



LANDMARKS
OF
ALBANY COUNTY

NEW YORK.

EDITED BY
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Landmarks of Albany County.

CHAPTER I.

The history of Albany county begins in 1609, when, as far as can be known with certainty, the first Europeans visited this locality. If white men were here previous to that time the fact is not susceptible of proof; but thenceforward to the present, through a period of more than two hundred and eighty-five years the historic record may be clearly traced, and the story is filled with interesting details of events of great historical importance. The county of Albany was not formed until 1683, at which time the early history of this region was far advanced and the great struggle for conquest and possession of this continent was foreseen.

Albany county ¹ was one of the ten original counties of the present State of New York, and the other nine being New York, West Chester, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk. At the time of its erection the county embraced an immense area, from which the following counties were erected on the dates named:

Gloucester, March 16, 1770, including what is now Orange, Washington, Caledonia, Orleans, Essex, Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle, all in Vermont.

Tryon, March 12, 1772 (name changed to Montgomery April 2, 1781), from which all the counties of the State west of Greene, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Essex and part of St. Lawrence were formed.

Charlotte, March 12, 1772 (name changed to Washington April 2, 1784), from which were erected Warren, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Essex, and Franklin.

¹ At the time of the formation of Albany county nine others were erected from territory now embraced in the State of New York, and two, Dukes and Cornwall, from Massachusetts and Maine territory.

Cumberland, April 4, 1786, embracing the present counties of Bennington, Windsor, Windham, Rutland, Addison, and Chittenden, all in Vermont.

Columbia, April 4, 1786.

Rensselaer, February 7, 1791.

Saratoga, February 7, 1791.

Schoharie, April 6, 1795.

Greene, March 25, 1800.

Schenectady, March 7, 1809.

Albany county took its name from the Scotch title of the Duke of York and Albany, who was afterwards King James II of England. It is situated between forty-two degrees, twenty-three minutes, and forty-two degrees, forty-nine minutes north latitude, and between two degrees, forty minutes, and three degrees, fifteen minutes, east longitude from Washington, and with the erection of the last county from its territory (Schenectady) it was left with an area of about 544 square miles, or 348,160 acres. Its northern boundary is formed by Schenectady and Saratoga counties; its eastern by the Hudson River; its western by Schoharie county, and its southern by Greene county.

The surface of this county has a general southeastern inclination and is undulating and hilly. An interval of a width varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile extends along the Hudson River, which is bounded by a series of steep bluffs from 100 to 180 feet high; from the summit of these an undulating and slightly ascending plateau stretches westward to the foot of the Helderberg Hills,¹ where it reaches an elevation of about 400 feet above tide. This range of hills rises to a height of from 400 to 800 feet above the plateau, with declivities sometimes steep and precipitous on the east, but sloping more gradually on the west. Other minor hill ranges extend through portions of the county in a general northerly and southerly direction. The loftiest eminence in the county is in the Helderbergs in the northeast corner of the town of Berne, and is 1,200 feet above tide. These hill ranges are spurs of the Catskills, which are the northerly continuation of the Alleghany Mountains.

The principal streams of Albany county are the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Catskill, the Schoharie, and the Norman's Kill. The streams tributary to the Hudson are the following, which come under the title of

¹ The name Helderberg signifies "Clear Mountain," from the fine prospect from the summit of these hills.

either river, creek, brook, or kill: The Catskill, Coeymans, Haana-Krois, Vlaman's, Norman's, Beaver, Rutten, Foxen, Patroon, Ralger, Cemetery, Dry, and Mohawk. Tributaries of the Mohawk are the Schoharie, Lisha's, Town, and Donker's. Those of the Catskill are Eight-Mile, Ten-Mile, Scrub, Fox, and Wilbur. Of the Schoharie, Beaver Dam, Foxen and Switz. There are other minor streams which will be mentioned later in the town histories. In the western part of the county the streams generally flow through narrow ravines, while those that flow into the Hudson have worn deep gullies in the soil, some of which are one hundred feet in depth and extend nearly to the river flats.

The eastern boundary line of this county is through the middle of the Hudson River, which gives all of the islands lying west of that line to the county. These are Van Rensselaer's, or Westerlo Island, the largest, containing 160 acres, lying east of the southern part of the city of Albany; Haver Island, Van Schaick's Island, and Whale Island, all near the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson; Green Island, directly opposite Troy and now a thickly settled village; Pleasure Island, a short distance above Albany; Beeren, or Bear's Island, eleven miles below Albany and belonging to the town of Coeymans; Shad, Schermerhorn (or Neifer), Wooden and Poplar, opposite Coeymans; Sill's (or Van Woert), Bear, Beacon (or Bisby), Cabbage (or Jolly), Marsh, and Bogart's, opposite Bethlehem; Lower Patroon, Patroon, Cuyler, Hillhouse (or Glen), and Breaker, opposite Watervleit. On the Mohawk, above the Cohoes Falls, are Fonda and Cobble Islands. Some of these islands have an important history which will be found in its proper place.

The geological formations of Albany county belong to the Upper Silurian system, and comprise nearly all of the rocks of New York from the Utica slate to the corniferous limestone. Above the rocks in the eastern part of the county are thick deposits of drift consisting of sand, gravel and clay, while along the river bottoms are rich alluvial deposits. The lowest rock cropping out on the Hudson, Norman's Kill and Mohawk is the Utica slate. Next above are the graywacke and shales of the Hudson River group, appearing in the valleys of all the streams that flow into the Hudson, and probably underlying all of the eastern part of the county; this stone is quarried for flagging and building purposes. The base of the Helderbergs is evidently formed of the red Medina sandstone, and next above and forming the first terrace of the

mountains is the water line group from fifty to two hundred feet thick, and supplying both water and quick lime. Next comes the pentamerus limestone, about fifty feet in thickness, and consisting of impure gray and black limestone intermixed with slate and shale. Overlying this is the Catskill limestone, from fifty to one hundred and eighty feet thick, the layers being alternated with thin layers of shale; this stone is also used for building purposes. The Oriskany sandstone is next in order in a thin stratum which is developed in the towns of Berne, Knox, and Bethlehem. This is followed by the cauda-galli grit of fifty to sixty feet in thickness. Although this has a fine grit resembling black and gray slates, it crumbles upon exposure to the air. Next above are the Onondaga and corniferous limestones, the latter crowning the summits of the mountains, and both furnishing excellent lime and building stone. The highlands west of the city of Albany are covered with a depth of forty feet of sand which rests upon a bed of clay probably one hundred feet deep. In this drift bog ore has been found, and springs of acidulous, chalybeate, and saline water exist. Sulphurous springs have been found near Albany city, at Coeymans Landing, in Guilderland, in Watervleit, and in Rensselaerville. White sulphur springs exist in Berne and New Scotland which have been visited to some extent by invalids with beneficial results.

The soil of Albany county is varied in character. Along the rivers is a rich alluvial loam which is very productive. In Watervleit, Albany, and the eastern part of Guilderland and Bethlehem it is almost pure sand, with strips of clay along the banks of the streams. Between this sandy region and the foot of the Helderbergs is a belt of land on which the soil is chiefly a clayey and gravelly loam, rich and productive. On the Helderbergs the soil is principally alternate layers of clay, slate, and gravel, usually with a subsoil of the tenacious clay known as "hard pan." Much of this latter region is cold, wet and only moderately productive. Pine, oak and chestnut were the principal forest trees of the sandy region, with a small quantity of red cedar in the southeast corner of the county. Westward of the sandy tract are the usual deciduous and evergreen trees of this State.

CHAPTER II.

The pioneers of civilization on the western continent found it inhabited by the native Americans whom we call Indians. The often-raised question of whence came this copper-colored race has never yet been answered; their origin is shrouded in mystery, and so it must remain. Unnumbered ages hence their disappearance from the earth may be enveloped in the deep oblivion that now hides their origin.

A detailed history of this race cannot be given in this volume, nor is it desirable that it should be; for it has been written of in the past by many gifted pens. As to the right or wrong of their conquest and their possible extinction by the white man, wise men differ. At the foundation of the question is the fact that in the world's history civilization advances, at whatever cost to the uncivilized; the ignorant go down before the educated, the weak before the strong; might, if not always right, triumphs.

The Iroquois Indians, as they were called by the French, but known to the English as the Five Nations (and as the Six Nations after their confederacy was joined by the Tuscaroras in 1714) had established themselves across the State of New York, beginning with the Mohawks on the east, and with the Oneidas (with whom the Tuscaroras subsequently became amalgamated), the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas next, in the order here stated. At the time the first white men came up the Hudson River these nations claimed most of the territory now constituting the State of New York and a part of Pennsylvania as their hunting grounds. The territory about the mouth of the Hudson and the valley of the Delaware River was occupied by the Delaware and Manhattan tribes of the Algonquins. Other nations were located in distant parts of the country. The Iroquois were superior in mental capacity to any of their native neighbors. Parkman, the historian, says, "both reason and tradition point to the conclusion that the Iroquois originally formed one undivided people. Sundered, like countless other tribes, by dissensions, caprice, or the necessities of a hunter's life, they separated into five distinct nations."

The recollection of their common origin and a wise prevision of what

would conduce to their common welfare, led to the establishment of their celebrated Confederacy, or League, which insured harmony and prosperity to all, rendered them a dominant power and a terror to surrounding native nations and tribes, and in later times challenged the admiration of civilized statesmen. When this confederacy was formed is not known, but it is believed to have been early in the sixteenth century, while some students fix the date at 1635. It was probably long anterior to that date. The principal characteristics of this league are too well known to need repetition here.

Distinguished as they were for intelligence, endurance and cruelty to their enemies, it is still true that the Iroquois Indians received the first coming white men in the most friendly manner, even while waging relentless war upon their savage enemies. In 1618 the Five Nations entered into a treaty of peace and alliance with the Dutch on the Norman's Kill, just south of the site of Albany, and this continued in existence as long as it was mutually advantageous for purposes of trade.

In their war operations the policy of the Iroquois seems always to have been, not the extermination of their foes, but their subjugation and adoption. It is said that the Kakuas and the Eries, to the westward, were offered the alternative of extinction or adoption. This policy enabled them to constantly extend their power and influence, until about the year 1700, when they dominated a large part of the territory of the United States. Long prior to that they had carried terror into the wilds Canada; had gained victories on Lake Huron; had made tributary the Delawares and the Mohegans, until their name alone was a signal of conquest. At the time when Champlain was exploring the lake that bears his name, and Hudson was sailing up our noble river (1609) these Five Nations were carrying on relentless war against the Canada tribes. It was with the latter that Champlain joined in his first crusade against the Iroquois, teaching them the use of guns and powder. Delighted with these implements of destruction and smarting under the defeat inflicted upon them by Champlain, the Indians welcomed the friendly Dutch and cheerfully entered into the alliance before mentioned, by which the shrewd Hollanders obtained quiet possession of the valuable Indian trade, which was then all they wanted. The Iroquois with their 3,000 warriors kept the war-path warm with the blood of their enemies; Champlain was driven back, the Hurons were mercilessly harassed, the Andastes were exterminated and other nations defeated, and New France was made to suffer for many years from the bloody raids of these warriors.

At the time of the coming of the first white men the Mohawks had five of their so-called castles, one of which was Moenemines Castle, situated on Haver Island at the mouth of the Mohawk River; the others were at Schenectady, Fort Hunter, one called Caughnawaga in what is now Fulton county, and one at Canajoharie. This nation then numbered about three hundred warriors.

Their own self-interest and the friendliness of the Dutch, and later of the English, retained the fealty of the Iroquois, with little interruption, through the one hundred and fifty years prior to the Revolution.

Meanwhile the vanguard of the Jesuits, those self-immolating French missionaries, arrived in the western world, the first of them in 1625; but their active work among the Iroquois in almost fruitless endeavors to convert them to Christianity, and at the same time aid in establishing French dominion, did not begin until about 1655. Conspicuous among these missionaries were Fathers Le Moyne, Brebeuf, Joseph Le Mercier, Paul Ragueneau, Pierre Joseph Chaumont, Jean de Lamber ville, and many others. Their work continued until about the year 1700. In 1671 the Mohawks of Caughnawaga were led by the Jesuits to migrate to Canada and remain thereafter allies of the French in their bloody incursions into the Mohawk valley. During the Revolution many of the Iroquois, and especially the Mohawks, allied themselves with the mother country and under the influence and leadership of Sir John and Guy Johnson, the Butlers and Joseph Brant, they left desolation and bloodshed in many settlements. Most of the Oneida nation were allies of the colonists during the Revolution, a result to be chiefly credited to the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who labored among them many years as a missionary.

In their early dealings with the Indians the Dutch were, as before intimated, actuated solely by a desire to profit by trade. Hence there was almost no land negotiation until the purchase of Rensselaerwyck in 1629 and later, as described in the next chapter. The fur trade required and received the entire attention of the Dutch, who extended it throughout New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and part of the Canadas and New England. Albany claimed a monopoly in this business and, through the influence and sagacity of some of the early traders there, controlled it to a great extent. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, of Amsterdam, settled in Beverwyck (as the little settlement on the site of Albany was called) as early as 1647, secured the warm friendship of the Indians by his honorable methods in trade, and was often visited by

their chiefs at his farm house four miles up the Hudson; he also had a building erected for their entertainment in Albany. He was influential in councils and negotiations with the Five Nations, and more than any other person was instrumental in establishing the policy of treating them with kindness and securing their alliance. He died in 1683, but his policy was continued by his son, Peter, who also acquired unbounded influence among the Indians.

During the Dutch régime Indian affairs were managed by the director-general and council of New Netherland. In later years, after the English conquest in 1664, it became necessary to have an official resident at Albany for immediate communication with the Indians and to act promptly in emergencies. This led to the establishment of the Indian Department in 1684, for which the magistrates of Albany were first appointed; in 1690 and thereafter a distinct board was constituted which acted under the governor. In 1755 the English crown assumed control of Indian affairs, divided the colonies into the northern and southern departments, and appointed Sir William Johnson superintendent in the northern department. Upon his death in 1774 he was succeeded by his son, Col. Guy Johnson. Following is a list of commissioners of Indian affairs:

1684, the magistrates of Albany.

1690, Joachim Staats, Johannis Wendell, Johannis Bleecker, Peter Bogardus, Ryer Jacobz Schermerhorn, and the Mayor of Albany.

1691, Matthew Shankey, George Bradshaw, Peter Schuyler, John Tuder, Dirck Wessels.

1696, Peter Schuyler, Godfrey Dellius, Evert Bancker, Dirck Wessels, and the Mayor.

1698, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty, Dirck Wessels, Hendrick House.

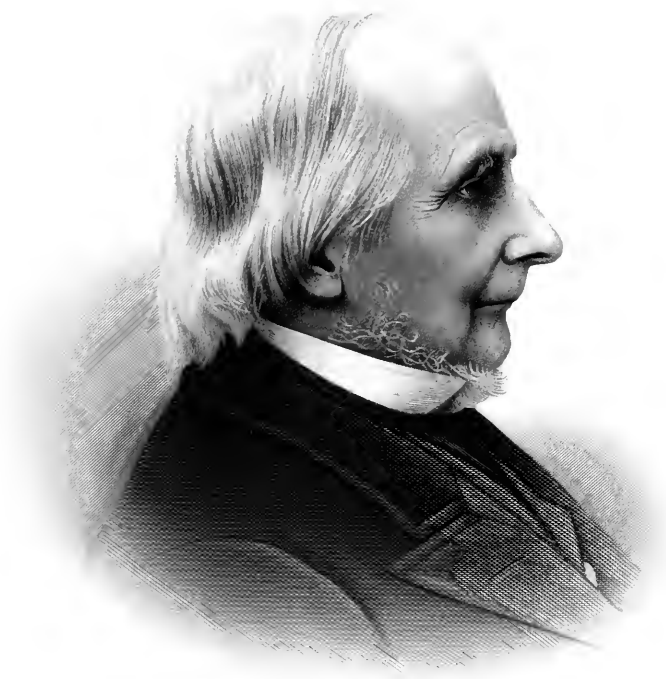
1706, Peter Schuyler, Captain Weems, the Mayor, Johannis Abeel, Kiliaan Van Rensselaer, Myndert Schuyler, Johannis Cuyler, Evert Bancker, Henry Holland, Peter Van Brugh, Hendrick Van Rensselaer.

1710, Kiliaan Van Rensselaer, John Abeel, Evert Bancker, Hendrick Hansen, Johannis Cuyler, John Schuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Johannis Roseboom.

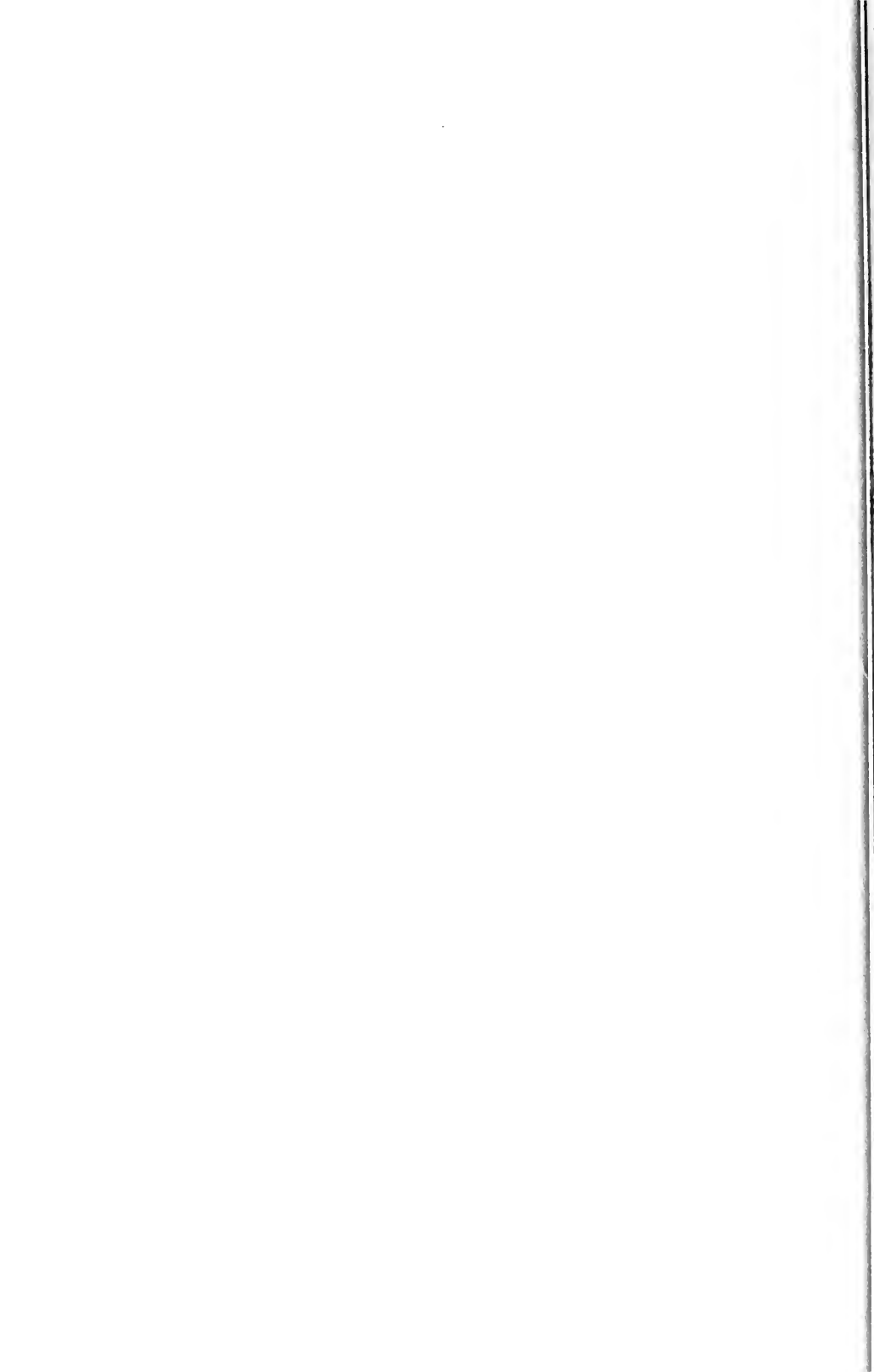
1712, Peter Schuyler, Kiliaan Van Rensselaer, Richard Ingoldsby, Johannis Schuyler, Hendrick Hansen, Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh.

1715, Peter Schuyler, William Van Rensselaer, Peter Matthews, Hendrick Hansen, John Schuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Robert Livingston jr., John Cuyler, Peter Van Brugh.

1720, Peter Schuyler, Hendrick Hansen, John Cuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Evert Bancker, Henry Holland, Philip Livingston, John Collins, John Wendell, John Bleecker.



James Barclay James



1724, Henry Holland, Peter Van Brugh, John Collins, John Cuyler, Evert Bancker, Philip Livingston, Johannes Wendell, Evert Wendell, Hendrick Van Rensselaer, David Van Dyck.

