor Thomas Anthony Thacher, eldest son of Peter Thacher, of Hartford, was born there January 11, 1815, and graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty years. From 1842 until his death, in 1886, he was Professor of Latin in that institution. He married Elizabeth Day, born December 24, 1820, in New Haven, daughter of Jeremiah Day, who was president of Yale College from 1817 to 1846.

Thomas Thacher, son of Professor Thomas Anthony and Elizabeth (Day) Thacher, was born May 3, 1850, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In boyhood he was a student at the Webster public school in New Haven, and the Hopkins grammar school, and entered Yale College in 1867, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. For a year following this he was a teacher in the Hopkins grammar school and subsequently pursued graduate courses for a year. From 1873 to 1875 he was a student at the Columbia Law School,

under Professor Dwight, and in May of the latter year was admitted to the bar. From Yale he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1874, and Doctor of Laws in 1903. From Columbia Law School he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and during the summer following he aided Hon. Ashbel Green in preparing for publication Green's "Brice's Ultra Vires," a work on corporation law. In the fall of 1875 young Thacher became a clerk in the law office of Alexander & Green, and in June, 1876, was made attorney of the Equitable Trust Company, which conducted an extensive business in real estate, loans in Western States, with principal office in New York City. At the same time he engaged in general law practice, and has been successively a member of the law firms of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett. The present style of the firm is Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, and makes a speciality of matters relating to corporations. For many years Mr. Thacher has been a lecturer on corporation law in the Yale Law School. For some years he was secretary and a member of the executive committee of Yale Alumni Association of New York City, and from 1895 to 1897 was its president. When the Yale Club of New York City was organized, in 1897, he became its president, and continued in that position until 1902. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Alumni University Fund Association since its organization, and from the outset represented the Yale Club of New York City on the Alumni Advisory Council, organized by the Yale Corporation. At the Yale Bicentennial Celebration, in 1901, he delivered an address, "Yale in Relation to the Law," and two years later received from the corporation the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Thacher has

been an occasional contributor to legal publications. From 1907 to 1909 he was vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is a member of the Law Institute, New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and several clubs, including the University, Century, Yale, Middy clubs. He was vice-president of the University Club in the City of New York, 1910-1913, and president from 1913 to the present time. At this writing (1915) he is president of the University Club of New York. Politically he is accustomed to sustain Republican principles and policies. In religion he is liberal, and is not associated with any organization.

Mr. Thacher married, December 1, 1880, Sarah McCulloch Green, born April, 1859, in New York City, daughter of Ashbel and Louise B. (Walker) Green. (Their home is in Tenafly, New Jersey, and they have children: Thomas D., Louise Green, Sarah and Elizabeth. In his career, Mr. Thacher has fully justified the promise of his worthy ancestors, and to-day occupies an enjoyable position in literary, legal and social circles of New York.

KINNEY, John F.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1881, Mr. Kinney nine years later was elected special county judge, winning not only the office by a respectable majority, but also the distinction of being the first Democrat elected to a county office in Monroe county in eight years, 1882-1890. From his admission to the bar until the present time he has been continuously engaged in private law practice in Rochester, save during the four years spent upon the county bench. He has won high reputation as a lawyer of sterling worth, has ever taken a promi-

ment part in public affairs, and is one of the strong men of the Democratic party, potent in council, a trusted leader and popular campaign orator. He is a son of William D. and Julia (Howe) Kinney, his parents coming from the Emerald Isle in childhood, meeting in Monroe county, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. William D. Kinney was a merchant at Spencerport for several years, and prominent in community affairs. He was clerk of the village, weigh master on the Erie canal at Rochester in 1878 and 1879. He was an ardent Democrat and an untiring, capable worker for party success.

John F. Kinney was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, New York, June 20, 1860, and since 1881 has been a resident of Rochester. After completing the courses of the Union School at Spencerport, he attended St. Joseph's College at Buffalo, New York, there completing his classical study. Choosing law as his profession, he entered Albany Law School, Albany, New York, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1881. In June of the same year he was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and so continues, having practiced in Rochester for thirty-five years. He won his position at the bar through merit, and so highly was he recommended to Governor David B. Hill that the Governor on January 1, 1890, appointed him to fill a vacancy on the county bench as special judge. He received the nomination of his party as the regular candidate for that office, and in November, 1890, was chosen special county judge for a term of three years. He was elected to the office by a majority of about eight hundred votes over his Republican opponent, and that in face of the fact that Monroe county had not chosen a Democrat for a county office in eight years. He served his term with credit and acceptability, then re-

turned to private practice, his service on the bench leaving him the better equipped for practice through viewing cases purely from their legal aspect, uninfluenced by the natural bias of a retained counsel. In 1898 he was appointed by the Common Council corporation counsel for the city of Rochester, and served in that position until January 1, 1904, since which date his practice has been in private capacity. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, of which he was one of the incorporators, November 28, 1892; also belongs to the State Bar Association, and to organizations social and fraternal. A Democrat in politics, bred in the faith and instructed in party management by his honored father, Mr. Kinney in addition to the offices mentioned of a legal nature has been of value to his party as a manager and leader of campaigns and as a trusted adviser. In 1904 he was chairman of the executive committee of the county central committee, and in many ways has aided the party cause.

Mr. Kinney married, October 23, 1883, Elizabeth J. Hanlon, of Albany, New York. They are the parents of: William E., graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1907, now a member of the constructing firm of William E. Kinney & Company; Helen R.; John J., an inspector; Dorothy E., an instructor. The family home is No. 64 Lorimer street; Mr. Kinney's law office No. 406 Livingston Building.

PIERCE, Charles L., ✓
Lawyer.

A graduate Bachelor of Arts, University of Rochester, class of 1902, and a year later admitted to the Monroe county bar, Mr. Pierce has in the thirteen years that have now intervened pursued the practice of law in the city of Rochester. Most of those years he served the city in

official legal capacity, special counsel, tax assistant and deputy corporation counsel. He is a native son of New York, his father, John Davis Pierce, a farmer of Oneida county, a man of local prominence, filling several offices including that of justice of the peace.

Charles L. Pierce was born in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, April 22, 1877. He spent his youth at the home farm. He completed the public school courses of the district, prepared for college at Marion Collegiate Institute, completing the prescribed course and graduating with the class of 1898. He entered the University of Rochester with the freshman class in that year, taking a classical course, and in 1902 received his degree Bachelor of Arts. During his university course he read law and after graduation spent a year in special study in the law offices of Sutherland & Otis, Rochester, New York. On July 9, 1903, he was duly admitted to practice at the New York bar, but until January 1, 1904, he remained with Sutherland & Otis as managing clerk. He then opened private offices and has practiced independently until February 1, 1907, when he became a member of the law firm of Carnahan, Adams, Jameson & Pierce, with offices in the Wilder Building. During the years 1904 and 1905 he was special counsel in the office of the corporation counsel, and in 1916 was appointed to the office he now holds, deputy corporation counsel, his long connection with the city law department in the tax bureau calling for extended knowledge of the law governing the assessment and collection of taxes. He is a member of the Rochester, New York State and American Bar associations, highly regarded by all who have come within his sphere of influence. A man of genial, social nature, he has many friends and in fraternity and in lodge is a popular

member. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Rochester Chapter, Delta Upsilon Club, and a member of that fraternity. He is a member of the University Club, Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester Tennis Club, also of the Masonic order, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, and Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Pierce married, August 30, 1904, Grace, daughter of Oliver S. Adams, editor of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

BERNHARD, John A.,

Lawyer.

Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1882 Mr. Bernhard, during the thirty-five years which have since intervened, has made continuous progress in his profession and has long occupied a position of distinction in the ranks of the legal fraternity of his native city, Rochester. The reputation he has won is a tribute to his learning and ability, but had he not possessed the qualities of perseverance and industry to make them operative, they would have availed him little. His is a practical example of the value of labor in the development of all that is best in man's intellectual strength and to the persistent care he gives to the preparation of his cases Mr. Bernhard owes his success as much as to the learning and ability which inspires the strong, logical manner in which he presents them to court and jury.

He is a son of Adam and Phillipine (Young) Bernhard, born in Germany, who came to Rochester in 1848. Adam Bernhard was a man of wonderful physical power and business ability, who for sixty years was a merchant of Rochester. He continued in business until past eighty and did not surrender the burden of management until his last illness. His mantle

of energy and determination fell upon his son and in him the resolute spirit of the father survives.

John A. Bernhard was born in Rochester, New York, August 5, 1859, and his years, fifty-eight, have been spent in his native city. After graduation from Rochester Free Academy in 1879, he began the study of law, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Rochester, having a partner for the first half year, and since the dissolution of that partnership, practicing alone. His practice, general in character, is conducted in all State and Federal courts of the district, his offices at No. 236 Powers Building. He has a large and well established practice, both as an adviser and an advocate. He is a man of quick invention, but does not depend upon the inspiration of the moment, never appearing in court without the most careful preparation and no matter upon which feature of the case develops the higher importance he is fortified against surprise and is equally ready to attack. He is a member of the Rochester bar, highly esteemed by his professional brethren as a man learned in the law, skillful in its application, and strictly ethical in his methods of practice.

He has since academy days been closely allied with fraternity and secret orders, and is one of the old volunteer firemen of the city, now a member of the Veteran Exempt Firemen's Association. He was one of the founders of the Pi Phi fraternity of the Free Academy in 1878, and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1889, belonging to Germania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-two degrees of Rochester Consistory, and is a noble of Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Knights of the Macca-

bes. He is a man of genial, social nature, winning many friends and ever retaining them. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Bernhard married, May 14, 1884, Minnie E. Hertel, of Rochester. They have two sons, Robert A., now city superintendent of play grounds and recreation, and Frank E. The family home is at No. 1387 Dewey avenue.

SWEET, John Edson,

Scientist, Inventor.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty, and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability was the real secret of the preëminence which many envied. The career of John Edson Sweet furnishes an example of what may be accomplished with but few of the advantages of favoring circumstances, when one is endowed with ambition, ability and untiring energy. The Sweet family has been resident in America since the early Colonial days, the direct American ancestors being John and Mary Sweet, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1631. Many of the family have won fame as inventors.

Horace Sweet, father of Professor John Edson Sweet, was a son of Timothy and Eunice (Woodworth) Sweet, was born April 1, 1796, and died at Pompey, New York, August 4, 1858. He was a prosperous farmer in Onondaga county, of progressive ideas, and assisted materially in the development of the section. He married, November 20, 1817, Candace Avery, daughter of Punderson Avery, and had children: Clarence H., Helen L., Anson



John E. Sweet.

Avery, Homer D. L., Wheaton B., William A., John Edson and Ann E.

Professor John Edson Sweet was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 21, 1832. Until the age of fifteen years he attended the public schools, where his mechanical ability was noted at an early day. He readily found means to help himself over any mechanical difficulty which any situation presented, as an instance of which may be given the fact of his construction of a small violin, and learning to play a number of old-time melodies upon it, in the course of a few weeks. In 1850 he was apprenticed to John Pinkerton, a carpenter and joiner, and the money he earned was carefully put aside to pay for needful tools, among these being the second set of socket firmer chisels ever made, one of these still being in his possession. Having obtained a subordinate position in the office of Elijah T. Hayden, one of the ablest architects of Syracuse, he obtained an excellent knowledge of this line of business as it was carried on at that time, and for a period of ten years was chiefly employed in making construction drawings for buildings. He then became office boy for C. O. Holyoke, a disciple of Ruskin, and under this preceptorship he studied for one winter, during which he profited in large measure. Becoming convinced that success lay for him in mechanical fields, Mr. Sweet pursued his studies and work in that direction, and received the first premium in a national competition held by "The Rural New Yorker," after which he wrote many articles on architectural matters, and was recognized as an authority.

At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Sweet was engaged in his professional duties at Selma, Alabama, and he soon returned to Onondaga county, New York. He became a pattern maker

and draughtsman in the railroad shops in Syracuse, and in the summer 1862 visited the London Exhibition, where he continued his studies and investigations. During the latter part of the year he was a draughtsman in the international patent office of Hazeltine, Lake & Company. Subsequently he again went abroad as draughtsman for the Patent Nut & Bolt Company, of Birmingham, England, in order to superintend the construction of machines for the manufacture of nails, Mr. Sweet being the patentee of this machine, which was financed by the Birmingham company. While abroad he contributed articles of a technical nature to "Engineering," a journal published in London. Upon his return to Syracuse in 1864, Mr. Sweet became associated with Sweet, Barnes & Company, designing many machines, tools and appliances, and introduced some of the features which still mark his designs. He invented a machine which paved the way for the introduction of the linotype machines now so commonly used. This machine, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was later presented to Cornell University. He spent some months in Paris, and upon his return to Syracuse he was again actively connected with Sweet, Barnes & Company, and from 1871 to 1873 was mainly engaged in bridge building for Howard Soule, of Syracuse. His mind, however, was constantly busied with inventive plans of various kinds, and in the fall and winter of 1872 he made the plans and patterns, and completed the greater part of the work on the first Straight-Line steam engine. His contributions to the English paper, "Engineering," were also continued, and were published under the title of "Mechanical Refinements."

Professor Sweet was one of the foremost pioneers in college work in mechani-

cal lines, and for the six years commencing in 1873, was connected with Cornell University. The manufacture and introduction of the Whitworth surface plates and straight-edges were largely due to the Cornell shop under his management, and the first standard measuring machine made in this country was made and is now stored in the Cornell shop. In speaking of this John Richards testified that its method of correcting the error of the screw is the only one known that is commercially practicable. The equally important problem of neutralizing the effect of wear was solved in an equally successful way, but has not come so uniformly into use. Professor Sweet was the pioneer in promoting this measuring machine, which he hoped to make the foundation of a system of standard gauges, and it was not until some years later that his example in this was followed. The first Gramme dynamo produced in this country was also built in the Cornell shop, and the second straight-line engine. These, with other products of the shop, were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. This straight-line engine, now so well known throughout the world, embodied what was then the novel combination—a balanced valve, a shifting eccentric and a shaft governor. This has become the accepted type of high-speed engine, and the Centennial engine may well be considered the first of the kind. Professor Sweet accomplished all this with the aid of his students, no other labor being employed in the shop. He worked under disadvantages, for up to that time it was largely believed that education was a matter of mental training and discipline and he received comparatively little encouragement for the practical work he was doing along mechanical lines. However, the value of his service has stood the test of time, and methods which he employed for construction are

now in general use in all such institutions. John Richards, in speaking of his work in connection with Cornell, said in a lecture before the students of Leland Stanford University that "Professor Sweet is one of the most successful teachers of constructive engineering that this or any other country can boast."

Not receiving the encouragement he desired at Cornell University, however, Professor Sweet resigned and returned to Syracuse, where he continued his experimentation with the original Straight-Line Engine and, obtaining what appeared the maximum of simplicity and perfection of action in the governor, he commenced the building of the engine, becoming president and general manager of the Straight-Line Engine Company, which was organized for manufacturing purposes. The business was established on a small scale, but the value of the engine has been demonstrated and recognized so universally that its growth necessitated the construction of new works, which were erected according to plans made by Professor Sweet in 1890. Many new methods have been introduced since the company was organized, and these, together with the style of manufacture and other improvements, have been extensively adopted by other engine builders. The direct result of the superior skill and ability of Professor Sweet is seen in an improved system of steam distribution, the value of which is universally acknowledged. A number of new machines have been constructed after his designs, including a traversing machine which has become standard. He has also invented numberless devices for furthering the construction of the engine and insuring more perfect results. Mr. Sweet is considered an authority in all matters of this kind, and inventors in Syracuse and elsewhere have frequently sought his counsel, which is freely and generously given.

He never makes a secret of the operations of his factory, but freely invites all, and has inscribed over the entrance "Visitors Always Welcome." He has believed in increasing his store of knowledge by studying the works and results accomplished by others, and his chief desire in life is not the accumulation of wealth, but to let others benefit by the results he has achieved.

Professor Sweet was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engine Builders' Association of the United States, the Technology Club, and the Metal Trades and Founders' Association of Syracuse. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has a membership of more than three thousand of the leading mechanical engineers of the country. Mr. Sweet was its third president and is now one of the sixteen honorary members, only seven being from this country, and among these are Carnegie, Edison and Westinghouse. He was the first president of the Engine Builders' Association and the Technology Club; is a life member of the Onondaga Historical Association; was one of the judges of the Chicago World's Fair, and has been employed by the government as an expert. In 1913 Syracuse University conferred upon Professor Sweet the degree of Doctor of Engineering, an honor held by only eight people in the United States. In December, 1914, he was given the John Fritz Medal for scientific and engineering achievements. Eight of these medals have been awarded, and among the recipients were John Fritz, Lord Kelvin, Edison, Westinghouse and Bell.

Professor Sweet married (first) in November, 1870, Caroline V. Hawthorne, who died May 12, 1887. He married (second) in 1889, Irene A. Clark, who died August 24, 1914.

BENTLEY, Sardius Delancey,
Attorney-at-Law.

Although brought up on a Chautauque county farm amid most pleasant surroundings, Mr. Bentley's ambition from youth was for the profession of law, an ambition he achieved at the age of twenty-nine years, when in 1872 he began the study of law in Rochester. Admitted in 1875, he at once began practice at Rochester and from that time his career has been one of signal success. His career at the bar has been one of honor, while his social, frank, genial nature has won him a large circle of friends other than those attracted by his legal attainment. He has devoted himself closely to his profession and has won a place in the foremost ranks. This has been done by careful, conscientious work in the preparation of cases, a logical, strong and dignified presentation and his constant endeavor to leave no loophole in his defense. A client who entrusts his case to Mr. Bentley is assured that no effort will be withheld to bring his case to successful issue, and although the most intricate cases have been committed to him, he has met all demands and been successful in a large majority of his cases. He is a son of Alexander and Lavantia Mary (Norton) Bentley, his father a farmer of the towns of Busti and Ellicott, New York. The father died in 1895.

Sardius D. Bentley was born at the homestead in Busti, there passed his youth and his early manhood save the years spent in institute and university. From the district public school he passed in succession to Jamestown Academy, Randolph Academy, now Chamberlain Institute, and the University of Rochester. He completed classical study at the university and received his Bachelor's degree, class of 1870. He then taught

school for two years, finally reaching the road leading to the goal of his ambition in 1872.

In that year he began the study of law in Rochester, and at the October term of court in 1875, after passing the required examinations, he was admitted to the Monroe county bar. Forty-one years have since intervened and to-day he is the seasoned veteran who has won his laurels in many a legal conflict. Not always has he been returned the victor, but whether successful or not every battle has been fought with all the force of his learning, skill and courage, and he numbers his warmest friends among those with whom he has most strongly contended in legal encounters. During his earlier years of practice he was associated with William F. Cogswell as partner, later and until 1893 as a member of the firm of Cogswell, Bentley & Cogswell. Since 1893 he has practiced alone, his office at No. 60 Trust Building. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and since December, 1885, he has been authorized to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He does not confine himself to any special line, but with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law conducts a general practice. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, highly regarded by his brethren of these bodies. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the college fraternities, Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa.

**HARGATHER, Rev. Mathias J.,
Clergyman.**

In 1878 Father Hargather was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, his course of training for holy orders having been long and all embrac-

ing. He was then a young man of twenty-three years. In 1903, on the celebration of his Silver Jubilee, as a gift from the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Rochester, of which he had then been pastor seven years, a chime of thirteen bells was installed in the tower of St. Michael's, along with a beautiful tower clock and in the church a new pipe organ was placed. Thirteen years have since elapsed and the bells toll out their message of invitation, the clock marks the hours as they pass, and the organ in solemn measure accompanies the sacred offices which Father Hargather yet performs as pastor, after a continuous service of twenty years. They have been years of intellectual growth and religious fervor for the devoted priest and of quickened spiritual life and material prosperity for the parish.

Father Hargather is the second permanent pastor of St. Michael's, and it was his third charge. He had eight years previous experience in charge of the churches at Greece and Coldwater, and there displayed the sterling, priestly qualities and the business ability which led to his appointment as pastor of St. Michael's to succeed Rev. Fridolin Pascalar, the first permanent pastor, whose ill health caused him to retire. He had also organized and placed upon a sound basis a new parish, St. Francis Xavier, and there ministered eight years. For twenty years he has guided the destinies of St. Michael's, and under his care every department of church and parish work has prospered. Successful in carrying through every plan and improvement undertaken, one in particular stands as a worthy monument to his zeal, St. Michael's school, one of the largest and most modernly equipped buildings in the city. He is universally respected regardless of nationality or creed, while his own people are devotedly

attached to him. He is a native son of Rochester, and it is a matter of special pleasure to him that it is his lot to minister among those who have been his friends from youth.

Mathias J. Hargather was born in Rochester, New York, in 1855, and obtained his early education in the parochial school of SS. Peter and Paul. He next attended the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and after graduation began his studies in divinity as from boyhood he had been destined for the priesthood. His early theological studies were pursued at St. Francis de Sales College, Milwaukee, and continued as St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, New York. After completing his studies he returned to Rochester, and as a deacon accompanied Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid on his first canonical visitation of his diocese. During this period he taught plain chant Latin and German at St. Andrew's Seminary. He was ordained a priest on St. Michael's Day, September 29, 1878, and performed his first office as assistant priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and as chaplain to St. Mary's Hospital and St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, also attending a mission at Naples, Ontario county, New York. Early in the year 1880 he was placed over the churches at Greece and Coldwater, Monroe county, New York, and there remained eight years. He there performed a vast amount of labor and was particularly efficient in the upbuilding of good parochial schools, teaching for two years in the little school at Greece.

In 1888 a new German parish was projected in the northeastern part of Rochester, the choice of the Rt. Rev. Bishop for organizer falling to Father Hargather. He was sent out to what was then known as the Wakelee Farm and during the next eight years organized St. Francis Xavier's parish, built a church,

school and hall and performed the service which marks St. Francis Xavier's parish as a monument to his zeal, energy and devotion. In April, 1896, he succeeded Rev. Fridolin Pascalar as pastor of St. Michael's, in Rochester, a parish which he has since continuously served with abundant results. One of the interesting events in his history as a priest was the celebration of his Silver Jubilee, St. Michael's and his brethren of the clergy uniting in making it an occasion of great pleasure to Father Hargather, and of permanent benefit to the church. The celebration terminated on the evening of September 29, 1903, where in beautiful St. Michael's Church Bishop McQuaid preached an eloquent sermon, and Father Hargather celebrated solemn high mass, attended by one hundred priests of the diocese and a large congregation drawn from all parts of the city. Soon the Silver Jubilee of his pastorate of St. Michael's will be further cause for the rejoicing of his parish and great as will be the splendor and joy of that occasion it will but faintly reflect the love, reverence and admiration the parish has for the good priest who has so faithfully served them.

TAYLOR, Zachary P.,

Lawyer, Educator, Publisher.

A man of broad culture Mr. Taylor's capacity has been fully tested in many fields, and in his long and active life has won success because he merited it, not through fortuitous circumstance. By nature he is genial and social, never too engrossed in his own work not to be interested in the affairs and welfare of others. Those who know him prize his friendship and appreciate his sound judgment. He has held to high ideals in his profession, working ever along lines of progress, recognizing the fact that advancement in

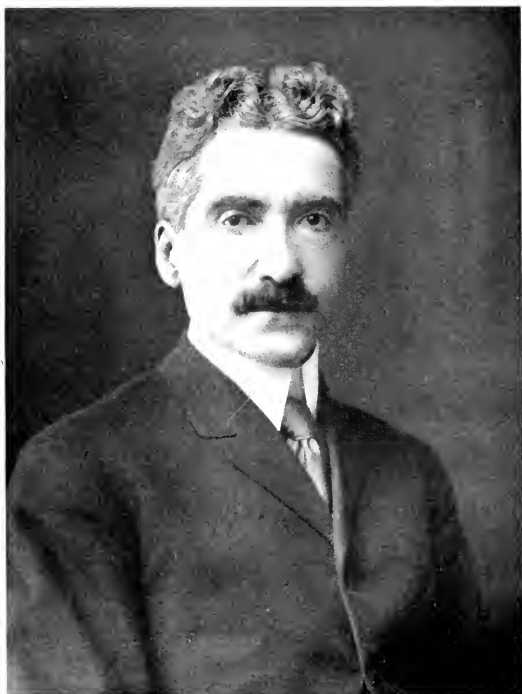
any field depends upon the ability to do things well and as the years have progressed he has won substantial success. As an author and publisher he has enriched the literature of his profession with many volumes of citations and reports, while as a lawyer he commands the respect and esteem of not only his own bar but of the thousands who know him through his law publications. As an educator he held high rank, was principal of the West and Central High Schools of Cleveland, from 1876 to 1883, and as principal of the Rochester Free Academy he won reputation as one of the leading men of that profession in his native State. Since 1886, when he resigned that principalship, he has devoted himself wholly to the law as practitioner, author and publisher. Now in the evening of life he is actively "in the harness" and bears his years most wonderfully. Length of years is his heritage, however, both his father and mother being in the eighties and his grandmother in her nineties ere they laid down the burdens and joys of life. They were thrifty, substantial farming people, the family home being at Clarendon, Oneida county, New York, about two and a half miles from Holley.

Zachary P. Taylor was born at Rome, Oneida county, New York, February 28, 1846. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to their new home, a farm at Clarendon. There he attended the public schools and was his father's assistant until attaining the age of sixteen years. He then renounced farm life and in pursuance of plans for an education entered Brockport Collegiate Institute, later known as Brockport State Normal School, then under the principalship of Malcolm J. McVicar. The young man applied himself diligently to completing two years' work in Latin in one year in addition to

his regular course in Greek and other studies. After leaving the institute he taught four months at Sweden Center, near Brockport, then for three months served as teacher in the high school at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the University of Rochester and during two years of his university course taught Latin and Greek in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He was graduated from the university with the degree of A. B., class of 1869, and three years later received from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M. After graduation he spent two and a half years as vice-principal of the Central High School, Buffalo, New York, teaching the classics in addition to his duties as vice-principal. The following one and a half years were spent at Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio, in a similar position, resigning to complete his law studies begun in Buffalo under the direction of Wadsworth White, of the Erie county bar. He took a course at the law school after resigning his position in Cleveland, and after passing the required examination was admitted to the bar in 1872.

Mr. Taylor did not begin practice in his native State but at the Indiana bar, locating at Fort Wayne where he was associated with Judge Joseph Breckenridge, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Indiana. He remained in Fort Wayne two years, engaged in successful practice, but his health failing he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and accepted the offer of his old position in the Cleveland High School. Until 1883 he was connected with the Cleveland schools, becoming well-known and highly regarded as one of the ablest educators of the State. While on a visit to Rochester, New York, in July, 1883, he yielded to the importunities of the trustees of the Rochester Free Academy to accept the



J. H. Quay

position of principal of that institution and from the fall term of 1883 until the close of the school year in 1886 he ably filled that position. In 1886 he was admitted to the Monroe county bar and has steadily pursued his profession until the present time (1916) practicing in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a member of the local and state bar associations, very popular with his brethren and highly esteemed by all.

In 1890 Mr. Taylor published "Citations of Hun" in fifty-three volumes of the Supreme Court Reports; in 1900 "Citations of the New York Miscellaneous Reports"; in 1901 "Citations of the New York Court of Appeals Reports"; in 1902 the New York "Appellate Division Report"; in 1904 "Analyzed Citations of New York Supplementary Reports"; in 1906 a new series of "Analyzed Citations of the New York Court of Appeals," also Supreme Court and miscellaneous reports. Subsequently, Mr. Taylor, at the request of New York lawyers, published a general supplement to the above mentioned, covering the Common Law, Chancery, Surrogate, etc. Reports, as well as the Civil, Criminal and Penal Codes, and the Consolidated Laws. Some idea of the magnitude of the labor performed by Mr. Taylor as author and publisher of these works may be gained from the fact that they contain over eight hundred and ten thousand citations.

Mr. Taylor married, December 29, 1875, Effie, daughter of Hiram Davis, of Rochester. They are the parents of four children: Mortimer, died in 1892; Herbert R., married Laura Farwell, of Holley, New York, in August, 1912; Helen D.; Marion, married Herbert H. Bohachek, in November, 1915. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, a member

of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a Progressive Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Methodist, member of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONWAY, Thomas Franklin,

Lawyer, Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas Franklin Conway is a native of the State of New York, born May 4, 1862, at Chesterfield, Essex county, a son of John and Mary (Collins) Conway. His parents were natives of Ireland, came to America when young, and settled in the northern part of New York, where the father was a successful farmer. Thomas F. Conway was reared upon the paternal farm, and in youth attended the common school adjacent. Subsequently he was a student at Keeseville Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878, and thereafter, for some time, engaged in teaching. While thus occupied he devoted his vacations and spare time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Immediately thereafter he established himself in practice at Keeseville, and in 1890 removed to Plattsburgh, New York, where, within a few years, he became a member of the firm of Weeds, Smith & Conway, which was formed to take over the business of the noted firm of Palmer, Weed, Kellogg & Smith, which had been dissolved upon the elevation of Mr. Kellogg to the Supreme Court Bench. The firm therefore was launched under the most favorable auspices, with an established prestige, and its business grew very rapidly, no small portion of its advancement being due to the initiative ability of the junior partner. As much of its business came before the courts of New York City, in 1899, the firm of Smith, Conway & Weed was formed to conduct business in that city, and the

style of the Plattsburgh firm was changed to Weeds, Conway & Cotter. Later the New York firm became Conway & Weed, with offices in Nassau street. Mr. Weed retired from the firm in 1912 and Mr. Conway continued practice at the same address and also his interest in the Plattsburgh firm. Mr. Conway has been very active before both State and Federal courts, having been leading counsel in many large cases. He was especially prominent in the litigation growing out of the New York Subway, and was most successful in handling cases which involved great sums of money.

At an early period in his life, Mr. Conway began to take an interest in political movements, and cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, in whose principles he sincerely believes. For many years he has been a leading speaker in national and State campaigns, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago, in 1896, and that at Kansas City, in 1900. In 1898 he accepted the nomination of his party for attorney-general of New York State, and again, in 1900, consented to be its candidate for the same office. In 1908 his friends in Northern New York urged very strongly his nomination as the party candidate for governor, and two years later, though not a candidate, the State Convention placed him in nomination for the office of lieutenant-governor, to which he was triumphantly elected in November, following. He declined to be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of lieutenant-governor owing to the demands of his large law practice and his many important business interests. On every occasion when he was a candidate, the people of his home locality rallied earnestly and cordially to his support, a very high compliment to his ability and standing, and his strength was shown by his increased vote over his fellow candidates.

He has never abandoned the interests of the section in which he was born and reared, and has done much in a private way in aiding worthy young men who sought to become established in the practice of law. This has assured to him the loyalty and friendship of his home section of the State, especially, and he has continued to enjoy the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries in all quarters. He continues to retain an interest in farming, and is himself a practical agriculturist, giving attention to his landed estate in Northern New York. While Mr. Conway has been showered with honors by his political party, he has never been a seeker after office. Because of his faith in the underlying principles of his party, he has ever been ready to give his efforts in its support. When he was first a candidate for attorney-general, he ran many thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and on every occasion his showing at the polls has proved the advantage which the ticket enjoyed through bearing his name. He continues to make his home in Northern New York, and to give unsparingly of his advice and services in every movement calculated to promote its highest welfare. He is unmarried.

TAYLOR, Irwin,

Lawyer, Librarian.

Since graduation from the Ohio College of Law in 1868, Mr. Taylor has been at different periods an active member of the bar of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Illinois and New York. For the past quarter of a century he has been a member of the Monroe county bar, and since 1900 has been librarian for the appellate division of the fourth department, that library consisting of about 35,000 volumes, being one of the best law book collections in the State. Actual court room practice has not appealed to Mr. Taylor

as has the literary side of his profession, although prior to his locating in Topeka, Kansas, in 1880, he conducted general practice in Paris and Covington, Kentucky. He is a well-known author of law books and is a law editorial writer, while as a law librarian and authority he has no superiors in the State.

Irwin Taylor was born in Maysville, Kentucky, was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his law courses and receiving his degree from Ohio College of Law in 1868. He was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year, also to the Kentucky bar, practicing in both Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky, for a time, but later located in Paris, Kentucky, where he remained until 1880. In that year he went West, locating at Topeka, Kansas, where he became assistant attorney-general. While in Topeka he published a number of law books, including the Statutes of Kansas, and became well known in legal circles. He later came East, locating in Chicago, where until 1892 he was engaged in editorial law work. He came to Rochester in 1892, and soon afterward was appointed assistant librarian of the law library, serving as assistant until 1900, when he was appointed to his present position, librarian for the law library of the appellate division of the fourth department, located in the Court House at Rochester.

Mr. Taylor is well qualified for the position he fills, his intellectual attainments and his legal learning and experience, his intimate knowledge of law books, statutes and reports combining to render him eminently fit to advise and direct patrons of the library. His private library is a large and complete one, rich in legal lore of every State. A ripe scholar and strong intellectually, he is as much at home in the wide field of literature as in the realm of law, and is a most

discriminating reader. Honorable and high minded, he occupies an enviable position among his brethren of the profession, they according him their highest esteem and respect. The strength of his private life and character adds dignity as well as usefulness to the position which he holds, and all feel that he is a man in whom perfect confidence may be placed.

Mr. Taylor is a veteran of the Civil War, his service having been mostly as an enlisted member of the Independent Irregular Cavalry under the immediate command of Captain S. W. Bard, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For a time he was on scout and picket duty under General Lew Wallace, but his service was mostly in Kentucky during the raids made by the Confederate troops under Generals Kirby, Smith and Morgan. He is a member of the New York Library Association and of several professional and social organizations.

Mr. Taylor married, in 1872, Lizzie Hall, of Paris, Kentucky, who died in 1906, leaving three sons and three daughters: Huston Taylor, of Detroit, Michigan; J. Irwin Taylor, located in New York City; J. Hall Taylor, inventor and manager of the American Spiral Pipe Company, of Chicago; Mary B., residing with her father; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Mulliner, of Fairport, New York; and Mrs. Lucy Sanders, of Thomasville, Georgia.

FOOLE, Harry Otis,

Lawyer.

A practitioner at the Monroe county bar for the past twenty-two years, Mr. Poole has well accounted for those years as his present rank at that bar amply testifies. His practice, general in character, is conducted in all State and Federal Courts of the district, his records of legal victories won being very large, including some of the celebrated cases tried

in the courts of Western New York. He is learned in the law, skillful in its application, a cool, wary opponent in the court room, yet eminently fair in his methods, courteous to the court, but a powerful advocate for the cause he represents. The rank he holds at the bar has been fairly won and he holds the true regard of the members of the bench whose dignity and authority he respects and of the bar whose rights and privileges he never infringes, even in the heat of controversy and strife for legal advantage. The rules of the profession are strictly observed by Mr. Poole under all circumstances and no taint of unprofessional conduct mars his brilliant record. He is a "native son" of Rochester, his father and mother also being born there, but his grandfather, however, Joseph H. Poole, came from England about the year 1845, settling in the town of Gates, Monroe county, New York, there operating a grist mill for several years. He died in 1891.

His son, Charles A. Poole, born in Rochester, died in Detroit, Michigan, September 30, 1907. Charles A. Poole married Amorette Otis, daughter of William and Mary A. C. (Late) Otis, the former a native son of the State of Maine, the latter a native of the State of Maryland. William Otis came to Rochester from Frederick City, Maryland, where their daughter and their illustrious son, General Elwell Stephen Otis, were born, the latter a veteran of two wars and an officer of the United States regular army, brevetted major-general for "military skill and most distinguished service in the Philippine Islands."

Harry Otis Poole, son of Charles A. and Amorette (Otis) Poole, was born in Rochester, New York, October 3, 1871, and since February, 1896, has been a member of the Monroe county bar, practicing in Rochester. He obtained his early and preparatory educational training in private New York City schools,

later entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of '93." The three years succeeding his graduation were spent in legal study in Rochester, and in February, 1896, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Rochester at once forming a partnership with Selden S. Brown, later and now (1916) surrogate of Monroe county. This partnership, conducted under the firm name of Brown & Poole, continued for ten years, terminating January, 1906. From that date Mr. Poole has practiced alone, his offices 339 Powers Building. He is a member of the professional law associations of the City, County and State and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, contributing to all that concerns the work of those organizations as his own time will allow. His club is the Genesee Valley. In political faith a Republican, he is interested in party success, but has studiously refrained from taking such active part in public affairs as to interfere with his usefulness to his clients. He does not, however, lack in public spirit, being fully alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen. He is a member of Frank A. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine belonging to Damascus Temple.

Mr. Poole married, September 22, 1903, Nanette R., daughter of Francis Delano, of Niagara Falls, New York. They are the parents of Elizabeth Delano Poole, born June 22, 1905, and Arthur Otis Poole, born June 28, 1912. The family home is No. 60 Westminster road.

FISHER, Edwin Augustus,
Consulting Engineer.

For nearly half a century Mr. Fisher has been engaged in engineering professionally, and since 1882 he has been a

resident of the city of Rochester, New York, having previously been a resident of his native State, Massachusetts. His work has been of varied character, but railroad and municipal water works, planning building and operating, have been his special lines. As consulting engineer for the city of Rochester, and corporations of note, he is now realizing the benefit of his many years of arduous labor and in the quieter field of consultation the evening of life is being most profitably spent. There are few men whose experience as engineers covers a longer period than his own, and none have won more honorable standing in the profession. He has made it his life work and the time of entrance to the profession as a student has allowed no other interest to intervene. He is widely known to the profession all over the United States, and as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and president of the American Society of Municipal Improvements has come in personal contact with many of the leading men and specialists in those lines. His is a genial, warm-hearted, sympathetic nature, and the number of his friends is legion.

Edwin Augustus Fisher was born at Royalston, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 17, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and completed a full course in the English branches with graduation from the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. He then began the study of civil engineering, and in school and field work thoroughly prepared for the practice of engineering as a profession. From 1870 until 1882 his time was fully employed as an engineer in charge of railroad waterworks and bridge planning and construction in New England. In 1882 he located in Rochester, New York, as first assistant engineer on the construction of the Genesee Valley

Consolidated Railroad, and from that year Rochester has been his home and the seat of his activity, although his engagements at times took him to other localities for extended periods.

After the completion of his first New York undertaking, he was retained by the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad as division engineer, continuing in the capacity until 1889, when he was appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the road. This called for his almost constant presence in Oil City, Pennsylvania, and when in 1893 there was an opportunity to return to Rochester he embraced it.

From 1893 until 1896 he was chief assistant engineer of the city in charge of the construction of the works giving Rochester an additional water supply, and in 1896 was appointed city engineer. From January 1, 1900, he was in full charge of all city engineering, including the water works, and also was *ex-officio*, a member of the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Contract and Supply, the Examining Board of Plumbers, and secretary of the Market Commission. He continued as city engineer with these added responsibilities until 1914 when he was appointed consulting engineer to the city. He then also opened private offices at 300 Power's Building, and as private consulting engineer meets the demands for his professional services. His work in connection with Rochester's engineering problems has been very valuable and has been highly commended by those who possessed full knowledge of the importance of the work he performed.

He is a member of and a past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the American Waterworks Association, the New England Waterworks Association, the Rochester

Engineering Society and the American Society of Municipal Improvements of which he is an ex-president. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Fisher married, February 17, 1875, Ellen F. Breckenridge, of Ware, Massachusetts, who died in 1913. They are the parents of Lewis J.; Julia K., wife of Rev. Arthur Clements, deceased; Florence M., wife of Robert A. Copeland; Edwin H.; William B.; and Fanny B., residing with her parents at the family home, No. 30 Albemarle street, Rochester.

HYDE, Edwin Francis,

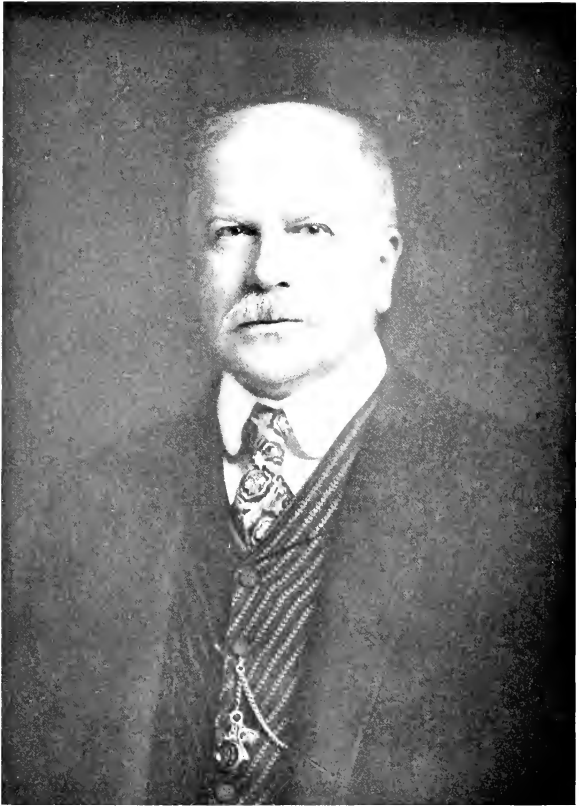
Banker, Lawyer, Musical Critic.

Edwin Francis Hyde, a banker of New York City, well known in the legal profession in this city, also in musical circles, and perhaps the best known American in the musical circles of Europe, in which art he has ever taken a profound interest, winning a high place in the esteem of musicians and music lovers, is a descendant of an old New England family, which has ever been distinguished for talent and high moral principle, characteristics which distinguish the present-day members.

The Hydes were a noted family in England. Sir Nicholas Hyde was chief justice of the King's Bench, and Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was lord chancellor at the restoration, and was grandfather to two queens in the English succession, Mary, the second, and Anne. The Hyde descendants in America were strong in great men, among whom were: Hon. Matthew Griswold, chief justice and governor of Connecticut; Hon. John M. Niles, United States senator and postmaster-general in Van Buren's administration; the Rev. Edward Duran Griffin,

president of Williams College; the Hon. William Woodbridge, United States Senator and governor of Michigan.

The American ancestor, William Hyde, came from England about 1633, and after a short sojourn at Newton, Massachusetts, went with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Connecticut, in 1636, and settled at Saybrook, whence he removed, in 1660, to Norwich, where he was one of the original proprietors, frequently held office, and died January 6, 1681. His son, Samuel Hyde, born about 1637, settled as a farmer in Norwich West Farms, where he was a prominent citizen. He married, in June, 1659, Jane Lee, of East Saybrook, daughter of Thomas Lee. Samuel Hyde died in 1677. Their second son, John Hyde, born December, 1667, was a farmer in Norwich on land which was still held by his descendants as late as 1859, and died June 26, 1727. He married, March 3, 1698, Experience, born December, 1674, in Norwich, daughter of Caleb and Margaret (Post) Abel. Their third son, Captain James Hyde, born February 28, 1707, died April 24, 1793, was a shipmaster. He married, December 26, 1743, Sarah Marshall, born April 12, 1720, in Norwich, daughter of Abiel and Abiah (Hough) Marshall, died November 3, 1773. Their second son, Captain James Hyde, was born July 17, 1752, in Norwich, where he made his home, and died April 9, 1809. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army, a local Methodist preacher, and a most useful citizen. He married, April 5, 1774, Martha Nevins, born 1756, died 1823. Their eldest child, Erastus Hyde, born February 7, 1775, died October 13, 1849, in Brooklyn, New York. He removed, about 1800, to Middlebury, Vermont, later removed to Mystic, Groton, Bozrah, Connecticut, and finally to New York City. He married, February 26, 1797, Fanny Bell, born 1775, died March 10, 1842, in New York, daugh-



E. Francis Hyde

ter of Captain Joseph and Mary Bell, of Stonington, Connecticut. Their fifth son, Edwin Hyde, born February 19, 1812, in Groton, Connecticut, died in New York City, in 1896. He resided in New York City, where he was a tea merchant. He married, February 24, 1833, Elizabeth Alvina Mead, born in Belleville, New Jersey, daughter of Ralph Mead, later of New York, and his wife, Sarah (Holmes) Mead. The Mead family descends from William Mead, a pioneer of Wethersfield, later Stamford, Connecticut.

E. Francis Hyde, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde, was born in New York City, June 23, 1842. He received his early education in the schools of that city and Middletown, Connecticut. He graduated from the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1861, and two years later received from Columbia Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1862, during the progress of the Civil War, he enlisted his services in defence of the government, and served in the United States army in the State of Virginia. In the following year, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law and continued until 1886, a period of almost a quarter of a century, his practice being largely in connection with wills and estates, and his varied and extensive knowledge in that line proved a valuable asset to him in his capacity of vice-president of the Central Trust Company of New York, to which office he was elected in 1886, this company having always taken a leading position as a trustee of railroad and other corporations and also of personal trusts. In political affairs Mr. Hyde has been accustomed to act with the Republicans. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church; a trustee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; a member of the New York Sabbath Committee; a manager of the American Bible Society, and trustee and treasurer

of Princeton Theological Seminary since 1898. His interest in the finer arts and in the general welfare work of the community is well known, and he is esteemed and regarded as one of the promoters of human progress. He is a patron of orchestral music, and holds membership in the various organizations devoted to the promotion of musical study and composition. From 1888 to 1901 he was president of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and he is a fellow of the Philharmonic Society of London, England. In 1903 he organized a plan by which the famous conductors, Wassily Safonoff, Felix Weingartner, Max Fiedler, Edward Colonne, Willem Margelberg, Sir Henry J. Wood, Fritz Steinbach and others were induced to come to the United States for the first time as conductors and direct at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York, thus insuring to the patrons of that society a rare musical treat. Mr. Hyde is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New England Society in New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he holds membership in numerous clubs, including the Century, Union League, Metropolitan, University, Riding, City and Downtown.

Mr. Hyde married, November 18, 1868, Marie E. Brown, daughter of Albert N. Brown, a well known merchant of New York City.

BALDWIN, Evelyn, M. D.,
Practitioner.

In no age has the world been so largely indebted to woman as at the present. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and recognizing the value of organized effort, women of to-day are doing a splendid and effective work in

the professions, charitable and philanthropic work. Considered the weaker sex for centuries, she has proven herself the peer of the strongest, and during this awful period of devastating war is proving on the battle field, in hospital, in factory, mill, workshop, and field, that even in muscular force she is not unequal to the severest tests. Dr. Baldwin, who since 1892 has practiced medicine in Rochester, is not only a physician of the highest professional class, but is possessed of the womanly graces of mind and character which in combination with her medical skill completes the woman whose aims are unselfish, whose deeds are prompted by the higher motive of sincere interest in and love for humanity. She maintains a beautiful home at No. 4 West avenue, Rochester, also the abode of her widowed mother, and there a charming hospitality is dispensed to their many friends. There Dr. Baldwin also has her professional home and offices from which she dispenses the healing aid she is so well qualified to bestow. Her influence is exerted in behalf of suffering humanity and her worthy life has gone far to break down that unmanly prejudice, now happily a thing of the past, against the admission of women to the learned professions.

She is a native daughter of New York, born at Wellsville, Allegany county, September 29, 1860; her parents, William and Minerva I. (Hamilton) Baldwin. William Baldwin spent his early life in Seneca county, New York, was an active business man during his mature years, a merchant and private banker of Hornellsville and Wellsville. The last year of his life was spent with his daughter, Dr. Baldwin, in Rochester, where he died in 1895, still (1916) survived by his widow. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were the parents of two children, Herbert E., a druggist of Rochester, and Evelyn, whose career

furnishes the inspiration for this tribute of appreciation.

Evelyn Baldwin completed her preparatory education at Rochester High School, later entering Vassar College, pursuing a full course at that famous institution to graduation, receiving her degree with the class of "83." Amid the inspiring surroundings of college life, the ambition was formed to become a physician and the high ideals which were then born have been faithfully followed. She prepared at the Woman's Medical College, New York City, now a department of Cornell University, and in 1892 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In July following her graduation she located in Rochester, practicing for the first six months in association with Dr. Frances F. Hamilton, her aunt. She then opened private offices and has since practiced alone. Her success has been marked and during her practice of nearly a quarter of a century she had developed a skill in diagnosis and treatment which has brought her professional honor and public esteem. As an obstetrician she has won her greatest reputation and to the complex problems of that branch of the medical profession her special efforts have been directed. Her practice is large, but she meets the demands made upon her for professional service most conscientiously, holding sacred the physician's obligation to answer the calls for assistance no matter at what personal cost. Her life has been both a blessing and an inspiration, and her honorable, upright, ethical professional career has won her the highest regard of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Baldwin is a member and an ex-president of the Blackwell Medical Society of Rochester, organized in 1887, membership limited to women; the Medical Society of the County of Monroe, organized in 1820, open to all regular physi-

cians; the Rochester Academy of Medicine, also open to all physicians, and of the Woman's New York State Medical Society. She keeps in closest touch with modern medical thought and discovery through the medium of these societies, and the medical journals, also by research and investigation, evolving theories of her own, which practice has proven correct. For several years she was connected with the City Hospital and in her practice performs a vast amount of work without expectation of fee or reward.

BROWNING, Clarence J., }
Attorney-at-Law.

From early days in Monroe county, New York, the name of Browning has been a familiar one, Dr. John Browning locating in the town of Mendon in 1816, coming from Massachusetts, where the family ranked with the ancient and honorable. Clarence J. Browning, a twentieth century representative, has since 1882 been a member of the Monroe county bar, practicing in Rochester, where he is ranked among the able members of a bar noted for its men of strength and eminence.