1726, Captain Cornwell, Captain Norris, Philip Livingston, Henry Holland, John Cuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Evert Bancker, John Collins, Henry Van Rensselaer.

1728, Philip Livingston, Myndert Schuyler, Evert Bancker, Rutger Bleecker, Henry Holland, Stephanus Groesbeck, Peter Van Brugh, Johannes Cuyler, Abraham Cuyler, Hermanus Wendell, Johannes Roseboom, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Nicholas Bleecker, Evert Wendell, Philip Schuyler, Ryer Gerritse, Barent Sanders, Johannes Lansing.

1732, the preceding list, with Johannes Schuyler, Henry Van Rensselaer, and Dirck Ten Broeck.

1734, Philip Livingston, William Dick, Myndert Schuyler, John Schuyler, Hendrick Van Rensselaer, Rutger Bleecker, Stephanus Groesbeck, Philip Schuyler, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Edward Holland, Nicholas Bleecker, Ryer Gerritse, Dirck Ten Broeck, Johannes Lansing, jr., John De Peyster, Jacob Glen, Cornelius Cuyler, John Schuyler, jr., Edward Collins, Abraham Cuyler.

1738, the Commandant at Albany, Members of Assembly for Albany, Rensselaerwyck, and Schenectady, the Mayor, Recorder and Sheriff of Albany, and Philip Livingston and Edward Clarke.

1739, The Council, Commandant, Mayor and Recorder of Albany, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Peter Winne, Stephanus Groesbeck, Rutger Bleecker, John De Peyster, John Schuyler, jr., Jacob Glen, Arendt Bradt, Edward Collins, Myndert Schuyler, John Schuyler, Cornelius Cuyler, Johannes Lansing, jr., Hendrick Ten Eyck.

1742, Philip Livingston, John Rutherford, Myndert Schuyler, Abraham Cuyler, Nicholas Bleecker, Johannes Lansing, jr., Cornelius Cuyler, Mayor Dirck Ten Broeck, Recorder Hendrick Ten Eyck, Rutger Bleecker, John De Peyster, Stephanus Groesbeck, Ryer Gerritse, Edward Collins.

1745, the preceding list, and Stephen Van Rensselaer.

1746, Commissary for Indian Affairs, William Johnson.

1752, Commissioners, the Council, Commandant at Albany, Members of Assembly of Albany, Rensselaerwyck, Schenectady and Livingston Manor, Mayor and Recorder of Albany, Myndert Schuyler, Cornelius Cuyler, Hendrick Bleecker, John Buchanan, Peter Groenendyck, Johannes Lansing, jr., Jacob C. Ten Eyck.

1754, Mayor and Recorder of Albany, Commandant, Myndert Schuyler, Cornelius Cuyler, John Buchanan, Jacob C. Ten Eyck, John Rensselaer.

Peter Winne, sole Superintendent, April, 1755.

February, 1756, William Johnson, Sir William Johnson, Bart.

July, 1774, Col. Guy Johnson and the State Commissioners, Philip Schuyler, Volkert P. Douw, Timothy Edward, Oliver Wolcott, James Duane.

While in most respects the State of New York and the general government have been magnanimous in dealing with the now fallen nations who once roamed as conquerors over much of this broad land, there is still much to be regretted in the details of their treatment. Even to this day our Indian affairs in the far west seem to be conducted

more for the benefit of a few heartless agents than to mete out justice to the natives. Ever hospitable to the first white men, freely sharing his home and the best he could procure for his entertainment, it seems at this distance and to the sympathetic mind, a hard condition that made it necessary to war upon the Indian and drive him from his country. He could do no less than fight for his home with such weapons and temperament as his Creator had given him.¹

As far as relates to their connection with Albany county, it is worthy of note that this territory was almost wholly free from Indian attack and depredation. The only notable exception took place in what is now the town of Berne, where a family of eight persons named Dietz were murdered or carried away captives; this was near the Schoharie line.² This exemption of Albany county from the invasions suffered by surrounding localities is doubtless to be credited to the fact that the inhabitants were many of them Tories, who secretly or openly aided the royal cause, and that Albany itself was well protected by forts and arms.

CHAPTER III.

For the purposes of this work we need only refer briefly to the discoveries and occupation by the French of the country to the northward of what is now the United States prior to 1600. These included the voyages of Jean Verrazzani in 1524, and of Jacques Cartier ten years later, and a second voyage by the latter in 1540. On this occasion he was accompanied by Jean Francis de Roberval, who held a knight's commission as lieutenant-general over the "new countries of Canada, Hochelaga and Saguenay." Little was accomplished of a permanent character by these navigators, and further attempts at French occupation were discouraged until 1598, when "New France," as it was called, was made a place of banishment for French convicts. The real founder of a permanent colony in New France was Samuel de Cham-

¹ Colden writes: "The hospitality of these Indians is no less remarkable than their other virtues; as soon as any stranger comes they are sure to offer him victuals. If there be several in company, and come from afar, one of their best houses is cleaned and given up for their entertainment."

² See History of the Town of Berne.

plain, a man born with the uncontrollable instinct for discovery and adventure that characterizes all great explorers. His very early adventures have no connection with this work, and it is sufficient to state that in 1608, after having counseled his patrons that on the banks of the St. Lawrence was the most favorable site for a new empire, he was sent over and laid the foundations of Quebec. To further gratify his love of adventure, he joined with some of the Canadian Indians and started forth into the unknown country which the natives had tried to describe to him. One of the results was the discovery of Lake Champlain (named in his honor), and the meeting of a party of the Iroquois on the shore of that lake, where he fought them with powder and bullets, giving them their first knowledge of those terrible engines of destruction. The Iroquois were defeated with the loss of two of their chiefs, who fell by Champlain's own hands.

Thus was signalized the first hostile meeting between the white man and the Indian. Low as the latter was found to be in the scale of intelligence and humanity, and terrible as were many of the subsequent deeds of the Iroquois, it cannot be denied that their early treatment by Europeans could foster in a savage breast no other feeling than hostility and revenge. It is like a pathetic page of romance to read Champlain's statement that "the Iroquois were greatly astonished, seeing two men killed so instantaneously," one of whom was their chief; while the ingenuous acknowledgment of the Frenchman, "I had put four balls in my arquebus," is vivid testimony of how little mercy the Iroquois were thenceforth to receive from their northern enemies and the pale-faced race which was eventually to drive them from their domain. It must, however, be remembered that it was an age in which might was appealed to as right more frequently than in later times, and the planting of the banner of the cross was often preceded by bloody conquest. Hence it is, at least to some extent, in the light of prevailing custom in the old world in Champlain's day, that we may view his readiness to do battle with the enemies of the northern Indians.

It is an interesting coincidence that a part of the territory now embraced in the State of New York which is closely identified with this history, was first visited by white men of whom there is reliable record, from two different directions almost simultaneously, and from two different European powers. On the 4th of April, 1609, only a very short time after Champlain had successfully killed his first Indian, Henry

Hudson, an English navigator and a friend of Capt. John Smith, sailed from Amsterdam in a small vessel, with a crew of about twenty English and Dutch sailors, in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Crossing the Atlantic he touched at the Maine coast and Cape Cod, continued on southerly to Chesapeake Bay, which he reached early in August. He soon afterward turned his prow northward, and after making explorations along the coast, entered New York Bay on September 3, 1609. On the 12th he began a voyage up the river which bears his name and probably reached a point near the site of Hudson city with his vessel. He then on the 19th sent a boat and crew farther up and doubtless passed the site of Albany.¹

Convinced that this noble river offered no new route to China or the Indies, which was probably one of the objects of his voyage, Hudson started homeward on the 4th of October and arrived in England November 7.

His experience with the Indians was in the main similar to that of the other Europeans upon their first visits; he was received with kindness mingled with awe. In the beautiful autumn he found the country a paradise, and so reported to his employers. Moreover he foresaw a rich field for money-making and the thrifty Dutch were not slow to take advantage of it. The next year a second vessel was sent over by shrewd traders of Amsterdam, and a successful trade was opened with the natives along the noble river, which had been named by the

¹ There is evidence that by many is considered unimpeachable that the French had discovered the Hudson long before this date. On this question we may quote the following from "Discoveries in America in 1525," by A. J. Weise, pp. 361-2: "The fact that the French had ascended the Grande River (Hudson River) to the height of its navigation, to trade with the Indians, long before Henry Hudson explored it, is corroborated by still stronger testimony than that already presented. One of the earliest maps representing the territory of Nieu Nederlandt (New Netherland), or that part of New France which the French had called La Terre d'Anormee Berge, is the figurative chart presented to their High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, on the 11th of October, 1611, by a number of Dutch merchants, praying for a special license to navigate and traffic within the limits of this part of North America." Concerning this map Brodhead, the historian, wrote as follows: "This map (made in 1611) is undoubtedly one of the most interesting memorials we have. It is about three feet long, and shows, very minutely, the course of the Hudson River, from Manhattan to above Albany, as well as a portion of the sea coast; and contains, likewise, curious notes and memoranda about the neighboring Indians. The work, perhaps, of one of the companions of Hudson himself, and made within five years of the discovery of the river, its fidelity of delineation is scarcely less remarkable than its high antiquity." Now, one of the explanatory notes on this map contains undeniable testimony that the French were the discoverers of the Grande River, and that they had been trading with the Mohawks long before the Half Moon sailed up the river. The plain language of the inscription makes all explanation of its meaning unnecessary, thus: "But as far as one can understand by what the Maquaas [Mohawks] say and show, the French come with sloops as high up as their country to trade with them."

Dutch, the Mauritius. Other vessels soon followed in 1611, 1612, 1613, and 1614, all of which returned with rich cargoes of furs. Foremost in these business ventures were Capts. Hendrick Corstiaensen (Christiansen), John De Witt, Adrian Block and Cornelius Jacobson Mey. The coast from Nahant to Delaware Bay, with the adjacent islands, was visited by them, and the Connecticut and other rivers were ascended as far as practicable. A trading post was established on Manhattan Island, Corstiaensen was appointed agent of the traders, and in 1612 built a small fort and a few rude structures on the southern end of the island; this was the beginning of the present great city of New York.

Meanwhile the English also were busy in the new world. That country laid claim to all the territory in North America between the 34th and the 45th parallels of latitude, and extending westward to the Pacific Ocean. In April, 1606, King James granted a patent to an association called the Plymouth Colony for the northern part of this territory, and another patent to the London Company for the southern part; these sections were called respectively North Virginia and South Virginia. Jamestown (Virginia) was settled in 1607, but no permanent settlement was made by the English in the northern region until the arrival of the Mayflower in 1620. Thus there were three distinct sources of immigration to this country, the adventurers of each power acting with authority from their respective sovereigns, and each power basing its claims on the then generally recognized right of discovery. A struggle for possession could be the only result.

The English made their first demonstration against the Dutch in 1613, when, according to Captain Smith, a party that had been on a hostile expedition against the French to the northward, "found at Manhattan Isle four houses built, and a pretended Dutch Governor." The Virginians demanded possession upon the ground that Henry Hudson, an English subject, could not alienate from the English crown what was properly a part of Virginia and included in the grant of the English king. Corstiaensen was then in command on the island, and being powerless against his adversaries, he submitted his colony to English rule. This was more a formality than otherwise, for the Holland companies retained actual possession fifty years longer and laid the foundations of the city. As far as New England was concerned, it never had any respect for the Dutch claim; but the country from the western part of Long Island and up the Hudson to the Mohawk, including

Albany and adjacent settlements, remained New Netherlands until the English extinguished the Dutch régime in 1664.

Hendrick Corstiaensen and his co-laborers early appreciated the importance of having a trading post far up the Hudson. A special charter was granted by the States-General of Holland on October 11, 1614, to a company of Amsterdam merchants with the distinctive title of the New Netherlands Company, giving them a trade monopoly for four years, until January 1, 1618. Acting under this, Corstiaensen and a few others sailed up the river in 1614 and built a small fort on what was Castle (now Westerlo) Island, just below the site of the later Fort Orange; they named it Fort Nassau. This fortification was about fifty feet square, surrounded by a ditch eighteen feet wide, defended by eleven stone guns and two cannon and garrisoned by twelve men under Jacob Jacobson Elkins, who succeeded Corstiaensen. In 1639 it was visited by De Vries, who found it occupied by Brandt Puyen (or Peelan), under lease from the patroon and his partners. It was then farmed and well stocked. Here Corstiaensen and his companions began active trade with the Indians, but Corstiaensen was soon afterward killed by an Indian in his employ. The situation of this fort was untenable on account of spring floods, and in 1617 a new one was erected at the mouth of the Norman's Kill on the west bank of the Hudson. It was there, probably, that the first treaty of friendship was made by the Indians and the Dutch. When the charter of this company expired they were unsuccessful in their application for another. There was an interval of five years during which no regular organization had representatives here; but it is believed that Elkins and some others remained and continued their lucrative trade through the medium of Holland ships. It would be surprising if this were not the case.

On June 3, 1621, the Holland States General incorporated the Dutch West India Company, giving it unprecedented rights to trade and found settlements from Cape Horn to New Foundland during twenty-four years, with exclusive jurisdiction over New Netherlands. It was empowered to appoint governors to be approved by the home authorities, to colonize territory, administer justice, etc. The executive management of the company was placed with a board of nineteen directors, one of whom was to be appointed by the States-General and the remainder by the company; these were to be located in five different chambers in five Holland cities. The province of New Netherlands was assigned to the Amsterdam chamber. By the spring of 1623 the

company was fully organized and began its operations with vigor. No opposition was made to their plans, though the English ambassador at the Hague formally protested.

In April, 1623, one of the nineteen directors, Cornelisen Jacobsen Mey, came over from Holland in command of a vessel with thirty families, chiefly Walloons,¹ or French Protestants, and landed at New Amsterdam. Of these it is believed that eight families settled on the site of Albany and built Fort Orange, about two miles above Fort Nassau and near the foot of State street as it now exists. These thrifty immigrants opened a lucrative fur trade with the Indians. In this year (1623) Adrien Jorise was appointed governor in New Netherlands, served one year and in 1624 was succeeded by Cornelisen Jacobsen Mey, and he in 1625 by William Verhulst.

The fur trade began with profit to the company and promised larger returns in the future. The principal furs were beaver and otter skins, of which the quantity shipped was enormous. For example, in the fall of 1626 the vessel "Arms of Amsterdam" took out 7,246 beaver skins, 853½ otter, 81 mink, 36 wild cat, and 34 rat skins; also "samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans, and flax."

In 1688 Catelyn Trico, a native of Paris, France, eighty-three years old, gave testimony which proves her to have been one of the first white woman in Albany. She came over, according to her statements, in 1623, in a ship named the "Unity," commanded by the first governor, Adrien Jorise, which was the first ship sent out by the West India Company. She came to Albany with eighteen families, who built a small fort and huts of bark. Two other families and six men were sent to Hartford, Connecticut, two families and eight men to the Delaware River, eight men were left at Manhattan, and the remainder, as stated, went up the river. Adrien Jorise remained there all winter and sent his son home with the ship. The narrative states that four other women came over on the "Unity" and were married and went to the Delaware River. This woman remained three years at Albany, went thence to New York and later to Wallabout.²

¹The Walloons inhabited parts of France and at the time of their dispersion in 1591 numbered over 2,000,000. They were of mixed Galic and Teutonic blood and spoke the old French dialect. They fled to Holland, where they were welcomed for their skill and industry. (1608-18)

²It will be seen that this statement, while probably correct in most respects, differs widely in others from most records. This is especially noticeable in the number of families that first located at Fort Orange.

The first white child born in New Netherlands was Sarah Rapalje, daughter of one of the Walloons, who was born June 7, 1625, and whose descendants are still living.

From the records showing the comparatively wide distribution of the men and families who came over in the "Unity" may be drawn an inference as to the plans and operations of the West India Company. They were not by any means confined to any one section of New Netherlands. Ships came and went, laden on the westward voyage with the gaudy cloths and trinkets which, almost valueless where they were made, took the childish fancy of the natives and paid readily for furs that were almost priceless in comparison. Rum, too, soon became an important article in the trade, and no scruples were shown in exchanging it with the Indians on the basis of a very little drink for a large quantity of fur. The country itself was attractive, as it has ever been, to the adventurous or ambitious, and the passing years saw large accessions to the population. On these points Gulielmus Baudartius (or Baudart), the Dutch scholar and historian, wrote as follows:

Inasmuch as the multitude of people, not only natives but foreigners, who are seeking a livelihood in the United Provinces is very great, so that where one stiver is to be earned there are ten hands ready to receive it, especially in Holland which is the reservoir of divers kingdoms and countries. Many are obliged on this account, to go in search of other lands and residences where they can obtain a living more easily and at less expense. Accordingly, in the year 1624, as in previous years, divers families went from Holland to Virginia in the West Indies, a great portion of them being English, called Brownists [Puritans], whom King James will not permit nor suffer to live in his land, because they hold and maintain divers points of religion improbated by the present church of England.

A ship arrived in August [1623] from that part of Virginia called New Netherland, which had conveyed some families from Holland thither. This vessel brings many and various letters from private individuals, each written to friends and acquaintances, whereof this is mostly the tenor—

"We were much gratified on arriving in this country; here we found beautiful rivers, bubbling fountains flowing down into the valley; basins of running waters in the flatlands, agreeable fruits in the woods, such as strawberries, pigeon berries, walnuts, and also *voor labrusten* or wild grapes. The woods abound with acorns for feeding hogs, and with venison. There is considerable fish in the rivers; good tillage land; here is, especially, free coming and going, without fear of the naked natives of the country. Had we cows, hogs, and other cattle fit for food (which we daily expect in the first ships) we would not wish to return to Holland, for whatever we desire in the paradise of Holland is here to be found. If you will come hither with your family you will not regret it."

This and similar letters have roused and stimulated many to resolve to emigrate thither with their families, in the hope of being able to earn a handsome livelihood,

strongly fancying that they will live there in luxury and ease, whilst here, on the contrary, they must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The trade headquarters remained at New Amsterdam (New York), although much of the actual exchange of goods and furs took place at Fort Orange. The Dutch governors had their seat at the former place, making it the center of such civil government as existed.

In 1626 Governor Peter Minuit, then in office, purchased the Island of Manhattan of the Indians for a sum equal to about \$24. William Bradford was then governor of Plymouth, the English colony, and learning that the Dutch were sending ships to Narragansett Bay to trade, sent Edward Winslow to Governor Minuit to remonstrate. This resulted in a correspondence between Bradford and Minuit which, while of a general friendly character, still contains assertions on the part of the former that the Dutch must respect the rights of the Plymouth colonists and not permit his traders to come to Narragansett for furs. He also complained that the Dutch were selling muskets, powder and shot to the Indians—which was true.

But active as were the trade operations of the West India Company and eager as were their efforts to promote emigration to New Netherlands, it is clear that little was accomplished towards the establishment of permanent settlement. The emigrants were not, as a rule, persons of stable character, persevering industry, and thrift; they were not the home-builders of the new country. Such were to come later. The report of the Assembly to the States-General in 1629 said:

All who are inclined to do any sort of work here [in Holland] procure enough to eat without any trouble, and are, therefore, unwilling to go far from home on an uncertainty. The people conveyed by us thither, have therefore found but scanty means of livelihood up to the present time, and have not found any profit, but a drawback to this [West India] company. The trade carried on there in peltries is right advantageous; but one year with another, we can, at most, bring home only fifty thousand guilders [\$20,000].

From the foregoing it can be seen that permanent settlement did not begin until 1629-30, as will be described in the succeeding chapter, when new trade regulations and a new and widely different order of affairs in New Netherlands were inaugurated. A work published in Amsterdam in 1628 says: "There are no families at Fort Orange," "they keep five or six and twenty persons, traders, there." Another early Dutch writer said, "It never began to be settled until every one had liberty to trade with the Indians, inasmuch as up to this time no

one calculated to remain there longer than the expiration of his bounden time, and therefore did not apply themselves to agriculture."

Following is a list of the Dutch governors: Adrien Jorise, 1623; Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, 1624; William Verhulst, 1625; Peter Minuit, May 4, 1626; Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633; William Kieft, March 28, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, May 11, 1647, to September 8, 1664, when the city was surrendered to the English; Anthony Colve, September 19, 1673, when the city was retaken by the Dutch, to November 10, 1674, when by treaty the city was again given to the English.

Of these Dutch officials the first two were skippers of vessels which brought over some of the first immigrants, and were instrumental in locating Fort Orange, probably in 1623. Of Verhulst nothing is known. Peter Minuit, the purchaser of Manhattan Island, as before stated, was the first fully empowered director-general, and was a man of high character and excellent qualifications. It was he who conducted the correspondence with Governor Bradford relative to Dutch encroachment upon the trade of Narragansett Bay, and his letters are models of courteous diplomacy. He also kept amicable relations with the Indians and greatly advanced the interests of the Dutch in trade.