For half a century, 1816-66, John Browning practiced his healing art in the town of Mendon, passing to his reward at the age of eighty-two years. He was a typical doctor of the old school, giving his life for others, riding and driving the lonely trails and roads in all kinds of weather, practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, dispensing healing and hope, the friend of all and the Nestor of his community.

Alfred P. Browning, son of Dr. John Browning, was born in the town of Mendon in 1821, there passed his life and died December 5, 1906. He pursued the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer, was one of the substantial men of his town, and was

highly esteemed as a man of integrity and character. He married Delia Stearns, whose forbears came to Monroe county in 1816. She died in 1891, the mother of two children, Clara M., wife of William F. Woolston, of Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, and Clarence J., of Rochester.

Clarence J. Browning was born at the homestead in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, New York, March 27, 1856. After exhausting the advantages of the public schools of his district, he entered Lima Seminary, there pursuing advanced studies until graduation with the class of 1877. He later began the study of law under the preceptorship of John Van Voorhis, the eminent lawyer of Rochester, and continued his study until successfully passing the examining board in 1882, when he gained admission to the Monroe county bar. He continued in the Van Voorhis law offices after his admission and was associated with that firm until 1888, then began the private practice of his profession. The years have brought their reward, many important cases have been entrusted to his care and brought to successful issue, and the hopes of the young lawyer have ended in fruition. Since 1899 he has practiced alone, the details of a large practice holding his undivided attention. He is master of the art of presentation and his briefs are models of clearness and diction. His knowledge of the law is deep and comprehensive, his speech eloquent and pleasing. He is a member of the Rochester Bar and other legal societies of the district, and in all State and Federal courts his appearance is frequent. In political faith he is a Republican, but the law is to him a jealous mistress and he owns allegiance to no other.

Mr. Browning married, March 6, 1883, Harriet S. Hastings, of Lima, New York, daughter of George Hastings, of Mendon, New York.

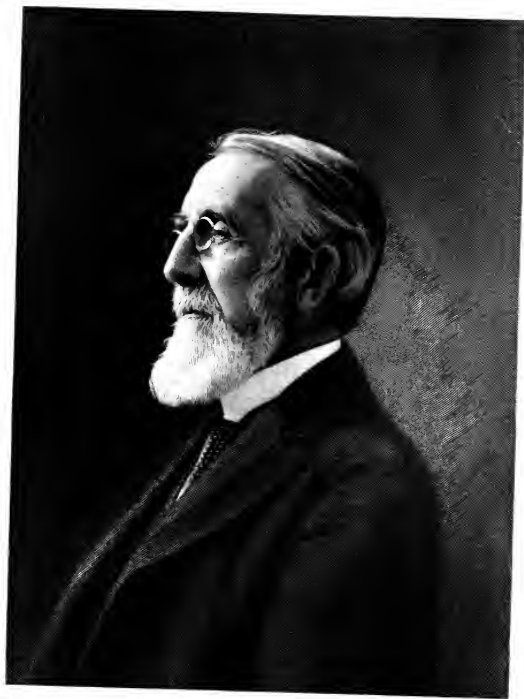
TOOKE, Charles Wesley,**Lawyer, Author.**

Charles Wesley Tooke, junior partner of the law firm of Northup, Tooke, Lynch & Carlson, of Syracuse, was born in the town of Onondaga, November 21, 1870. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Mr. Tooke, who came to the New World during the latter part of the year 1798 and settled in the town of Eaton, Madison county, New York, on what is still known as the Tooke homestead. Wesley Fletcher Tooke, father of Charles W. Tooke, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who served as pastor in the Oneida conference and later labored earnestly in connection with the churches in Northern New York. He died in the year 1907. His wife, Adelia Elizabeth (Ney) Tooke, was a daughter of Charles Ney, of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and a representative of an old New England family of French lineage. Most of this family removed from Connecticut to New York and the mother is now living with Mr. Tooke in Syracuse.

While spending his boyhood in the home of his parents, Charles Wesley Tooke acquired a common school education and later pursued a preparatory course in Franklin Academy at Malone, New York. In 1887 he matriculated in Syracuse University and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891, receiving the key for the scholarship Phi Beta Kappa. He also became a member of the Psi Upsilon. Following his graduation Mr. Tooke engaged in teaching for one year as principal of the schools of Westernville, New York, and the following year accepted the professorship of mathematics in Genesee Wesleyan Academy at Lima, New York, where he remained for a year. The following year

was devoted to post-graduate work in Cornell University, and in 1894-95 he was a fellow in administrative law at Columbia University in New York City. From 1895 until 1902 he was connected with the University of Illinois at Urbana, first as Professor of Political Science and afterward as Professor of Law. The Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him at Syracuse University in 1893, and the Bachelor of Laws by the University of Illinois in 1898.

In 1902 Mr. Tooke entered upon the active practice of his profession in Syracuse and associated with Judge Northrup in general practice with a large and distinctively representative clientage. The present firm, with the addition of Francis J. Lynch and Alexander S. Carlson, is known as Northup, Tooke, Lynch & Carlson. Mr. Tooke is regarded as a capable educator in legal lines and is the author of numerous brochures, including "Translations of the Constitution of Chile," "Uniformity in Municipal Finance" and "Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Indebtedness." Aside from his professional interests, Mr. Tooke is connected with the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company of Fulton, New York, as treasurer and director, and also with the Skaneateles Paper Company as secretary, and is a director in several other large corporations. He is a trustee of Syracuse University and of the First Methodist Church of Syracuse. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Citizens' Club and to the University Club, and is also a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association and the American Society of International Law. The development of his native talents through wide study and close application have gained him distinction as a sound and able representative of the bar.



Andrew D. White

Mr. Tooke was married in 1902 to Sarah L. Weeks, a daughter of the late Forest G. Weeks, of Skaneateles, New York. Mrs. Tooke died in 1914. He has one son, Charles, born May 29, 1906.

WHITE, Andrew D.,

Educator, Historian, Diplomat.

Andrew Dickson White was born in Homer, Cortland county, November 7, 1832; elder of two sons of Horace and Clara (Dickson) White; grandson of Asa and Clara (Keep) White and of Andrew and Ruth (Hall) Dickson. Always of studious disposition, he attended the elementary department of the famous Cortland Academy at Homer, of which his maternal grandfather was one of the founders. In 1839 his parents removed to Syracuse, where his father became its foremost banker, railway promoter and capitalist—a man of extraordinary executive ability, who died in 1860. There Andrew continued his preliminary education in the Syracuse Academy and select schools, entering Hobart College in the fall of 1849, wherein he was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, (before which he delivered the address at its summer convention at University of Vermont in 1860); but transferred to Yale, where he was affiliated with the Psi Upsilon (junior society) and "322" or Skull and Bones (senior), being graduated in 1853, especially distinguished in history and *belles lettres*, being an editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine" and taking the first Clark prize for English disputation and the De Forest gold medal, for the best English composition united with the best declamation, esteemed the most shining award the college can bestow, his subject being the "Diplomatic History of Modern Times," possibly indicative of the conspicuous figure therein that he was later to assume; and all these

in the "star class" of the institution, considering the large proportion of its members who became eminent in public life.

Dr. White pursued post-graduate studies at the Sorbonne, the College de France and the University of Berlin (1853-54) and was attaché of the United States Legation at the Russian court (1854-55). Returning to America he prosecuted advanced courses at Yale, from which he received his Master's degree in 1856 and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, (whose orator he was at Vermont University in 1860, at Yale in 1862, at Brown in 1876, and at Dartmouth in 1906), and an invitation to an art professorship in his Alma Mater; but, declining this, he accepted a call to the chair of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan in 1857, which he occupied until 1863, inspiring enthusiasm by his magnetic drawing, and a cordial affection for himself among his classes, and aiding in the advancement of the University, as well as fortifying his faith in the "New Education," of which Michigan was, even then, a shining ensample, at the instance of Chancellor Tappan, and which Professor White was to vindicate splendidly at Cornell. He was lecturer on history at Michigan, and also at the universities of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford, Jr., and Tulane (1863-67).

In 1859, he married Mary A., daughter of Peter Outwater, lawyer and banker, one of the fairest maidens of Syracuse, a gracious help-meet to her husband in the lettered, political and courtly circles in which he moved "from high to higher, a cultured gentlewoman and charming hostess. She died at Ithaca in 1887. Early in 1863 Dr. White resigned his chair in Michigan University, regained his legal residence in Syracuse and made an extended tour in Europe, publishing,

while in England, a timely and patriotic pamphlet entitled, "A Word from the Northwest—A Letter to William Howard Russell," the renowned war correspondent, who in his "Diary," with marked sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy, had made gross misrepresentations of the intelligence and lettered foundations of the North, as contrasted with those of the South. The "Northwest," a crushing refutation of the ill-informed and ill-disposed correspondent, was extensively circulated, did much to remove false impressions and brought its author into national and even international repute. He had even before this made his mark in the magazines, having contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1862, "The Statesmanship of Richelieu," and "Jefferson and Slavery."

In the fall of 1863, he was elected, as a Republican, from the twenty-second (Onondaga) district to the State Senate and was reelected in 1865. In that body, he took a leading place, addressing it, from time to time, on various matters of import, being especially able and serviceable as chairman of the Committee on Education. Contracting a warm friendship with Ezra Cornell, a fellow senator, and sympathizing deeply with him in his purpose to establish an institution of higher learning in Central New York, Senator White was notably persuasive in securing legislation proper and competent to that end. The story goes that White endeavored, in the first instance, to have the intended university erected in Syracuse and pledged, in that event, half his very considerable fortune to its endowment, in addition to the princely beneficences of Cornell, if the latter would consent to change the plan from that proposed, viz., to locate it in Ithaca, his home town, saying that he (White) would increase Cornell's gifts by the

amount indicated, but it was located as originally designed by Cornell. But, so impressed was Cornell by White's administrative, as well as scholarly, capacity, that he was tendered the presidency of the University; and thus Andrew D. White became, in 1866, its organizer and head, while Ezra Cornell remained its founder and chief benefactor.

Dr. White was president of Cornell University from 1866 until 1885, continuing, after his resignation, a trustee and as such engaged actively in its administration. His presidency is celebrated in the annals of American education, involving, as it did so much of creative ken, as well as scholarly equipment and executive capacity. Within a decade of its establishment, Cornell ranked among the foremost universities in the land—with its commanding site, its foundation in the voluntary system, its scope absolutely un-denominational, its free scholarships, its distinguished faculties and non-resident lectureships, the broadened courses of "the New Education," the endowed colleges and noble buildings, the laboratories and the workshops and the library rich in assemblage and richer in promise. And of all this, the president, with due recognition of the great educators and liberal-handed donors, besides the founder, with whom he conferred, must be esteemed the chief architect. His personal gifts to the institution, during his tenure, totalled \$300,000; and, coincident with his retirement, he founded the School of History and Political Science that bears his name, presenting it also with his own historical library of over 30,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets and manuscripts.

Throughout, he held courses at Cornell and his literary output in addresses, periodicals and pamphlets, upon various themes was of as high quality, as it was copious. A partial list of these herewith

follows: Address on "Agricultural Education," New York State Agricultural Society (1869); "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on History," Cornell University (1870); "Manual Labor and School Work Combined" (1870); "Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States" (1874); "The Relations of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education" (1874); "Paper Money Inflation in France, How it Came, What it Brought and How it Ended" (1876)—a timely and enlightening pamphlet, of nation-wide circulation, mightily persuasive in subduing "the Greenback craze"—reprinted in 1896; "The Battlefields of Science" (1876), appearing first serially in the "Science Monthly," revised, enlarged and entitled "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom" (1895-97), and translated into French, Italian, Portuguese and German, his most philosophical and elaborate work, a marvel of research; "Education in Political Science" (1879); Memorial Address on James Abram Garfield (Ithaca, 1881); "On the Plan of Western Reserve University" and on "The Education of Freedmen"—two addresses at Cleveland (1882); "The New Germany" (1882), reprinted in German; "The Message of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth," address before the Class of '53 (Yale, 1883); on "Studies in General History and the History of Civilization" (American Historical Association Papers, 1884); Memorial Address on Edward Lasker (1884); "What Profession Shall I Choose" (1884); "Benjamin Silliman," oration at the unveiling of his statue (1885).

Since his resignation as President of Cornell, Dr. White has contributed many articles to magazines, delivered many addresses and published two works, at least, of enduring value. These latter are the "Autobiography of Andrew Dickson

White" (1905) and "The Warfare of Humanity with Unreason," including essays on Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot and Caxour (Scientific Monthly 1903-07), revised and published with additional chapters on Stein and Bismarck, as "Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason" (1911). The autobiography is one of the finest specimens of a most difficult species of composition in which many have failed, from either inability or unwillingness to express properly the *gnothi scauthon*. Dr. White's narrative is fascinating, as well as illuminating, from start to finish, frankly, yet modestly, revealing his own aspirations and achievements and vivid in its delineation of the notable persons of two continents with whom it has been his privilege to associate. Reviews of it has been uniformly applausive and it has wide circulation. The "Warfare of Humanity and Unreason" is a ripe and intensive study of the character and service rendered the State and humanity by certain illustrious European statesmen and publicists, each happily selected from among the representative men of four centuries; and, although necessarily condensed, is among the most authoritative historical publications of the day in accurate statement, sound estimate and sinewy rhetoric. His standing as a scholar is attested by the many honorary degrees bestowed upon him by leading universities of America and Great Britain, viz.: Doctor of Laws, Michigan (1867), Cornell (1886), Yale (1887), St. Andrews (1902), Johns Hopkins (1902), Dartmouth (1906), Hobart (1911) and trustee thereof (1866-77); Doctor of Letters, Columbia (1887); Doctor of Philosophy, Jena, Germany (1889); and D. C. L., Oxford (1902). Dr. White has been and still is interested actively in the affairs of many learned and philanthropic bodies. He has, for many years, been a

Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute for Research, and of the Carnegie Peace Endowment; he was the first president and has always been prominent in the councils of the American Historical Association, has been president of the American Social Science Association, is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the American Philosophical Association and an Elector in the Hall of Fame. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and holder of the royal gold medal of Prussia for Arts and Sciences.

Coincidentally with his educational service, Andrew D. White has had a highly honorable political career, which must be sketched briefly. Known in his college days as an Abolitionist and crossing swords with the Southern students, of whom there was a considerable number at Yale, he identified himself with the Republican party at its birth, and has ever been an earnest and consistent champion of its principles. His senatorial tenure has been noticed previously. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, advocating the renomination of Lincoln; of 1872, favoring the renomination of Grant; and of 1884, desiring the nomination of Edmunds, but faithfully supporting Blaine in the canvass. He was chairman of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse in 1871 and a presidential elector in 1872; a commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871, approving President Grant's scheme for its annexation to the United States; member of the jury of public instruction at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia and honorary commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, 1879-81, succeeding Bayard Taylor, taking his place in that

distinguished group of American authors, embracing Irving, Bancroft, Motley, Lowell, Taylor and Bigelow, in whose diplomatic appointments various Presidents have shown their courtesy to letters. President Harrison commissioned him as minister plenipotentiary to Russia in 1892, which he resigned 1894; and President McKinley in 1897 made him ambassador to Germany, regarded as the second most honorable distinction in the diplomatic service, in the gift of the government. Therein he remained for the ensuing six years, rendering valuable service, especially in arranging satisfactorily the commercial relations of the two governments, with the friendliest association with the embassies of other nations, with statesmen and savants and with signal imperial recognition. Devoted to the cause of international amity he was president of the American delegation to the first peace congress at the Hague in 1879 and has, since his retirement from official life, through his membership in the Carnegie Endowment, the Mohonk Lake Conference, and in addresses and articles, continued this work, sadly disappointed at its interruption by the horrors of war on European soil.

In 1890, Dr. White married Helen daughter of Dr. Edward Hicks Magill, president of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, herself well known as an accomplished classical scholar and educator, having taken degrees at Swarthmore College (A. B. 1873) and at the Boston University (Ph. D. 1877), and completed her preparation for the profession of teaching by taking the full course in classical honors of Cambridge University, England (classical tripos 1881). She was engaged in teaching for some years before her marriage, having organized the Howard Seminary at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1883, at which time she



Benjamin Dutton

held the position of secretary of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. Of late years she has been active as a member of the committee on educational legislation of the Western New York Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, especially on behalf of a betterment of the condition of the New York State Normal Schools. In her congenial companionship he is living in the presidential mansion on the Cornell campus, which he has given to the University, reserving a life tenancy for himself, among his books and lettered associations, varied by travel at home and abroad, still engaged in literary work and has received and accepted from President Wilson an appointment as the American Commissioner, in the Treaty of Peace with China.

Dr. White has two surviving children and three grandchildren; Mrs. Ervin S. Ferry (Ruth Mary White), wife of the head of the department of Physics of Purdue University, Indiana, has one surviving daughter, Grace Helen Ferry. Two sons, Andrew White Newberry and Arthur Cleaveland Newberry, survivors of Dr. White's oldest daughter (Clara White Newberry), are graduates of Cornell University and the former also of the Columbia School of Mines. Mr. White's youngest daughter, Karin, born in Helsingfors, Finland, 1893, during his mission to Russia, was graduated at Vassar College (A. B. 1915).

PATTERSON, Benjamin,

Attorney-at-Law.

Among the notable lawyers of New York is Benjamin Patterson, born in Albany, December 23, 1859, the son of Alfred and Barbara (Sheeline) Patterson. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, removed to New York City, where he has practiced with increasing success for

thirty-five years. Mr. Patterson has been retained in many intricate and important cases wherein he was confronted by the leaders of the bar both in the Federal and the State courts. He is as well known to members of the legal profession throughout the country as he is to the New York bar. He has been counsel in many leading cases, State and Federal, such as *Colon vs. Lisk*; *People vs. Sherlock*; *Peterson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad*, and many others familiar to the profession. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Society of International Law; American, State and County Bar associations, and the New York Press Club. He has written largely on questions of legal interest that lie outside the pale of conventionality.

FOWLER, Purdy A., ✓

Manufacturer.

On December 1, 1885, a new firm was born in the city of Rochester, New York, the Langslow-Fowler Company, that now, thirty-one years later, is one of the solid, substantial manufacturing houses of the city. To that house came Purdy A. Fowler as junior partner, a young man of thirty-four, a practical mechanic and experienced furniture salesman, having covered the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific as representative of a Boston furniture manufactory. With such equipment he was a valuable addition and in all the great developments of the company he has been a potent factor. As furniture manufacturers the Langslow-Fowler Company rank high with the trade for perfection of goods made in their plant and for their upright management of the office departments.

Mr. Fowler comes from distinguished Westchester county, New York, families, the Fowlers and Drakes figuring largely in Colonial and Revolutionary history.

The maternal ancestor, John Drake, came from England to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1630. A descendant, Elizabeth Drake, married John Fowler and left issue, including a son, Hiram Fowler. Elizabeth (Drake) Fowler was a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Jane Ann (Drake) Drake, the latter a daughter of Jeremiah Drake, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Frances (Purdy) Drake. Dr. Nathaniel Drake was a son of Lieutenant Gilbert Drake, a Revolutionary officer, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1777 and a judge in 1778. He married Ruth Tompkins and among their children was Dr. Nathaniel Drake, father of Elizabeth Drake, wife of John Fowler, the latter the parents of Hiram Fowler and grandparents of Purdy A. Fowler, of Rochester, now vice-president of the Langslow-Fowler Company, manufacturers of furniture. Hiram Fowler was a farmer of Westchester county, New York, his estate situated at Yorktown. He married Mary Goetschius, born in Rockland county, New York.

Their son, Purdy A. Fowler, was born at the home farm at Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, December 27, 1851, but at the age of four years his parents moved to Peekskill, New York. He attended Peekskill public schools until 1866, then for two years was clerk in the village store. That life did not appeal to him, and from the age of seventeen to twenty-two he worked at the carpenter's trade as apprentice and journeyman. His ambition was not yet satisfied and in 1873 he made a radical change, going to Boston and then, after becoming familiar with furniture manufacture, laying aside his tools and becoming a traveling salesman. During the next decade he sold furniture all over the United States, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business and well acquainted with the retail dealers of the many cities he visited

in his semi-annual trips from Boston to San Francisco. In 1885 he united with H. A. and S. C. Langslow in forming the Langslow-Fowler Company and on December 1 of that year they began business in Rochester as furniture manufacturers. The Langslows, father and son, were experienced in both the manufacture and sale of furniture, both having been members of the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, Henry A. Langslow, the father, as vice-president, the son, Stratton C. Langslow, as traveling salesman. Neither of the partners had anything to learn about the furniture business as then conducted and as the years have progressed they have kept in closest touch with modern styles and methods, but as leaders not followers. In course of time the honored head, Henry A. Langslow, was gathered to his fathers, the younger partners reorganizing as a corporation with Stratton C. Langslow as president, Purdy A. Fowler as vice-president. The Langslow-Fowler Company conduct a very large business, the product of their Rochester plant going to all parts of the country.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with that social adjunct of Masonry, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Veiled Prophets. He is fond of the social pleasures of life and is associated with his fellows in the Rochester Algonquin and Commercial clubs, having served the last named as president. In political faith he is a Republican, interested in public affairs, but never has sought or desired public office. He ranks high as a business man and holds the esteem of all who know him as either a business man or citizen.

Mr. Fowler married, March 7, 1875, at

Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, Sarah Schults. They are the parents of two daughters, Mayme, now Mrs. Arthur J. Fisher, of Rochester, and Carrie Fowler; a son, Purdy H. Fowler, married Grace Goodrich and resides in Rochester; Edna, died aged seven years; Lily, died aged three years. The family home is at No. 843 Harvard street.

WESTERVELT, Zenas Freeman,
Founder and Head of the Western New
York School for Deaf Mutes.

Although born in the State of Ohio, Mr. Westervelt is of ancient New York family, the Westervelts early settling in the valley of the Hudson. His father, William B. Westervelt, was also born in Ohio, but his grandfather, William Westervelt, was of Poughkeepsie, New York, as was his wife, Sarah (Bishop) Westervelt. They later moved to Westerville, Ohio, where their son, William Bishop Westervelt, was born June 10, 1821, and died February 3, 1850. He married, March 14, 1844, Martha Freeman, born in Rushford, Allegany county, New York, October 4, 1819, died at Rochester, New York, February 27, 1896, daughter of Elijah Woodruff Freeman, of New Jersey family. Elijah W. Freeman was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 9, 1791, but spent his life from the age of six years until he was forty in New York, devoting his time to preaching the Gospel as an ordained minister from his thirtieth year. The latter years of his life were spent as a minister in Granville, Ohio, where with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Going, he was prominent in establishing the Baptist College located there. There he is buried. He married at Canandaigua, New York, November 7, 1816, Sarah Going.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Martha (Freeman) Westervelt supported

herself and her only living son, Zenas F. Westervelt, by teaching in the Columbus schools. Later she was appointed matron of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, located at Columbus, and there continued for seventeen years. She was a woman of high courage, ability and wisdom, guiding her son's early life with loving patience, tenderness and firmness. She was the guiding force of his life for twenty years ere she joined her husband and two infant sons in the spirit land, but her influence has never died, and the life of the son is to-day being devoted to the same class of God's unfortunates to which she devoted seventeen years of her life, the care of an institution for the deaf and the dumb.

Zenas Freeman Westervelt was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 15, 1849, son of William Bishop and Martha (Freeman) Westervelt. His father died eleven months later, and until 1868 mother and son lived together at the State School of the Deaf in Columbus. Zenas F. Westervelt began his education in the primary department of the public schools, and continued until all grades had been passed and a diploma received with the graduating high school, class of 1868. His first business experience was as clerk for one of the contractors engaged in constructing the Hocking Valley railroad, a position he held until the completion of the road. After a term as agent for the White Line Fast Freight, and as clerk in the office of the American Express Company, at Columbus, he taught school for a year at Galena, Ohio, then spent a year as clerk in a Topeka, Kansas, bank, there remaining until August 29, 1871.

All this had been preparation for the real business of life, and in no way represented his true aim and ambition. For seventeen years of his early life he had been familiar with the methods of instructing the deaf in fact and lived in the

institution in Columbus, of which Mrs. Westervelt was matron, and had, as he grew older, made a close study of the methods employed. The education of the deaf was destined to be his life work, and in the fall of 1871 he made his first entrance into the profession he adorns. His first position was as a teacher in the Maryland State School for Deaf Mutes at Frederick, an institution then under the management of Charles W. Ely, principal. After two years as teacher under Principal Ely he taught for three years in the Fanwood Institute for the Deaf, Washington Heights, New York City, there remaining until 1876, when he came to Rochester as superintendent of the Western New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, a newly formed institution, made possible by the action of Rochester citizens, coöperating with Mr. Westervelt and his wife, who had formerly taught the daughter of one of Rochester's prominent families.

The institution is incorporated and was organized at a public meeting called by the mayor of Rochester, February 3, 1876, and while it is under the control of the State board of education and the supervision of the State board of charities, the school is a private one and owes its life and importance to its first and only superintendent and founder, Zenas F. Westervelt, and his wife. The school was started after its need had been demonstrated by means of a list of the deaf mutes in Western New York not in any school prepared by Mr. Westervelt, and its support was guaranteed by wealthy Rochester philanthropists. It was a success from the beginning, and in its second year moved to a larger building, the former Children's Home. Twenty-three pupils answered roll call on the first day the school was opened, the youngest five, the eldest twenty-three years of age. On

the last day of the first school year eighty-seven answered. During the forty years the institution has been in existence each year has shown progress, not only in the number of students in attendance but in efficiency and in results attained. The school is now housed in its own commodious buildings, each thoroughly equipped for its special needs, the number of students enrolled being all that can be accommodated. The system of instruction employed is the manual oral method, Mr. Westervelt's contention being that no such thing as a deaf mute mind exists from natural causes, and that there is no real need for a deaf mute language. There is no language of gesture used in the school, instruction being through speech and manual spelling. The school is a splendid example of the value of this modern method of teaching deaf mutes, and demonstrates the wisdom and the practicability of Mr. Westervelt's theories. Students are given the benefit of carefully prepared courses, finishing with graduation and a diploma. Since 1878 manual training has been an important feature, and in 1886 a cooking class was added.

Mr. Westervelt married, October 14, 1875, Mary Nodine, born in New York City in 1847, died in Rochester, January 6, 1893, daughter of Robert Crawford and Clarissa (Hart) Nodine, of New York City, who were married in 1839. Robert Crawford Nodine, a prosperous commission merchant of New York City, was the father of two sons, the eldest, Crawford Nodine, a Union soldier, giving his life to his country at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Mrs. Westervelt's father died the year of her birth, her mother later moving to Kingston, New York, where she conducted a young ladies' seminary. In 1860 the family moved to Charleston, West Virginia, but was obliged to return

to the North, one of the sons, however, entering the Union army. Mrs. Nodine in 1861 became matron of Packer's Institute in Brooklyn, New York, her daughter, Mary Hart Nodine, graduating from the institute, class of 1865. Later she taught music in Middletown, Ohio, later accomplishing a four years' course at Western Reserve College, although on account of her sex she could not regularly matriculate. In 1872 she became a teacher in the School for the Deaf at Frederick, Maryland, and there met her future husband. She became deeply interested in the instruction of the deaf, and developed rare skill in awakening the intelligent coöperation of her pupils. The new ideas then taking form seemed to her full of promise, and she became very successful in teaching the deaf lip reading. In 1874 she left the school to become private teacher to Miss Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester, and to her success with their daughter the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins in the establishment of the Western New York Institution for the Deaf was due. In 1875 she was married, and in 1876 the institution was opened for students. From that time until her death in 1893 she fully shared with her husband the cares of the large and growing school, meeting the exacting demands of her position as instructor and her social and domestic duties with a rare charm and skill that endeared her to officers, teachers and pupils. "Hers was a most symmetrical character in which strength and sweetness were blended. Her intellectual gifts were united with deep religious experience and skill in practical affairs. Self-forgotten and of heroic courage, her heart was open to the sorrow and suffering of others, and her sympathy was tender and true."

Mr. Westervelt married, June 1, 1898, Adelia Clara Fay, born in Columbus,

Ohio, daughter of Gilbert Otis and Adelia (Allen) Fay, who in 1880 moved to Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Westervelt is deeply interested in her husband's work, her culture, refinement and interest are a great aid in maintaining the school upon the high plane it has attained.

This brief record of the life of one of the great benefactors of his race but little more than outlines the wonderful work Mr. Westervelt has done and is doing. His broad humanitarian principles are manifest in his work, but type nor words can express the depth of his spirit of helpfulness, benevolence and sympathy. That he is continually studying newer and better methods and forming new plans to bring to the deaf mute more of the joy of life and greater opportunity for higher intellectual development need not be said. His life for the past forty-five years has been with that single aim in view, and he would not be in harmony with the spirit of these years did he not continue to strive to be more helpful and more useful. He would not falter if he could, and he could not if he would. The New York Institution for the Deaf is the embodiment of the spirit of the two noble women—mother and wife—now in the land that knows no sorrow, who fostered, encouraged and aided the founder in his glorious work for many years, and who now in the evening of life is as loyally and effectively aided by her who for nearly twenty years has taken their place. The worth of such lives cannot be estimated, only the records kept by Divine hands will ever reveal their true value to humanity's cause.

DICKINSON, Pomeroy P.,

Lawyer.

Over a century ago Pomeroy M. Dickinson left his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, and drove westward, finally

settling on a tract of wild land in what is now known as the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, New York. There his grandson, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, of Rochester, was born and there members of the Dickinson family yet own the land settled upon by the founder of the family in 1805. Pomeroy P. Dickinson, son of Pomeroy M. Dickinson, fell a victim to the malarial conditions which then existed in the district and was succeeded by his son, Alfred L. Dickinson, and his brothers, Levi A. and Charles, the former named having been a farmer of Irondequoit until his death in 1894. He was one of the substantial men of his neighborhood, pursuing the even tenor of his way throughout a useful life, aiding in all the movements of church and town which marked his period of life. Of strong Christian character, he was highly esteemed by his community and left to his children the record of a life well spent. He married Martha Anderson, who died in 1904, aged eighty-three years, daughter of Hixon Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution.

Pomeroy P. Dickinson, son of Alfred L. and Martha (Anderson) Dickinson, was born at the homestead farm, town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, New York, September 20, 1852, and is now and since 1875, has been a resident of the city of Rochester. His early life was spent at the home farm, his preliminary educational training being obtained in the district public school. He was later a student at De Graff Military School, and made thorough preparation for admission to Yale. His plans were altered and he entered Columbia College, completing a course in the law department, whence he was graduated, class of 1875. After obtaining his degree from Columbia, Mr. Dickinson located in Rochester, was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and at once began his professional career. Forty-one years have

since elapsed, years which have brought him honorable success as a lawyer and prominence as a citizen. For several of his earlier years at the bar he was in partnership with George A. Benton, later a justice of the New York Supreme Court, but since the dissolution of that association he has practiced alone. He was in course of time admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district and in all is of record in connection with most important causes. He is regarded as one of the strong men of the Rochester bar, and holds the unqualified respect of the judges before whom he appears and of the members of the bar to which he belongs. He is the trusted adviser and legal representative of a great number of individuals and business concerns, and has fairly won the confidence they repose in his ability to conserve their interests. He is a member of the Rochester and other bar associations, and to their proceedings contributes by voice and pen.

In politics he is a Republican, and he has well served his city in various ways. During the ten years prior to the passage of the Raines Law regulating the sale of liquor in the State of New York, Mr. Dickinson was a member of the board of excise commissioners of the city of Rochester, and as president of that board exercised a healthy influence over that department of the city government. He brought to his position both zeal and knowledge of the subjects upon which he was to legislate, and while himself conforming to the laws governing the excise department also enforced the observance of those laws upon the applicants for and holders of licenses.

To classical education and professional learning, he has added the broadening culture of travel and association with prominent men both at home and abroad. He has toured Europe exten-

sively and has contributed many articles to the press, descriptive of his travels and impressions of foreign lands. A graceful, entertaining writer, he is no less fluent a speaker and charms with eloquent speech. He is a strong advocate for the cause in which he enlists, but the duties of a learned profession have not quenched the social instinct and he is one of the prominent, popular members of fraternal and social bodies. He is strongly attached to the Masonic order, belonging to the various Rochester bodies of that order, and among his brethren his intellectual gifts and finely balanced mind are as highly appreciated as by his brethren of the bench and bar. He was the organizer of the Lincoln Club of Rochester, a club which attained a large membership and wrought great good.

Mr. Dickinson married, in 1882, Emma Marsh, who bore him two daughters: Pomona and Esther, deceased.

KNAPP, Homer,

Contractor and Builder.

For over a quarter of a century Homer Knapp has been a resident, a valued citizen, a leading contractor and builder and business man of Rochester, New York. He came to the city well equipped to enter the building field, possessing expert mechanical ability, experience as a contractor, and a mind well stored with technical information. He began in a quiet way but his good work and fair dealing soon brought him into prominence. With reputation established, opportunities for bigger things were offered and to-day many are the important buildings of a public nature and costly private residences that stand as monuments to his constructive genius. His life has been a strict interpretation of the Golden Rule, and no man has more fully won the esteem and confidence of his fellow men than has Homer Knapp.

He is a native son of New York State, although his parents were born in widely separated states, his father, George W. Knapp, in Delaware, his mother, Caroline (Haskell) Knapp, in New Hampshire, daughter of one of the oldest New England families. They married and settled in Steuben county, New York, where Homer Knapp was born, March 29, 1858. He attended public schools until completing their full course, then entered the Free Academy at Corning, New York, whence he was graduated in 1876. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and then added to his builder's knowledge mastery of the mason's trade, serving a full apprenticeship in both callings. During these years spent in acquiring practical knowledge and experience, he added to his mental equipment by courses of study pursued at schools and in private. With muscle and brain thus developed, he sought to put them to the best use and after a term as journeyman began business for himself as contractor and builder. He located at Corning, New York, and met with the success his ability demanded. In 1888 he sought a wider field of action and located in Rochester, which city has since been the scene of his highly successful operations. Among the public buildings he has contracted for and erected in Rochester the more important are the Masonic Temple, the Seneca Hotel, the Strong Building, the Brick Presbyterian Church, the Brick Church Institute, German United Trinity Church, East Side Presbyterian Church, Public Schools Nos. 18, 28, and 36, Irondequoit School, Oak Hill Country Club House, and the American Fruit Product Company's plant. In the residence section he has erected many of the handsome houses that are the pride of Rochester, including the Curtis, Cory, Eastwood, Bissell, Adkin, and Collins mansions, and many others equally noteworthy. He was one

of the organizers of the Composite Brick Company, of Brighton, manufacturers of brick, cement and concrete blocks, was elected its first president, and still is the executive head of the company. He aided in organizing the Elmendorf Realty Company, of which he is vice-president, and is vice-president of the Genesee Valley Realty Company. While his business interests have brought him a degree of prominence, his disposition prefers the quiet walks of life, home and friends constituting his greatest enjoyments.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Knapp has ever taken active interest in public affairs, but has never sought nor accepted public office. He lends the weight of his influence to any movement that promises the advancement of the public good and in all things meets the requirements of good citizenship. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; and Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, Rochester Consistory. He is also a member of Keystone Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Flower City Lodge, Knights of Pythias. For two years he was president of the Rochester Carpenters' Association.

Mr. Knapp married, in 1894, Mary E., daughter of Joseph Graham, of Corning, New York. Their children are: Emma J. and Mildred H.

HAMILTON, R. Andrew,¹

Retired Business Man, Public Official.

Leadership in more than one line is seldom vouchsafed to an individual, but R. Andrew Hamilton, who to a considerable extent has retired from active business

life, yet gives personal supervision to his invested interests, which are extensive and valuable, has aided largely in molding public thought and opinion in business, political and social circles. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he has carefully prepared for every duty devolving upon him, and with a sense of conscientious obligation he has met every requirement and responsibility.

R. Andrew Hamilton was born in Rochester, New York, February 11, 1873, son of the Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton, a native of Scotland, born in 1831, came to the United States in 1840, died in 1911. In early manhood Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton married Catherine Semple, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1840, a sister of A. M. Semple, who for many years was a leading grocer of Rochester, so continuing in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1891. In addition to R. Andrew Hamilton there is a daughter of the family living at the present time, Mrs. R. C. Watson, who resides at No. 252 Alexander street, Rochester.

In early boyhood R. Andrew Hamilton became a student in the public schools of his native city, passed through consecutive grades, and his more advanced education was acquired in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895. The following year he began his business career as the proprietor of the Semple Retail Grocery Store, located on Main street, East, which he continued to conduct with a large degree of success until the year 1906 when he leased the store. After the death of his uncle, A. M. Semple, and prior to his taking charge of the business, the store was conducted by W. E. Woodbury. Since his retirement from mercantile pursuits, Mr. Hamilton has been devoting his



R. Andrew Hamilton.

time and attention to the supervision of his real estate and other interests, in the management of which he displays excellent business ability, keen foresight and strong determination, characteristics which make for success in any field of endeavor. In the spring of 1907 he was elected a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in which capacity his value as a man of worth and intelligence has often been proven and his judgment often tested. He has also taken an active interest in political affairs, and is thoroughly alive to all that pertains to good citizenship, affiliating himself with whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit his locality. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1909, representing the Twelfth Ward, and as a reward for faithful service was reelected in 1911 and 1913, and during his entire tenure of office promoted the interests of his constituents in every way possible. He resigned from this office in order to accept the office of commissioner of public safety of Rochester, being chosen from many applicants as the man best qualified for this responsible position, which fact is ample evidence of his popularity and efficiency. Mr. Hamilton is an interested and active member of the Central Church of Rochester, has served on the board of trustees since 1897 and has been secretary of the board since 1899. In Masonry he has taken both the Scottish and York Rite degrees, being a member of Rochester Consistory, Monroe Commandery and the Mystic Shrine, and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft, in his life exemplifying its beneficent principles. He is a member of the Rochester Whist Club, the University Club and the Rochester Automobile Club, being highly esteemed in all organizations. He is courteous, genial and obliging, and these qualities render

him very popular, so that his circle of friends is very extensive.

Mr. Hamilton married, October 23, 1901, Mae Ward, a daughter of Joseph Ward, of Rochester, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Ward Lindsay, Robert Andrew, Jr., and Charles Watson.

Such is the brief career of one who has achieved not only honorable success and high standing among men, but whose entire life has been irreproachably correct, so that his character is above suspicion. His life record demonstrates the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environments, but upon the man, and the prosperous citizen is he who is able to recognize and improve his opportunities.

GOFF, Frank M.,

Lawyer.

The ancestry of Frank M. Goff, of the Rochester bar, carries far into the past and to the mountains of Wales from whence came Robert Goff to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where according to the records of that town he married Hannah Horton, May 8, 1733.

(II) Their son, Comfort Goff, born in Rehoboth, September 25, 1734, died in the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, in 1819. He married, January 20, 1757, Susannah, daughter of Seth and Bethia (Lee) Garnzey, and the same year moved to Colchester, Connecticut, where he owned and cultivated a farm on the Colebrook road which he conveyed to Nathaniel Russell in 1784. In later years he joined his sons in Rush, Monroe county. These sons were: Charles, Comfort, Enoch, Garnzey, Squire, of further mention, and Samuel D.

(III) Squire Goff (known as Elder Goff) was born about 1762, died in Can-

ada in 1825. In 1803 James Wadsworth, as agent for Jeremiah Wadsworth, who was the owner of five thousand acres in the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, prosecuted a system for exchanging these wild lands for farms, "when their occupants would become settlers." While on such a mission to Connecticut he met Elder Squire Goff, then the pastor of a small church at Hartford, and unfolded to him his plan to induce emigration to Monroe county. He offered Elder Goff such attractive inducements that he made the journey to Rush to "spy out the land." He was so pleased with the lands that he purchased one hundred and thirty acres for himself at four dollars and thirty cents per acre and returned to Connecticut to form a colony. In the spring of 1804 he returned to Rush with his five brothers and their father, also with ten other families, all settling in the locality known as "Gofftown." Here was founded the original Goff family in Monroe county and here was built the first Baptist church with a settled pastor in what we now know as Monroe county. Elder Squire Goff preached at the different houses in the settlement until 1806, when Mr. Wadsworth donated four acres of land in the town called "The Square" and on it was erected a frame building, the lumber being obtained from "Norton's Mills," now Honeoye Falls. That building served as a house of worship and school house until 1830, Elder Squire Goff ministering as pastor until 1816, when he moved to Lewistown, Connecticut. He married (first) Experience Brainerd, (second) Eunice (Brainerd) Rowley, his first wife's sister and widow of Samuel Rowley. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom the second was Roswell.

(IV) Roswell Goff was born in 1786 in Connecticut, died in the State of Michi-

gan in 1834. He came to Rush with his father, grandfather, uncles, cousins and neighbors in 1804 and resided at Gofftown until his removal to Michigan. He married (first) Fanny Davis, (second) Betsey, daughter of Elias Thompson, (third) Eunice Billings. He was the father of four children by his first wife, two by his second and seven by his third.

(V) Henry Haight Goff, eldest son of Roswell Goff by his second wife, Betsey (Thompson) Goff, was born at Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, in 1821, died at Spencerport, New York, August 9, 1896. He was a school teacher in early life, one of the very first teachers at the Western House of Refuge, now known as the New York State Industrial School. Later he became a landowning farmer and a dealer in farm produce, so continuing until his death in August, 1904, a man honored and esteemed by all. He married, March 17, 1850, Sarah E. Wright, of equally early Monroe county family, a descendant of the New England family which produced many noted men including the Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Ethan Allen, whose capture of the fortress at Ticonderoga, New York, and his other brave deeds at the head of the Green Mountain Boys immortalized his name. Mrs. Sarah E. Goff died in 1898, leaving two sons, Frank M. and Benton H.

(VI) Frank M. Goff, son of Henry H. and Sarah E. (Wright) Goff, was born at Spencerport, Monroe county, New York, December 22, 1851, and until recent years retained his residence in the village of his birth. His youth was spent at the home farm, in attendance at the public schools and in more advanced study at the Brockport State Normal School. After graduation from Normal in 1870 he spent two years at the University of Rochester; took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Busi-

ness College, and in 1873 began the study of law. Three years later, in 1876, he was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and from that year has been constantly in practice in Rochester, his offices 838 Powers building. There is deep satisfaction for Mr. Goff in a retrospective view of those twenty years and in comparing his few professional engagements of the early days with the full docket of to-day, and in realizing that it has been his own strength as a lawyer and his devotion to the best tenets of his profession that has brought the change. The law is rightfully termed one of the learned professions, but more than learning is required to produce the successful lawyer or jurist, character and temperament must go hand in hand with learning, and a confidence established for integrity and courtesy before intellectual attainment is given opportunity. These qualities brought Mr. Goff his early clients and so well did he prove his learning and skill in those early years that success came to him abundantly. He is a worker, a deep student of all that concerns a case, is thorough in his preparation, ready with law and precedent, a logical reasoner and a strong advocate. Of genial, friendly manner, courteous to both court and opponent, he holds the attention of a jury and with eloquent, graceful speech presents to them his side of the contention. He is a member of the bar association, practices in all State and Federal courts of the district, serving a large and influential clientele with zealous devotion.

He is of eminently social nature and he mingles with his many friends in social and fraternal association. He belongs to the different Masonic bodies of Rochester, and in Scottish Rite Masonry has gained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Masonic Club, the Rochester Whist Club, the Rochester Historical So-

ciety, and the Society of the Genesee, his standing in the various organizations that of an interested member who may be called upon for any service to advance their interest and add to their usefulness, either as social centers, or educational agencies. He is public-spirited and loyal to community interests, but strictly as a citizen, public office having no part in his plans.

Mr. Goff married, September 18, 1877, Clara B. Brown, of Spencerport. They have two children, Louise Loomis A. and William F. The family home at Spencerport has been recently changed to No. 191 Seneca Parkway, Rochester.

TOTTEN, John Reynolds,

Retired Military Officer, Author.

Captain John R. Totten inherits the true American patriotic spirit from various ancestors. His father, General James Totten, was born September 11, 1818, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and died October 1, 1871, at Sedalia, Missouri. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1841 and served at various posts in the United States in both the Mexican and Civil wars; and was lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of the United States army. He married, December 5, 1843, at New London, Connecticut, Julia Hubbell Thacher, born March 6, 1823, at New London, died there January 31, 1906. She was descended from the Rev. Peter Thacher, born about 1549, at Queen Camel, County Somerset, England, died there in 1624. He was vicar of the Church of England from 1574 to 1624, and was the father of Hon. Antony Thacher, born 1588-89, in Queen Camel, died in 1667, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He resided for some time at Salisbury, England, came to Boston on the ship "James," arriving June 4, 1635, lived at

Marblehead, later at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, was deputy to the general court of Plymouth, and a member of the colonial council of war. His first wife, Mary, died in 1634, at Salisbury, and he married (second) in February, 1735, Elizabeth Jones. They were the parents of Colonel John Thacher, born March 17, 1639, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, died May 8, 1713, at Yarmouth. He was deputy and assistant in the General Court of the Plymouth Colony, assistant in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, justice of the peace, and colonel in the military service. He married, November 6, 1661, in Marshfield, Massachusetts, Rebecca Winslow, born there July 15, 1643, died July 15, 1683, at Yarmouth. Their son, Deacon Josiah Thacher, was born April 26, 1668, at Yarmouth, died there May 12, 1702. He was long deacon of the church there, and was married there, February 25, 1691, to Mary Hedge, born there in March, 1671. Captain Josiah Thacher, their youngest son, was born July 7, 1701, at Yarmouth, followed the sea, becoming captain of a vessel, and settled at Norwalk, Connecticut, where he became a large landowner, and died August 22, 1780. He married (second) in 1635, at Boston, Mary (Greenleaf) Blinn, widow of James Blinn, born 1706, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in April, 1774, at Norwalk. They were the parents of Captain John Thacher, born July 25, 1742, at Norwalk, lived in that town, in New Milford and settled at Stratford, Connecticut. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, was wounded and taken prisoner at Valcour's Island, October 11, 1776, paroled and exchanged and continued in the service. He married (second) in 1777-78, at Stratford, Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson, widow of Lieutenant William Thompson, born March 16, 1745, at Stratford, died September 6, 1807,

in Litchfield, Connecticut. He died at Stratford, January 16, 1805. Their second son, Anthony Thacher, was born January 7, 1782, at Stratford, and lived at New London, Connecticut, where he was cashier of the New London Bank, and died December 26, 1844. He married, February 24, 1806, at New London, Lucretia Christophers Mumford, born August 10, 1785, at Salem, Connecticut, died April 6, 1871, in New London. Their fifth daughter, Julia Hubbell Thacher, was born March 6, 1823, in New London, and became the wife of General James Totten, as above related. Their youngest child is the subject of this biography.

John Reynolds Totten was born November 4, 1856, at Barrancas Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, where his father was then stationed. He received a liberal education, being a student at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in the class of 1878. He graduated from the United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1882, and was assigned to service in the First United States Infantry as second lieutenant. He was successively second lieutenant and first lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, served with the army of the United States from June 14 to August 28, 1878, at West Point, as instructor of tactics. From June, 1878 to 1879, he was stationed at Fort Hale, Dakota, and for about a year at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Harbor. From May 1, 1880 to 1882 he was at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and at Fort Preble, Maine, from May 1, 1882 to 1884. He then became instructor in French and English at the West Point Military Academy, and assistant professor of Spanish from 1884 to 1889. On October 1 of the latter year he was stationed at Fort

Adams, Rhode Island, and was attached to a light battery. He resigned from the army October 1, 1890, to take effect April 1, 1891. Since that time he has resided in New York City, and has given much attention to literary work, especially in historical and genealogical matters. He has long been an officer of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society as trustee and chairman of its executive committee, and during much of the time as honorary librarian. Among his most notable works is the "Thacher-Thatcher Genealogy," which is still running in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record." He is also the author of many general essays. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and adheres to the principles expounded by the Republican party in political matters. He is affiliated with numerous patriotic societies, including the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, New York Historic-Genealogical Society, New London County Historical Association, United States Military Academy, Alumni Association, and of clubs, including the Army and Navy and New York Athletic. He was married, at Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, September 5, 1889, to Elma Smythe (Preston) Van Voorhis, widow of Arthur Van Voorhis.

ALEXANDER, De Alva S.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Author.

De Alva Stanwood Alexander, of honorable esteem in the field of politics and of even higher distinction in that of letters, was born in Richmond, Maine, July 17, 1845, the son of Stanwood and Priscilla (Brown) Alexander. On the paternal side, he is the eighth in descent from Philip Stanwood, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in

1652 and, in the seventh from David Alexander who, migrating from Ulster, Ireland, settled at Harpswell, Maine, in 1719. He is eighth, in the maternal line, from George and Mary (Murdock) Brown, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Alexander's elementary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. His father dying, he removed, when thirteen years old, to Ohio, with his mother; and, in 1862, with his heart in the Union cause, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment (infantry) Ohio Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. Thereafter, he returned to his native State and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1870, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, with a fine record as a scholar, especially in the English branches. He is a loyal son of Bowdoin and, honoring it, has by it been honored, receiving the Master's degree in 1873 and that of Doctor of Laws in 1907 and has for years been one of its board of overseers. Soon succeeding graduation, Alexander again went a westering, seeking an opportunity for the employment of his maturing powers and after teaching in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a time, found it in journalism, in that city in 1871, as one of the proprietors and editors of the "Daily Gazette," already a leading Republican journal of the State. He at once made a mark by his thoughtful editorials, both of a political and literary cast, materially enhancing the prestige of the paper and attracting to himself the confidence and friendship of many of the leading politicians and professional men of the State, especially of Senator Oliver P. Morton, the famous war governor. In 1874, he disposed of his interest in the Fort Wayne "Gazette" and took service as staff correspondent with the Cincinnati "Gazette," with resi-

dence at Indianapolis. Meanwhile he acted as secretary of the Republican State Committee and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1877.