Van Twiller married into the Van Rensselaer family and came over as agent of the patroon in locating land. Later he was one of the executors of the Killian Van Rensselaer estate. He was faithful to the interests of the West India Company, but lacked good judgment and ability to execute his own ambitious plans. He, however, lived on peaceable terms with the Indians and his subordinates. It was during his administration, in 1633, that the first English vessel, the "William," came up the Hudson without a license from the Dutch governor at New Amsterdam, and halted a mile below Fort Orange and began trading. The Fort Orange traders protested, and with the aid of ships sent up from New Amsterdam, drove him out of the river and he returned to England.

Of William Kieft little is known previous to his arrival at Manhattan; but he was evidently unpopular beyond the ocean, as he was here, for his effigy was hung at Rochelle, France, where he lived. In this country his administration was marked with concentration of power in himself; permission to traders to cheat the Indians after getting them drunk; demanding fur tribute from the natives around Manhattan; threatening the Indians with war; the massacre of fugitive Indians at Hoboken in 1643; neglect of the counsel of the popular assembly; per-

sonal greed, and other obnoxious acts. De Vries prophesied in 1643 as follows: "The murders in which you [Kieft] have shed so much innocent blood, will yet be avenged upon your own head;" and the prophecy was fulfilled, for the vessel on which Kieft sailed for Holland, August 16, 1647, with more than \$100,000 of ill gotten gain, was wrecked on the coast of Wales and he was drowned. A little benefit was conferred on the settlers here during his stay; he corrected many abuses that had become prevalent, repaired Fort Amsterdam and built new warehouses, planted orchards, framed and enforced police ordinances, and inaugurated a more liberal policy in respect to ownership of land, thus increasing immigration.

Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor previous to the surrender, was a different character from his immediate predecessor. He had seen military service in the West Indies where he lost a leg. He was welcomed warmly to New Netherland. He considered his position one of great dignity and surrounded his reign with pomp and ceremony, assuring the people that they should have exact justice. While extremely despotic in many of his acts, he was at the same time honest and generally wise. He introduced many needed reforms, abolished the trouble stirred up by Kieft between the Manhattan Dutch and the Swedes on the Delaware; adjusted the difficulties with the Puritans in the east, and renewed amicable relations with the natives. He ardently opposed the encroachments of the English on the east, but was finally forced to yield to the pressure of changing conditions. When the English ships came in front of New Amsterdam and demanded the surrender of the province (August, 1664), he stoutly refused the demand, although the people were willing to submit. The old governor held out for a week, but at last, on September 8, 1664, he yielded and the surrender followed. In the following year he went to Holland, but returned to Manhattan and there passed the remainder of his life, and was buried under St. Mark's in the Bowery in New York city where his remains now lie.

CHAPTER IV.

In the year 1629 was inaugurated a plan for the more rapid and permanent settlement of New Netherlands, which was also intended to largely increase the power and wealth of the Dutch West India Company. The details of this plan were embodied in a so-called "Charter of Privileges and Exemptions," under which lordly manorial rights could be conferred upon whoever successfully sought them and obligated themselves to act under them in colonizing the new country. That charter offered to grant lands in any part of New Netherlands (reserving Manhattan Island) to the extent of sixteen miles along any navigable stream (or four miles if on each shore) and extending indefinitely into the interior, to any person who should agree to plant a colony of fifty adults thereon within four years; if such person should bring in more than fifty colonists, his domain would be proportionately enlarged. He was to be made absolute lord of his manor, politically and judicially, holding inferior courts for the adjudication of small offenses; and in case a city should grow up on his domain, he was given power to appoint magistrates and other officials for such municipality, and have a deputy to confer with the governor. These manorial lords were given the title of Patroons (or patrons) and settlers under them were exempted from all taxation for support of the provincial government for ten years, during which period every person was bound to remain in service of the patroon, unless released by consent of the latter. The colonists were forbidden to manufacture cloth of any kind, under penalty of banishment. The company stipulated to supply them with as many African slaves "as they conveniently could;" also to protect them against enemies. Each colony was bound to support a minister of the gospel and a schoolmaster.

Such was the system under which a considerable area of territory in the eastern part of what is now New York State was first permanently settled. It brought across the Atlantic representatives of all classes, many of whom were men of lofty character and exceptional attainments; men of integrity and high purposes; men who cannot be blamed for whatever faults were inherent in the system under which

they acted. The system itself, naturally enough, fostered aristocratic ideas and methods; it recognized the right of the Indians to the soil by compelling its purchase in order to acquire it; it invited independent farmers who would be able to secure homesteads, safe from the vicissitudes of war and under the beneficent influences of religion and education. It is, therefore, not surprising that such a system of colonization of an Eldorado, which had been painted in such lovely hues by earlier comers, found ardent participators.

Several patroon domains were promptly secured by directors of the Amsterdam Chamber. Among these was the great tract which became known as Rensselaerwyck, the larger part of which was purchased for Killian Van Rensselaer, an Amsterdam pearl merchant, in 1630. The purchase of the first section was effected through Bastiaen Jansen Krol and Dirck Cornelissen Duyster, respectively commissary and under-commissary at Fort Orange. Three months later Gillis Hoosett purchased for Van Rensselaer the lands lying south and north of Fort Orange and extending to within a short distance of Moenemines Castle, then on what is now Haver Island, at the mouth of the Mohawk. The same man purchased also from an Indian chief, lands on the east side of the river from opposite Castle Island to a point facing Fort Orange, and thence from Poetanock, the Mill Creek, north to Negagons. These conveyances were ratified and sealed with the seal of New Netherlands on the same day the charter before described was proclaimed at Amsterdam. On the 13th of April, 1637, the Van Rensselaer domain was enlarged by the purchase of the Papsickenekaas (or Papsekenca, as it is now called) district on the east side of the river and extending from opposite Castle Island to the point opposite Smack Island, including the adjacent islands and all the lands back into the interior belonging to Indian owners. Payment for this latter purchase was made in "certain quantities of duffels, axes, knives, and wampum." Mr. Van Rensselaer's domain was twenty-four miles long and forty-eight miles broad, contained over 700,000 acres, which now compose Albany, Rensselaer and part of Columbia counties. The manor is clearly shown on the map made by John R. Bleeker in 1767.

On the 1st of October, 1630, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Samuel Godyn, Johannis de Laet, and Samuel Bloomaert formed a copartnership, and associated with them as co-directors of Rensselaerwyck were Adam Bissels and Touissant Moussart. The stock of this company was divided into five shares, two of which were assigned to Van Rensselaer,

one each to Godyn and Bloomaert, and one to the other associates. The management of the affairs of the "colonie," as it was termed, was placed with a board of four persons or votes, of which Van Rensselaer held two, Bloomaert or Bissels one, and De Laet or Moussart one. The only respect in which Van Rensselaer was superior in rank or authority over his associates was that he held the title of Patroon. This, with its feudal honors, was vested in him alone, the partners binding themselves to do fealty and homage for the fief on his death, in the name and on behalf of his son and heirs.

Early in the spring of that year (1630) a number of colonists with their families sailed in a company ship, the "Endracht," under command of Capt. Jan Brouwer, with stock, implements and other necessaries, and landed at Manhattan after a passage of sixty-four days. They were soon placed at Fort Orange, furnished with dwellings and other buildings at the expense of the patroon, and began improvements.¹

Other colonists followed and permanent prosperity seemed inaugurated along the Hudson, a condition of affairs which continued to about 1640. Trade was prosecuted with vigor and shrewdness and in 1640 the number of persons thus engaged in Rensselaerwyck was about equal to the number of other individuals. The introduction of firearms among the Indians was soon to bring its terrible consequences. The English had been demanding and receiving from the natives twenty beaver skins for a musket and proportionate prices for powder and lead. This profitable trade was now taken up by the Dutch, and the Indians were soon armed to the teeth, and all the neighboring nations from Canada to the sea coast felt the effects of warfare with the Mohawks. This strife for trade between the English and the Dutch eventually became bitter and relentless, leading finally to conquest by the former power.

The population of the "colonie" at the time under consideration consisted of three classes: first, freemen who came over at their own expense and were subject only to the general regulations; second, farmers, and third, farm servants. To accommodate the farmers the patroon

¹ Of the condition of the settlements at about this time, the *Planter's Plea*, London, 1630, said: "This which they have settled in New England, upon Hudson's River, with no extraordinary charge or multitude of people, is knowne to subsist in a comfortable manner, and to promise fruitie both to the State and undertakers. The cause is evident. The men whom they carrie, though they be not many, are well chosen and known to be useful, and serviceable, and they second them with seasonable and fit supplies, cherishing them as carefully as their owne families, and employ them in profitable labors, that are known to be of special use to their comfortable subsisting."

laid out farms along the river and on the islands, built dwellings and barns, stocked them with horses, cattle and sheep, and supplied the necessary tools. This liberal policy enabled farmers to begin life here with almost no capital and greatly stimulated immigration. Some of the farms were rented for a fixed sum, while others were let out on shares. The patroon was at the same time entitled to one-half the increase of stock and reserved also one tenth of the products of each farm and sometimes a small annual allowance of butter. Tenants were bound to keep fences and buildings in repair, but the patroon bore all risk of destruction of property by the elements or by Indians. Unimproved land was usually rented free for ten years, the patroon having the privilege of making improvements during the life of the lease. The patroon was at the same time to supply his colonists with a sufficient number of laborers to assist them on their farms. For his services in engaging these and his advances to bring them over, he was entitled to sixteen guilders (or six dollars) per annum for each laborer, to be paid by the farmer; the wages ranged from forty to one hundred and fifty guilders and board. Many of the emigrants were furnished in Holland with clothing and a small sum of money, which was to be repaid at some future time at an advance of fifty per cent., the high rate being made to compensate for the difference in value between money in Holland and in the colony, which was about forty per cent.

While these were the mutual relations to some extent between the patroon and the settlers, the former was invested with certain peculiar privileges which existed in the feudal system. At the close of harvest the farmer was obligated to hand in a return of the quantity of grain which he had for sale, less what was due to the landlord, and offer the latter or his commissary the pre-emption of such produce. If the landlord refused to purchase it, then the farmer was at liberty to sell elsewhere. The same rule applied to cattle. The settlers were obliged to grind their corn at the patroon's mill, and he was obligated to keep the mill in repair and ready for the work. The patroon granted licenses for hunting and fishing on his lands. He was entitled to the first option in any sale, purchase, or exchange of lands within his domain, and as "lord of the manor," succeeded to the estates of all persons who might die intestate in the colony.

With many privileges in their favor the colonists did not always deal justly by the patroon. He complained that they often threw upon him the payment of the wages of laborers employed on the farms, and

also took quantities of goods from his store for which they made no account. He probably met with the same percentage of losing ventures that has characterized business ever since.

With the profitable fur trade and the advancement in agriculture the little hamlet on the site of Albany grew. The news of the rich country across the sea was carried over to Holland and immigration was active. It is believed by some authorities that Mr. Van Rensselaer in person visited his colony in 1637, but there is no direct evidence of the presumption.

The patroon system as a whole did not encourage individual enterprise. Private persons of means and intelligence, who might have emigrated under other conditions, dare not do so. The patroons became ambitious beyond their chartered rights; some of them were grasping and attempted to secure broader privileges, finally presenting to the States-General in Holland a new plan for granting them a monopoly of more territory; for giving them longer time in which to settle the required number of colonists; for larger feudal powers; for free trade throughout New Netherland; for a supply of convicts from Holland for servants and for negro slaves. These extravagant demands caused their existing privileges to be curtailed by a new Charter of Privileges and Exemptions issued in 1640.

The Dutch were not to remain in undisturbed control of the rich and growing fur trade. It is difficult at this distance to convey an adequate idea of that business; but when its principal phases are understood it ceases to be a source of wonder that there was a struggle to capture it. Early in their settlement the Dutch sought to exclude rigidly from their colony all foreign and unlicensed traders. All settlers were bound by oath to purchase no furs from the Indians on penalty of forfeiture of their goods and wages, unless properly licensed. The patroon and his partners were the only privileged importers of merchandise at Fort Orange. The Dutch farmers soon saw that they could make more money in furs than they could in tilling their lands, and it was not long before almost every one of them was a dealer to some extent; but the power of the patroon compelled all of them to bring their furs to his storehouse, to be sent thence to Holland, he retaining one-half of the profits. Later on he received each sixth beaver and one guilder duty on the remaining five sixths.



RUFUS H. KING, SR.



CHAPTER V.

The rich fur trade became a source of long continued trouble in Rensselaerwyck, for competition had become intensely active, and the business had reached large proportions, since, for example, in 1632 there were reported sent over to Holland "15,000 beaver skynnes, besides other commodities." The export had gradually grown to this number from about 1,500 shipped from Fort Orange in the first season of the trade. In 1633 about 16,000 beaver skins were sold in the Hudson River trade, most of them at Fort Orange, their value being more than \$50,000. In 1638 it was noted by the States-General that "nothing came from New Netherland but beaver skins, minks and other furs." In 1656 there were sent from Fort Orange 34,480 beaver skins and 300 otter, while in 1658 the number of beaver reached 57,640 and 300 otter. The farmers, even, became fur traders, since in that occupation they could make more money than in tilling the land. The traders sent emissaries far into the Indian country and practiced all the arts of persuasion, of which they were possessed, to secure the rich furs, for which purpose the boschloopers (bush runners) were employed. To accomplish their purposes the Indians were made drunk and were often cheated in the grossest manner. The trade at length became so profitable and active that dealers at New Amsterdam (New York) and others, who had no claim to residence at Fort Orange, engaged in successful competition with the patroon and his associates to their great financial detriment. It naturally followed that prices of furs advanced, so that in 1656 a beaver skin was worth 8 to 10 guilders, or \$3.50 to \$4.00. When rates had advanced about one hundred per cent. the authorities of Rensselaerwyck and at the Fort issued a joint proclamation fixing the price of furs at 9 fathoms of white, or 4½ of black, wampum, and forbidding all persons, whether servants of the company or residents of the colony, from going into the woods to meet the Indians for trade, and another proclamation of that period forbade all traders from coming with sloops within the limits of the colony, under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel. On the next court day a third edict went forth prohibiting the inhabitants from purchasing any goods from the local traders, this measure

being for the purpose of protecting the patroon in his monopoly of imports. It was the intention of the patroon to fully supply the Indians with whatever goods they wanted, thus rendering it, at the least, unnecessary for them to deal with others.

Graver troubles were now at hand. To still further protect and enforce his interest and authority in controlling the fur trade, and to prevent the shipments of grain that were being made by the farmers without paying the stipulated one-tenth to the patroon, he caused to be erected on Beeren Island a fortified trading post commanding the river channel, for the exclusion of all vessels from the upper Hudson, except his own and those of the West India Company. In the mean time ill feeling had developed between Sheriff Van der Donck¹ and Commissary Van Curler, and the former so influenced public opinion that a strong protest was drawn up against the Commissary, the signatures to which were placed in a circle. This done, the colonists denounced Van Curler bitterly, threatened to drive him from the colony, and even to take his life, Van der Donck posing the meanwhile only as the conservator of the welfare of the people.

To carry out his purpose of establishing an unlimited supply of goods at his stores in Beverwyck and on Beeren Island, the patroon sent over the ship "Arms of Rensselaerwyck" in September, 1643, with a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise valued at 12,850 guilders, in the profits of which the skipper, the supercargo and the pilot also had a personal interest. This vessel arrived at Manhattan while Kieft was in great trouble with the Indian war, and his soldiers were suffering for want of sufficient clothing. He must have considered the ship a providential interposition, for he promptly made a requisition on the supercargo for fifty pairs of shoes, offering, however, payment in "silver, beavers, or wampum, at such price as the supercargo might demand." But this was not the purpose for which the cargo had been shipped, and the ship's officer refused to sell the shoes. Thereupon the director and council ordered the ship's cargo overhauled, and some guns and ammunition being found on board which were not named in the vessel's papers, and which were also contraband by law, these with the ship were confiscated. The vessel soon returned to Holland, whither also sailed Van Curler to give account of his stewardship.

The Beeren Island fort was finally completed under direction of

¹ Adrian Van der Donck succeeded Jacob Albertsen Planck, as schoutfiscal or sheriff of Rensselaerwyck, the latter having been the first to hold this office.

Nicolaus Coorn, "wacht meester" for the patroon, some cannon mounted and a small garrison installed. Acting under direction of the patroon his subordinates now boldly imposed a toll of five guilders, (about two dollars), which they claimed as a staple right on every trading craft passing, and, moreover, insisted that such craft should lower their colors in honor of Rensselaer-Stein, which was asserting a sovereign right by the patroon over a great natural highway.

In the summer of 1644 the yacht "Good Hope," Govert Lookermans master, sailed from Fort Orange for New Amsterdam, but on reaching Beeren Island she was hailed and ordered to lower her colors. When asked for whom, the commander replied, "For the staple right of Rensselaerwyck." The sturdy skipper knew no such master and with an oath refused to strike his flag "for any individual save the Prince of Orange and the lords his masters," whereupon Coorn fired several shots at the vessel, one of which, according to the record, "perforated our princely flag."

The excitement created at New Amsterdam by this incident may easily be imagined, whither Coorn was at once summoned, and pleaded the authority of the patroon for his conduct. This, not justifying him, he was condemned to pay damages and forbidden to repeat the offense under penalty of corporal punishment, and he was also required to obtain the patroon's approval of this sentence. The whole proceeding called out from Attorney-General Van der Huygens a protest against the works on Beeren Island as beyond any privilege granted to the patroon. A fort there, cutting off free navigation, it was contended, would be ruinous to the West India Company. It was also claimed that no patroon could extend his colony more than eight miles along the banks of the river on both sides, while this island was outside of that limit. But this protest from Kieft's attorney-general made little impression on Commander Coorn, who said:

As the Vice Commander of the honorable Van Rensselaer, I call on you, Cornelis Van der Huygens, Attorney-General of New Netherland, not to presume to oppose and frustrate my designs on Bear's Island, to defraud me in any manner, or to cause me any trouble, as it has been the will of their High Mightinesses, the States-General and the privileged West India Company, to invest my patroon and his heir with the right to extend and fortify his "colonie," and make it powerful in every respect. If you persist in so doing, I protest against the act of violence and assault committed by the honorable Lords-Majors, which I leave them to settle, while this undertaking has nothing else in view than to prevent the canker of free-trader entering his "colonie."

The first patroon died in 1646, but his general policy was afterwards continued by his executors. At the same time Sheriff Van der Donck was superseded by Nicolaus Coorn, while in 1647 Kieft was succeeded by Peter Stuyvesant. The Indian wars which had been a source of so much trouble and loss to the southward, did not materially affect Rensselaerwyck, throughout which a fair degree of prosperity and growth prevailed, though at the time of Stuyvesant's arrival there were only about a dozen houses in Beverwyck, with a small settlement at Bethlehem, while a few "bouweries" were also cultivated on the east side of the river opposite Fort Orange. Little had been done in the Katskill region, it being substantially a wilderness from Fort Orange to Manhattan.

The heir to the patroonship of Rensselaerwyck was Johannes Van Rensselaer, a minor, whose interests devolved upon his uncle, Johannes Van Wely, and Wouter Van Twiller, executors of the estate, who immediately rendered fealty and homage to their High Mightinesses for the "colonie" and in behalf of their ward. The immediate management of the estate, however, was entrusted to Brant Arent Van Slechtenhorst, of Nieukerke in Guilderlandt, who was appointed director of the colony, president of the court of justice and superintendent of all the bouweries, farms, mills and other property descending from the patroon. His salary was 750 florins (\$300) per annum, with a house, four cows, two horses, eight acres of tillage and the same quantity of pasture land. He was charged to maintain and defend the freedom and privileges of the colony; to promote the interests and advance the settlement of Beverwyck and its immediate neighborhood, and to acquire by purchase the lands about Katskill, as some of the colonists were forming companies to remove thither. He was ordered also to explore for minerals, and to report in full to his superiors. His son, Gerrit, was to act as schout-fiscal, at a salary of 600 florins, but served thus only two months, when the office was merged in that of director.

New Netherlands now became the scene of a prolonged contest, with Director-General Stuyvesant and Brant Van Slechtenhorst at the head of the opposing factions. New Amsterdam had been and still was jealous of the existence of the patroon colonies, considering them antagonistic to rapid settlement, and efforts had, at an early period, been made by the New Amsterdam authorities to induce the patroon to cede to them his rights and possessions; failing in this they now determined to circumscribe and restrict his field of operations as far as lay in their

power. Stuyvesant claimed to be supreme in the country, irrespective of all feudal rights and privileges. Van Slechtenhorst's position may be inferred; he was there to protect the interests of the heir and would recognize no authority within his limits, other than that of his superiors or legal representatives. He claimed that the director-general could issue no order that would be obligatory upon him, unless it were endorsed and countersigned by his commander and executed by the officers of his court. An ante-climax was reached before Slechtenhorst had been in office a month.