Thus, dropping his pen as a journalist, which he did not resume for nearly thirty years, and then as an author, he engaged actively and successfully in the practice of his profession for the ensuing four years, at Indianapolis, still maintaining a lively interest in politics. In 1881, upon the recommendation of Senator Benjamin Harrison, always Alexander's friend, he was appointed, by President Garfield, an auditor in the treasury department, serving under Secretaries Windom, Folger, McCulloch and Manning; his retention by the last named being unusual and distinctly complimentary, as tendered by a political opponent and, as is understood, at the suggestion of President Cleveland. This is emphatic testimony to the intelligence and fidelity with which Alexander had discharged his highly responsible trust. While residing at the national capital he was elected commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic. At the expiration of his term as auditor, he removed to Buffalo, thus becoming a citizen of New York, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. James A. Roberts, his college class and fraternity mate, subsequently comptroller of the State. In June, 1889, Alexander was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, by President Harrison, embracing what are now the northern and western districts. This appointment was objected to in certain quarters because, as alleged, his brief residence in the district did not entitle him to such marked political recognition and that it must, therefore, be regarded as a purely personal appointment on the part of the President who was firm in asserting his prerogative, for he knew his

man and that his official conduct would vindicate his preferment; as it certainly did. The arduous labors of the office, involving an exact knowledge of the law and integrity and courage in enforcing its sanctions, were duly fulfilled, demonstrating his legal ability and also inducing a full measure of public esteem. He held the place until December, 1893.

Devoting the next three years to the private practice of his profession he constantly increased in political strength and popular favor and was in 1896 elected a representative in Congress from the Buffalo district, remaining as such for fourteen years consecutively — among the longest tenures accorded to a New York member. In Congress throughout he assumed a commanding stand, especially active and influential on the judiciary committee. He aided in drafting the important bills reported by the committee, for twelve years, and usually supported them in the house by speeches, long or short, as occasion demanded. He was chairman of rivers and harbors, and as such bore the burden of the work in committee and upon the floor. It is significant that he never lost a bill that he reported from either committee. With a positive "genius for friendship," his bearing — frank, cordial, cheery — won the regard of all and the affection of many of his colleagues; as his helpful offices rendered him extremely popular with his constituency. Political life, on its higher plane, always seemed to him a worthy ambition, and his time and thought, outside of his profession, have been subject to the demand of his party on the stump and in the work of organization; but while a partisan, he has not believed in party success at the cost of principle; and has uniformly identified himself with clean politics.

The rare opportunities for knowing public men, presented to him soon after



Chas. E. F. A.

leaving college and continuing for forty years, with his close and discriminating study of political annals, afforded him abundant material as a political historian. He began the preparation of his great work (the term is used advisedly) the "Political History of New York," while still in Congress, two volumes of which were published in 1906 and a third 1909. It is a work remarkable for the extent and accuracy of its knowledge, its insight of the motives actuating its *dramatis personae* (so to speak), its conscientious impartiality, its vivid descriptions, comparisons and side allusions and with perhaps, as its most striking feature, its peerless "pen portraits." In style it is peculiarly fascinating, clear as a bell, brilliant as a gem. It was widely acclaimed by the reviewers, the "Nation" and the "Philadelphia Ledger," both deservedly authoritative, pronounced in the commendatory estimates. Alexander has recently published a companion work to the "New York History" entitled the "History and Procedure of the House of Representatives," of which the "New York Sun" says:

The arrangement is logical; organization of the House, the history of the speakership, sketches of a long series of party whips and floor leaders, the development of committee work and of the House rules; an account of great debates, and sketches of great debaters, impeachment practices and a chapter on the "President and the House." Mr. Alexander's chapter on the Speakership, brilliant as it is, is not exceptional, but representative among his chapters. Those on committees, on rules of the House, on quorum, on debate and debates and on contested elections, are written with the understanding and the impartial judgment of one who has been through the mill and now looks back with calm detachment upon the scene of his former labors. The book is full of Congressional lore, a delightful and valuable record of men and measures.

Dr. Alexander is a member of the Buffalo and University clubs, of West-

minster Presbyterian Church (how nearly related to the famous Presbyterian Alexanders of Princeton the writer is not informed), a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, vice-president of the New York State Historical Association, a member of Chapin Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He has in contemplation a fourth volume of the "Political History," and is busy with his pen and among his books, in his Buffalo home (31 North street), serene in his declining years. He married (first) Alice, daughter of Jonas and Almira Hull Colby, of Henniker, New Hampshire, September 14, 1871; and (second) Anne Lucille Bliss, daughter of David Gerlach and Mary Fiero, of Buffalo, New York, December 28, 1893.

FITCH, Charles E.,

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator.

While Charles Elliott Fitch, of Syracuse, during a long and unusually active life, has held various important official positions, and always with ability and fidelity, his chief distinction is in the field of letters. With the exception of Dr. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, he is the sole survivor of that remarkable group of "writing editors" who made a deep impression upon the public affairs of the State of New York in the years following the Civil War. In the metropolis, Greeley of the "Tribune" and Raymond of the "Times" were both in the last decade of their service. From 1867 Dana was brilliantly identified with the "Sun," and Bryant was yet at the head of the "Evening Post." Weed, of the Albany "Journal," had but lately ended his newspaper activities. In the interior, a school of trenchant and aggressive journalists embraced Roberts of the Utica "Herald," Francis of the Troy "Times," Carroll E.

Smith of the Syracuse "Journal," Warren of the Buffalo "Commercial," and Matthews of the Buffalo "Express." Of Fitch it has been said by a discriminating writer, Alexander, that he was an editorial advocate and disputant who had to be reckoned with. In Alexander's recent history of New York, dealing with the period immediately following the Civil War, there are various references to the editorial work and political influence of Fitch, and, as said by the writer quoted, in vigor and grace of editorial expression he was at least the equal of any of his up-State contemporaries; but he had the advantage of most of them in his bountiful store of historical learning—the one unmatched fountain of enlightened and convincing editorial discourse.

Charles Elliott Fitch was born in Syracuse, New York, December 3, 1835, son of Thomas Brockway and Ursula (Elliott) Fitch; his father was for nearly fifty years a prominent merchant and banker of Syracuse; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Elliott, architect and builder, who settled in Syracuse in 1827. Fitch is eighth in descent from Rev. James Fitch, a Congregational clergyman, well known for his missionary labors in conjunction with John Eliot, the Apostle among the Indians, who having preached in Saybrook, Connecticut, removed with nearly all his congregation to Norwich, Connecticut, and is regarded as the chief founder of that place. Fitch is of pure Puritan ancestry throughout, being descended in direct lines from Governor William Bradford and Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower."

Fitch attended select schools in Syracuse, except for one year at a boarding school in Stamford, Connecticut. Among his Syracuse teachers were Miss Buttrick (afterward wife of Hon. William A. Sackett), Samuel S. Stebbins, Joseph A. Allen

and James W. Hoyt. Among his fellow students were Andrew D. White, Oren Root, Joseph May, Rossiter W. Raymond and William O. Stoddard. He was especially prepared for college at Alger Institute, Cornwall, Connecticut, Rev. Edward Watson Andrews, principal. In 1851 he entered Williams College, and had among his college classmates United States Senators John James Ingalls and Phineas W. Hitchcock; Henry W. Seymour, member of Congress from Michigan; State Senator Abraham Lansing, of New York; William R. Dimmock, professor of Greek, Williams College, and principal of Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts; Cyrus M. Dodd, professor of mathematics, Williams College; W. S. B. Hopkins, a leading lawyer of Massachusetts; Edward P. Ingersoll, a leading divine of the Reformed church; James Orton, naturalist, traveler and author; and William P. Prentice, a prominent lawyer and linguist of New York City. President James A. Garfield, with whom he became intimate, was in the class below him. With his class, one of the most notable at Williams College, under the presidency of Mark Hopkins, Fitch graduated in 1855 with honor; subject of his commencement oration, "Berkshire." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity; and throughout his course was prominent in the Philotechnian Society, secretary and vice-president.

In 1855-56 he studied law in the office of Hon. Israel S. Spencer, in Syracuse, and in the latter year entered the Albany Law School (now the law department of Union University), from which he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, his graduating thesis being "Theory of Interest." Admitted to the bar in February, 1857, he entered upon practice in Syracuse, which continued until 1864, with the following partners: Henry S. Fuller, Henry

A. Barnum and A. Judd Northrup; Fitch & Barnum were city attorneys in 1860, Amos Westcott being mayor. During this period Fitch was president of the Calliopean Society, the leading literary society of Syracuse (1856-57); president of the Junior Fremont and Dayton Club, a political association of young men not yet voters (1856); director of Franklin Institute (1858-61), and corresponding secretary in 1859; director and corresponding secretary of the Onondaga County Historical Society (1859-60). In 1861 he was a member of the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors from the Seventh Ward of Syracuse; of this board he was in 1916 the sole survivor. In 1864 Fitch was appointed clerk of the Provost Court, Department of North Carolina, at New Bern, under Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, Provost Judge (also of Syracuse), and served in that capacity in 1864-65, and in the latter year engaged in the practice of his profession there. The Supreme Court of the State had not yet been reestablished, but he had much remunerative practice in justices' courts, civil and criminal, and in military commissions and courts-martial, some of his cases being notable.

He returned to Syracuse in December, 1865. He had a liking for his profession, but journalism now opened to him a field which was most congenial. From 1857 to this time, he had been a frequent contributor to Syracuse journals, and his writings had been received with favor. He now (in May, 1866) became a member of the firm of Summers & Company (Moses Summers, William Summers, Henry A. Barnum and Charles E. Fitch), publishers of the Syracuse "Standard," and of which he was made editor-in-chief, and continued as such until 1873, when he relinquished it to become editor-in-chief and a stockholder and trustee in

the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," so continuing until 1890, when impaired health and public duties called him from his editorial chair. Firmly adhering to Republican principles, in 1872 he favored the liberal element of the party, and he vigorously fought the Grant third term project, in line with the "Half Breeds." He gave his paper a literary as well as a political tone, and his polished style and critical analysis of character gave a special weight and attractiveness to his biographical articles and all pertaining to the personality of the prominent men of his day then before the public.

In 1876 Fitch was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, and in 1888 was chairman of the State Convention in Buffalo. In 1880 he was supervisor of the United States Census for the western district of the State. From 1890 to 1894 he was Collector of Revenue for Western New York, under appointment by President Harrison, and made a phenomenal record, collecting for the government the sum of nine million dollars, and, in his final settlement, without a penny at fault in his accounts. In 1894 he was secretary of the New York State Constitutional Convention. During all the years from 1864 to 1892 he was frequently on the stump in behalf of the Republican party in its most important campaigns; and he was a delegate from Onondaga or Monroe counties to many Republican State Conventions, usually serving upon the committee on resolutions.

Fitch has been especially distinguished in the fields of literature and education. In 1877 he was elected by the Legislature a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and as such served with conspicuous ability for the unusual period of twenty-seven years from 1877 to 1904. From 1893 to 1896 he was university ex-

tension lecturer, delivering ten lectures on "Civil and Religious Liberty" in a score of cities and towns in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; from 1895 to 1904 was lecturer before Teachers' Institutes under appointment by the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, superintendent of public instruction, and speaking in nearly every county in New York, mainly on historical subjects; and from 1904 to 1906 was chief of the important School Libraries Division of the New York Education Department. During all these years he also delivered many orations and addresses, all distinguished by lofty literary and oratorical ability. These include, in part:

Annual address as president of the Calliopean Society, Syracuse, 1856 and 1857; address in commemoration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable, Syracuse, 1858; "The National Problem," at Delphi, July 4, 1861; "Union and Liberty," at New Bern, N. C., July 4, 1865; "The Press of Onondaga County," at Syracuse, and repeated in various villages in Onondaga county, 1868; "The Risks of Thinking," before the Sigma Phi Society at the University of Michigan, 1870; "The Limitations of Democracy," at Marathon, N. Y., July 4, 1871; "Union and Unity," at Cortland, N. Y., 1872; "American Chivalry," at Syracuse, Memorial Day, 1874; "Church and State," at annual meeting of school commissioners and superintendents, State of New York, Rochester, 1875; "Education and the State," before the New York State Teachers' Association, Watkins, N. Y., 1876; "National and Individual Independence," at Skaneateles, N. Y., July 4, 1876; "Chivalry and Duty," at Albion, N. Y., Memorial Day, 1877; "The Perils of Journalism," before New York Press Association, Syracuse, 1878; "The Meaning of the Flowers," Geneva, N. Y., Memorial Day, 1879; "Migration and Development," before Wyoming Pioneer Association, Silver Lake, N. Y., 1880; "Mental Limitations," at Commencement, Ingham University, 1880; address and author of resolutions at citizens' meeting at Rochester, on death of President Garfield, 1881; the sketch of Garfield, printed in "International Magazine" by request; "The American College," 1884, at semi-centennial of Sigma Phi chapter at Williams College, and repeated substantially at the centennial

of the University of the State of New York, in the Senate Chamber, Albany; Historical address at semi-centennial of the City of Rochester, 1884; Five lectures on "Journalism," before students of Cornell University, 1885; "A Layman's View of the Medical Profession," before graduating class of Medical College, Syracuse University, June 11, 1885; "Journalism as a Profession," Rutgers College commencement, June, 1886, and repeated at Haverford College, March, 1890; "The Christian School," at Keble School commencement, June, 1889; "The Value of Exact Knowledge," Founders' Day, Lehigh University, 1891; Memorial address on George William Curtis, before the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany, 1892; "Higher Education and the State," University Convocation, Albany, July, 1893; Historical address at Centennial of Onondaga County, Syracuse, 1894; Historical address at semi-centennial of City of Syracuse, 1897; "Patriotism in Education," before State Teachers' Association, Rochester, 1898; Historical address at semi-centennial of Genesee county, Batavia, 1902; "Regents' Examinations," at University Convocation, Albany, 1902; Memorial address on Carroll E. Smith, before Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, 1903; "Susan B. Anthony and Human Liberty," before Syracuse Political Equality Club, April 20, 1906; also many unpublished lyceum lectures and papers read before the Fortnightly and Browning clubs of Rochester, and elsewhere, and which were all burned in the Albany Capitol fire in February, 1911—a most serious loss to the memorabilia of the State. These included "Gerrit Smith," "Thomas Chatterton," "The Law of Libel," "John Milton as a Politician," "Robert Burns," "Arnold of Brescia," "Henry Clay in 1850," "The Intercontinental Railway," "The Puritan and the Dutchman," "Prussia and Stein," "A Forgotten Author—Fitz Hugh Ludlow," "Drawn Toward the Orient,—Lafcadio Hearn," and a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, which he delivered a hundred times.

Mr. Fitch has been a contributor at various times to "Harper's Weekly," the New York "Tribune," the New York "Times," the Troy "Times," and the Syracuse "Herald," and was associate editor of the Rochester "Post-Express" (1896-98). He is author of the article on "The Press," in Peck's "History of Rochester;"

"The Public School History of Common School Education in New York from 1813 to 1904," published by the Department of Public Instruction, 1904; "Secretary's Report at Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class of 1855," 1905; "History of Browning Club, Rochester," 1910; Mr. Fitch also edited "Political New York from Cleveland to Hughes," (1913); and was supervising editor and writer of many brilliant biographical sketches of the "Memorial Cyclopedia of New York." He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Syracuse University, 1875; was a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester, 1878-99; one of the founders of the Fortnightly Literary Club of Rochester, 1882, resigning therefrom in 1898; elected member of Williams Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, 1883; president of Rochester Historical Society, 1892-93; one of the founders of Sigma Phi chapter at Lehigh University, 1887, and at Cornell University, 1890; received honorary degree of L. H. D. from Hamilton College, 1895; has been member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, American Geographical Society, American Historical Society, Syracuse Club (predecessor of the Century), the Rochester and Rochester Whist clubs, president of the Williams College Association of Western New York, and of the Sigma Phi Association of Central and Western New York.

Dr. Fitch married, July 21, 1870, Louise Lawrence, daughter of Thomas A. Smith (sometime editor of the Syracuse "Standard") and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lawrence) Smith, and own cousin of the Hon. Carroll E. Smith. His children are: Lawrence Bradford (B. A., Williams, 1892), a civil engineer of Rochester; and Elizabeth Le Baron, wife of Rev. Wallace Hubbard Watts, chaplain, United States army.

FENWICK Y. HEDLEY,

Managing Editor.

FASSETT, Jacob Sloat,

Lawyer, Legislator, Capitalist.

Jacob Sloat Fassett was born in Elmira, New York, November 13, 1853, son of Newton Pomeroy and Martha Ellen (Sloat) Fassett, grandson of Jacob Sloat, of Sloatsburg, the builder of the first cotton-twine factory in the United States, and a descendant on the paternal side of ancestors who came to New York from Vermont by the way of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Sloat Fassett attended the public schools of his native city, and became a student of the academy at Elmira, and in the fall of 1871 matriculated at the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having especially distinguished himself in *belles lettres* and oratory, with high prizes to his credit. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and has for many years been a trustee of his *alma mater*. After graduation he determined upon the law as his profession and accordingly studied in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett (his father), at Elmira. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878 and as a counselor, at Albany, in 1879. Within half an hour after his admission as counselor he was handed a commission from Governor Robinson as district attorney for the county of Chemung. He held this position for one year,—a signal recognition of his talents by a political opponent, but a fellow citizen. During the years 1880 and 1881 with the view of perfecting himself in his profession, he studied law and political economy in the University of Heidelberg; then returned to the United States. In 1878, after his admission as attorney, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Elmira and has continued therein to the present (1916); although at times with-

drawn from its activities by political preference and business interests.

He married, February 13, 1879, Jennie L., daughter of Judge E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, California, a lady of large fortune, fine culture and charming manners, an efficient helpmeet to him throughout his eminent career. In the fall of 1883 he was, as a Republican, elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-seventh District (Allegany, Chemung, Steuben) and, by successive reelections, remained therein for the ensuing eight years, exercising marked influence in its deliberations and gaining celebrity as committeeman, speaker and parliamentarian. He served as chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation and that on insurance, and member of the committee on finance, on cities and others. In 1889, upon the death of Senator Low, he was elected temporary president of the Senate by a unanimous vote, and was reelected in 1890 and 1891.

As a legislator, high minded, acute and accomplished, his name is connected with many important measures and he was instrumental in securing the passage of many excellent laws, among them being the one making employees the first preferred creditors in all assignments. He also conducted the aqueduct investigation, and the investigation into the municipal departments of the city of New York, which resulted in considerable benefit to that city. As a debater he was ready, clear, incisive and cogent—at times supremely eloquent; and, as a presiding officer, thoroughly informed in rules and precedents and quick-witted in applying them while firm and courteous in bearing. He retired from the Senate with a brilliant record in all respects, unexcelled and rarely equaled in the legislative annals of recent years.

Meanwhile, he became, and is still recognized, as the leader of his party in

his section of the State, utilizing its resources, directing its policies and marshaling its forces. Sagacious, unsullied and ardent he has held almost uniformly his senatorial and congressional districts in his keeping and materially changed the political complexion of his own county (Chemung) which long, under the skillful management of Governor Hill, had been in the habit of rolling up large Democratic majorities, Fasset's magnetic personality supplementing his executive ability; for many men have loved, as well as admired, him. He was from 1879 until 1896 editor and proprietor of the Elmira "Advertiser," of which his college classmate, Edward L. Adams, now United States consul at Dublin, was, for years, the able managing editor, but to which Fasset himself contributed many leading articles. He was a delegate in 1880 to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was secretary of the Republican National Committee from 1888 until 1892. In 1891 he was nominated enthusiastically and unanimously by the Republican State Convention at Rochester, for Governor, in accepting which he delivered one of the most feeling, telling and eloquent addresses that it has been the privilege of a political convention to hear, following it with a whirlwind canvass; but the die was cast against him; and for reasons not essential here to recapitulate and which involved no reflections upon him, the Democratic ticket, with Governor Flower at its head, was elected. In 1892, he was chairman of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, sounding in his speech the keynote of the campaign. He was also chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1904. He was a representative in Congress for three terms (1905-11) maintaining therein the same high standard of speech and action that he had attained in the Senate.

Since his retirement from Congress,

while still retaining his interest in politics, he has neither sought nor seemed to desire public preferment, devoting himself mainly to his large business enterprises. He is or has been manager and vice-president of the Second National Bank of Elmira; vice-president of the Commercial State Bank of Sioux City, Iowa; manager of the little mining town of Banner, Idaho; of a ranch and cattle company which conducts an extensive business in New Mexico; and is understood to hold various concessions in Korea. He holds a controlling influence in the development of the hardwood resources of the Philippine Islands, and the introduction therefrom in this country of what is commercially known as Philippine mahogany; controls heavy lumber interests in North Carolina and Canada; and is deeply engaged in the manufacture of the Corona Typewriter, and of glass bottles. He is a member of the Order of Free Masons, having received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; of the Order of United Workmen; Improved Order of Red Men; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the honorary college fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the University, Bankers' and Metropolitan clubs of New York City. In 1901 Colgate University lauded him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He lives happily and hospitably in the elegant homestead in Elmira. He is still (1916) but sixty-three years of age; and it is not improbable, as it is to be hoped, that further political honors may attend his declining days.

WALLACE, William James,

Lawyer and Jurist.

William James Wallace was born in Syracuse, April 14, 1837, the son of E. Fuller and Lydia Wheelwright Wallace,

who removed from Massachusetts to Syracuse shortly after the opening of the Erie Canal and resided there the rest of their lives. The father was liberally educated and a lawyer by profession, but did not engage in practice after leaving Massachusetts. From 1861 until 1870 he was United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

William James Wallace received his early education at the select schools of Syracuse. It had been planned that he should enter Dartmouth College, where his father had been graduated, but after being prepared for, he was disinclined to devote four years to a college course, and it was concluded that instead of this he should pursue a three years' term of studies especially selected to be of service to him as a lawyer, the profession which he had chosen as his future vocation. Accordingly, for three years he took a course of general reading under the tutorage of Judge Thomas Barlow, a scholarly lawyer of Madison county, who had retired from general practice. Thereafter he studied law, and upon graduating from the Law School of Hamilton College (of which the distinguished Prof. Theodore W. Dwight was then preceptor) he was admitted to the bar. At his application for admission one of the examining committee was Roscoe Conkling, and the occasion was the origin of a friendship between the young lawyer and the eminent statesman which ripened into a very intimate one and lasted until the death of the Senator. Immediately upon his admission to the bar, in April, 1858, young Wallace commenced the practice of his profession at Syracuse, at first associated with the Hon. William Porter, a prominent lawyer and subsequently with William C. Ruger, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

From the beginning Wallace made a

mark in his profession. Equipped with knowledge of the fundamentals, familiar with the precedents, skilled in the technicalities of the law, and with courage in crossing swords with the veterans of the legal arena, he acquired prominence unusual for his years; before he was thirty he ranked with the leading practitioners of central New York. Enlisting in the Republican party, he earnestly promoted it—wear by public appeals and personal beneficences—and the Union cause as well—with the promise of a brilliant political career opening before him. Indeed, in March, 1873, at the age of thirty-six years, he was elected mayor of his native city, and as such, by his honesty and intrepidity, gained popular distinction and favor in combatting and overthrowing a corrupt ring which had, for several years, ruled the city government by sinister means for its own profit.

Shortly succeeding, however, his retirement from the mayoralty there came the departure from political preferment, due to his appointment, April 7, 1874, at the hands of President Grant, as judge of the northern district of New York of the United States Court, and thenceforth his career was distinctly of a judicial character, the change closely paralleling that of his legal contemporary and fellow citizen, the Hon. Charles Andrews.

The district comprised the greater part of the State, and its terms of court were held at Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany and elsewhere. Besides holding these terms Judge Wallace was frequently assigned by the circuit judge to hold courts at New York City and Brooklyn, and he performed a large part of his judicial duties at these cities. In 1882 Judge Samuel Blatchford, who was then a circuit judge, was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Wallace was commissioned, April 6, by

President Arthur, as his successor. The office of circuit judge was one of great responsibility. The judge was the head of the federal tribunals of the States of New York, Connecticut and Vermont, and as the reviewing authority of their decisions and the presiding judge in the common law and equity branches of the courts, his decisions were final in much of the important and complicated litigation that occupied these courts. Judge Wallace heard and decided between 1873 and 1892 many of the celebrated law suits of the day. Some of them involved enormous sums of money, and every variety of litigation was presented for his consideration.

In 1892 there was constituted, under recent legislation of Congress, for each of the judicial circuits of the United States, a new appellate tribunal whose decisions were to be final in various classes of cases, which had theretofore been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Wallace became the presiding judge for the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Judicial Circuit. The terms of this new court were held principally at the City of New York, and from its organization until May, 1907, Judge Wallace continued to be the presiding judge. His duties in this court called him so constantly from home that he concluded to remove his place of residence from Syracuse to a more convenient location. Accordingly in 1892 his home, which, for many years had been situated on James Street Hill in Syracuse, was transferred to Albany.

In May, 1907, Judge Wallace resigned from the bench after a term of thirty-three years of continuous service. The event was commemorated by a complimentary dinner tendered to him by the bar of the State, at which were present judges and lawyers from more than half

of the States of the Union. It was a notable affair in its large array of highly distinguished members of the bar, as well as of the judiciary and in the quality of the speeches and letters of regret it elicited. In all of these were emphatic tributes to his standing as a jurist and through all ran a vein of personal affection rarely tendered upon a similar occasion. Thus Justice Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, upon Judge Wallace's national repute:

It has not been my fortune to have had any great degree of personal acquaintance with Judge Wallace, but I have known him long and well through a long line of opinions that have enriched for all time the judicial literature of his country. For thirty years he has sat in judgment without reproach and with increasing fame, until it has come about that his name is known throughout the land no less for his splendid balance and his unsullied integrity than for his accurate expoundings of the law.

Thus Judge Colt, of the first circuit, now United States Senator from Rhode Island, upon him as a judicial authority:

Judge Wallace's high standing on the Federal Bench, his learning, ability and attainments, have long been recognized in the First Circuit; his decisions have been respected and followed and his character held in the highest esteem. We have recognized in those decisions rare legal insight, a mastery of legal principles, close and cogent reasoning and the power of terse and luminous expression. He has been a sound lawyer, a just and upright judge, an ornament to the Federal Bench.

Thus his colleague, Judge Lacombe, from intimate knowledge of the habit of Judge Wallace's in the conduct and determination of cases:

Whether writing his own opinions or discussing a subject with his associates, the trend of his mind was always logical; no looming up of some "hard case" would swerve it from following the argument to its conclusion. But at the same time a marvelous facility of resource in detecting

all phases of a question (sometimes most obscure ones) would develop some wholly different mode of approach which would leave the "hard case" far off to leeward. To all this is to be added the circumstance that he always came to the consultation room with absolutely no pride of opinion; that while clear and forceful in expressing his own views, he was always quick as a flash to appreciate another's and ready to treat both with equal consideration.

Judge Wallace's own address, in peculiarly felicitous diction, embraced exalted energy of the judiciary with which he was so long identified, earnest appeal for the safeguarding of its integrity against malicious demagogues and frenzied malcontents, pleasant reminiscences of his tenure and graceful acknowledgment of courtesies extended him by the profession, with these words of valediction and intention:

And now, brothers of the New York Bar, who have so long made my life among you a happy and contented one, I must say the final word. It is not "good bye" because I look forward, so long as my health and strength last, to a life which will give me constant opportunities of meeting you in the future, as it has been my privilege to do in the past and, indeed, I feel that if it were to be otherwise, life would hardly be worth the living. But it is a farewell as a judge, and I am glad, glad with an exceeding joy, to leave the bench and join you, without the judicial robe, as comrade and companion.

After resigning from the bench Judge Wallace resumed, as indicated, for three years the practice of the law at New York City, as the head of an historic firm, under the title of Wallace, Butler & Brown. During this time he was retained in many notable litigations and enjoyed a lucrative practice. Since retiring from practice he has divided his leisure between his winter home at Winter Park in Florida and his summer home at Cazenovia, New York, occasionally occupying his residence at Albany. He was the candidate of the Republican party in 1897 for the

Chief Judgeship of the New York Court of Appeals, but, in the general defeat of the party in that year throughout the State, failed of an election, although he received nearly 16,000 votes more than the party ticket. He was laureated by Hamilton College with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1876, and later received a similar degree from Syracuse University. He was the first president of the Century Club of Syracuse, and his interest in club life may be inferred from his membership for many years in other clubs, including the Century, the Metropolitan, and the Union League, all of New York City, as well as the New York Yacht Club and the Fort Orange Club of Albany. Judge Wallace's first wife was Josephine Robbins, of Brooklyn, who died in 1874. In 1878 he married Alice Heyward Wheelwright, of New York, who died in 1911. None of the children of either marriage survives.

At the time of the preparation of this sketch Judge Wallace enjoys vigorous health, which he largely attributes to his activities as a sportsman, fisherman and lover of the horse. He enjoys good dinners, good wines, good cigars, good books, and more than either the society of good friends, with as much zest as in his earlier years.

WILLIAMS, Sherman,

Educator, Historian.

Sherman Williams, prominent in the educational field and as an historian, was born November 21, 1846, on a farm near Cooperstown, the son of Justin Clark and Mary (Sherman) Williams. He is of Welsh descent, the founder of the family in America being Captain Robert Williams, who migrated in 1638 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay. Several of Sherman Williams's forebears

served in the French and Indian wars and in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was for three terms a representative in Congress.

Dr. Williams received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, and, as a youth of promise worked on the farm summers and taught school winters. Determined upon teaching as his profession in life, he entered the Albany Normal School (now college) and, was graduated therefrom in 1871. He received from the college the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1894. His repute as a teacher was achieved early and he was appointed, in 1872, superintendent of schools at Flushing, Long Island, in which capacity he served until 1882, having married, August 12, 1874, Margaret H. Wilber, of Pine Plains. In 1882 he became superintendent at Glens Falls, remaining as such until 1899.

As superintendent in both places he made a decided mark. His first work of note was at Flushing. There he taught science and was one of the first to make considerable use of home-made and improvised apparatus. With his pupils he performed nearly all the experiments mentioned by Faraday in his holiday lectures and many others. A water lantern was made that showed on the screen the diffusion of liquids and the formation and breaking up of crystals and other phenomena. At Flushing also he began the direction of the reading of pupils for the purpose of creating a love of good literature, of which he made much more at Glens Falls, and in this field—too much neglected in our common school system, it may be remarked *en passim*—he has been a constant inspiration and assiduous laborer. In Glens Falls he organized a summer school for teachers, which he supervised for thirteen years. The ablest instructors were employed and students



Sherman Williams



Chas. S. Symonds.

from all sections of the land and from all classes of teachers were enrolled therein. One year nearly seven hundred teachers were present, representing thirty-eight States and territories, Mexico, Canada and the West Indies. He was for years a member of the committee appointed by the State Council of Superintendents to secure the enactment of a compulsory education law, taking an active part in its investigations and deliberations and making valuable suggestions which subsequently received legislative sanction. He was also largely instrumental in securing the act providing for the establishment of kindergarten schools.

In 1899, he was appointed a conductor of teachers' institutes, and, for the ensuing decade, was thus engaged. As a conductor he was eminently successful. With competent teachers and instructive lecturers scheduled upon his programs, himself indulged in little theorizing, in his periods, but drew for his points mainly upon his experience as a teacher, dealing with reading and the creating of a taste for good reading, arithmetic and the development of the habit of accuracy; English and the ability to speak briefly, logically and forcefully; history and how it should be taught and for what purpose; and school management. It may be added pertinently that his stately presence and authoritative mien were not without influence in the conduct and control of his audiences. Since January 1, 1912, Dr. Williams has been chief of the Division of School Libraries, an important position, congenial to his taste. Dr. Williams's favorite study, as already intimated, has been that of history—particularly that of his own State—and in this line he has published a number of books, primarily intended for supplementary reading in the schools, but, precise in information and couched in a perspicuous and pleasing style, they have attracted

the attention of students and readers generally and have wide and remunerative circulation. Among these are "Selections for Memorizing," with L. C. Foster (1890) and "Choice Literature" (1906), both intelligent compilations; and he is the author of "Some Successful Americans" (1904), "Stories from Early New York History" (Colonial, 1912), and "New York's Part in History" (1915), his most ambitious production. Dr. Williams is a charter member of the New York State Historical Society, and to him its remarkable growth and abundant activities are largely due. He has been a trustee from the start; was for a number of years a vice-president and is now (1916) serving his second term as president efficiently and acceptably.

In each community, in which he has resided—notably in Glens Falls, his longest habitation—he has been a public-spirited citizen, identified with its social, literary and religious life, its institutions and its well-being. He has been, among other things, trustee of the Crandall estate, and of the Crandall Free Library, and he organized the Building and Loan Association, being a director thereof so long as he remained in Glens Falls. In religion he is of the Methodist Episcopal communion. In politics he has ever been an earnest Republican, not hesitating, however, to combat all wrong-doing which has been perpetrated in its name, and independent in his action when independence was demanded, candid in his speech and bold, even severe, in his criticism of evil policies and corrupt leadership. He now resides at 290 West Lawrence street, Albany.

SYMONDS, Charles S.,
Banker.

Charles Stanley Symonds, prominent as financier, State and city official and littera-

teur, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, the eldest son of Charles Fitch, manufacturer, and Sarah Louise (Grannis) Symonds. In the paternal line he is in descent from the Rev. James Fitch, closely identified with the work of the "Apostle," John Eliot, and the principal founder of Norwich, Connecticut.

Charles Stanley Symonds was educated at the grammar schools and Jefferson County Institute of his native city, and at Charles Bartlett's High School at Poughkeepsie, a famous institution in its day. Although prepared for, he did not enter college, but read law, for a time, in the office of Brown & Beach, but did not complete his legal studies. He found employment in Wooster Sherman's Bank and the Watertown Bank, thus beginning the business in which he has been engaged continuously for over fifty years. Removing to Utica, he entered the Bank of Central New York as a clerk, and later the Utica City, which was subsequently made the Utica City National Bank, of which, rising through various grades, he became cashier March 6, 1868, and president April 17, 1885, the position he still retains. He married, January 18, 1876, Mary Ella, second daughter of Thomas Brockway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse—an especially happy union, sadly ended by her death on her thirty-fifth birthday, May 23, 1885, two sons, Charles Fitch and Harold Wilson Symonds, both now business men in Utica, surviving. Mr. Symonds has not again married.

He is, to-day, among the oldest, as well as one of the most prominent and successful, bankers in the State, outside of the metropolis. The soul of integrity, sagacious in thought and conservative in his administration, courteous in address and helpful in all his ways, he has brought

the bank of which he has so long been the head, to a high standard of efficiency and usefulness, with abundant resources, a splendid building, hosts of depositors and the entire confidence of the community—a marked trust also in him personally, as evidenced in the large number of estates committed to his charge either as executor or administrator. He has also been engaged in many business activities, independent of the bank, and an officer in many corporations. He is a director in the International Heater Company of Utica; the Utica Gas and Electric Company; the Consolidated Water Company and the Robert Wicks Company. He is secretary, treasurer and director in the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad Company; director and treasurer in the Utica Canning Company and director and vice-president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company; trustee of the Savings Bank of Utica; has been director in the Northern New York Trust Company and Binghamton Trust Company; was a trustee for many years of the Utica Cemetery Association, also of the Utica Art Association. He has also been identified notably with city and State philanthropics. In religion he is of the Protestant Episcopal communion and vestryman of Grace Church and trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd. He was trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association (1887-89). He was appointed manager of the State Lunatic Asylum by Governor Hill, April 13, 1890, and of the Utica State Hospital by Governor Flower, November 30, 1894, reappointed by Governor Morton, May 16, 1895, to fill a vacancy and again by Morton, December 2, 1896, for the term of five years to January 1, 1902; and to the board of visitation by Governor Odell—these successive designations by executives of the two great parties showing that Mr. Symonds' pref-

erment was quite independent of any political considerations.

Mr. Symonds has always been an earnest Republican and has received much consideration from his party, such offices, however, as he has held, in all instances have been without emolument, voluntary service on his part, although he has been repeatedly pressed to become a candidate for legislative and executive positions. The only elective office he has filled, and that without fees attaching to it, is that of school commissioner for seven years. He was commissioned by Governor Morgan first lieutenant in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Twenty-first Brigade, Sixth Division New York State Militia, August 3, 1861. He was elected a member of the Republican Congressional Committee of his district in 1886, serving thirty years, twenty of which he was chairman. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for six years. He had the honor of nominating James S. Sherman for Representative in Congress each time he ran, save twice. The relations, personal, political and business, between Mr. Symonds and Mr. Sherman were of the most intimate character; and the last office which Mr. Symonds performed for his friend was as chairman of the Citizens' Reception Committee on both occasions when the latter was notified of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Symonds is a lover of music, versed in its literature and practiced in its art, especially skilled as a player upon the piano. He was president of the Utica Mendelssohn Club for ten years, of the St. Cecilia Musical Club for a long period, is a member of the Maennerchor Club and is also honorary president of the Utica Philharmonic Society. He is a man of scholarly tastes, a lover of books,

a linguistic student, versed in German literature and singularly well informed on the German drama. He possesses a splendid library, intelligently selected and his house is adorned with many works of art. He was elected a member of the Oneida Historical Society, 1886, made a life member, January 9, 1900, and served two terms—1902 until 1904—as its president. He was a member of the literary club, distinctively known as "The Club," for many years, composed of the leading professional and lettered men of the city, before which he read a number of scholarly papers, among them, "Henry Clay," "John C. Calhoun," "Mohammed and the Koran," "Music," "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing," "Usury," "The Drama from Athens to the Press Writers of England," "Daniel Webster" and "Eduard Leopold Van Bismarck." He also presided, October 5, 1903, at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Jonathan Edwards in the Munson-Williams building of Utica and delivered an address upon his life and work. Other addresses might be cited, but sufficient has been given to reveal the scope of his thought and the felicity of his utterance. He is a member of the societies of Colonial Governors, Colonial Wars, Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of Oneida.

He is passing his declining years among his books, and his children—a grandfather now—in his elegant residence on Genesee street, and at his bank, still vigorous in his faculties and receiving the fullest measure of public esteem, with intervals of travel, and the enjoyments of the Maganassippi Fish and Game Club, Canada; the Yohnundasis Golf Club of Utica. He is a member also of the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica, the Rome Club and the local Republican Club.

WEBSTER, Roy C., ↓

Lawyer.

Honored is the name of Webster wherever Americans are found, not only in New England, where John Webster, the founder, first settled on coming from England in the earliest Colonial days, but wherever the English language is spoken, the names of the lexicographer, Noah Webster, and the statesman, Daniel Webster, are spoken with the deepest respect and admiration. In Rochester, where a descendant of John Webster, the founder, settled about the middle of the nineteenth century, the name is an equally honored one, borne by Edward Webster, a graduate of Dartmouth College, editor and lawyer, and his son, Roy C. Webster, who since 1880 has been a member of the Rochester bar. The founder of this branch of the descendants of John Webster in the State of New York was Uri Webster, a second cousin of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, who like his cousin was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. Uri Webster came to West Bloomfield, New York, about one hundred years ago, and conducted his own woolen mill at Factory Hollow for several years.

There his son, Edward Webster, was born, who after a brilliant career died at his home in Rochester, May 27, 1900, leaving a son, Roy C. Webster, to continue the law business the father had founded and both had aided in upbuilding. Edward Webster aspired to higher educational attainment, and after completing the public school courses in West Bloomfield schools he entered Dartmouth College. His means were limited, but by economy and industry he made the money he had with what he earned finance his college course to graduation. He had bountiful capital, however, but it consisted of courage, energy and determination, these overcoming the lack of

cash and enabling him to complete a course in law study in Boston, where he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In looking about for a location he decided upon Rochester, but he did not at once begin law practice. For two years he taught in old public school No. 6, then accepted a position as assistant editor of a Boston, Massachusetts, newspaper. Later he became chief editor and while in that position wrote an editorial upon his kinsman, Daniel Webster, the statesman, whose death had just occurred. Rochester soon after again called him and for several years in that city he edited the "Rural New Yorker." With the establishment of the Rochester Free Academy he became assistant principal of that institution and in 1857 was chosen principal, serving until 1863, his connection with the academy greatly increasing the reputation of the school and establishing Mr. Webster among the able educators of his day.

In 1863 he resigned his position as principal of the academy and henceforth his connection was with the law, the profession for which he had prepared but had not hitherto followed, circumstances leading him into journalism and pedagogy. He won instant recognition at the Monroe county bar, for he was thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, and during his years as editor of the "Rural New Yorker" and as principal of the Free Academy he had made a large acquaintance and many close friends. In 1871 he rented offices in the Powers Building, the same yet being occupied by his son, Roy C. Webster, forty-five years later, a record in the city for continuous occupancy of offices. After a long and honorable career as journalist, educator and lawyer, Edward Webster, "joined the innumerable caravan."

Roy C. Webster, son of Edward and Polly A. (Andrews) Webster, was born

in Rochester, New York, April 16, 1858. After completing the work of the grades in public school No. 6, he completed college preparation in Rochester Free Academy, graduating with the class of 1874. The next four years were spent as a student in the University of Rochester, receiving his degree A. B. from that institution, class of 1878. He then studied law for two years, and in October, 1880, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice in Rochester, his honored father admitting him to partnership and together they practiced until death dissolved the bond. Since that time he has practiced alone retaining the offices 303 Powers Building, which since 1871 has borne the name of Webster upon the door. He is not only learned in the law but is a man of broad culture and refinement, interested in all good works and true to the best traditions of the honored family name he bears. He has a large practice in the State and Federal courts of the district and has been connected with a great many of the more important cases brought before those courts. He is a member of the various law associations and is highly esteemed by his professional brethren of the bench and bar.

The following case excited deep interest and is one of the many of note which Mr. Webster has brought to successful issue. In the cause quoted he was counsel for the respondent.

SUPREME COURT.
MONROE COUNTY.

The People of the State of New York,
on the Relation of DANIEL W. POWERS,
Respondent,
against
EDWIN A. KALBFLEISCH, HENRY C. MUNN
and EDWARD B. BURGESS, Assessors of
The City of Rochester, Monroe County,
New York,
Appellants.

The above proceeding was brought for the purpose of reviewing the action of the assessors in assessing the building known as "Powers Block" at the sum of \$1,000,000 for the purposes of general taxation. For more than ten years prior to the commencement of this proceeding the building and land were assessed at \$1,035,000. Each year Mr. Powers had protested against this assessment, claiming that the valuation was excessive, but to no purpose. In the year 1896 Mr. Powers again appeared before the assessors and filed a protest against the valuation placed on the property (building and premises) and the amount was reduced to \$1,000,000. Still feeling an injustice had been done, he commenced the proceeding. It was tried before Hon. George W. Cowles, of Clyde, New York, as referee, who reported that the property was over assessed \$175,000, placing its value at \$825,000. The referee's report was affirmed by the Supreme Court at special term; Justice Edwin A. Nash presiding. An appeal was then taken from the judgment and order entered to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Fourth Department, and the judgment and order sustained by an unanimous decision. Defendants then appealed to the Court of Appeals. The appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeals, June 7, 1898.

The proceeding is in many respects novel and interesting on account of the value and reputation of the subject-matter involved and the fact that this is the first time the judgment of the assessors was called in question and reviewed on the determination of a general city tax. It is of the utmost importance as it forms a precedent and establishes the rule governing and controlling assessors in estimating the value of commercial property in the State of New York.

Mr. Webster is attorney for the American Express Company, the Westcott Ex-

press Company and numerous other corporations in addition to the large private interests he serves. He is a Republican in politics, and thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. From 1890 until 1892 he was a member of the school board and from 1892 until 1898 was civil service commissioner. He served with admirable zeal in both positions and in many ways has attested his loyalty and his public-spirited interest in the city of his birth. He is a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church which for many years his father served as elder, and is connected with the Masonic order, affiliating with Corinthian Lodge.

Mr. Webster married, March 20, 1901, Florence A. Kerwin, of Rochester. They are the parents of a daughter, Marian Florence. The family home is at No 1115 Lake avenue.

JUDSON, John Brown,

Printer, Public Official.

John Brown Judson is a member of one of the old New York families, a family representative of the best type which came from the "Mother Country" and established English blood and English institutions as the foundation of the social structure in the United States. Dominant and persistent in character, it has given its prevailing traits to the population of this country, which no subsequent inroads of foreign races have sufficed to submerge, and has formed a base for our citizenship upon which the whole vast and composite fabric of this growing people is being erected in safety. It was sometime prior to the last decade of the eighteenth century that Deacon Daniel Judson, the progenitor of the Judsons in Fulton county, New York, settled in what was then the little village of Kingsboro, New York, which has since grown to be the flourishing city of Gloversville. With

this progress the descendants of Deacon Judson have been most intimately identified, especially with the upbuilding of the great glove industry which has given the place its name and put it among the industrial centers of the country. Deacon Judson's descendants are very numerous in the region of the city and all the lines of descent have carried on the worthy traditions bequeathed them by their founder. It is from the second son, Elisha, that the branch of the family with which we are concerned is derived, the members thereof having continued to make their home in Kingsboro or Gloversville down to the present day. This Elisha Judson was born in 1765, and followed the occupation of farming all his life with the exception of the Revolutionary period during which he distinguished himself as a soldier in the Continental army. His wife, who was Lucy Case before her marriage, was born in 1766, and they were the parents of six children: Sylvester, Sylvanus, Gurdon, Elisha, Lucy and Alan-son. The son Elisha was the grandfather of the Mr. Judson of this sketch. Like his father he was a farmer, but he was also engaged in the making of gloves, being the first member of the family to enter this business. He may, therefore, properly be called one of the founders of the immense business which in the next generation grew to such large proportions. He and his wife, who was Rachel B. Brown before her marriage, were the parents of three children: Daniel Brown, John Wesley and Elisha, of whom the eldest was our Mr. Judson's father.

Daniel Brown Judson was a man of unusual ability and marked talents for the practical affairs of life. A great organizer and manager, he also possessed a wonderfully receptive mind and it has been said of him by Professor Sprague in his "Gloversville History" that "he had less to learn and less to unlearn than com-

monly befalls when he came to grapple with the duties of active life." His abilities quickly made themselves felt even as a school boy nor did they cease to be apparent until the time of his death. After the completion of his schooling he taught for a time, but finally turned his attention to the manufacture of gloves in which his father had gained a considerable success. It was his purpose, however, to conduct it upon a much larger scale than anything his father had ever contemplated, and this purpose he rapidly carried out in spite of obstacles by no means slight. His great plant included besides the large mills where the gloves themselves were cut and sewed two leather mills where the leather used in their product was dressed. During the seventies, when the industry had reached to its greatest importance, it was the largest in the world at that time and Mr. Judson, Sr., became one of the most prominent figures, not only in the glove trade, but in the commercial and industrial world generally. He was one of the most prominent figures in his own town and county and held many important positions there. He was among other things vice-president of the Fulton County National Bank for many years, and was conspicuous in the affairs of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. One of the connections in which he was best known was that of his activities as a member of the Democratic party in New York State. A man of ready intellect, whose thoughts had been turned since childhood to political issues, he was also possessed of that essential to popular leadership, a strong and attractive personality. He was a fluent and forceful speaker, as well, and these qualities could not fail to gain a great prestige with his fellow Democrats in Fulton county. He was his party's candidate for a number of important offices, among

others for Congress in the year when the ticket was headed by Horace Greeley. He married, March 10, 1852, Phoebe E. Brown, of Gloversville, a daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Mosher) Brown. Their children, who were six in number, were as follows: 1. Edward Wall, born January 30, 1853, at Gloversville; has had a very successful career as a member of the firm of Baker & Judson, contractors for heavy construction work; married Blanche Cutter, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 2. Daniel Brown, Jr., born February 13, 1855, died February 14, 1857. 3. Mary Louise, born December 3, 1857; married Alvah J. Zimmer, to whom she bore four children: Judson, Ruth, Janet and Horace. 4. John Brown, of whom further. 5. Horace Sprague, born June 10, 1863; married (first) Jessie Belden, (second) Mabel Marstellar. 6. Daniel Bingham, born June 2, 1866, died February 21, 1903; married Nettie Morrison.