A proclamation ordering the first Wednesday in May, 1648, to be observed as a fast, was received from the director-general by the Rensselaerwyck authorities as an invasion of the rights of the lord of the manor, and Van Slechtenhorst protested. This action touched Stuyvesant's pride as well as opposed his authority, and he visited the "colonie" to put a stop to such proceedings, with his military escort, being loyally greeted by a salvo of artillery from the patroon's artillery. His interview with Van Slechtenhorst was not very satisfactory. When he accused the old Dutchman of infringing the sovereignty of the Dutch West India Company, he was met with the reply: "Your complaints are unjust; I have more reason to complain on behalf of my patroon against you." Stuyvesant then put forth a long protest, accusing Van Slechtenhorst with having conveyed lots and authorized the erection of buildings in the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange in disregard of the sovereign authority and in contempt of the director-general's commission, and thus destroying the security of the fort. He ordered, therefore, "in a friendly manner," that a stop should be put to all building operations within cannon range of the fort, unless under orders of the Lords Majors; that no new ordinances should issue that would affect the sovereign authority, or relating to commerce or public welfare, without consent of their High Mightinesses or their representative in New Netherland; that no exclusive right to any branch of trade be rented, nor any grain, masts, or other property belonging to the company's servants be seized, unless in suits that should be prosecuted without delay. The inhabitants of the colony of Rensselaerwyck had been compelled to sign a pledge that as defendants they would not appeal to the Supreme Court of New Netherland from judgments of the Court of Rensselaerwyck; this practice was condemned by Stuyvesant as a "crime," an infraction of the law of the land and a subversion of the charter. To abolish this

practice he insisted upon an annual return to the director and council of all the proceedings in the colony court. Van Slechtenhorst was also called upon to produce his authority from either the States-General or the Chamber at Amsterdam. Failing in all this Van Slechtenhorst would be protested against for disobedience of orders.

Van Slechtenhorst was a man of strong will and choleric temper; moreover, he sincerely believed that the rights and privileges of his young patroon were being trampled upon, the charter overridden and the Lords-Majors insulted by Stuyvesant's demands. He promptly answered protest by protest. He charged the director-general with having ordered a day of fasting "contrary to ancient order and usage, as if he were the lord of the patroon's colonie." He accused the hirelings of the company at the fort with cutting timber and firewood in the patroon's forests without permission, "as if these were their own"; with having overrun the colony with people from Manhattan, "with savages by their side to serve as brokers," trading publicly with the Indians without license from the patroon or his agents and without paying duties. He claimed the order to cease building within certain limits near the fort had no justification, insisting that the patroon's trading house stood "a few years ago" on the border of the moat surrounding the fort; all that soil, he claimed, still belonged to the patroon, who had not been disturbed thereon until Director Stuyvesant now sought "by unbecoming means" to deprive "his orphan heir" of his rights. And so the strife went on, increasing in vigor on both sides.

Van Slechtenhorst was in the right as far as building near the fort was involved, and that was, perhaps, the chief point at issue. The pretense that buildings near the fort endangered it was folly. The buildings referred to were more than five hundred rods from the fort, and eight houses had already been built between them and the fort. Van Slechtenhorst continued his improvement at Beverwyck, and another protest came up from Manhattan warning him to stop or force would be used to bring him to terms. But this only called out another reply from Van Slechtenhorst, in which he asserted that no suit could be begun, nor execution issued in another district without consent of the schout-fiscal or court of that jurisdiction; therefore, the proceedings were informal. It appears that Stuyvesant, who had claimed in July that all territory within range of cannon shot belonged to Fort Orange, now reduced the circle to the range of a musket ball, within

which he purposed stopping building, although, as the record states, "he permits whole streets to be filled with houses in view of Fort Amsterdam." Fort Orange having been badly damaged by freshets in the previous winter, the commissary of the West India Company received orders to surround it with a wall instead of the former wooden fence, but the work was scarcely begun when Van Slechtenhorst forbade Carl Van Brugge, "in an imperious manner," from quarrying stone within the colony and from felling a tree for either timber or firewood. The West India Company was thus deprived of actual necessities unless they were humbly requested, or paid for at what the company called "enormous prices." The work on the fort had to stop, while Van Slechtenhorst continued building "even within pistol shot of Fort Orange."

Stuyvesant now resolved to employ force to accomplish what he had thus far failed in. Six soldiers were sent up to Van Brugge's aid, with orders to demolish a house built by Van Slechtenhorst: to arrest that gentleman "in the most civil manner possible," and detain him until he delivered over a copy of his commission and instructions. He was finally summoned to Fort Amsterdam to answer for his conduct. At the same time orders were issued prohibiting the importation of guns into Rensselaerwyck without license from the Lords-Majors; if any were imported they were to be sold only to the West India Company at the price of two beavers each. Beverwyck was excited when the armed posse arrived. Peace had ever reigned in the little hamlet, and the only guns seen there were those which were traded to the Indians for furs at a profit that made the thrifty Dutchmen smile. The invading army was small, to be sure, but when it came with orders to demolish a dwelling and arrest the vice patroon, excitement ran high. The record intimates that these soldiers were not suited to their mission; that they were zealous when the patroon's timber was to be cut or his deer killed, while they insulted the commander "when walking the public street" in company with his deputy, Andries de Vos, cursing them because "they had not bade them good evening."

Stuyvesant had received from the inhabitants at Fort Orange and from the Indians the abusive epithet of "Wooden Leg." Now, the conduct of the six soldiers aroused the indignation of the Indians as well as of the white settlers, and all gathered at Beverwyck and demanded to know if "Wooden Leg" intended to tear down the houses

which were built for their shelter in stormy weather. When they learned that all the strife was over a few rods of land, they invited Van Slechtenhorst to accompany them and they would give him plenty of land in the "Maquaas country"; so, he says, "more kindness was evinced by the unbelieving savages than by our Christian neighbors, subjects of the same sovereign, bound by their oaths to protect us against insult and outrage."

It will probably never be known how imminent was a savage outbreak at this time. It was natural that the Indians should favor the interests of those with whom they had come in direct contact and from whom they had received the much-prized guns and rum. When the six soldiers fired a salute over what they were pleased to term a victory, the Indians came together a second time and angrily inquired if "Wooden Leg's" dogs were still there and nothing averted bloodshed but the assurance of the inhabitants that the houses were not to be pulled down. It is recorded that "the Director-General's rash conduct had well nigh caused an outbreak, and the ruin, not only of the colony, but of the Manhattans and of the Christians within this land, who are all at the mercy of the savages."

Van Slechtenhorst now gave expression to his indignation at this violent encroachment in another protest. In reply to the demand for his commission, he called upon Stuyvesant for a written copy of his demands and complaints. He eloquently portrayed the contempt of the patroon and his court shown in Stuyvesant's demand, the illegality of which was rendered the more flagrant by the unusual and insolent manner in which it was made. "The noble patroon," said he, "had obtained in his possessions and immunities, was invested by the States-General with high and low jurisdiction and the police of the most privileged manors; and were he, as his agent, now so base as to crouch before the present unwarrantable proceedings, and to produce his commission, before he had received orders to that effect from his lords and masters, not only would they be injured, but he be guilty of a violation of his oath and honor, a betrayal of his trust and a childish surrender of the rights of his patroon." He fortified his position by saying that some who had been guilty of similar infractions of law and custom in the Fatherland "had often been apprehended, and condemned to bread and water for the space of five or six weeks; yea, were sometimes brought to the block." As justification for his order forbidding cutting timber he asked, "Is the patroon not master on his own land? Is he not free

to cut his timber as well as his corn, and can he not arrest these, when cut by others without his permission?"

The response from Stuyvesant was again a long dissertation upon his authority and his rights. His power, he maintained, "extended to the colony of Rensselaerwyck, as well as to the other colonies." Orders were sent to his workmen to hasten the repairs of the fort, and to procure timber for the purpose anywhere in New Netherland, to quarry stone wherever they could be found, excepting upon farms and plantations which were fenced and cultivated. The "ancient and uninterrupted use of the gardens and fields near the fort" was to be strictly held and the destruction of buildings thereon to be proceeded with. Van Slechtenhorst was summoned to New Amsterdam, as stated, and it was claimed that he could have obeyed the summons without difficulty, as "the river remained open, the winter pleasant, and several vessels sailed up and down during the whole month of November." But to place the whole responsibility upon Van Slechtenhorst's shoulders, the summons was now renewed and the commander peremptorily ordered to appear at Fort Amsterdam on the 4th of April following, to hear the complaint against him.

It is claimed that the colonists at Beverwyck and Van Slechtenhorst himself cared little for the mere land in dispute near Fort Orange, but that the commander was strenuous in clinging to what he believed to be the rights and dignity of the patroon, while the settlers were merely exercising what they contended was their right to locate near the fort for better security. On the other hand the claim to the land on which stood Fort Orange was absurd, for the fort was built and garrisoned by the West India Company fifteen years before there was a Rensselaerwyck; and, moreover, that company had up to 1644 an exclusive monopoly of the fur trade, which it intended to reclaim "whenever it shall be able to provide its magazines with a sufficient store of goods."

Van Slechtenhorst never ceased his operations in Rensselaerwyck in the interest of the patroon. He extended its limits by the purchase of more lands to the southward from the Mohegans, acquired in 1648 the tract called Paponicuck for goods of trifling value and in the same spring, the events of which have just been recorded, purchased Katskill and Claverack. Meanwhile Van Twiller on the other side of the ocean was boldly claiming the monopoly of the traffic of the upper Hudson, and publishing his determination to allow no vessels to pass Beeren Island or to trade near Rensselaerwyck. He went farther than Van

Slechtenhorst and asserted that Fort Orange was built on the patroon's territory, and that not even the West India Company could grant the right to build houses or trade near by. In short, feudal privileges in the broadest sense of the term were claimed by the patroon's agents.

The director now determined to enforce his sovereign right and sent orders to remove all obstructions to free navigation of the river and to free trade at Fort Orange. If passage of the river was interfered with by arms, the guns were ordered seized; if tolls of any kind were exacted on any river, island or harbor, within the company's territory, to the injury of trade, they were to be opposed and abolished, by force if necessary. Already Van Slechtenhorst had granted a few leases for land at Katskill. The director refused to recognize his pretensions in that direction, as the land had already been granted to another. Stuyvesant protested against these leases and announced his purpose of opposing encroachment in that region. To this action the Rensselaerwyck authorities demurred, insisting that they were only fulfilling instructions from their superiors in Holland. They requested the director-general to defer action until they could communicate with their superiors, pledging that meanwhile no settlement should be made on the disputed territory.

A petition was sent to the States-General from New Netherland asking for a burgher government (which was secured in 1653); freedom from customs, tenths and other burdens, the abolition of the export duty on tobacco, and other commercial reforms. This action may have been inspired by the fact that the New England colonies paid no customs duties, but they were assessed directly for all government purposes. The only tax paid in New Netherland was upon tapsters, and that was returned to them by their patrons, while any individual could own as much wine or beer as he pleased free of excise. All the papers in this connection were turned over to a committee which reported April 11, 1650, recommending a liberal policy, the remedying of all grievances, and promising the recall of Stuyvesant. The patroons were to be compelled to "settle their colonists in the form of villages; the Nine Men were to be given broader judicial functions; the patroons or their agents, and delegates from the commonalty, were to choose representatives in the council, and a judicial system was to be established."

In 1651 a call for a subsidy from Rensselaerwyck inaugurated another collision with the government at New Amsterdam; the latter had already demanded the excise on liquors in the patroon's territory, and

been refused. It was justly set forth that the patroon had paid from his own resources the salaries of the minister and other servants and paid the general expenses of settlement of the colony. In June, 1650, these amounted to the equivalent of more than \$10,000, which was the ground for refusing further contribution. The commander, Van Slechtenhorst, was authorized by the people to proceed to New Amsterdam and protest against the payment demanded. He arrived there late in April, 1651, and met his opponent, Stuyvesant. Both were unyielding. After they separated and before Van Slechtenhorst had finished his dinner, he was summoned before the director-general and council. Upon his appearance sentence was pronounced upon him, his conduct, especially regarding the Katskill settlement, being strongly condemned. The commander was not abashed and demanded if a man was to be condemned unheard. The answer was his prompt arrest. He was detained there four months, during which he protested against his confinement and the Rensselaerwyck authorities repeatedly asked for his release. He finally escaped to Fort Orange on a sloop, guarantying the skipper against harm for carrying him. The skipper was fortunate in his guaranty, for on his return he was fined two hundred and fifty guilders and his vessel was held.

Thus the struggle had continued three years since Stuyvesant set up his claim for separate jurisdiction for Fort Orange, independent of Rensselaerwyck; and still the matter was unsettled. As the gun shot limits, finally estimated by him to be one hundred and fifty rods, included the hamlet of Beverwyck, which was constantly becoming more populous, that settlement would be severed from the remainder of the colony, and as this would inevitably give the West India Company practical control of the fur trade, it will be seen that the outcome of the matter was of much importance to the patroon's colonists.

While this controversy was at its height, Jean Baptiste Van Rensselaer, the first of that family who is known to have visited this country, was elected one of the magistrates, and soon afterward an order was issued that all the freemen should take an oath of allegiance to the patroon. Troubles of minor character continued. On a New Year's night several soldiers armed with matchlocks came out of the fort and fired a number of shots at the patroon's house, upon the roof of which the gun wadding fell and the dwelling would have been destroyed but for the efforts of the inmates. The next day the younger Slechtenhorst was assaulted by soldiers in the street, who beat him and dragged him

through the mud, in presence of the company's commissary, Johannes Dyckman, who encouraged the assault by crying out: "Let him have it now, and the devil take him!" Philip Pietersen Schuyler, son-in-law of the elder Slechtenhorst, endeavored to save the young man, whereupon Dyckman drew his sword and threatened to run Schuyler through if he interfered. Other members of the commander's family were insulted and beaten by the soldiers. When friends of the family threatened revenge, Dyckman ordered the fort guns charged with grape and threatened to fire upon the patroon's house. At this juncture Stuyvesant sent up some placards relating to the Fort Orange limits, which he ordered published in the colony. With these Dyckman, six others, and three soldiers, armed with guns and pistols, repaired to the house where the magistrates were sitting and commanded Van Slechtenhorst to make a minute of what was to be required. As it was contrary to the law for any man to enter another's jurisdiction with an armed body, without consent of the local authorities, this movement on Dyckman's part was protested against by the commander, who ordered Dyckman to leave the room. He retired, but came back with a larger force and demanded that the placards should be published throughout the colony by the sound of the bell. "It shall not be done so long as we have a drop of blood in our veins, nor until we receive orders from their High Mightinesses and our honored masters," exclaimed the court. Dyckman now proceeded to the fort and ordered the bell to be rung three times; he then returned to the patroon's court house, ascended the steps with his followers and directed his deputy to proclaim the placards, while the excited burghers gathered around. As the deputy was about to obey, Van Slechtenhorst rushed forward and tore the placards from his hands, "so that the seals fell on the ground." When the news of these occurrences reached New Amsterdam, Stuyvesant sent another placard to Dyckman, again defining the jurisdiction of Fort Orange to extend to a circumference of six hundred paces from the fort, and continuing as follows:

In order that no man shall plead ignorance, we further charge our Commissary, after publication hereof, to erect on the aforesaid limits, north, south and west of the aforesaid fortress, a post, marked with the Company's mark, and to affix, on a board nailed thereto, a copy hereof.

Within those bounds it was ordered that no house should be built, unless authorized by the director and council, or their agents. This illegal act, which violated rights of property as well as the charter of

1629, separated forever the settlement of Beverwyck from Van Rensselaer's colony. The patroon's officials ordered the obnoxious posts removed at once, protesting "before Almighty God and the States-General against all open force and violence, and insisting on reparation for all losses and damages which might accrue or be caused thereby." The patroon's court on the some day drew up another protest "against the unbecoming pretensions and attacks of the Director and Council of New Netherland," denying again the authority of the latter and insisting that the settlers on the manor had never sworn allegiance to the company, and much less to Stuyvesant, and owned no masters but the States General and their own immediate superiors. In return this document was declared by the director and council "a libellous calumny."

The vexatious question of jurisdiction now came up in another form. A negress, the property of Sander Leendertsen Glen, was charged with theft and caused several "decent persons" to be prosecuted as receivers of the stolen goods. Her arrest being ordered, Dyckman proceeded to execute his warrant, but her master refused to surrender her that evening, upon which Dyckman informed him that he had power to send him and all his family to jail, and to pull his house down about his ears, "as it was erected on the Company's soil." Glen replied that he had nothing to do with Dyckman, and said, "I cannot serve a new master until I am discharged from the one I live under." Dyckman now threatened Glen with the wrath of Stuyvesant, when Glen retorted that he would fare as well with the director as with Dyckman. Thereupon Dyckman drew his sword and threatened the burgher with death, while the latter caught up a club with which to defend himself. Next morning Glen was placed under arrest in the fort. Rumors were now circulated that Stuyvesant was soon to visit Beverwyck and Dyckman asserted that a new gallows was to be erected for Van Slechtenhorst, his son and young Van Rensselaer.

But Stuyvesant was busy at New Amsterdam in ridding himself of the last of his opponents there, in the person of Attorney General Van Dyck. This official had been ill treated by Stuyvesant from the time of his appointment and excluded from the colony for two years. Later he was charged with menial duties and otherwise humiliated. In the same spring of the year a lampoon appeared directed toward Stuyvesant, and Van Dyck was charged with being its author. The council was called together to consider the momentous matter and

actually adopted a resolution dismissing Van Dyck from office "on account of the multitude of his misdemeanors and connivances." While it was claimed that this proceeding had the sanction of the Nine Men, they repudiated it, declaring that it was adopted wholly on Stuyvesant's authority and that they were not aware of any complaints against Van Dyck. Cornelius Van Tienhoven was appointed to the office, while Carl Van Brugge succeeded Van Tienhoven as provincial secretary. Van Dyck defended himself by a written accusation against Stuyvesant in which he bitterly condemned the director and denounced the appointee to the office as the perjured secretary, a reproach to the country and the main scourge of both Christians and heathens, "with whose sensualities the Director himself has been always acquainted."

Stuyvesant now turned his attention to Van Slechtenhorst. For this purpose he visited Fort Orange and called the authorities of Rensselaerwyck together to define what they claimed as their boundaries. The director expressed his consent to allow them four miles on one side or two miles on both sides of the river, but warned them against claiming more. They replied that they had no authority to act in the premises and again asked for delay until they could communicate with Holland, which was granted. The question of supremacy over Beverwyck was not so readily disposed of. Sergeant Litschoe and a squad of soldiers approached the door of the patroon's house and ordered Van Slechtenhorst to lower the patroon's flag, and upon his refusal "fourteen soldiers armed with loaded muskets, entered the enclosure, and, after firing a volley, hauled down the lord's colors." This high-handed act was followed by a proclamation from Stuyvesant erecting at Fort Orange a Court of Justice for the village of Beverwyck and its dependencies, apart from and independent of that of Rensselaerwyck. The placard bearing this proclamation was posted on the court house and immediately torn down by Van Slechtenhorst, who at the same time posted another card asserting the patroon's rights and denouncing those of the opposition, which was torn down by inmates of the fort. Stuyvesant's proclamation erecting the court was dated April 10, 1652, and authorized the first legal tribunal in what is now Albany county. (See chapter on the Bench and Bar.)

And now, after four years of strife and vain struggle against powers that were too strong for him, Van Slechtenhorst's term of power drew near its close. Nine armed soldiers forcibly entered his dwelling and without showing authority for their act, dragged him out, a prisoner, and

took him to the fort "where neither his children, his master nor his friends were allowed to speak to him, and his furs, his clothes, and his meat were left hanging to the door posts." Taken on board a sloop he was conveyed to New Amsterdam, "to be tormented, in his sickness and old age, with unheard-of and insufferable prosecutions by those serving a Christian government, professing the same religion, and living under the same authority." He was succeeded in his official position by Jan Baptiste Van Rensselaer, with Gerrit Swart as sheriff (schout-fiscaal) of Rensselaerwyck.

When information of Stuyvesant's operations reached the patroon and his partners, they sent to the Amsterdam Chamber a long remonstrance, of which the following is the substance:

1st, That the Director-General had dared to intrude in their colony, and had commissioned the patroon's flag to be hauled down.

2d, That he had caused timber to be cut on the complainant's lands without either their knowledge or their permission.

3d, That he had claimed for the West India Company the right of jurisdiction and property over all the land within a circumference of 150 rods of Fort Orange, where he had erected a court of justice, notwithstanding the soil had been purchased from the right owners by the patroon, with the jurisdiction thereunto belonging, whereby the colonists were reduced to a state of dependency, absolved from their oaths, "transformed from freemen to vassals, and incited to disregard their former solemn compacts and their lord and master."