John Brown Judson, the fourth child of Daniel Brown and Phoebe E. (Brown) Judson, was born August 20, 1861, at Gloversville, New York. He has inherited the talents and abilities of his father and now occupies much the same place as did the elder man in former times in the regard of the community. His education, which has been a very complete one, was begun in the public schools of his native town. A course in the Kingsboro Academy followed and his studies were completed at Williston Seminary, Williston, Massachusetts. Like his father, he showed great aptness as a student and drew upon himself the favorable regard of his masters and instructors. Upon leaving the Williston Seminary, he returned to his native city, which has continued to be his home ever since. He was scarcely more than a boy at the time, but remarkably enterprising and alert, and not only succeeded in mastering the craft of printing

but by the time he was sixteen years of age had established a job printing office of his own at Gloversville. It is not often the case that the business experiments of such extreme youth are permanently successful, yet this was so in Mr. Judson's case, and the little printing trade established by him then has met with unbroken success down to the present time, having developed in the meantime to great proportions. His success has been largely due to the fact that he early mastered every detail of his craft and was able to turn out work far superior to that of his competitors, work that bore the stamp of his original personality in a corresponding originality and an attractiveness of design of its own. These qualities have not diminished but increased with the passing of the years and the gaining of experience and Mr. Judson's business is now on a more secure basis than ever. His specialty is business stationery, it being his intention from the start to make his product fit the needs of the great manufacturing concerns, especially the glove companies of the city. In this he has succeeded remarkably well and has now a large market for his goods among glove makers, not merely in his own locality, but throughout the United States and Canada. Another matter to which Mr. Judson has directed his attention, increasingly so of late years, is the field of real estate in his native city. He has realized with his usual foresight and sagacity that the value of property in a growing community like Gloversville is bound to rise as a general proposition and that it only required judgment in selecting them to make such properties the best of imaginable investments. He has never lost sight of the general interests of the community, however, in any of the transactions he has entered into and has rather consulted its welfare in everything

and has certainly served to great purpose by the development of several important tracts and the improvement of several localities in the city. One of these tracts has been named after its public-spirited developer and is called "Judson Heights."

But it is not by any means only in operations such as these, or in the conduct of his important business, that Mr. Judson is best known in Gloversville and Fulton county. He is a strong subscriber, as was his father before him, to the principles which are represented in this country by the Democratic party. To the early trend of his opinions, gained naturally enough under the influence of his father's strong mind and personality, Mr. Judson has added the still more profound kind of conviction that arises from individual thought and earnest study. He began in early manhood to associate himself with the local organization of his party, and from the year 1888 has been considered an important factor in county, and later, in State politics. In that year he was sent as a delegate to the State Democratic Convention and was again honored in the same manner in 1892. In 1890 he was chosen secretary of the Fulton County Democratic Committee and served in that capacity until 1894, when he was chosen its chairman. In the preceding year he had become a member of the New York State Democratic Committee and in the years 1894 and 1896 was elected secretary of that body, an office which he held for seven years. In 1895 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse for State Comptroller by a vote of three hundred and twelve to ninety-eight. Again in 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer on the same ticket as that upon which John B. Stanchfield ran for Governor. During these years the Democratic party was not the popular one in

the State and Mr. Judson suffered defeat with his colleagues, but a great change in public sentiment was about to be made and in 1913, when Woodrow Wilson was triumphantly elected President on the Democratic ticket, he rewarded Mr. Judson for his long and faithful service to the party by appointing him postmaster of Gloversville. Mr. Judson's administration of that department has been a most efficient one and he has brought up to and maintained at the highest standard its local service. Mr. Judson is a prominent figure in the social life of the community, and a valuable member of the Eccentric Club of Gloversville, and served as its president in 1913 and 1914.

Mr. Judson was united in marriage at Gloversville on September 19, 1882, to Isabelle Stewart, a daughter of John and Catherine (Wells) Stewart, old and highly honored residents of the city. The Stewarts are of Scotch descent, Mrs. Judson's grandparents being James and Margaret (McFarland) Stewart, both natives of Scotland. Her father was Judge John Stewart, of Johnstown, one of the best known men on the county bench, where he presided for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Judson are the parents of two children as follows: Margaret, born August 2, 1883, married, June 20, 1907, Boyd G. Curts, of Brooklyn, trust officer of the Empire Trust Company of New York, to whom she has borne one child, Isabelle Catherine; John Brown, Jr., born May 10, 1893.

John Brown Judson is a fine type of citizen and the part that he plays in the community is a very vital one. He combines in very happy proportion the qualities of the practical business man with those of the public-spirited altruist, whose thoughts are with the good of the community, and in addition is noted throughout Central New York as one of the best

after-dinner orators, his services being in great demand. It is by his own efforts that he has developed the successful business of which he is the owner and become one of the city's prominent merchants, and through all his worthy career he has never conducted his business so that it was anything but a benefit to any of his associates or to the city at large. He is frank and outspoken, a man whose integrity has never been called in question, who can be and is trusted to keep the spirit as well as the letter of every contract and engagement that he enters into. He is possessed of the true democratic instincts, easy of access to all men and as ready to lend his ear to the most humble as to the proudest and most influential. It is scarcely necessary to add that these qualities give him a host of friends and admirers from every class of society so that he may be fairly regarded as one of the most popular men of the county.

HILL, Henry W.,

Legislator, Scholar, Waterway Promoter.

Henry Wayland Hill, scholar, lawyer, legislator, and especially prominent as a champion of the waterways system of the State, was born November 13, 1853, at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vermont, of good New England lineage, the son of Dyer and Martha Puella (Hall) Hill. His father was a member of the Vermont Legislature (1849-50) and his mother was of pronounced literary tastes.

Henry Wayland passed his youth on his father's farm and attended the public schools whenever he was able to do so. Desirous of a liberal education, he began his preparation for college, not without certain handicaps due to continued manual labors, and was enabled to enter the classical course of the Uni-

versity of Vermont in 1872. While in college he was a diligent student, attaining membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated honorably in 1876 as Bachelor of Arts, five years thereafter receiving his Master's degree, in 1900 being laureated Doctor of Laws by his *alma mater*, and in 1901, in recognition of his scholarly attainments the same distinction was conferred upon him by Middlebury College. A period of teaching succeeded his graduation. He was principal of Swanton (Vermont) Academy (1877-79); and of the Chateaugay (New York) Academy—Union Free School (1877-83). Meanwhile he also read law and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, at Albany, January 25, 1884. The following May, he settled in Buffalo and became a member of the law firm of Andrews and Hill, which partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Andrews, May, 1896. He has uniformly maintained an honorable and general practice, his house address being at 471 Linwood avenue, Buffalo; where he has a choice collection of books. He married, August 11, 1880, Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis and Helen Eliza (Butts) Smith, of Swanton, Vermont. Mrs. Hill is a very amiable lady. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hill are descendants of well known New England families.

Early enlisted in political activities as a Republican—hailing from Vermont, he could not well be otherwise—he has consistently adhered to that faith throughout; and, happily, he came into New York politics too late to be involved in the factional embroilments that had vexed his party therein for the preceding twenty years. His first preferment was an exalted one, that of his election, from the Thirty-first Senatorial District, to the State Constitutional Convention of 1894; and, in that body he had an influential part. He served on the suffrage, educa-

tion and civil service committees. He was the author and introducer of several important measures designed to provide home rule for cities, honest elections, the maintenance on a popular basis of secondary and higher education, especially the constitutionalizing of the Regents of the University and, above all, was the leading advocate of the further development of the waterways system of the State, with which subsequently he has been conspicuously and persuasively identified.

At the general election in 1895, he was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Erie county, and by successive reëlections, served five terms in the Lower House (1896-1900); and, promoted to the Senate in the latter year, retained a seat therein for five terms (1901-10). In each house respectively he was highly esteemed and influential, clear and courteous in debate, diligent as a member of various leading committees and notably efficient as chairman (in the Senate) of those on commerce and navigation, codes and finance. In the Assembly, his labors *ex necessitate*, were largely of a local character, among which the following may be cited: The Buffalo Free Public Library, the Buffalo Historical Society Building and the New Armory appropriation bills. Among general bills to his credit are the Pan-American Exposition, the All-State Pharmacy, and the Primary Election bills; and as chairman of the canal committee in 1900, he was chiefly responsible for formulating and securing the passage of the Canal Survey law for a barge canal. In the Senate, in 1902, he drafted and introduced a proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution, providing for the application of the surplus moneys in the treasury to the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness; and an amendment to the same article extending the bonded

period from eighteen to fifty years, both which passing two legislatures, were approved by popular vote in 1905. He also was the principal champion of the \$101,000,000 canal referendum of 1903 which was overwhelmingly ratified at the polls. He has also championed all canal referendum measures since that time. In the last year of Governor Hughes's administration he was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, a position of the highest responsibility. It may well be doubted that any Senator, in recent years, has compassed more of competent and valuable legislation than did Senator Hill during the period from his entry into the Assembly in 1896 to the close of his Senatorial career in 1910.

Outside his professional and legislative service, Senator Hill has been engaged in many activities, inuring to the public benefit and his own distinct desert. His most engrossing labors have been those devoted to the waterways of the State—the problems relating to their improvement and utilization. His signal achievements in this regard, while in the Legislature, have been referred to previously; but since his retirement therefrom, he has also been incessant and indefatigable, with voice and pen, in correspondence and convention, in toil and travel, in moulding public opinion in behalf of the cause he has at heart. His literary contributions thereto have been voluminous. He is the author of "Waterways" in the "Encyclopedia Americana," and of "Waterways and Canal Construction in the State of New York," a volume of five hundred and fifty pages, and a standard authority on the subject. He is the author also of the article entitled "Origin and Construction of the Barge Canals" in "Official New York from Cleveland to Hughes" and is also the author of a comprehensive pamphlet on "The Development of Constitutional Law in New York." He

has written many other articles and delivered scores of addresses on canal and waterway matters in New York; and has in preparation a work on "Waterway Activities in the State of New York" that is designed to be the most comprehensive work on the subject ever produced. For five years or more Senator Hill has been president of the New York State Waterways Association, a voluntary organization, comprising engineers and other scientists and representatives from various commercial and business bodies, which meets annually for the consideration of water and waterway matters of general public interest, including the seaboard, as well as the artificial courses and inland lakes and rivers. Next year, the association purposes to celebrate at the convention in Rome the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of canal construction in the State, for it was there that ground was broken for the original Erie Canal, July 4, 1817.

He made a tour of inspection of the waterways of western Europe in 1905 and has a large collection of the works of writers, publicists and governmental departments on this subject. Senator Hill is a director of the National River and Harbor Congress.

As secretary of the New York State Champlain Commission, he gave much time to formulating plans for the celebration, preparing the program, supervising most of the addresses and writing the history associated with the event. The records alone required research into archives to put into correct form hundreds of Indian, French and other names, places and occurrences, which have been too carelessly mentioned by many historians. The Senator's researches render the narrative, comprising two large volumes, entirely trustworthy. In recognition of this the President of France and the Council, in 1913, conferred knighthood

upon him in the National Legion of Honor. He was one of the contributors to the Bibliophile edition of the "Odes and Episodes of Horace," of whose works he has many valuable volumes. He has written many historical addresses, some of which have appeared in the publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, of which he has been president since 1910. He is a citizen of high ideals, as evidenced by his varied activities and productions, all bearing the finish of rare culture.

Senator Hill is a member of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo; of the American Bar, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, several historical associations; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and one of the tribunes of its Grand Lodge; and a member of the Lake Erie Commandery, Knights Templar (York Rite) and of the Consistory of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree of the Masonic order, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Buffalo. His clubs are the University of Buffalo, the Hobby and the Franco-American of New York.

KINNE, E. Olin, M. D., ✓

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. E. Olin Kinne, highly regarded physician of Syracuse, New York, in which city he has practiced for considerably more than a generation, was born in De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, July 25, 1852, son of Elbridge and Sophronia (Young) Kinne. Elbridge Kinne was one of the pioneers of Onondaga county, New York, and his ancestors were among the earliest of colonial families of the Massachusetts Colony of the seventeenth century. The Kinne family history is part of the history of this nation, in its early Colonial days of development.

The progenitor of the Kinne-Kinney family in America was Henry Kinne, son

of Sir Thomas Kinne (or Kine), an English knight of royal favor, and possessed of considerable landed estate in Lancashire, England. He is reputed to have owned the land whereon now stands the important manufacturing city of Manchester, England. Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" records that a Sir Thomas Kinney came to this country "before the Revolution" to explore the mineral resources of New Jersey, but this probably has reference to a generation of the titled house subsequent to that headed by Sir Thomas Kinne (or Kine), father of Henry Kinne, the original American ancestor of the family.

Henry Kinne, who probably was a younger son of Sir Thomas Kinne (Kine), was born in England in 1624, and no further information as to his movements appears in the annals of the family until the recording of his emigration from Holland to America in 1651, or earlier. Why he should have emigrated from England to Holland, or when, does not appear, though it is feasible to suppose that it had some connection with governmental pressure, because of his religious convictions. That he was an adherent of the Independent Church of England, which was actively opposed to the Romanizing of the established Church of England, is somewhat substantiated by his ultimate emigration to America and to the Massachusetts Colony, which was composed almost exclusively of members of that church. However, State chronicles record that "Henry Kinne served in King Philip's war, and was a prosperous farmer, active in town and church affairs." He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, with his wife, Anna, and in that settlement their eight children were born, the date of birth of their first-born being shown in the records as January, 1651, so that apparently Henry Kinne's landing in America was

earlier than 1651, unless his marriage occurred in Holland before his emigration.

The Kinne family has, in the many generations from that of Henry Kinne, the progenitor, to the present, spread to almost all parts of the United States, and its many members, during the various national periods of unrest experienced in the centuries of evolution, have creditably shown their national spirit. Many have been soldiers of distinction; many have been of political prominence; some have gained eminence in the church, while others have acquired influence in the various other civil walks of life. Bishop Aaron Kinne, a clergyman of much eminence, born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 24, 1744, graduate of Yale University, 1765, had an unusually diversified life. In the early years following his ordination, he was a missionary to the Oneida Indians, a particularly hazardous labor. In 1769 he was elected bishop at Groton, Connecticut, where he remained until 1798, in this period passing through many exciting episodes, one at Fort Griswold, where he was chaplain to the American forces during the investment of the fortress by British and Indians in 1781, and was present at the massacre of September 6, 1781, when Colonel Ledyard was killed, and the fort taken by the British and Indians, led by Benedict Arnold. Especially is Bishop Aaron Kinne famed for his literary productions, and theological writings, among his published works being: "The Sonship of Christ;" "A Display of Scripture Prophecies" (1813); "Explanation of the Types, Prophecies, Revelation, Etc." (1814), and an "Essay on the New Heaven and Earth" (1821).

Then, the Kinne-Kinney family includes the late William B. Kinney, a journalist of note, who in 1851 was appointed United States Minister to Sardinia, and who was a friend of Kossuth,

the eminent Hungarian exile. Another Kinne of note was Justice La Vega George Kinne, candidate for Governor of the State of Iowa during the administration of President Garfield, and later appointed Chief Justice of Iowa.

And, Cyrus Kinne, great-grandfather of Dr. E. Olin Kinne, of Syracuse, New York, who served with the American army throughout the Revolutionary War, so that, all in all, the Kinne family has played no unimportant part in the making of American history.

Dr. E. Olin Kinne passed his early years of elementary education in the district school of his native place, De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, and later attended the Syracuse public schools, receiving also private tuition, preparatory to his entrance into Syracuse University, whereat he commenced advanced academic studies in 1872. Four years later he graduated from the university, gaining the distinctive degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having determined the direction of his future activity, and being desirous of acquiring an expert knowledge of the science of medicine without loss of time, E. Olin Kinne proceeded to the University of Michigan very shortly after having obtained his degree at Syracuse in 1876, and there devoted his thoughts and time exclusively to professional studies, successfully graduating in 1878, and becoming thereby the possessor of the university's degree of Doctor of Medicine, which entitled him to practice the profession at his pleasure thereafter.

Returning to Syracuse, New York, Dr. Kinne determined to obtain his final academic degree, and accordingly reentered Syracuse University, for a post-graduate course, and the following year (1879) gained his Mastership of Philosophy degree. Meanwhile, he had undertaken additional post-graduate medical study and research, and after having received his final degree

at Syracuse, was anxious to settle into active general practice of his profession, with which object he, in 1879, traveled extensively in the Southern States. Not finding a favorable location in the South, Dr. Kinne returned to Syracuse, and having, at that time, an inclination to make himself especially proficient in one line of medical science before entering upon the ties and varied duties of a general practitioner, he began a special research into the causes and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, which intricate studies occupied his whole time for two years. Then he went into the State of New Jersey, and for about a year practiced at Paterson, returning to Syracuse in May, 1882, and immediately opened an office in Syracuse for general homoeopathic practice, which he has continued with ever-increasing honor and prestige until the present (1916). After a brief period, during which he clearly demonstrated his skill as a diagnostician of the perplexing physical ailments of the human frame, and an expert familiarity with the antidotes to the diseases of man, Dr. Kinne's practice steadily developed to its present wide and lucrative proportions.

He has likewise in his practice and study of medicine acquired the esteem of his confreres in medicine, and has been brought into affiliation with many professional associations, the main objects of which organizations are the interchange of professional experiences and observations, for the furtherance of the understanding of medical science, and the amelioration of suffering. Dr. Kinne holds membership in the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society; the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society; and the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Central New York. His standing among homoeopathic physicians is obvious in the fact of his having been elected

to the presidency of the American Association of Medical Examiners, and, locally, by his official connection as consulting physician with the Homoeopathic Hospital, Syracuse, New York.

Dr. Kinne's fraternal inclinations have found expression in his association with many fraternal and social orders; he wears the Phi Beta Kappa key; has many chairs, titles, and other fraternal distinctions to his credit; and bearing in mind the diversified and multitudinous professional claims made upon the time of a successful general medical practitioner, Dr. Kinne has well observed his fraternal obligations. He has never, however, interested himself actively in political work.

On November 1, 1881, Dr. Kinne married Ella M. Potter, of Utica, New York. Six children were born to the marriage, but unfortunately three died in infancy. The three surviving children are: Marion E., born August 23, 1882; Elbridge P., born August 6, 1886; and Carleton H., born April 20, 1888. The daughter has manifested high intellectual powers; was a graduate of Syracuse University, 1905, afterwards studying two years in France and Germany; and she is now supervising instructor of German in the schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

As a scion of an old Colonial house, Dr. Kinne naturally holds highly in esteem his privilege and admittance to membership in the "Sons of the American Revolution," his right to inclusion coming from ancestors of at least three different lines—from Cyrus Kinne, John Young and Jeremiah Jackson, all of whom served their country loyally in the struggle for independence.

CLEMENT, Frank H., /

Man of Affairs.

It was not until he was twenty-eight that Frank H. Clement, of Rochester, per-

manently established in the business with which he has been connected for forty years, a business now an important branch of the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Mr. Clement its chief of construction. But the year following the completion of his studies until the beginning of his real life work were well spent and he acquired a broad experience in lines which later were to intimately affect the business he founded and developed to a point which attracted the covetous attention of a large company. Fifty-three years ago, 1863, Mr. Clement came to Rochester inexperienced in practical business, but a young man of education with a talent for draughting and engineering. That talent was developed in the employ of others but circumstances finally brought about a complete change in his life and an humble start was made in 1871 by the establishment of a small jobbing machine shop in Rochester. From that year his business life has flowed in an unbroken current within the confines of that same business, but so broadened and expanded that it is hard to believe it sprang from so small a beginning. Mr. Clement did not inherit, he did not succeed another, but he built from the very foundation, and is one of the men of today who can rejoice in the fact that he has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of a prosperous city.

The Clements of this branch date in Monroe county, New York, from 1824, when Harris Clement came, but they trace lineal descent to James Clement, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to New England in 1730 and settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts. From James Clement sprang Harris Clement, son of John and Polly (Richardson) Clement, of Petersham, Massachusetts. Harris Clement was born at Petersham in 1801, died in Rochester, New York, May 13, 1873. On both the paternal and the maternal sides

he was descended from Revolutionary sires, the maternal side bearing the family name Harris. In 1824 he settled in Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, where he was a merchant for several years. He then moved to Parma, New York, and in 1864 to Rochester where he served for three years as deputy collector of the internal revenue. He was a leader of the Republican party in the county, and while living at Parma served several times as supervisor, elected without opposition. He married Clarissa Tilden Pond, of Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, who survived him exactly six years, passing away on the anniversary of her husband's death in 1879. They were the parents of two sons, Theodore T., and Frank H., to whom this review is dedicated.

Frank H. Clement was born in Parma, Monroe county, New York, June 26, 1843, his birthplace the homestead farm on the Ridge road. There his youth was passed and the foundation of his character laid under the watchful care of his honored father and mother. He attended the district public school until its advantages were exhausted, then continued his studies at Parma Academy and Rochester Collegiate Institute. He taught in the district schools for two years after completing his own school years, but kept up his own studies, being especially interested in mechanical drawing and engineering.

In 1863 he permanently became a resident of Rochester and began his business career with the steam engine building firm of D. A. Woodbury & Co. He remained with that company five years, acquiring expert knowledge of machine building and became foreman of a department. He also was a capable, talented draughtsman and possessed a valuable stock of information concerning machinery, its designing and its construction. In 1868 he accepted appointment as

inspector of steam boilers for the twenty-eighth New York district, but only retained that post one year, resigning to become a partner of W. S. Loughborough, and until Mr. Clement's health failed they conducted business as patent solicitors.

His failure of health brought a complete change in the plan and he decided he must abjure office work and lead a more active life. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Turner and as Turner & Clement they opened a small shop for machine jobbing of every kind, no job too small to be considered worthy of their attention. Their patronage grew and for six years the partnership continued. Mr. Turner then wishing to retire Mr. Clement purchased his interest and continued alone. The little shop became unable to meet the demands made upon it and as quarters were enlarged new lines of business were introduced. The manufacture of wood working machines was added and within a few years various machines in that line were being made, the demand coming from manufacturers of furniture, from pattern makers, carriage builders, car builders and other concerns using wood working machinery. In 1890 the brick plant on Lyell avenue adjoining the Erie canal was erected and the line of manufacture greatly broadened. Up to this time Mr. Clement had been sole owner and proprietor of the business, but in 1891 the responsibility became too great for one man and additional help was secured through incorporation of the Frank H. Clement Company, Mr. Clement president and manager.

Until the foundation of the corporation in 1891 Mr. Clement had been the mechanical head of the business as well as its executive manager, the machines being built from his designs, some of them from his own patents, and had in addition to supervising their construction personally

attended to office details and correspondence. The amount of work he was enabled to accomplish tells the story of his energy and capacity better than words. The company's catalogue of 1892-93 shows that he was manufacturing seventy different wood working machines that were being shipped to all parts of the United States and to foreign lands. With incorporation relief came and the various departments were placed under the care of the proper officials, Mr. Clement, however, remaining executive head and manager of the plant, the largest of its kind in the State. The Frank H. Clement Company continued a most successful career until 1897 when it was absorbed by the American Wood Working Machinery Company, and is operated as a branch of that company, Mr. Clement still a potent factor in the management and success, ranking as chief of construction.

He is a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, his membership for twenty-two years having been with the Brick Church congregation. In 1884 he became one of the founders of the North Church congregation, his name appearing on the list of charter members. He is a ruling elder and from its foundation has been a strong pillar of support. In political faith he is a Republican. A man of warm heart and generous impulse, he has many friends, some of them dating back to his early Rochester days, now half a century past. He has borne his full share of the "burdens and heat of the day" and now in the evening of life the lengthening shadows warn him that "old age is an incurable disease." But the years have stolen no fire from his mind and but little vigor from the body, and "age a mature mellowness doth set upon the green promise of youthful heat."

Mr. Clement married (first) in 1866, Harriet E. Fielden, daughter of Armistead Fielden, of Brockport, New York.

Mrs. Clement died in 1880; two of her children are yet living and residing in Rochester: Benjamin Harris Clement and Mary Genevieve Clement, residing at home. Mr. Clement married (second) in 1882, Lovisa S. Knapp, of Farmington, Pennsylvania, who prior to her marriage was a teacher in Rochester schools. The family home is No. 46 Lorimer street, Rochester.

BLOSS, William C. and Joseph B.,

Active Factors in Public Affairs.

Originally from Massachusetts the Bloss family located in Monroe county, New York, in 1816, the early settlers being Joseph Bloss, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, William Clough Bloss, grandfather and father of Joseph Blossom Bloss, of Rochester. The old brick tavern on East avenue, Brighton, near the railroad, still standing, was built by William Clough Bloss, who conducted it as a hotel for several years. With the onrush of the first temperance wave which swept over the United States he experienced a change of heart, emptied his stock of liquor into the canal, sold his hotel and moved to Rochester, where his son, Joseph Blossom Bloss, was born. These three generations have left a deep impress upon their times, and the life work of the last named has equalled in importance that of his honored father, William Clough Bloss, than which no higher compliment can be paid him.

Joseph Bloss, the grandfather, marched to the war with his mother's blessings and her injunction ringing in his ears: "Joe, don't get shot in the back." He was a brave soldier and to him was entrusted the duty of carrying to General Washington the news of Major Andre's capture. He came to Monroe county, New York, with his family in 1816 and died in Brighton, near Rochester, in 1838.