4th, He had, moreover, discharged Sheriff Swart from his oath of office, and obliged him to swear allegiance to the Company;

5th, Demanded copies of all the rolls, protocols, judgments, resolutions and papers relative to the colony and its affairs;

6th, Ordered his Commissary to force Van Slechtenhorst's house, and to toll the bell at the publication of his illegal placards;

7th, Arrested by force and arms the Director of the Colony, had him conveyed to the Mannhattans, where he illegally detained him in custody;

8th, Taxed the colony to swell the Company's revenues, licensed those who quit the patroon's service to sell articles of contraband to the savages, and, in addition to the exaction of the tithes, had raised a tax by farming out the excise on wines and beers, "thus, in every respect and everywhere using violence and infringing rights, jurisdictions and pre-eminences, apparently determined to take our goods and blood, contrary to all laws, human and divine; declaring, over and above all this, that he is continued in his administration solely in the hope and consideration that before his departure he should ruin this colony."

The document closed with avowals of their intention to maintain and preserve their rights and privileges, and demanding that if their opponents thought they had just cause of complaint, they should appear in any court and make good their claims.

The reply by the directors was vague and unsatisfactory, and, therefore, the patroon and his friends addressed a memorial directly to their High Mightinesses, the States-General, demanding justice for their cause. After some delay a reply was received referring to a part of the charges against Stuyvesant, and denying all knowledge of many of them; they knew nothing of the insult to the patroon's flag, of his colonists having been released from their oaths, of his lots being taken from him, or of the establishment of a court at Fort Orange. As to cutting timber, it was taken from so limited a section that no one was injured, while the claim that the jurisdiction of Fort Orange had been extended was without foundation, as that jurisdiction was fixed "before the colony of Rensselaerwyck was granted." Gerrit Swart, it was held, had not been discharged from his oath to the patroon, but was simply compelled to take a second oath to the company. The demand for the rolls and other papers was authorized by the charter, and as Van Slechtenhorst would not toll the bell for publication of the placards, it was clear that some other person had to do it, while his arrest was justified as a necessary disciplinary measure. Authorizing the sale of arms to the Indians was admitted.

On the heels of this attempt at justification of all their acts, the directors for the company now assumed the offensive and presented to the Amsterdam government counter-charges against the Rensselaerwyck authorities, rehearsing all the stock complaints with which the reader is now familiar. They had exceeded their limits; had unlawfully extended their trade along the North River; had refused passage to vessels by a "certain house called Rensselaers-Stein;" had exacted seven per cent. duty on each beaver and five per cent. on other goods, "enforcing these pretensions with cannon shot, which they discharged into yachts which refused to come to;" they had endeavored "by perverse machinations" to possess themselves of Fort Orange, and when unable to accomplish this purpose, illegally leased lots in its vicinity for the building of houses thereon; had forbidden colonists to move within the company's limits on pain of corporal punishment, confiscation of property and banishment; or to cut wood for the inhabitants of Fort Orange. They had declined to furnish records of their proceedings or judgments, or to make returns of writs of appeal; to publish placards; and, above all, the oath which the colonists were compelled to take was "seditious and mutinous," for no notice "is taken therein, either of their High Mightinesses or of the company." Continuing thus:



ISAAC W. VOSBURGH.



From all which flow, as a natural consequence, an insolent and overbearing demeanor, on the part of their commanders, to their inhabitants; insufferable protests, injuries, menaces, disputes and provocations against the Company's ministers; and, lastly, a general disobedience of all the Company's commands and ordinances, to such a degree that they would not permit the Director and Council to proclaim even a day of prayer in the colony in the same manner as in other parts of New Netherland.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it was the same old difficulty and although from this distance it seems somewhat insignificant and largely fought on paper, it was, nevertheless, in those times and to those people a struggle of serious import.

The Fort Orange limits were still undetermined in 1654, and again Stuyvesant called on the agents of the patroon to fix on their "point of departure," so that he might allow them the charter stipulation of four miles on one side or two miles on both sides of the river, "without the limits of Fort Orange." The settlement of this matter was further delayed for instructions from Holland. Fresh fuel was about this time added to the old fire by an order from Stuyvesant to his Fort Orange court to collect the duties on all wines, beers, and spirituous liquors sold at retail "within a circuit of 1,000 rods of the fort." The area in dispute was extending, and the colony was thus to be deprived of a very important source of revenue. Counter orders were given by the patroon's officers for the tapsters to refuse to pay the duties, as the general government had defrayed none of the local expenses.

By this time Commissary Dyckman had become insane, as his previous conduct would seem to have foreshadowed, and he was succeeded in office by Johannes de Decker, vice-director, "to preside in Fort Orange and village of Beverwyck, in the Court of Justice of the Commissaries aforesaid, to administer all the affairs of police and justice, as circumstances may require, in conformity with the instructions given by the Director-General and Council, and to promote these for the best service of the country and the prosperity of the inhabitants."

To enforce the collection of the liquor duties alluded to, the director and council issued orders for the arrest of the tapsters. The new official, De Decker, accordingly invited one of them to his house and there made him prisoner. Officer and prisoner occupied the same bed the ensuing night, but through the connivance of the soldier guard, the tapster escaped the next morning and proceeded to the house of the patroon. De Decker followed and ordered his return to the fort, which was refused. The other tapsters now armed themselves and

joined in the common cause. Just as the vice-director was preparing to execute the orders of arrest by force, John B. Van Rensselaer came forward and volunteered to go to Manhattan and arrange the matter satisfactorily. To avoid possible bloodshed De Decker agreed to this: but a few days later another order reached him to send down the tapsters without delay. He now proceeded to the dwellings of the offenders with an armed squad, where he was met by Van Rensselaer and others whom he summoned in the name of the director and council to accompany him to the fort. All the tapsters referred the officer to Van Rensselaer, who again pledged himself to produce the tapsters whenever required. Van Rensselaer now went to New Amsterdam and protested against the course pursued by the government, going over all the old ground and adding such new complaints as came to his mind. However, to prevent further disturbance he would submit to the payment of the excise under protest, but would not accede to the payment of the tenths demanded, unless the director and council would refund the money if a decision against them was ultimately given. This remonstrance and proposal were pronounced frivolous by the director and council: their "high office and quality would not permit them to stoop so low as to enter the lists with their subjects and vassals, much less to answer their frivolous and unfounded protests with a pusillanimous diffidence." Their duty was rather "to correct such absurd assertions, and to punish the offenders," wherefore, as an example, the protestor was fined twenty guilders. They informed Van Rensselaer that his colonists were bound equally with other settlers in the province to contribute to the public revenue, and the excise due, amounting to fifteen hundred guilders, must be paid, with all damages accrued from the delay. The tapsters must, moreover, submit to the periodical guaging of their liquors as often as required, and as John Baptiste Van Rensselaer was to blame for the resistance of the tavern keepers, he was commanded to give a bond of 3,000 guilders for the appearance of the "contumacious tavern keepers," or otherwise to remain at Manhattan under arrest. The council also insisted on the payment of the tithes (tenths), but a stipulated sum would be accepted from Mr. Van Rensselaer in lieu of these until instructions could be received from Holland. Other items in Van Rensselaer's remonstrance were denied in general terms by the director and council, from whom a proclamation was at once issued ordering all the towns and colonies in the province not to remove their crops until the tenths were

paid to the company's commissaries. When this document reached the Rensselaerwyck authorities they refused to publish it.

At about this time some of the tapsters who had been guaranteed against loss by Mr. Van Rensselaer, proceeded to Manhattan and were there fined, one two hundred and another eight hundred guilders; both of these fines were subsequently made good by the patroon. The question of payment of tenths was not finally settled until 1658, when the colony compounded for them by the annual payment of three hundred schepels of wheat.

Father Isaac Jogues, one of the Jesuit missionaries mentioned in an earlier chapter, had labored among the Mohawks for three or four years during the period treated in the foregoing pages, but was treacherously murdered by the Indians in October, 1646. This chapter may be appropriately closed with his written description of Fort Orange and Rensselaerwyck.

There are two things in this settlement . . . : 1st, a wretched little fort, called Fort Orange, built of stakes, with four or five pieces of cannon of Breteuil and as many swivels. This has been reserved, and is maintained by the West India Company. This fort was formerly on an island in the river; it is now on the mainland towards the Iroquois, a little above the said island. 2d, a colony sent here from Rensselaer, who is the patroon. This colony is composed of about 100 persons, who reside in some twenty or thirty houses built along the river, as each one found it most convenient. In the principal house resides the patroon's agent. The minister has his apart, in which service is performed. There is also a kind of bailiff who administers justice. All their houses are merely of boards and thatched. As yet there is no mason work, except the chimneys. The forests furnish many large pines, they make boards by means of their mills, which they have for the purpose. They found some pieces of ground all ready, which the savages had already prepared, and in which they sow wheat and oats for their beer and horses, of which they have a great stock. There is little land fit for tillage, being crowded by hills, which are a bad soil. This obliges them to be separated one from the other, and they occupy already two or three leagues of territory. Trade is free to all. This gives the Indians all things cheaper, each of the Hollanders outbidding, and being satisfied, provided he can gain some little profit.

CHAPTER VI.

Important changes were now imminent. Jeremias Van Rensselaer succeeded his brother, Jan Baptiste, as director of the colony in 1658 and during the succeeding sixteen years conducted its affairs with discretion and justice as far as he was able. He fostered the amicable relations of the settlers with the Indians, and gained a large influence with the French who were then firmly establishing themselves to the northward, thus laying the foundation of those conditions that in later years averted many of the disastrous consequences of the war between France and England. Stuyvesant's use of power had been just what might have been foreseen from a man of his attributes and sentiments. He was a stickler for the law, his rights and his dignity. To his mind all power lay in the executive, and on every occasion he checked the leanings of the Dutch towards that partial freedom which they craved and to which they had been accustomed at home. He denied the right of the people to assemble for the propagation of measures for the protection of public liberty. "Magistrates alone, and not all men," he contended "are authorized so to assemble. We derive our authority from God and the Company, not from a few ignorant subjects, and we alone can call the people together." He thus assumed power and authority which he could not maintain.

Since 1654 English encroachments upon the Dutch, dating almost from the landing on Plymouth Rock, had constantly advanced. Connecticut was consolidated in April, 1662, under a charter confirming the system already established. This charter came from Charles II soon after his restoration, and defined boundaries and enlarged privileges. In March, 1664, this sovereign granted a patent to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, for a large part of the present State of Maine, with Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Long Island, and the territory from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. Stuyvesant resisted the pretensions of the English as long as he was able, but was finally forced to accept a compromise embodying mutual forbearance and freedom for both the English and the Dutch towns respectively from interference from either government.

This merely strengthened the claim which England had never once relinquished and left her in possession of all she had thus far gained.

In April, 1664, a fleet of four ships, with a force of three to four hundred men, under command of Col. Richard Nicolls, acting as lieutenant-governor for the duke, sailed for New England. Nicolls was accompanied by Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, commissioned to settle all the New England difficulties, and to take possession of the Dutch province and reduce its inhabitants to obedience. Arriving in Boston in July, the expedition sailed thence a month later for New Amsterdam. When the English flag ship sailed up the beautiful bay, Stuyvesant was at Fort Orange. He hastened down the river and on the 29th sent a deputation to Nicolls demanding an explanation of his intentions. These he very soon learned. New Amsterdam was practically defenseless against the invasion and surrendered on the 8th of September, and Stuyvesant returned to Holland in the following year.

While warring with the Indians, vainly endeavoring to subjugate Connecticut, resisting the claims of the patroon of Rensselaerwyck and quarreling with his immediate officers, Stuyvesant had been steadily sacrificing his own welfare and tenure of office. Nothing now remained for the English but to take possession, and the colonial interests of Holland in the New World substantially ceased. When Stuyvesant came into power in 1647 the population of New Netherland was only about 1,000, a falling off of about 2,000 due to Kieft's folly, while the New England colonies had increased in the preceding five years to nearly 60,000. They came slowly on toward Manhattan, though more rapidly than the increase of the Dutch, and began the work that culminated in American freedom a hundred years later.

The province now had a population of full 10,000. New Amsterdam was given the name it has since borne—New York, while Fort Amsterdam was called Fort James. A trifling effort was made to resist the English on the upper Hudson, Johannes de Decker having come up the river and endeavored to persuade the garrison at Fort Orange to refuse to surrender, but was unavailing. While the settlers were satisfied with their trade and their farms, they did not like the previous government and its opposition to the patroon. They were ready for a change. On the 10th of September Nicolls sent Sir George Cartwright with a small company of soldiers to Fort Orange with the following orders:

To the present Deputy Governor or the magistrates and inhabitants of Ffort Aurania:

These are to will and require you and every of you to bee ayding and assisting Col. George Cartwright in the prosecution of his Majesty's interest against all such of what nation so-ever as shall oppose the peaceable surrender and quiet possession of the ffort Aurania, and to obey him, the said George Cartwright, according to such instructions as I have given him in case of the Mohawks or other Indians shall attempt anything against the lives, goods or chattels of those who are now under the protection and obedience of his Majesty of Great Brittain; wherefore you nor any of you are to fayle as you will answer the contrary at your utmost perills.

Given under my hand and seal att Ffort James in New Yorke on Manhattans Island, this 10th day of September, 1664. R. NICOLLS.

This document was presented to the vice-director, John de la Montagne, on the 24th of that month, who quietly surrendered the fort, and names of Beverwyck and Fort Orange at once gave way to Albany, while the fort was manned by English soldiers with Capt. John Manning in command. Dirk Van Schelluyne, who had held the office for Beverwyck, was made clerk of the Court of Albany which Stuyvesant has established, and Jeremias Van Rensselaer took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II of England and the proprietor, James. Governor Nicolls reorganized the government himself, calling a convention for the purpose at Hempstead in March, 1665.

Upon this change in the government some difficulty was met in obtaining a patent for Rensselaer manor from the duke. Mr. Van Rensselaer was counseled by influential friends to take out a patent in his own name, he being qualified as a British subject to hold real estate. To his honor it is recorded that he rejected the offer, for he was only co-heir and would not thus defraud his brothers and sisters. He was a man of great industry and high intelligence, and it was he who communicated to Holland an account of various occurrences in this country under the name of the "New Netherland Mercury." He died on the 12th of October, 1684.

On the 7th of August, 1673, a fleet of twenty-three Dutch ships in need of wood and water, anchored just below Staten Island, the fleet being under command of Commodores Cornelius Evertsen and Jacob Benckes. Before such a fleet Manhattan Island was apparently defenseless, information of which fact was conveyed to the vessels by the Dutch inhabitants. The port was then under command of Capt. John Manning, captain of an independent company, who on the 9th communicated to the fleet a proposal to surrender, whereupon the vessels sailed up the harbor, anchored under the fort, landed their crews, and entered the

works without the firing of a shot on either side. For this surrender Manning was afterwards tried and condemned.¹

On the 12th of August the commodores organized a council of war consisting of Capts. Anthony Colve, Nicholas Boes, and Abraham Ferd. Van Zyll. In the next month Captain Colve was appointed temporary governor and the fleet proceeded to its destination. The inhabitants rejoiced, but only for a short time, for while Colve was hurriedly restoring the Dutch system, his government came to an abrupt close. New Netherland was conceded to the English by the peace of Westminster, March 6, 1674, and in June a new patent was issued to the Duke of York. On the 11th of July Colve officially announced that he must surrender the province on a duly authorized demand. Articles of capitulation were signed September 7; Fort Orange surrendered October 5, and the Dutch and Swedes on South River capitulated October 12, and on the 10th of November Colve formally gave "New Netherlands and dependencies" over to "Governor Major Edmund Andros, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty."²

The administration of Andros was exceedingly unpopular. When a demand was made for popular assemblies, the Duke of York wrote Andros that such assemblies were dangerous, and when he attempted to force upon the colonists a law of his own manufacture establishing the customs rate for three years, his subjects were bitterly incensed, and on the expiration of this law the merchants refused to pay further duties. The Duke of York was now fearful that the expenses of the colony would come out of his own purse and sent out Colonel Dongan as governor, with power to convene a General Assembly, which met at Fort James (New York) October 17, 1683, Dongan having arrived in August. The first act of this assembly was entitled "Charter of Liberties and Privileges granted by His Royal Highness to the Inhabitants of New York and its dependencies," which was a step onward in the march of important events. The charter, in reality, "burst the shell of feudalism," and set forth the rights for which the Dutch and English colonists had striven for nearly half a century. The death of the king raised doubt in Governor Dongan's mind as to the legality of the first assembly, and he therefore issued writs for the election of a new one, but King James II, however, abolished the General Assembly

¹ The voluminous papers relating to this trial may be found in Vol. III of *Documentary History*, pp. 80-99.

² See Vol. III, *Doc. History*, pp. 67-77.

June 16, 1686. Among other similar warrants for the assembly of 1683 was one which "ordered that the Sheriff of Albany and Rancelaers Colony cause the freeholders to meet and choose two persons to be their representatives in the General Assembly, to be holden at the City of New York, October ye 17th, 1683." This warrant was served by Richard Pretty, an Englishman, who was sheriff from October, 1680, to March, 1691. He died in 1695.

Among the acts passed by the assembly was one "To divide this province and dependencies into shires and countyes" "for the better governing and settling the courts in the same." It was also enacted "that there shall be yearly and every year, an High Sherriffe constituted and commissioned for each county, and that each Sherriffe may have his Under Sherriffe Deputy or Deputyes." The act divided the province into twelve counties, one of which was Albany county. The act recites:

The County of Albany to containe the Towns of Albany, the Colony Renslaerwyck, Schenecteda, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian Plantacons on the east side of Hudson river from Roeloeff Jansen's Creeke, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creeke to the Sarraghtoga.

It will be seen that this was a vast county, as originally erected. It embraced all the territory lying north of Ulster and west of the Hudson River, taking in nearly the whole State; and north of Dutchess on the east side of the Hudson, including what is now the State of Vermont. That State and the fifty counties of New York State, excepting Putnam, Sullivan, Rockland, and a part of Greene and Delaware, were formed from the territory of the original Albany county. The erection of these various counties has already been described in an earlier chapter.

At the first the county had no towns with corporate limits. Albany was chartered by Governor Dongan under date of July 22, 1686. We quote from that charter:

That the said city of Albany, and the compass, precincts and limits thereof, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall from henceforth extend and reach itself, and shall and may be able to reach forth and extend itself, as well in length and in breadth, as in circuit, on the east by Hudson's River, so far as low water mark: to the south, by a line to be drawn from the southernmost end of the pasture at the north end of the said island, called Martin Gerritsen's island, running back into the woods sixteen English miles due northwest to a certain kill or creek called the Sandhill; on the north, to a line to be drawn from the post that was set by Gov. Stuyvesant, near Hudson's River, running likewise northwest sixteen

English miles; and on the west, by a straight line to be drawn from the posit'n of the said south and north lines.

From Governor Dongan's report to the English Board of Trade made in 1687, we take the following:

The town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers' Colony; and, to say the truth, the Ranslaers had the right to it, for it was they settled the place, and upon a petition of one of them to our present King, about Albany, the petitioner was referred to his Majesty's council at law, who, upon a perusal of the Ranslaers' papers, made their return that it was their opinion that it did belong to them. The town itself is upon a barren sandy spot of land, and the inhabitants live wholly upon trade with the Indians. I got the Ranslaers to release their pretence to the town and sixteen miles into the country for commons to the King, with liberty to cut firewood within the colony for one and twenty years. After I had obtained this release of the Ranslaers I passed the patent for Albany.

Regarding the fort at Albany he wrote in the same report as follows:

At Albany there is a fort made of pine trees fifteen foot high & built over with Batterys and conveniences made for men to walk about, where are nine guns, small arms for forty men, four Barils of powder with great and small Shott in proportion. The Timber & Boards being rotten were renewed this year. In my opinion it were better that fort were built up of Stone & Lime which will not be double the charge of this years repair which yet will not last above 6 or 7 years before it will require the like again whereas on the contrary were it built of Lime & Stone it may be far more easily maintained. And truly its very necessary to have a Fort there, it being a frontier place both to the Indians and french.

At a session of the Council held at New York city October 1, 1691, there was enacted a second "Bill for dividing this province and dependancies into shires and countyes," which was principally in confirmation of the first. In reference to Albany county, "the town of Albany" was omitted; "Mannor of Ranslaerwyek" was substituted for the "Collony of Ranslaerwyek," and "to the uttermost end of Sarraghtoga," for the words, "to the Sarraghtoga." "An Act for annexing that part of the Mannor of Livingston which now lyes in Dutchess County, unto the County of Albany," was passed by the Council May 27, 1717. The division of the Manor into two districts and the erection of the several towns have already been noticed.

CHAPTER VII.

During the progress of the events described in the preceding chapter, the French had been energetically extending their domain, their influence, and their fur trade in Canada (New France). The same causes that animated the English also inspired the French with an ardent desire for conquest in the western world, and both of these powers fully realized the vital importance of securing the allegiance of the Iroquois Indians. With their aid either nation might hope to win; without it the one deprived must surely lose. When the long-continued efforts of the French failed to win the fealty of the Indians a bloody and unavailing war was begun upon the natives which continued many years, with intervals of peace. As early as 1668, the French minister in Canada was called upon to furnish his government with reasons for and against war with the Indians. One of his items in favor of war reads:

That the success of the Expedition [by Courcelles] against the Mohawks opens the door for the seizure of Orange [Albany] the rather as the Dutch may be found inclined to unite with the [French] Kings arms in aiding the attack and capture of that fort.¹

On the other hand and against war he wrote:

That the English and Dutch, who, up to this time, have committed no act of hostility, will possibly declare war against us if they see us destroy an Indian tribe which appears to be under their protection.²

Throughout the period in which the French were actively warring upon the Indians Albany stood in fear, for the Dutch and English clearly realized the jealousy entertained by the French of their amity with the Indians and their extensive fur trade, while the importance of the place from a military standpoint led the inhabitants to anticipate that attempts would be made to capture it.

In February, 1666, Courcelles, then Governor in Canada, made an unsuccessful expedition against the Mohawks. The following is from the records:

¹Col. Doc., vol. IX, p. 53. ²Ibid.

His forces came unwittingly "within two miles of a small village called Schenectade, lying in the woods beyond Fort Albany in the territories of his Royall Highness. He fell into an ambush and lost some of his men. Seven who were wounded were sent the next day to the village, where they were carefully drest and sent to Albany. The Dutch bores carried to the camp such provisions as they had, and were too well paid for it; especially peaz and bread, of wch a good quantity was bought. He inquired what garrison or fort was at Albany. 'Twas told him a captain and 60 English Soldyers with nine pieces of ordnance in a small fort of four Bastions, and that the Captain thereof, Capt. Baker, had sent for 20 men from another garrison of the King's at Sopes.

The reader of the Paris Documents (vol. IX, Col. Doc.) will be convinced that the capture of "Orange and Manatte," as Albany and New York were called, was continually contemplated and advised by the French officials in Canada. M. Talon wrote in October, 1667:

The means, in my opinion, to secure the whole Colony more effectually against either the Europeans or the savages, would be to give Manatte and Orange to the King [the French King] by conquest or acquisition, as I had the honor to propose to you.¹

Sentiments thus expressed were persistently reinforced by complaints against the English and Dutch for encroachments on French territory in pursuit of the fur trade. M. Talon's memoir of November, 1670, says:

The English of Boston, and the Dutch of Manatte and of Orange who are subject to them, attract, by means of the Iroquois and other Indian tribes in their neighborhood, over twelve hundred thousand livres of Beaver, almost all dry and in the best condition. All this Beaver is trapped in countries subject to the King. I find considerable occupation in diverting the greater part of this trade, etc.²

Courcelles wrote in 1671:

The Iroquois, however, trade scarcely any with us, but carry all their peltries to New Netherland. . . . Wherefore some means were sought a long time ago, to prevent the Iroquois going to New Netherland to trade.³

Frontenac in 1674, advised the French to imitate the Dutch and English in the fur trade, by designating the place where the trade should be carried on, and "prohibit it in private settlements; it is thus our neighbors have built up Manatte and Orange."

On April 6, 1672, Louis de Bouade, Count de Frontenac, was appointed governor of Canada, and under his efficient management the confidence of the colony was restored and in 1673 a treaty of peace was made with the Iroquois. Concerning this treaty he wrote:

In spite of the efforts of the Dutch to get the Iroquois to make war on the French,

¹Col. Doc. vol. ix, p. 60. ²Ibid, p. 65. ³Ibid, p. 119.

the Iroquois came last year on solem embassy to Montreal; brought eight children belonging to the principal families of their villages, and ratified the treaty made with them in 1673.

Another rupture took place in 1684 between the French and the Indians, the principal feature of which was an expedition against the Senecas by De la Barre, who had been appointed governor of Canada in 1682, but the expedition proved a failure. De la Barre was succeeded by the Marquis de Nonville in 1685. He made a report on the condition of the country as he found it, which was replete with the old complaints; the Dutch and English were selling guns and ammunition to the Indians at so low a price that they could obtain all they wanted and thus be better able to fight the French. "The gain of the merchants of Orange and Manette," he wrote, "is paramount to every public interest." In 1686 he wrote that Governor Dongan was giving away guns to the Indians and advising them to plunder the French in the woods. In November he wrote his government to send him orders, "for I am disposed to go straight to Orange, storm their fort, and burn their whole concern."

In 1688 a revolution placed William of Orange on the English throne and war with France promptly followed. The Indian allies of the latter were almost powerless against the dreaded Iroquois, who harassed the Canadian settlements until the French foresaw defeat. In 1689 Count de Frontenac was again sent over; he was an old man, but vigorous and capable, and revived the spirits of the French settlers. He endeavored at first to negotiate a peace with the Iroquois, but failed, the English being on the ground and succeeding in retaining the good will of the Indians. Albany was looked upon by the English crown as a point of greatest importance, both in war and in peace, and its preservation was regarded as most essential to the English cause. Governor Sloughter wrote:

If the French should assault and gain Albany, all the English colonies on both sides of us would be endangered. For we have nothing but that place that keeps our Indians steady to us, and the loss of that must be the loss of all the King's interest on this continent.

But the war was upon them. At a meeting held at Albany, November 24, 1689, there were present, "Ye Commissioners for ye Citty and County of Alb. advysing with Sundrey officers of ye militia There." It was

Resolved, That y^e following Persones be commissioned, vizt.: Captain Jochim

Staets Comdr. of Fort Orange always to keep under command in s^d fort sixty men; Lieut. Jonathan wright; Ens: John Hater. For the city of albany, Pieter minne, Tonne Major, Capt. Johannis wendel, Melgert Wynants, Ens: Regnier Barentse, Capt. Pieter van waggden, Leift. Robt. Sanders, Ens: Joh: Bleeker, Jun^r Capt. Barnet Liewis, Leift. Marte Klock, Ens. For the County of Albany, Capt. Martin gerritse, Lient. Evert d'Ridder, Ens: Zymon van ness, Capt. Alexander glen, Leift. Johannis glen, Ens: douwe Aukus, Capt. Johannis Bensing, Leift. Andries Barentse, Ens. Johannis Janse.

Ordered That y^e aforesaid Commissionated officers now are Established, and shall from this time forth Remaine and be in full Power & y^e Authority, & y^e Authority for y^e Militia of this & County. To act & to doe in all matters and things relating Militarie affaires, according to y^e Rules & decipline of war, until further order from his Majestie King William of England, Scotland, French & Ireland, &c.

Failing in his efforts to make peace with the Iroquois, Frontenac opened a vigorous campaign. He visited Schenectady with torch and tomahawk on the night of February 9, 1690; defended Montreal successfully against Major Peter Schuyler in the same year and at all points actively served his country. But it was a losing cause; the French were hindered from tilling their lands and from reaping what they had sown; their fur trade was ruined by the Indians who took possession of the passes between them and their allies to the westward; and worse than all else, a terrible famine followed, causing great suffering.

Important as it was in some respects, Albany was at this time (1689) according to Broadhead, "not much more than a large stockaded village, of which the two chief streets crossed each other at right angles. The one 'Handelaer's Straat,' or Market street, ran nearly north and south, skirting the river, proverbially apt to overflow its banks in times of great floods. The other, running about east and west, a little way up a steep hill, was called 'Yonkheer's Straat,' now known as State street. About half way up the hill stood the fort, just outside one of the city gates."

In July, 1691, Governor Sloughter made a visit to Albany, concerning which he wrote:

I returned from Albany on the 27th past, where I left all things in good posture, and with much difficulty have secured the Indians. I found that place in great disorder, our plantations and Schenectady almost ruined and destroyed by the enemies during the time of the late confusion there. I have garrisoned Schenectady and the Halfe Moon with some of the hundred fusileers raised by our Assembly: the remainder, with one of the King's Companys, are posted at Albany.

In 1693 Frontenac, in his desperation, organized a raid into the Mo-

hawk country, but its cost outweighed its advantages. In June of this year the governor held another council with the Indians at Albany, and by bountiful presents and flattering words, retained their good will. The sum of £1,500 having been appropriated for the repair of Fort Orange, in September, 1693, 560 new palisades "were sett up against the old Stockadoes."

This period of war closed with the treaty of Ryswyck made in July, 1698. The Earl of Bellomont was then governor of the province of New York. To him the Common Council of Albany addressed the following document on the 2d of August, 1698:

The Common Council are unanimously of the opinion to address his Excell. the Earl of Bellomont on the following heads:

1. To thank his Lordship for bringing y^e joyfull news of y^e Peace.
2. To acquaint his Lordship y^e great hardships this poor Citty has labored under for these 9 years dreadful and bloody warr; during which time they have not only been at an Excessive Charge and Expense in quartering y^e officers and souldiers sent hither from time to time, but have been obliged, for their own security, to fortify y^e towne twice with Palesadoes, and build 5 block houses, all at their own charge, which hath so much impoverished y^e Inhabitants y^t most have deserted.
3. That this Citty doth wholly rely and depend upon y^e Indian Trade, upon which account it was first settled, and have obtained a Charter whiereby y^e Sole trade with y^e Indians is confined within y^e walls of s^d Citty, doth therefore humbly addresse his L^{dp} to protect and defend them in there Rights and Priviledges, and doe thank his L^{dp} for his great trouble and care in treating with y^e 5 nations for y^e Public good and advantage to this Citty, and doe further return there best thanks for y^e good Instructions his L^{dp} has been pleased to give them, assuring his L^{dp} that they will not be wanting in using there utmost endeavors to unite all parties, and restore this Citty to its Priviledges and Rights; that they will also observe all y^e oyer articles Mentioned in his L^{dp}'s instructions.

The serious consequences of this war upon Albany county are shown by the census taken soon after its close. The population was reduced from 662 men, 340 women, and 1,014 children in 1689, to 382 men, 262 women and 805 children in 1698. Of the number of men given, eighty-four had been killed.

Governor Fletcher's report on the state of the militia in the province made in April, 1693, contains the following items of interest in this connection:

"The Militia of the County of Albany, commanded by Major Peter Schuyler, being five companies of Foot and one Troop of Horse, now formed into Dragons by the Governor, consisting of 359." The aggregate in the Province was 2,932.

"In the List of the Officers of the Militia in the Province of New York," made in November, 1700, in the time of Governor Bellomont, the officers of the Regiment of

Militia in the City and County of Albany, is given as follows: Field Officers—Peter Schuyler, Colonel; ———, Lieutenant-Colonel; Dyrek Wessels, Major.

Of a Foot Company in the City of Albany: Commissioned Officers—Johannes Bleeker, Captain; Johannes Rosebaum, Lieutenant; Abra. Cuyler, Ensign.

Of another Foot Company in the said City: Albert Rykman, Captain; Wessel Ten Brock, Lieutenant; Johannes Thomasse, Ensign.

Of another Foot Company in said County: Martin Cornelisse, Captain; Andries Douw, Lieutenant; Andris Koyman, Ensign.

Of another Foot Company in said County: Gerrit Tennisse, Captain; Jonas Douw, Jochem Lamerse, Lieutenants; Volckhart V. Hoesem, Abra. Hause, Ensigns.

Of the Troop of Horse in y^e said Regiment: Kilian Van Renslaer, Captain; Johannes Schuyler, Lieutenant; Bennone V. Corlaer, Cornet; Anthony Bries, Quartermaster. This Regiment consists of Three hundred and Seventy-one men.

Peace was short-lived. What is known as Queen Anne's war broke out in Europe in 1702, and continued during the next eleven years. Blood flowed in nerly every village and valley of New England. The French, and such allied Indians as they could secure, apparently strove to out-do each other in deeds of atrocity, until it at last became apparent that Canada must be subdued at all hazards.

During the short peace that preceded this war the soldiers at Albany appear to have been much neglected. In 1700 Governor Bellomont wrote:

“Some of the inhabitants of Albany who are now here [New York city] tell me the Soldiers there in Garrison are in that shameful and miserable condition for the want of Cloaths, that the like was never seen.” Even the Indians were disgusted as they observed their situation. The Governor continues: “Persons assure me that some of the old crafty sachems of the Five Nations have asked 'em whether they thought 'em such fooles as to believe our King could protect 'em from the French when he was not able to Keep his Soldiers in a Condition as those in Canada are Kept.”

In October of the same year the governor again visited Albany. The two companies then garrisoned there were under command of Major Ingoldsby and Captain Weems. The governor writes:

I never in my life saw so moving a sight as that of the Companies at Albany, half the men were without breeches, shoes and stockings when they mustered. I thought it shameful to the last degree to see English soldiers so abused. They had liked to have mutinied.

He also reported the fort as “scandalously weak,” and added:

The inhabitants came all about me at my leaving Albany, and told me in plain terms that if the King would not build a fort there to protect 'em, they would, on the first news of war between England and France desert the place and fly to New York rather than they would stay there to have their throats cut. There are half a dozen at Albany who have competent estates, but all the rest are miserable poor.

At this time the city and county of Albany furnished 371 men under command of Dirck Wessells, major. In 1702 Colonel Schuyler's Albany county militia regiment was pronounced in pretty good condition, owing to his care. The condition of the Albany fort may be inferred from what Cornbury wrote in July, 1702. He said he found the works "in a miserable condition, the stockadoes about all rotten to such a degree that I can with ease push them down." In anticipation of an invasion from Montreal, some insignificant efforts were made in 1704, to repair the old fort by putting up new palisades. The new fort was begun, but for want of money was left incomplete and was not finished until 1735.

An invasion of Canada was planned in 1709 under command of Col. Francis Nicholson, for which the troops were assembled in Albany. Under the potent influence of Peter Schuyler the Five Nations sent in five hundred warriors to join the expedition. The plans involved an attack on Quebec by water and a simultaneous assault on Montreal by way of Lake Champlain. A military road had been opened at the expense of New York from Schuylerville to the lake by way of Fort Edward and Wood Creek. Three small forts on the way had been built, the middle one of which was Fort Ann. Leaving Albany the army encamped at this fort and awaited news from the naval expedition against Quebec. When they learned that that expedition had been sent to Spain, the discouraged army returned to Albany, their mission unaccomplished.

The French were not particular as to the means adopted to defeat their enemies. They hoped much from the native savagery of the Indians. In June, 1708, M. de Pontchartrain wrote from France to M. Ridout in Canada:

It is in no way advisable that the Indians visit Orange and other English settlements, and an effort should be made to excite a vigorous and general war between these Indians and the English.

The French authorities on this side did not agree with these propositions. In November of that year M. de Vandreuil wrote De Pontchartrain, giving his reasons for not having sent expeditions against Fort Orange and New York. He said he had "promised the Iroquois not to do so, as these nations, however friendly they be to us, are still more so to the Dutch."

The English now saw more clearly than ever before that until the French power in Canada was wholly extinguished there could be no



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lasting peace. It was to secure from the crown more liberal support and create a favorable influence towards the Iroquois that Colonel Schuyler, with five Indian Sachems, journeyed to England in 1710. Through his influence a fleet bearing 5,000 troops was sent over to aid in subjugating the French. On the last day of July, 1710, a fleet of twelve men-of-war, and forty-six smaller vessels left Boston, with Montreal as its destination. There this force was to meet by a strong army from Albany under General Nicholson. The latter force consisted of about 2,000 English, 1,000 Germans and 800 Indians; these moved in the latter part of August, 1711, from Albany towards Lake Champlain. In the mean time the English fleet met with disaster, eight transports with 800 men went to the bottom, and the remainder returned to England. When news of this misfortune reached Nicholson he ordered his army back to Albany and the French remained unmolested for many years. A treaty of peace was signed April 11, 1711, at Utrecht, which secured the Protestant succession to the throne of England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the enlargement of the British colonies in America and full satisfaction from France of the claims of the allies, England, Holland and Germany. The French acknowledged the Iroquois as British subjects:

The following record shows the military condition of Albany just on the eve of the preparation for this last expedition.

May 20, 1711, Robert Hunter, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New York, called the troops from Albany to the Manor of Livingston, and directed that the Militia of Albany be called to arms to protect that city in the absence of the garrison. Accordingly, the Mayor and Aldermen met May 21, 1711, and sent the following letter to his Excellency.

" Albany, y^e 21st of May, 1711.

" May it please your Ex^{cy}.

" Your Ex^{cy}'s Letter dated yesterday we rec^d ys. day, and in Obedience thercof, we have forthwith procured a Sloop for y^e transportation of y^e Troops here, and desired Peter Schuyler, Esqr., Colo of the militia Regiment of y^e City & County, that he will emmedately order y^e militia of this City to Come in Arms to take care of y^e fort and this place during y^e absence of y^e s^d troops; who returned answer that he would comply therewith. So remain in all sincerity,

" May it please your Ex^{cy},

" Your Ex^{cy}'s most obedient and humble servants

This was signed by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen.

The treaty of Utrecht was an imperfect one under the circumstances; it left the question of boundaries largely undefined, leading to endless complaints and recriminations between the two rivals on this continent.

while the former methods of gaining Indian friendship and trade soon came into practice. The Iroquois could not be deterred from encroachments upon their old enemies, to which they were doubtless incited to some extent by the English. The French established a trading post at Niagara in 1720, against the protestations of Governor Burnet of New York. In retaliation he established one at Irondequoit Bay in the next year. In the mean time the New York legislature passed a law forbidding colonists from supplying the French with Indian goods. In retaliation the French incited their allies to the northward to drive the English traders from their country. "Since the close of October, 1723," wrote De Vandreuil in November, 1724, "the Abenakis did not cease harassing the English with a view to force them to quit their country."¹

In 1726 the English took an important step in the building of a fortified post at Oswego, thus establishing their hold upon a point that was to become of the highest importance during all the succeeding years until the American colonies gained their freedom. On the 9th of May, 1726, Governor Burnet wrote the Board of Trade:

I have this spring sent up workmen to build a stone house of strength at a place called Oswego, at the mouth of the Onondage river where our principal trade with the far Nations is carried on. I have obtained the consent of the Six Nations to build it.

The governor learned that a party of French was going up to Niagara, and he feared they might interfere with the work at Oswego. He therefore sent "a detachment of sixty souldiers with a Captain and two Lientenants, to protect the building."

The French did not love Governor Burnet nor look kindly upon his operations at Oswego. The fact is they were forestalled in what they undoubtedly intended to do themselves. In 1727 the Marquis de Beauharnois (then governor-general of Canada) wrote Burnet, strongly condemning him for building the works at Oswego: said he, "I look upon that measure as a manifest infraction of the treaty of Utrecht." Louis XV wrote Beauharnois that he "must always have in view the expulsion of the English from their fort on the river Choueguen" (the French name of Oswego).

In spite of all these hostile operations, disregard of treaty obligations, petty encroachments, and antagonistic measures, the two countries remained nominally at peace until 1744. A quarrel arose between King

¹ Col. Doc., vol. IX, p. 936.

George II of England and the French king, respecting the claims of Maria Theresa to the Austrian throne. The foreign entanglement, although not of the slightest interest to the colonists on this side of the water, involved them in the war that followed, which was known as King George's war, the declaration of which was made March 15, 1744, by France. Three months later the news reached Albany and again the inhabitants were excited and filled with anxious forebodings. Governor Clinton visited the place and held a successful conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations, cementing their friendship for the English and cautioning them against the wiles of the French. He sent to Albany six 18-pounder cannon with a supply of ammunition and other military stores. While the governor was making preparations for an attack upon Crown Point, the French and Indians descended upon old Saratoga (now Schuylerville), burning the fort and twenty houses, killing about thirty persons and carrying away eighty prisoners. Excitement ran high in Albany. Refugees came in large numbers and soldiers were quartered in the place. Two companies of His Majesty's fusileers were sent to Albany and the Indians were kept in readiness for an expected attack. Through the influence of Sir William Johnson the Mohawks in August, 1746, agreed to take up again the hatchet against the French. Later in that year Governor Clinton sent five additional companies of soldiers to Albany, while Massachusetts and New York made active war preparations, collecting troops and munitions at Albany. The campaign continued in 1747; troops were sent from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other provinces, with Albany as a center of operations. The later events of this war are not of paramount interest for these pages. Albany suffered little from the strife; indeed the traders there had made considerable profit during its progress. The war was concluded October 18, 1748, by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle.

It would seem to have been a part of the plan of the Almighty that this country should not pass under French dominion, but should be preserved for the descendants of the Pilgrims and the English immigrants who came after them. After a few years of peace the war that was to settle finally this matter was begun under a declaration from England made May 17, 1756, which was followed by a similar one from France on the 9th of the following month. From the date of the capture of Louisburg in 1745 the French had extended and strengthened their domain, and the treaty of 1748 found them with a population of

about 100,000, and with a line of posts from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. They soon became aggressive. Trade interests were constantly clashing, and the stake as a whole was a magnificent one for the conqueror. Uncertainty as to the fealty and action of the Indians also continued an unceasing cause of anxiety and jealousy. The French determined to hold control of the Ohio River region, and when the English attempted to build a fort at the forks of that stream, the French seized the place and finished the fort—Fort Duquesne.