His son, William Clough Bloss, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 19, 1795. After locating in Rochester he became an ardent temperance advocate, represented a Rochester district in the New York Legislature and was one of the strong anti-slavery men of his day. He served during the sessions of 1845-46-47, and while a legislator offered the following amendment to the State Constitution: "Resolved, That no other proof, test or qualification shall be required of or from persons of color in relation to their exercise of the right of suffrage, than is in this constitution required of or from white persons." This resolution was introduced in 1845, and was the first effort in New York State to award the colored man the ballot.

In 1838, he published the second anti-slavery paper printed in the United States, "The Rights of Man," and in the presidential campaign of 1856 published and circulated a map illustrating the aggressions of the slave power, the Southern States being shown in black and the Northern States in white. The map was widely circulated and when found in Southern mails was ordered destroyed. A copy of this valuable historical document is on file at the Rochester Historical Society, presented by Porter Farley, and a copy is owned by Harvard College donated by Charles Sumner, the statesman.

In addition to his valuable work for the cause of abolition, William Clough Bloss gave himself with equal enthusiasm to the cause of temperance. His home on East avenue was a hospital for the repentant and struggling inebriate and there the helping hand was extended in true friendship, not alone to the slave of drink but to the black slave fleeing to a haven of refuge in Canada, for the Bloss home was a station on the "underground railroad." His deeds are recorded in bronze

upon a monument erected to his memory in Brighton Cemetery. His death occurred April 18, 1863.

Mr. Bloss married Mary Blossom, a daughter of Captain Ezra Blossom, an officer of the Revolution and an early settler of Monroe county, New York. Captain Blossom at one time owned a tract of land extending from the centre of the village of Brighton to South Goodman street in the city of Rochester.

Joseph Blossom Bloss, son of William Clough and Mary (Blossom) Bloss, was born in Rochester, New York, November 22, 1839. He obtained his early education in public school No. 14, Rochester, and Clover Street Seminary, Brighton, beginning his business life as errand boy in a grocery store. From that time until his retirement in 1896, Mr. Bloss was actively and successfully engaged in commercial life. He became a member of the firm of G. C. Buell & Company in 1868, a business established in 1844, and for twenty-eight years, until his retirement, was prominently connected therewith and active in its management. He was one of the contributing factors to the commercial greatness of his native city, and in public affairs has held with the advanced thinkers on questions of political economy.

He followed in the footsteps of his honored father and affiliated with the Republican party, giving close and earnest study to the questions and issues of the day. His investigations have led him to the adoption of some of the tenets of Socialism and few men have so intimate a knowledge of the great sociological, economic and political questions as he. His views have been arrived at through deep and careful study and he is ardent in their support. In 1902 he came prominently into the public eye by his resistance of an unequal and exorbitant personal tax imposed by the city of Roches-

ter upon mortgages. This tax fell hardest upon persons of small means, and feeling keenly its injustice Mr. Bloss felt it his duty to resist payment, his case being made a test case of the legality of the tax. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the State of New York and a decision rendered in favor of Mr. Bloss. The Legislature of the State overthrew the decision of the court by the passage of an act, legalizing the tax, but leaving the tax to be settled by a board of apportionment, which was given power to remit all or any part of the taxes imposed. During this long contest, Mr. Bloss refused to obey the orders of the court, or to answer any questions which might commit him to the payment of a personal tax. Although such action rendered him liable to fine and imprisonment, he maintained his position in spite of the legal penalties which, however, were never enforced. His action in this matter was rendered as a public service and by his friends was regarded as a valuable, public-spirited action. Mr. Bloss, however, is an ardent advocate of a national income tax and was on the lecture platform advocating that form of raising revenue even before William Jennings Bryan made it a tenet of his faith. He was the first man in this country to advocate an income tax which should bear equally upon every man and woman of legal age in exact proportion to their ability. In addition to his lectures on the subject, he has contributed many articles to the Metropolitan press favoring such a tax, also the local and western newspapers and to the foreign press.

Mr. Bloss was one of the originators of the Labor Lyceum which inaugurated the series of Sunday afternoon debates in the Common Council chamber on subjects of public policy, a series of debates which awakened a deep interest. He was one of the founders and first member of the Political Equality Club, and by voice and

pen and by personal interest has aided the cause of Equal Suffrage for many years. He was a close friend of Susan B. Anthony, the great suffragist, and her trusted adviser. When the famous English militant suffragist leader, Emeline Pankhurst, came to the United States, Mr. Bloss arranged for her coming to Rochester at his own expense, and later gave Rochester an opportunity to see her. And later, he also brought to this city E. Sylvia Pankhurst, her daughter, this being their first visit to the United States. In the battle for equal suffrage in England as well as in the United States he has taken an active part, aiding by correspondence and other valuable ways. For eighteen years he has served as vice-president of the Rochester Humane Society, has frequently addressed State and National conventions of the society, and has been unintermittent in his efforts to promote and increase the usefulness of this society for the prevention of all forms of cruelty.

He is a member and ex-president of the William Clough Bloss Society, composed of one hundred male and female descendants of early settlers of Brighton, Monroe county, New York. The society holds an annual meeting and banquet, the date selected being January 19, the birthday of William Clough Bloss, after whom the society is named.

The finer talent possessed by Mr. Bloss shows through every line of the poem of which he is the author, "The Morning Breath of June," a beautifully illustrated poem, dedicated to the New York City Fresh Air Fund, published by A. Newman Lockwood in 1884. Since 1863 he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester and has ever exerted his influence on the side of reform, progress and moral uplift. To his study of men and economics, Mr. Bloss adds the culture of travel and judicious

reading. In 1896 he made a tour of the world, returning with enlarged visions and broadened outlook. He is held in high esteem as a business man, while his genial personality and cultured mind have gained him the friendship of a wide circle of warm friends.

Mr. Bloss married (first) in 1888, Mary Glen Hooker, who died in 1890, daughter of Henry E. Hooker, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Glen Bloss, now Mrs. Roger S. Vail, Highland Park, Illinois. He married (second) Ella Welch, of Port Hope, Canada. They are the parents of three sons, William C., Joseph B. (2), and Henry W. The family home is at No. 334 Oxford street.

A sister of Hon. William Clough Bloss, Celestia Angenette Bloss, was the author of a popular school text book, largely used in the schools throughout the United States, published in 1845. She was also the principal of Clover Street Seminary, a famous co-educational school of her day.

BAKER, Hugh Potter,

Master of Forestry, Doctor of Economics.

As dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Dr. Baker has reached eminent position in a profession to which too little importance has been attached in this country. Through the work of such men and the increasing necessity for conserving our national resources it is at last receiving at least part of the consideration its importance demands. Dr. Baker prepared thoroughly for the practice of forestry in college, at home and abroad, receiving his degree of Master of Forestry from Yale University and Doctor of Economics from the University of Munich, Germany. For ten years he was continuously in the service of the National Division of Forestry, which later became the United States Forest Service, his examinations and in-

vestigations covering the public lands in different sections of the West. Since 1912 he has been dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and is an authority deferred to by forestry experts. He is a young man eminent in a youthful profession, is thoroughly devoted to his chosen work and filled with zeal and enthusiasm commensurate with the knowledge gained through careful study and long experience in the field. He is not a theorist, but is intensely practical, advances no propositions not established on proven demonstrated fact.

Dr. Baker is a descendant of Alexander Baker, who arrived from England at Boston on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635 with his wife Elizabeth. They lived for a time at Gloucester, Massachusetts, but later moved to Boston, where he died in 1688. Alexander and Elizabeth Baker married in 1632 and were the parents of eleven children, the line of descent being through Joshua, the sixth child.

Joshua Baker was born April 30, 1642, died December 27, 1717. About 1670 he moved to New London, Connecticut, and about 1702 to Woodbury, Connecticut. He married, September 13, 1674, Hannah, widow of Tristram Minter, who bore him nine children, of whom John was the fourth.

John Baker was born December 24, 1681, and died in 1750. He was a resident of Woodbury. The Christian name of his first wife was Comfort, his second Sarah, their surnames unknown. His daughter Mary married, March 11, 1735, Joseph Allen, and was the mother of Colonel Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. The line of descent continues through his fourth son, Remember.

Remember Baker was born February 22, 1711, at Woodbury, Connecticut, died June 1, 1737. He moved to Arlington, Vermont, where he died aged twenty-six years. His wife, Tamar (Warner) Baker,

was an aunt of Colonel Seth Warner, one of the "Green Mountain Boys" of the Revolution, who was so closely associated with other Warners and the Allens in Vermont early history. He left an only son, Remember (2), who was born shortly after his father's death.

Captain Remember (2) Baker was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, in June, 1737, and was killed by the Indians in August, 1775. As a mere boy he signalized himself in the Colonial wars, enlisted first on September 11, 1755, and later in the Revolutionary War commanded the little band of Green Mountain Volunteers, which captured Crown Point from the British on May 12, 1775, two days after the capture of Ticonderoga by Colonel Allen, and who finally met his death at the early age of thirty-eight in a skirmish with the Indians on Lake Champlain a few months later in the same year. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a private in a company of provincial troops designed for the invasion of Canada. In 1757 his company was stationed at Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, and during that year participated in the battles which resulted disastrously to the provincial troops. In 1758 he enlisted a second time in the expedition of General Abercrombie in his attempted invasion of Canada, and was a non-commissioned officer in Colonel Wooster's regiment, from Connecticut. The command consisting of 9,000 provincials and 7,000 British regulars, who moved in four divisions toward Ticonderoga. In front of the right center division, a little band of one hundred men under command of Major Putnam, accompanied by Lord Howe, advanced to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy. Young Baker was one of this party. They were surprised by a party of five hundred of the enemy. At the first exchange of shots, Lord Howe fell mortally wounded, Putnam and Baker and their brave men,

with the fury of tigers, cut their way through the French ranks, charged them in the rear, and being reinforced killed three hundred of the enemy and captured one hundred and forty-three prisoners. "The intrepid courage of young Baker on this occasion gained him much applause in the army," but the renewed display of his bravery two days later, during the desperate fighting in the general engagement which followed, gained him no less honor. He received honorable mention in the report of the general commanding. Remember Baker remained in the service until the close of the year 1759. The stirring events of this campaign gave him some well-earned experience of soldier life and that character for heroic bravery which he never after belied. At the close of 1759, he left the army and settled in Arlington, Vermont, Ethan and Ira Allen, who had previously settled there, were his cousins, their mother being a sister of young Baker's father. He was for a number of years associated with Ethan Allen in the long and bitter controversy over the title of the settlers of Vermont to their land, held under a grant from New Hampshire, a company of New York speculators claiming the lands under a grant procured by fraud from the King of England. The settlers organized to defend their homes. Ethan Allen was, by common consent, chosen colonel and Remember Baker was elected captain of one of the five companies. He rendered valuable service to the settlers and won their respect and admiration for his coolness, bravery and good judgment. A reward was offered by the Governor of New York for the capture of Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and two others, designated "ring leaders." Baker was on March 22, 1772, captured by a band of New Yorkers, very cruelly wounded, and was being hurried away to Albany by his captors,

when Ethan Allen and a company of settlers pursued them on horseback, released Baker and returned him to his family. Ethan Allen, in a letter written to the New York authorities, gave a most graphic account of this transaction (Volume 1, "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," p. 124). The contest between the Vermont settlers and the New York claimants continued until it was suddenly arrested by the more absorbing events of the Revolution. Baker was one of the first, on the opening of that great contest, to enter the lists of the patriots. Two days before the capture of Ticonderoga, a messenger arrived at Colchester, where Baker had made his home, from Ethan Allen, with orders to Baker to come with his company and cooperate with Captain Warner in the capture of Crown Point. Baker at once called his company together, went up the lake in boats, and on his way met and captured two boats that were escaping from Crown Point. He hastened on and he and Warner appeared before Crown Point at about the same time. The garrison, having but few men, surrendered. This was May 12, 1775, two days after Ticonderoga was captured by Ethan Allen. But the tragic end of Baker's checkered life was now near at hand. He had accompanied Allen to St. Johns at the time he took possession of that place, but soon returned to Crown Point, where he remained in charge until the arrival of Colonel Hinman's regiment. General Montgomery assumed command of the garrison and Captain Baker was detailed by Montgomery, in August, 1775, with a party of men, to go down the lake and watch the movements of the enemy. When he arrived about four miles south of the Isle Aux Naix, it being in the night, he landed in a bay and ran his boat up a small creek to secrete it. Early in the morning he passed around with his

men to a small point beyond his boat to reconnoiter. He sat down upon the point to sharpen his flint and just then he noticed that some Indians had gotten possession of his boat and were approaching the point where he lay, on their way north. He placed his men behind trees, with orders not to fire until he did, and as the Indians came near, he hailed them and ordered them to return the boat or he would fire upon them, but they refused. He then took to a tree, raised his musket, but the flint he had sharpened hitched onto the pan and his firelock missed. Instantly one of the savages fired upon him, the shot took effect in his head and he instantly expired. The Indians made their escape with the boat, and Baker's men retreated to Crown Point. After a short time the Indians returned, plundered the body, cut off Baker's head, raised it upon a pole and carried it in triumph to St. Johns, where the British officers, out of humanity, bought it from the savages and buried it, and also sent to the point and buried the body. Nor did the wily savage who shot Baker long survive his triumph, for in October following he too was killed by some American soldiers, and Baker's powderhorn, with his name engraved upon it, taken from him. The trophy was presented by Captain Hutchins, into whose possession it came, to Colonel Seth Warner, Baker's old companion-in-arms, to hand over to Baker's son, as a token of remembrance of his brave and esteemed father. His was the first death of an inhabitant of Colchester, and the first life sacrificed in the cause of the Revolution in the northern military departments. On July 9, 1909, a monument was dedicated to Captain Remember Baker and Colonel Seth Warner on Isle La Motte by the patriotic women of Vermont. The eventful life of Captain Baker

has been utilized by many writers of historic fiction, notably "The Green Mountain Boys," "The Green Mountain Heroes," and others of a similar character. He married, April 3, 1760, Desire Hurlbert, daughter of Consider and Patience (Hawley) Hurlbert. They were the parents of an only child, Ozi.

Ozi Baker, who died in 1794-95, was a civil engineer and a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted, March 31, 1778; was sergeant in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment in 1780; was with General Anthony Wayne on his western expedition against the Indians; was one of the engineers who supervised the erection of Fort Wayne; was at Niagara Falls a short time prior to his death which occurred while yet in the military service of his country. His exploits when a lad of twelve in the defense of his father against an armed band of New Yorkers who were seeking to kidnap him as previously narrated, and the prominent part he took in gathering the settlers for the rescue party have been made the principal incidents in a very entertaining historical novel, "With Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga," by W. Bert Foster, the name, however, changed and the incidents much garbled. Ozi Baker married (first) Lucy Hard, daughter of Captain James and Hester (Booth) Hard, her father reputed to have been a devoted loyalist, well known in the early history of Northern Vermont. He married (second) Hetty Darling. Their eldest son, Remember Baker, served in the War of 1812 as a non-commissioned officer of cavalry, later settled in Genesee county, Western New York. The line of descent is through Luther Alexander, second son of Ozi Baker and his first wife, Lucy (Hard) Baker.

Luther Alexander Baker was born at St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1787, died October 12, 1863. He served as a

soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1817 located with his brother Remember in the Genesee Valley of Western New York, then a wilderness. He married, February 6, 1817, Mercy Stannard, born at Georgia, Vermont, October 29, 1794, died June 14, 1856, daughter of Joseph Stannard, died August 30, 1826, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Phoebe (Denison) Stannard, of Saybrook, Connecticut, who married in 1754, died October 11, 1838, surviving her husband twelve years after a married life of seventy-two years. Luther A. and Mercy (Stannard) Baker were the parents of nine children, the youngest, Joseph Stannard Baker, the next in direct line of descent and father of Hugh Potter Baker.

Major Joseph Stannard Baker was born March 21, 1838, at Stafford, Genesee county, New York, died May 17, 1912, a resident of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. He was educated at Oberlin College and Wisconsin University. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving the entire four years of that conflict, ranking as major and for two years in command of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, the colonel of the regiment (who was his cousin), General L. C. Baker, Chief of the United States Detective Service, being on detached duty. For forty years after the war Major Baker was engaged in lumber and land business in Northern Wisconsin, a capable, successful man of affairs. Major Baker married (first) September 21, 1868, Alice Potter, born at Maple Ridge, New York, August 28, 1844, died November 26, 1883, daughter of James Addison Potter and his wife, Mary Denio (Aitkin) Potter, granddaughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College. He married (second) Mary L. Brown. Major Baker by his first wife, Alice (Potter) Baker, had six sons: 1. Ray Stannard, a distinguished litterateur, editor

and author and for many years associate editor of the "American Magazine," now doing most of his writing under the name of David Grayson. 2. Charles Fuller, a famous scientist, entomologist and author, now teaching in the University of the Philippines. 3. Harry Denio, a banker and business man of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. 4. Clarence Dwight, of Des Moines, Iowa, deceased. 5. Hugh Potter, of further mention. 6. James Fred, now director of Forest Investigation in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. Major Baker by his second wife, Mary L. (Brown) Baker, had four children: Winifred, Florence, Joseph Stannard and Oscar Roland.

Hugh Potter Baker was born at St. Croix Falls, Polk county, Wisconsin, January 2, 1878, fifth son of Major Joseph Stannard Baker. After completing public school courses of study, he taught for two years in the North Woods of Wisconsin, then spent a year, 1894-95, in study at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, B. S., 1901; Yale University, M. F. (Master of Forestry), 1904; University of Munich, Germany, D. Oec. (Doctor of Economics), 1910.

In 1901, after completing his course at the Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Baker entered the government service in the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, continuing in the service for ten years, examining public lands and carrying forward investigative work for the service in Central Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. During that period he pursued courses of special study at Yale and Munich, and was Associate Professor of Forestry at Iowa State College, 1904-07, and Professor of Forestry, Pennsylvania State College, 1907-12.

Since 1912 he has been dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Dr. Baker is a member of the Board of Geographic Names of the State of New York; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of England; member of the American Geographical Society, Geographical Society of Philadelphia, Geographischen Gesellschaft in Munich, Germany, American Civic Association, Society of American Foresters, American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Archaeological Institute of America. Through the patriotic service of his ancestors, Captain Remember Baker and others, he gained membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in the Sons of the American Revolution. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs are the Yale and City of New York City, the University, and City of Syracuse. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and in political faith a Republican by birth and inclination, but Progressive in attitude though not in association.

Dr. Baker married, December 27 1904, at Saginaw, Michigan, Fleta Paddock, born July 20, 1879, fourth child of Stephen Tappan and Aurelia (Butler) Paddock, of Three Oaks, Michigan. They are the parents of three children: Carolyn, born January 1, 1906; Stephen Paddock, August 22, 1908; Clarence Potter, September 15, 1910.

HUBBELL, Walter Sage,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Now in the full prime of his splendid powers, Mr. Hubbell from safe heights of professional eminence can review a life of

great activity at the bar, in business, public service and philanthropy, during which personal gain has ever been subordinated to private honor and the public good. With a full realization of the truth of Abraham Lincoln's classic utterance, "There is something better than making a living—making a life," he has labored energetically and forcefully, not only to win personal success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow man and to assist others in making the most of their lives. Genial, courteous, always approachable, with an appreciation for the humor of life, he is popular in his wide circle of friends with whom his social nature impels the close association of fraternity and club. By his brethren of the bar he is held in high esteem, that feeling having been manifested in many ways, especially in their choice of him as president of the Rochester Bar Association. The laity have shown their appreciation by elevation to official position in institution and corporation, while the voters of the city have ratified general sentiment by his election to the State Legislature. An eloquent and entertaining public speaker, he has many calls upon his powers in that direction, while the depth of his logic, strength of his argument, clear, forcible and eloquent presentation holds the closest attention of judges and juries.

Paternally, Mr. Hubbell descends from an ancient Connecticut family, members of whom in army and legislative body aided in forming the colony, winning independence and in the creation of the Commonwealth. His descent is also traced to Governor William Bradford and the coming of the "Mayflower." A branch of the Hubbells settled in Saratoga county, New York, in which county Charles Hubbell, father of Walter Sage Hubbell, was born at Ballston Springs. In later life he came to Rochester where he was

a banker for several years, going hence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a bank cashier until ill health compelled him to resign. In Keokuk, Iowa, he regained his health, there remaining until 1871. The last thirty-two years of his life were spent in San Diego, California, where he died in 1903, aged eighty-five years. He married Anna M. Sage, who died while on a visit to Rochester in 1882, daughter of Orin Sage, a shoe manufacturer of Rochester. They were the parents of five children.

Walter Sage Hubbell was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1850. He spent the first sixteen years of his life in that city and in Keokuk, Iowa, then returned to Rochester, New York, ever afterward to be the scene of his life activities. He obtained his early and preparatory training in the public schools of Keokuk; returned to Rochester in 1866 and soon afterward entered the college department of the University of Rochester, pursuing the classical course until graduated Master of Arts, class of 1871. He was then twenty years of age and with his own future to provide for. He selected the profession of law and in due course of time passed through all the preparatory phases, studying under the eminent lawyer and jurist, George F. Danforth, being admitted to practice at the Monroe county bar on January 1, 1876. That centennial year of the Nation's independence witnessed the beginning of his own independent career and the forty years which since have intervened have been years of wonderful progress for the then young man, now the veteran lawyer. Mr. Hubbell began private practice, January 1, 1877, continuing ever as he began, a general practitioner. He won quick recognition at the bar and has attained

position as one of the leaders of that bar, learned, skillful, upright and honorable. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association of which he is an ex-president, and also of the New York State Bar and the American Bar associations.

Business activity has also distinguished his life and he has been and still is connected with several financial and business corporations of the city. These include the Alliance Bank as director and attorney; the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, vice-president and director; the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, secretary and director; the Curtice Bros. Company, director. He is a trustee of the University of Rochester, trustee and vice-president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church, and has ever been a helper in promoting those movements which make for better living, better conditions and a higher standard of civic righteousness. He is a member of both York and Scottish Rites in Free Masonry, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the first named Rite and holding all degrees of the last named up to and including the thirty-second. His clubs are the Kent, Genesee Valley and Rochester Country. In political faith he is a Republican, and in 1884 and 1885 represented the eastern district of Monroe county in the State Assembly.

Mr. Hubbell married, June 21, 1877, Leora A., daughter of Judge Daniel B. De Land, of Fairport, New York. They are the parents of Mrs. Minnie H. Lewis; Gertrude, deceased; Anna D., Bertha D., and Mrs. Margaret H. Huther. The family home is No. 1209 East avenue.

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Graves, p. 147: Mrs. Maurice A. Graves died September 1, 1916.

Hancock, Theodore E. died November 19, 1916; he had been in ill health for three years, but his end was hastened by a fall and hip fracture about two months before his death.

Northrup, 178 to 181: The following is from the pen of Charles E. Fitch, received too late to appear in his masterly sketch of Judge Northrup: Judge Northrup has been a writer upon various subjects, and is the author of several volumes of real merit. In the late sixties he made frequent contributions to the local press upon current topics, many thoughtful and scholarly editorials; and, during the absence of the editor of the "Daily Standard," in the summer of 1870, conducted the editorial page of that journal. A keen sportsman, his vacations, for half a century, have been passed either in the woods (mainly in the Adirondacks) or by the seashore and inland streams, resultant not alone in exploits with gun and rod, but in lettered musings as well. He published, in 1880, "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks" and "Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan," in one volume—the one a brisk account of forest scenes, and the other a scientific description of a fish then new to northern waters. A second edition of this work was demanded in 1883. "Sconset Cottage Life—a Souvenir on Nantucket Island," appeared in 1881—a charming study of the quaint hamlet of the fisher folk before fashion invaded it, and a vivid portrayal of the grandeur of nature (e. g. that of "Tomneverhead," an adjacent promontory; a literary gem). This was published in 1880, as also a paper on the History of the First Presbyterian Society on the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. "Slavery in New York," an historical sketch, is contained in State Library Bulletin Number Four (1900). He is also the author of many addresses. Judge Northrup is entitled to distinction as a genealogist. His labors in the field have been earnest and incessant. He is an active member of the Genealogical Society of Central New York. He contributed a partial Northrup Genealogy to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (July, 1899); published "The Northrup-Northrop Genealogy" (Grafton Press, pp. 461, 1909). This genealogical work is among the most careful and complete volumes of its kind that has been produced in America, and is so recorded by genealogical authorities and reviewers. It is a monumental work, reflecting great credit upon the research of its author, who also, in connection with it, delivered an illuminating address on several occasions upon "The Making of a Genealogy" (not printed). It is interesting to note that Judge Northrup has kept for nearly seventy years a diary, writing each day its events, which should be edited and published.

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NOTE—An asterisk (*) set against a name refers to note under head "Addenda and Errata."

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