The details of this war belong to and are found in general history, rendering it unnecessary, as it is impracticable, to follow them fully in this work; but their relation to Albany county may be briefly described.

On the 28th of August, 1754, a body of Indian allies of the French invaded this province, burned the buildings of some Hoosick settlers and took back as prisoners to Canada about sixty of the Schaghticoke Indians. Lieutenant Governor De Lancey now ordered the fort at Albany to be fully repaired; he sent a company of soldiery to the fort from New York and ordered that two hundred men from each regiment of militia near Albany should be in readiness to march to the city at short notice.

At a meeting of the Common Council held May 29, 1753, the following petition was sent to Governor De Lancey:

That the City of Albany is a frontier town, and the defense thereof is of great consequence to the safety of the whole province in case of War with the French; that the city is altogether undefensable, exposed to the incursions of any enemy, and the corporation, by reason of the heavy debt they are under, occasioned by the great expense we were at during the late war, and no wise able to fortify the city unless assisted by a provincial Tax; and whereas, your Excellencies have prepared a petition to be laid before the General Assembly, praying they would be pleased to lay a tax of £6,000 on estates throughout this province to defray the expense of building a wall with bastions or batteries at convenient distances, for the defence of said city and security of the province.

The document closes with a prayer that

His Excellency will recommend to the General Assembly, in the most pressing terms that you think proper, to raise the sum to £6,000 for defraying the expense of said Wall.

Similar application was made by the Common Council for better protection in May, 1756. During all of this war period (about nine years) many troops were quartered in and near Albany. In 1756 an ordinance was adopted by the Common Council forbidding all tavern keepers and

all other persons from selling liquor to any of His Majesty's troops or harboring any of them after 9 o'clock p. m. At that time there was a regiment encamped on the hill about on the site of the old Capitol. When General Abercrombie was here in 1756 it is believed that 10,000 troops were encamped near by on both banks of the river. The dusky Indians mingled with the gaily-uniformed soldiers, martial music resounded on all sides, and flags floated over the scene. Business was active, especially in furnishing supplies of every kind to the army.

The principal events of this war were: The abortive effort to capture Fort Niagara and Crown Point in 1755 by Governor Shirley and Sir William Johnson respectively; the attempts made against Fort Duquesne, a second against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and a third against Niagara in 1756, all of which were comparative failures; the capture of Oswego by Montcalm in that year; the capture of Fort William Henry on Lake George by Montcalm in 1757; the campaigns of 1758, involving successes by the English at Louisburg, Fort Duquesne and Fort Frontenac, the reoccupation of Oswego, and the defeat of the English under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga by Montcalm; the capture of Niagara in 1759 by the English, the fall of Quebec in September of that year, and the final surrender of Montreal and all other French posts in 1760, ending French power in America forever.

During this war Albany was a center of military activity. The expeditions of 1755 and 1756 started from there and included Albany soldiers, among whom was the brave Schuyler. During the winter of 1755-6 the preparations for an expedition against Niagara in the following spring went forward at Albany. There General Winslow made his rendezvous with 7,000 men, waiting the dilatory steps of Lord Loudon, then commander of the English forces. The delay gave the gallant Montcalm opportunity to capture the forts at Oswego, which he held until 1757. At Albany also were gathered the troops for the expedition against Crown Point under Sir William Johnson in 1755. This expedition abounded in brilliant and stirring events, including the death of Dieskau, the French commander. Johnson was a man of ardent temperament, energetic and active, and when he was delayed by various causes he complained bitterly of the people at Albany. Under date of September 6 he wrote:

Our expedition is likely to be extremely distressed and, I fear, fatally retarded for the want of wagons. The people of Albany county and the adjacent counties hide their wagons and drive away their horses. Most of the wagoners taken into the

service have deserted; some horses are quite jaded and some few killed by the enemy, and several run away. Most of our provisions are at Albany.

And again he wrote: "Those people are so devoted to their own private Profit that every other public Principle has ever been sacrificed to it."¹

On account of the many discouraging circumstances Johnson returned to Albany for that winter, after having built Fort William Henry and garrisoned it with six hundred men.

The advance of Montcalm upon Fort William Henry in 1757 caused much alarm and excitement in Albany. Oswego had fallen, an event which Johnson characterized as "a mortal wound." Montcalm had already shown his military genius and his tireless energy, and his approach upon any point justified alarm. The slaughter of the garrison of Fort William Henry after its capture, by the Indians under Montcalm, which the French general has in vain attempted to justify, added to the anxious forebodings of the inhabitants of Albany and its vicinity. Frontier settlers came to the city in great numbers.

In Col. John Bradstreet's memorable expedition against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758, soldiers from Albany county participated. Among the officers were Captains Peter Yates and Goosen Van Schaick of Albany, the latter becoming in later years a colonel in the Revolutionary army. Bradstreet captured the fort, thus rendering easier the seizure of Fort Duquesne and hastening the end. These events raised a cry for peace throughout Canada, the resources of which country were nearly exhausted. "I am not discouraged," wrote the brave Montcalm, in evident disappointment, "nor my troops. We are resolved to find our graves under the ruins of the colony." He foresaw the end.

In the early summer of 1758 Abercrombie's army was encamped on the flatlands at the south of Albany, preparing for its expedition to Ticonderoga, where it met a crushing defeat at the hands of Montcalm's troops, who were inspired by the gallantry of their leader. In Abercrombie's army also were many Albany soldiers, who shared in the general mourning for the death of the brave and genial Lord Howe on that field, and whose body was buried first in Schuyler's family tomb and later under St. Peter's church. In the months of May and June, 1759, Lord Jeffrey Amherst, a brave and efficient English officer, ap-

¹ For all of Johnson's papers, see *Doc. Hist.*, vol. II, p. 545-1009.

pointed commander-in-chief in September, 1758, was at Albany with the army, preparing for the movements upon Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and the other important events that closed the long struggle.

CHAPTER VIII.

From the fall of Montreal to the beginning of the Revolution peace reigned in the territory of Albany county. Again the fur trade became an absorbing interest. In the spring of 1766 Sir William Johnson was appointed Trade Commissary, an office which gave him general supervision of barter with the Indians, and from that time forward for nearly ten years he wielded almost autocratic power over the Iroquois and lived in a lordly way in the Mohawk Valley. Johnson's policy was to concentrate trade at the important points, Albany, Oswego, Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit, where he appointed commissioners of trade. He introduced regulations prohibiting traders from going out among the Indians, the salutary effects of which were at once apparent. As a means of further continuing peaceful relations between the English and the Indians, a meeting was held September 19, 1768, at Fort Stanwix (now Rome), whither Sir William, his three deputies (Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus and George Croghan) and Governor Franklin of New Jersey proceeded. Twenty bateaux of presents for the Indians were taken along. Arrived at the fort they were met by commissioners from Virginia, by Lieutenant-Governor Penn and Messrs. Wharton and Trent, representing trade interests. By October 1 about eight hundred Indians had assembled. The object of this council was to establish a "Property Line" between the white men and the Indians. After six days of the usual ceremonies at such gatherings the line was fixed to begin at the junction of Canada Creek and Wood Creek a little west from Rome, and extend thence southward to the Susquehanna River. The whole matter was concluded November 5, 1768, and was ratified by Johnson in July, 1770.

The project of dividing Albany county was broached in the Assembly in the spring of 1769 by Philip Schuyler. While this measure was favored by Johnson, he earnestly objected to the proposed line of division. Said he:

Albany county is much too large, but the manner in which it is proposed to be divided is in many respects extremely inconvenient, and it would prove disagreeable to about all of the inhabitants. The only rational boundary, it has appeared to me, would be at the west bounds of the township of Schenectady.

Again in the spring of 1772 the subject was brought forward, and towards the close of that session a bill was passed under which all that part of Albany county west of the present east line of Montgomery county was erected into Tryon county.

An act of the Legislature passed in 1703, relating to the office and duties of supervisors, remained in force with slight changes until 1772, when, on March 24, it was amended so far as it related to Albany county, authorizing the annual election to take place on the first Tuesday in May. The same act provided for the election in this county of two overseers of the poor, two constables, two fence viewers, and one town clerk. Previous to that date the duties of clerk had been performed by the supervisor. After the adoption of the first Constitution the office of supervisor and the time of his election was changed by act of the Legislature (March 7, 1788), providing for holding town meetings in the several towns in the State for choice of town officers. By that act the town of Albany was authorized to elect two assessors, instead of one as in other counties.

The establishment of the Property Line, before described, did not long suffice to preserve inviolate the Indian territory. The influx of new settlers and the avarice of traders led to encroachments which soon provoked complaints.¹ These prepared the way for the hostility against the colonists during the war of the Revolution which soon followed. The Indians had adopted a well settled policy against further encroachment on their territory, even to resisting it by war; and the Iroquois, who had hitherto preserved uniform friendship toward the colonists, now, with the exception of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, opposed them. Eighteen hundred of their warriors allied themselves with the British and only two hundred and twenty with the colonists. The atrocities of the former, under such leaders as Johnson, Butler, and Brant, will long be remembered throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

With the beginning of the war Albany again became a center of

¹ At a congress of the Six Nations at Johnson Hall in June and July, 1774, a Seneca orator complained that the white traders encroached upon their territory, followed their people to their hunting grounds with goods and liquor, when they "not only impose on us at pleasure, but by the means of carrying these articles to our scattered people, obstruct our endeavors to collect them."

military activity. Albany county, as it then existed, organized seventeen regiments of militia under the laws of 1775. The officers of those which belonged wholly or in part to this county were as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT, CITY OF ALBANY.

Jacob Lansing, jr., colonel; Dirk Ten Broeck, lieutenant-colonel; Henry Wendell, first major; Abraham Cuyler, second major; Volckert A. Douw, adjutant; Ephraim Van Veghten, quartermaster.

First Company.—John Barclay, captain; John Price, first lieutenant; Abraham I. Yates, second lieutenant; John Scott, ensign.

Second Company.—Thomas Barrett, captain; Matthew Vischer, first lieutenant; Abraham Eights, second lieutenant; John Hoagkirk, ensign.

Third Company.—John Williams, captain; Henry Staats, first lieutenant; Barent Van Allen, second lieutenant; Henry Hogan, ensign.

Fourth Company.—John M. Beeckman, captain; Isaac De Freest, first lieutenant; Abraham Ten Eyck, second lieutenant; Teunis T. Van Veghten, ensign.

Fifth Company.—Harmanus Wendell, captain; William Hun, first lieutenant; Jacob G. Lansing, second lieutenant; Cornelius Wendell, ensign.

Sixth Company.—John N. Bleecker, captain; John James Beeckman, first lieutenant; Casparus Pruyn, second lieutenant; Nicholas Marselis, ensign.

THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST RENSSELAERWYCK BATTALION.

Abraham Ten Broeck, colonel; Francis Nicoll, lieutenant-colonel; Henry Quackenbush, first major; Barent Staats, second major; John P. Quackenbush, adjutant; Christopher Lansing, quartermaster.

First Company.—Henry Quackenbush, captain; Jacob J. Lansing, first lieutenant; Levinus Winne, second lieutenant; John Van Woert, ensign.

Second Company.—Abraham D. Fonda, captain; Henry Oothoudt, jr., first lieutenant; Levinus T. Lansing, second lieutenant; Jacob J. Lansing, ensign.

Third Company.—Peter Schuyler, captain; Abraham Witbeck, first lieutenant; Henry Ostrom, second lieutenant; Peter S. Schuyler, ensign.

Fourth Company.—Barent Staats, captain; Dirk Becker, first lieutenant; John Van Wie, second lieutenant; George Hogan, ensign.

Fifth Company.—Gerrit G. Van der Bergh, captain; Peter Van Wie, first lieutenant; Wouter Becker, second lieutenant; Abraham Slingerland, ensign.

THIRD REGIMENT—New Organization.

First Company.—(See Third Company, first organization.)

Second Company.—Abraham D. Fonda, captain; Henry Oothoudt, jr., first lieutenant; Levinus T. Lansing, second lieutenant; Jacob J. Lansing, ensign.

Third Company (at first Fifth Company, Fourth Regiment).—Jacob Ball, captain; John Warner, first lieutenant; Peter Dietz, second lieutenant; Joshua Shaw, ensign.

Fourth Company.—Jacob J. Lansing, captain; Levinus Winne, first lieutenant; John Van Woert, second lieutenant; Peter Dox, ensign.

Fifth Company (at first organized as Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment).—Jacob

Van Aernam, captain; John Groot, first lieutenant; George Wagoner, second lieutenant; Frederick Crantz (Crounse?), ensign.

Sixth Company.—Abraham Veeder, captain; James Burnside, first lieutenant; John Voorhuys (Voorhees?), second lieutenant; Andries Ten Eyck, ensign.

FOURTH REGIMENT, SECOND RENSSELAERWYCK BATTALION.

Killian Van Rensselaer, colonel; John H. Beeckman, lieutenant-colonel; Cornelius Van Buren, first major; Jacob C. Schermerhorn, second major; Jacobus Van der Pool, adjutant; John A. Lansing, quartermaster.

First Company (First Company, Fifth Regiment, new organization).—Conrad Ten Eyck, captain; Peter Witbeck, first lieutenant; Albert H. Van der Zee, second lieutenant; John L. Wilbeck, ensign.

Second Company (Second Company, Fifth Regiment, new organization).—William P. Winne, captain; John De Voe, first lieutenant; Philip C. Look (Luke?), second lieutenant; Cornelius Van der Zee, ensign.

Third Company.—Volckert Veeder, captain; Abraham Veeder, first lieutenant; Jacob La Grange, second lieutenant; Andrew Truax, ensign.

Fourth Company. (See Fifth Company, Third Regiment, new organization).—Jacob Van Aernam, captain; John Groot, first lieutenant; George Wagoner, second lieutenant; Frederick Crantz (Crounse?), ensign.

Fifth Company.—(See Third Company, Third Regiment.)

FOURTH REGIMENT (As Newly Organized, February, 1776.)

First Company.—Isaac Miller, captain; Hendrick Schaus, first lieutenant; Johannes Lodewick, second lieutenant; Johannes Miller, ensign.

Second Company.—Ichabod Turner, captain; Joel Pease, first lieutenant; Jonathan Niles, second lieutenant; Joel Curtis, ensign.

Third Company.—Luke Schermerhorn, captain; James Magee, first lieutenant; Reuben Knap, second lieutenant; Aaron Hammond, ensign.

Fourth Company.—James Dennison, captain; Stephen Niles, first lieutenant; Obadiah Vaughan, second lieutenant; Oliver Bentley, ensign.

Fifth Company.—Nicholas Staats, captain; Obadiah Lansing, first lieutenant; Philip Staats, second lieutenant; Leonard Wilcox, ensign.

Sixth Company.—Jacobus Cole (Koole?) captain; Anthony Bries (Brice?) first lieutenant; Harpent Witbeck, second lieutenant; John Van Hagen, jr., ensign.

Seventh Company.—Abraham J. Van Valkenburgh, captain; Daniel Schermerhorn, first lieutenant; John J. Van Valkenburgh, second lieutenant; Martin Van Buren, ensign.

FIFTH REGIMENT, THIRD RENSSELAERWYCK BATTALION.

Stephen Schuyler, colonel; Gerrit G. Van der Bergh, lieutenant; Peter P. Schuyler, first major; Volckert Veeder, second major; Maas Van Vranken, adjutant; Francis Marshall, quartermaster.

First Company.—Cornelius Van Buren, captain; Nicholas Staats, first lieutenant; Obadiah Lansing, second lieutenant; Philip Staats, ensign.

Second Company, John H. Beeckman, captain; Jacob C. Schermerhorn, first lieu-

tenant; Abraham I. Van Valkenburgh, second lieutenant; Jacobus Vanderpoel, ensign.

Third Company.—Volckert Van Veghten captain; Gerrit T. Van den Bergh, first lieutenant; John Amory, second lieutenant; Jacob Van Schaick, ensign.

Fourth Company.—(See First Company, Fourth Regiment.)

First Company.—Philip De Freest, captain; Ryneer Van Alstyne, first lieutenant; Peter Sharp, second lieutenant; David De Forest, ensign.

Sixth Company (1st Company of Sixth Regiment, new organization.)—John J. Fonda, captain; John P. Fonda first lieutenant; George Berger, second lieutenant; George Sharp, ensign.

SIXTH REGIMENT, FOURTH RENSSELAERWYCK BATTALION.

Stephen J. Schuyler, colonel; Henry K. Van Rensselaer, lieutenant-colonel; Philip De Freest, first major; John Fonda, second major; Volckert Oothoudt, adjutant; Jacob Van Alstyne, quartermaster.

First Company.—Henry H. Gardinier, captain; Jacob Van der Heyden, first lieutenant; Adam Beam, second lieutenant; Henry Tinker, ensign.

Second Company.—Cornelius Lansing, captain; Lodewyck Snider, first lieutenant; Andries Stool, second lieutenant; Jacob Weiger, ensign.

Third Company.—(See Third Company, Fourth Regiment.)

Fourth Company.—(See Second Company, this Regiment, and Fourth Regiment.)

Fifth Company.—Caleb Bentley, captain; Samuel Shaw, first lieutenant; David Huestes, second lieutenant; Thomas Crandall, ensign.

Sixth Company.—(See Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment.)

SIXTH REGIMENT (New organization.)

First Company.—(See Sixth Company, Fifth Regiment.)

Second Company.—(See First Company, Sixth Regiment.)

Third Company.—John Lautman, captain; Peter Vosburgh, first lieutenant; John Schurtz, second lieutenant; Conrad Best, ensign.

Fourth Company.—(See Second Company, first organization Fifth Regiment, and First Company in Sixth Regiment, first organization.)

Fifth Company.—(See first organization in Sixth Regiment.)

Sixth Company.—Jacob De Freest, captain; Martinus Sharp, first lieutenant; Andries Miller, second lieutenant; John Crannell, ensign.

Seventh Company.—Florus Banker, captain; Christopher Tillman, first lieutenant; Abraham Ten Eyck, second lieutenant; Jonathan Sever, ensign.

At the inception of the difficulties leading to the war the inhabitants of the city of Albany, and of the county within its present limits at least, were not inspired with warm sympathy for the cause of the colonists. The mayor (Abraham C. Cuyler) and most of the aldermen openly espoused the royal cause. As early as 1773 the increasing difficulties with the mother country entered largely into local public affairs in the city, and the charter election of that year was a very exciting

one. The last election for aldermen and assistant aldermen under colonial laws was held September 29, 1775, when the following were chosen:

First Ward—Aldermen, Peter W. Yates, Gerrit Van Sante; assistants, Jacob Roseboom, Aries La Grange.

Second Ward—Aldermen, Guysbert G. Marselis, John J. Beeckman; assistants, Cornelius Van Schelluyne, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

Third Ward—Aldermen, Thomas Hun, John Ten Broeck; assistants, Abraham Schuyler, Abraham Ten Eyck.

The last meeting of this board under provincial laws was held at the city hall March 25, 1776. The English laws were then for a time superseded by the authority of the Continental Congress and State governments. From the date last given to April 17, 1778, there was no meeting of the Common Council of Albany. John Barclay was appointed mayor by Governor Clinton September 27, 1777; the aldermen being John Roorbach, John Price, Jacob Lansing, jr., Abraham Cuyler, John M. Beeckman, Harmanus Wendell; assistants, Abraham I. Yates, Matthew Visscher, Isaac D. Fonda, Jacob Bleecker, Cornelius Swits, Abraham Schuyler.

By act of the Legislature in 1778 the mayor and his subordinate officers were required to meet and qualify by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State law, and their respective oaths prescribed by the city charter; they met for this purpose April 17, 1778. From March, 1776, to April, 1778, the duties of the mayor and council were performed by the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, appointed by the first Legislature. The original city charter was kept in force, except as it conflicted with the new State government. This committee was composed as follows:

First Ward—Jacob C. Ten Eyck, Henry I. Bogart, Peter Silvester, Henry Wendell, Volkert P. Douw, John Bay, Guysbert Marselis.

Second Ward—John R. Bleecker, Jacob Lansing, jr., Jacob Cuyler, Henry Bleecker, Robert Yates, Stephen De Lancey, Abraham Cuyler.

Third Ward—John H. Ten Eyck, Abraham Ten Broeck, Gerrit Lansing, jr., Anthony E. Bradt, Samuel Stringer, Abraham Yates, jr., Cornelis Van Santvoordt.

The meetings of this committee were usually held in the Old Stadt Huys, and their proceedings were fraught with important measures during its existence, full records of which are preserved in the State Library. For our present purpose we need refer to only a few of these. As an indication of the sentiments of its signers the following

document, which was probably put forth soon after the battle of Lexington, fought April 19, 1775, must find a place here:

A General Association agreed to and subscribed by the Members of the several Committees of the City and County of Albany.

Persuaded that the salvation of the Rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants in a Vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion which attends a Dissolution of the Powers of Government, We, the Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, Do in the most Solemn Manner resolve never to become Slaves; and do associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honor and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several Arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained: And that we will in all things follow the Advice of Our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and good Order, and the safety of Individuals and private Property.

John Barclay, chairman; Walter Livingston, John Bay, James Magee, Tyrans Callans (?), Isaac Van Aernam, Gysbert Marselis, Philip P. Schuyler, George White, John McClung, Gershom Woodworth, Bastyaen T. Vescher, Florus Baricker, John Knickerbacker junior, Barent Vanderpoel, William Van Bergen, John Abbott, Jacobus Williamson, Samuel Van Vechten, Peter Becker, Ebenezer Allen, Simeon Covel, Asa Flint, James Parrot, Henry Leake, Andries Watbeck, Matthew Visscher, Samuel Stringer, Gerrit Lansing, jr., John Ten Broeck, Robert Yates, Henry I. Bogart, John Van Loon, Henry Van Veghten, Joseph Young, Richard Esselstyn, Othniel Gardner, Barent Dyne, Abraham Cuyler, Robert McChullen, Henry Wendell, Cornelius Van Santvoordt, R. Bleecker, Henry Bleecker, John H. Ten Eyck, Jacob Bleecker, jr., John T. Beeckman, Harmanus Wendell, Matthew Adgate, Abraham Yates, jr., John Taylor, Rutger Lansingh, Henry Quackenboss, John M. Beeckman, John D. Fonda, John Van Rensselaer, jr., John Price, Anthony Van Schaick, Dirck Ten Broeck Reitzert Bronck, Frederick Beringer, Reynard Van Alsteyn, Philip Van Veghten, Joshua Losee, Anthony Van Bergen, Albertus Van Loon, Mynderse Roseboom, Abraham Ten Eyck.

A similar document was sent on May 1, 1775, to the Boston Committee. A letter from the committee to the New York Committee, dated May 3, set forth that the city was "very scant of powder, arms and warlike stores," and in a defenseless condition. Reports came in of the probable hostile action of the Indians, and Col. Guy Johnson was sent for to express his opinion on the subject. The result was such as to prompt the committee to issue the following advertisement:

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the City of Albany that it is the opinion of their Committee that they assemble and meet together in the different wards of this city at the usual place of election to form themselves into Companies from the age of sixteen to sixty, each Company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drum and fifty one privates.

This was under date of May 3, 1775. The meetings were held as directed and the companies organized with the following officers:

First Company—John Barclay, captain; John Price, Stephen Van Schaick, lieutenants; Abraham Yates, ensign.

Second Company—John Williams, captain; Henry Staats, Barent Van Allen, lieutenants; Henry Hogan, ensign.

Third Company—Thomas Barret, captain; Abraham Eights, Matthew Vischer, lieutenants; John Hoogkerk, ensign.

For the Third Ward—Captains, John Beeckman, Harmanus Wendell; lieutenants, Isaac De Freest, Abraham Ten Eyck, William Hunn, Peter Gansevoort, jr.; ensigns, Cornelius Wendell, Teunis T. Van Veghten.

The formation of similar companies was recommended by the committee in the several districts of the county. The record of May 12 shows the following:

We received a letter signed Ethan Allen by the hands of Mr. Brown, acquainting us of the taking of Ticonderoga. Upon which we wrote a letter to the committee of New York by Captain Barent Ten Eyck, Express, and each of us paid him a Dollar a piece for going.

A few days earlier the Albany Committee had voted against sending needed supplies to Ticonderoga. During that month Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, requested the Albany Committee to send men and supplies to Ticonderoga to build scows with which to bring away the guns and stores in that fort. This was done and Henry I. Bogart appointed to take charge of the work.

As bearing directly upon the loyalty and disloyalty of the committee to the cause of the colonists, the following is pertinent:

Committee Chambers, June 29th—Samuel Stringer, Chairman *pro tem*.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion, First—That as the safety of our Persons, and the Preservation of our Properties depends upon the due administration of Justice, that the course of Justice ought not to be obstructed, but that the Same Continue in the usual Course, and in the King's Name, as our allegiance to him is not denied; and that we are to Wait the resolution of the Provincial or Continental Congress on this Subject and abide by their determination, otherwise we Conceive the whole Country will be reduced to a State of the Greatest Anarchy and Confusion.

Second—Appeals are still admitted, at least in this Government, in all cases where they always have been Allowed; in this the law has not been altered, and the Sub-

ject in this Province has the Same Liberty of a fair and impartial trial, as usual on Constitutional principles; and we do not object against any Acts of Parliament, except the late Unconstitutional and oppressive ones which have been Noticed by the Continental Congress in their Session last Fall.

Third—We are neither Rebels or Traitors, nor have we forfeited our Estates, neither are there any acts of Parliament of that nature in force to our knowledge against any persons in this Province; nor do we conceive the application of Traitors and Rebels justly applied to Subjects who refuse to comply with requisitions of unconstitutional Acts of Parliament.

The committee was informed by Henry Glen on July 5, 1775, that Congress had approved of the following field officers: Colonel, Myndert Roseboom; lieutenant-colonel, Goosen Van Schaick; major, Lucas Van Veghten; and that they had appointed John M. Wendell, quartermaster, and Barent Ten Eyck, adjutant.

The following is quaint and characteristic of the times; the date is July 12, 1775:

It being intimated to this Board by Mr. Peter Vrooman, that some tavern-keepers in this county sell spirituuous liquors too freely to the Indians, from which evil consequences often happen, therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to all Tavern-keepers and others in said county, to sell spirituuous liquors to the Indians as sparingly as possible, so as to prevent their getting drunk.

Before the struggle fairly commenced it developed that Guy Johnson was intriguing with the Indians, inciting them against the Americans. Sir William Johnson had died in the previous year, leaving Sir John Johnson and Guy Johnson his heirs. The former began fortifying Johnson Hall (near the site of Johnstown) and preparing for his later active support of the British cause. The Albany Committee received information in July, 1775, that Guy Johnson was preparing to invade Albany county with a large body of Indians under command of Brant and Butler. Great alarm was felt and Philip Schuyler, then at Saratoga and in charge of the military affairs of the province, was addressed on the subject and asked for aid. The committee wrote:

Our ammunition is so scant we cannot furnish 300 men so as to be able to make a stand against so great a number. This is the more alarming to us, as we shall within a few days be obliged to begin with our harvest. In these deplorable circumstances, we look to you for aid.

Schuyler's reply was prompt and to the point. He advised the marching of Captain Van Dyck and his company and all others obtainable into Tryon county with the Albany and Schenectady militia; he

also ordered a supply of powder to be sent to the Tryon county committee. The Johnsons were, however, brought to terms for the time being without bloodshed.

The following entry may possibly provoke a smile; it follows upon a complaint made to the board by an Indian that he had been beaten in the city and robbed of his shirt:

Resolved, That Mr. John W. Bleecker furnish the said Indian with a new shirt of the value of ten shillings.

The results of the campaign of 1776 were generally unfavorable to the Americans. The attack on Quebec and Montreal in the preceding November by the gallant Montgomery had failed and the commander was killed. The more important events of the year 1776 were the evacuation of Boston before Washington's army on March 17; the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the expulsion of the American forces from Canada; the flight of Sir John Johnson to Canada; the attack upon Long Island by the British and the retreat in August of Washington's army to New York; the evacuation of New York by Washington in October; the capture of Fort Washington on the Hudson River by the British in November; the battle of Trenton and victory of Washington in December—almost the only bright ray to lighten the general gloom of the year.

Early in this year (1776) the Albany Committee began its unceasing struggle for the repression of disloyalty. On the 30th of January the following was recorded:

The Committee to enquire for a proper place to confine such persons as are inimical to American Liberty, Report that there are two rooms in the Fort in this city which might be repaired with little expense for said persons; therefore

Resolved, That General Schuyler be requested to fit the upper room in said Fort.

Again, George Ramsey was sent on from Schenectady charged with "calling persons in favor of American Liberty, Rebels." He was made to furnish a bond in the sum of £200 for good behavior. The following is in the same line:

Resolved, That no person or persons be permitted to move into or settle in this County, unless he or they bring a Certificate from the Committee of the County or district from which they claim that they had, prior to this resolve, signed the association recommended by Congress, and had in all things behaved in a manner becoming to Friends of American Freedom.

The modern boycott found a small example in the treatment of John Boyd by the committee. Boyd was convicted of selling tea for 7s. 6d.

per pound, "contrary to Resolution of Continental Congress." Here is what followed:

Resolved, That the said John Boyd has violated the Resolution and ought to be considered an Enemy to the American Cause, and it is Recommended that all persons break off all intercourse with said Boyd.

This was in May, and later, others were punished in the same manner. It was in this summer that a resolution was adopted for the disarming of all disloyal persons.

On the 8th of November the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The time limited by the good people of this County for the present Committee to serve, expires in this County this 4th Tuesday of this month; and

Whereas, The Representatives of this State in Convention have been inevitably prevented from forming a Government for this State, it is necessary that another Committee be elected in this County for the space of Six months:

Resolved, That the Election in the several districts of this County be held on the 3d Tuesday of November.

The county committee thus elected consisted of nine members from the first ward; Manor of Rensselaer, twenty members; Schoharry, six members; Grote Imboght, five members; Ballston, five members; Hosick, twelve members; Coxackie, six members; German Camp, four members; Schaghtikoke, ten members; Half Moon, seven members; Saratoga, seven members; Schenectady, eleven members; Cambridge, nine members; Kings, eight members; Claverack, twelve members, Manor of Livingston, ten members. A resolution was adopted that "the Committee of the County Meet every fortnight in the City Hall."

The number of troops furnished to General Schuyler for the Canada campaign by Albany county was as follows:

East Manor, Rensselaerwyck, 75; West District, Rensselaerwyck, 75, Claverack and King's District, 150; East Camp and Grote Imboght, New York, 75, Half Moon, Balston and Saratoga, Canada, 75; Albany, Schoharry, Coxackee and Kinderhook, 75.

The following military notes are from the records of that date

Henry Marselis was made captain of Company raised in Albany City, Schenectady, Coxackee and Schoharry, to reinforce Continental Army in Canada; Benjamin C. Dubois, first lieutenant; John Van Antwerp, second lieutenant.

Resolved, That Henry K. Van Rensselaer be appointed Major of the Company of Militia for the County for Service in New York.

Peter Van Rensselaer was appointed captain of company raised in Claverack; Christopher C. Miller, first lieutenant; Wilhelmus Philips, second lieutenant.

July 1st—Committee appointed officers of battalion, raised in Albany, Tryon, Charlotte Cumberland and Gloucester Counties as follows: Cornelius Van Dyck, colonel; Barent S. Ten Eyck, major; John Shepardson, lieutenant-colonel.

July 17th—Received a letter from Abraham Yates, Junior, Robert Yates and Matthew Adgate, dated White Plains, 14th instant, inclosing the Declaration of the United States of America; declaring the Said United States free and independent; also the resolutions of the Representatives of the State of New York, in consequence thereof.

On the 18th of July the following momentous resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence be published and Declared in this City to-morrow at Eleven O'clock at this place, and that Colonel Van Schaick be requested to order the Continental Troops in this City to Appear under Arms at the place aforesaid; and, further, that the Captains of the Several Militia Company in this City be requested to Warn the Persons belonging to their respective Companies, to appear at the place aforesaid, and for this purpose aforesaid.

On the 3d of August the following was adopted in extension of military preparations:

Resolved, That John A. Bratt and Alexander Baldwin be appointed Captain for the Ranger Companies; and Marte Van Beuren, John B. Marselis, Michael Jackson and John Jost Sidney, Lieutenants for said Company, and Stephen Lush, Captain for the Company to guard the stores in Albany, and Gerrit Staats and Jacob J. Lansing, Lieutenants.

Inspired by repeated successes the British made extensive preparations for the campaign of 1777. One conspicuous feature of their plans was an invasion of this State in the vicinity of Albany county by an army from the north under Gen. John Burgoyne, who had recently returned from England and superseded Gen. Guy Carleton in Canada. Vigorous operations by the British had driven the Americans out of that country, sending them southward to Crown Point, "disgraced, defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased, naked, undisciplined; eaten up with vermin; no clothes, beds, blankets: no medicine; no victuals but salt pork and flour." During the winter of 1776-7 many of the prominent officers of the American army, including Generals Gates, Col. Morgan Lewis, Col. Benedict Arnold, Col. John Brown, and others had their winter quarters in Albany.

Alarm and anxiety prevailed throughout Albany and Tryon counties at the opening of the campaign. General Schuyler anticipated the invasion and besought Washington to send more troops to garrison Ticonderoga and Fort Stanwix. Schuyler arrived at Ticonderoga June 20, the same morning on which Burgoyne set sail up Lake Champlain.

At Ticonderoga were about 3,000 men under General St. Clair. Before Burgoyne's army the works were untenable and were evacuated; St. Clair fled with his little army towards Fort Edward, was defeated in a battle at Hubbardton, Vt., pressed on to Fort Edward, and thence down the Hudson to near Albany. At the stand made by the Americans near Fort Ann under Schuyler, with about five hundred Rensselaer Manor men, heroic fighting took place, and many Albany men were killed and wounded. The evacuation of Ticonderoga was a most discouraging event to General Schuyler, for it had been looked upon as a frontier stronghold. It seemed that little was left to oppose a victorious march by Burgoyne directly down across the State. Schuyler dismissed half of his militia, and a little later most of the remainder, his excuse for this peculiar action being that he dismissed a part in fear of losing the whole; and, second, that having sent away half, he might as well let them all go. While personally a brave and capable man, Schuyler is well known to have been timid and distrustful of himself in trying emergencies, as shown on several important occasions. The militia understood the situation and held the general in distrust.

On the 16th of August was fought the memorable battle of Bennington, in which the gallant Stark won a signal victory over a part of Burgoyne's army; this was a disappointing event to the British general, who had begun to believe that his triumphant march was to be almost unimpeded, until he could be joined by Sir Henry Clinton and his army from the south. Meanwhile Fort Schuyler (previously called Fort Stanwix) had been considerably strengthened early in the year and placed under command of Col. Peter Gansevoort. He was a native of Albany, born in 1749, and had a distinguished military career. The fort was heroically defended by a garrison of about six hundred men against a detachment of St. Leger's army marching from Oswego; the battle of Oriskany followed and the British were driven back, frustrated and disappointed, to nurse their wounds in Montreal. The two battles of Bemis Heights, fought on September 19 and October 7, between the Americans under General Gates (who had superseded Schuyler in command of the department) and Burgoyne, went decisively against the British, and ten days later the boastful Burgoyne surrendered his army. The inhabitants of Albany county now experienced a sense of grateful relief.

During the year 1777 the Albany Committee, whose proceedings have been noticed, kept up its meetings and transacted considerable

important local business. After complaints had reached them of the great number of "taverns or Tipling houses" in existence they adopted on February 10, the following resolution:

Resolved, That no person or persons shall continue or set up a Tavern in any District in the City or County of Albany without a license or permit for the same, under penalty of £60 fine.

The spirit of patriotism in the city is indicated by the following record:

Jacobus Houghtaling, who, some time since made his escape from Jaol, being now busy enlisting men for the service of the Enemy, and being a dangerous person to the liberties of America:

Resolved, That Major Volkert Veeder be requested to order the said Houghtaling to be arrested and put in close Confinement till the further order of this Committee.

Other resolutions of the month of April ordered Jacob Kidney to patrol the streets during divine service on Sundays to quell riots and disturbances; and approved of the action of the Committee of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck in removing to a place of safety the family of a man who had been threatened for giving information against Tories; the record calls them "certain disaffected persons." Christian Smith, also, was paid £8 for his services in "discovering the designs of our internal Enemies." Another order was made on the treasurer to pay \$100 to Edward Davis "for his services in discovering a number of conspirators." Another citizen who it was discovered had taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown, was ordered "immediately apprehended and put in Close Confinement." Day after day and week after week the committee and authorities were busy, according to the records, in arresting and punishing disloyal citizens. Many such left the city to escape arrest. The committee exercised almost autocratic power, which was doubtless a necessity under the circumstances. When a certain blacksmith, the owner of a bellows, did not use it to much extent and public business was impeded for want of one, the committee

Resolved, That if said Harmen Van Der Zee does not comply with the request to sell the same, Colonel Hay (the quartermaster) shall seize the Bellows, and have the same appraised by two indifferent persons, and pay such value to the said Van Der Zee.

This was a very early example of condemnation proceedings. A still broader exercise of power, and a proceeding that shows the privations which encumbered the American army in those days, is seen in the following:

Resolved, That Mr. Isaac D. Fonda be requested to attend the Quarter Master General, or any of his Deputies, in taking all the lead out of the Cesh Windows in the houses in and about this city, and that he use all the caution in his power to prevent any damage being done to the Window Ceshes, etc.

This somewhat high-handed proceeding seems to have met with opposition, for in November Philip Van Rensselaer was "requested to replace the lead taken from the windows of the different houses."

In anticipation of Burgoyne's invasion in August, many refugee families fled to Albany for protection. All such not provided with dwelling places were authorized by the committee to occupy any empty houses found in the place, and to pasture cows in certain lands belonging to Edward and Ebenezer Jessup; "a family of eight persons, two cows; of less than eight, one cow." Provisions were also issued to the destitute refugees. In the month of August a resolution directed Leonard Gansevoort to proceed to Kingston and there deposit the city and county records. In the same month it was ordered that two companies of rangers be raised "to quell Robberies and disloyalty in different parts of this County." James Mather and his family had been ordered to leave the city, and his house was ordered rented "to Abraham Bloodgood, a good and loyal citizen." In September a considerable list of persons were ordered "sent to the Enemy, in case General Gates should approve." In September the house of Abraham C. Cuyler (one of the "disaffected") was taken for sick and wounded officers, and in the next month it was ordered that any untenanted houses should be used for hospital purposes. Under date of November 6 the following appears:

Whereas, This Committee stands indebted to many persons who are in great distress for want of the money, and as the State Treasury is in a low state:

Resolved, That application be made to the Commissioners for Sequestering the Assets of Persons gone over to the enemy in the Middle District of this County, for the said sum of £2,000.

On the 19th of November a list of "the well-affected persons in this district" was ordered made and sent to Peter R. Livingston, with a request to deliver to the order of the chairman of this district a quantity of salt, "not exceeding two quarts per Head."

The work of the committee for the year 1777 closed with the following resolutions, adopted on December 7 and 15 respectively:

Jeremiah Vincent having some time ago received from this Committee the sum of ten pounds to perform certain secret services, instead of doing which he went over to the Enemy;

Resolved, That one of the two Cows on the farm of the said Vincent be sold and a return made of the said ten pounds, and a return made of the overplus to the wife of the said Vincent, and that this Committee dispose of the Other cow.

Resolved, That William Gilliland be remanded to prison, as proof has this day been made before this Board of his further Inimical Conduct to the United States.

Plans were laid by the Americans and numerous efforts made during the war to again secure the alliance of the Six Nations. Among these was a great council held at Johnstown March 9, 1778. The Continental Congress was fully represented, and from this county Volkert Veeder and, probably, General Schuyler were in attendance. But the effort was unavailing and the bloody deeds of the savages continued.

To chastise the Iroquois in some measure for their atrocities against the Americans, an expedition was sent against the Onondagas in the spring of 1779, under command of Colonel Van Schaick. His force consisted of 558 men from his own and General Gansevoort's regiments, which left Fort Schuyler April 19, and penetrated to the heart of the Onondagas' country, surprised the Indians, destroyed their villages, burned their property and slaughtered their stock. The expedition was out six days and returned without the loss of a man. The consequences were not what was anticipated. Instead of terrorizing the Indians, it only exasperated them to further savagery and led to the destruction of Cobleskill and attacks upon Canajoharie and other points.

Another and much larger expedition, and one which, perhaps, had a more powerful effect upon the Indians, was made in the summer of the same year. Washington placed Gen. John Sullivan in command of about 3,000 troops with orders to march into the Senecas' country and leave nothing but desolation in his path. Sullivan arrived at Tioga Point August 22, and was there joined by Gen. James Clinton with 1,600 men. A battle was fought near the site of Elmira in which the Americans were victorious. The expedition pushed on and repeated in the rich Genesee valley the operations of Van Schaick in Onondaga. The destruction was complete and overwhelming; but while it temporarily awed the Indians, it did not crush them. Taking advantage of the desire for vengeance aroused among them by these raids, Sir John Johnson came down into the Mohawk valley from Crown Point in May, 1780, and the tomahawk and torch left many desolate homes. At Johnstown and in that vicinity he burned every house excepting those of Tories, recovered his plate which he had previously buried at John-

son Hall, took about twenty of his former slaves and escaped to Canada.

The proceedings of the Albany Committee during the few months of its existence in 1778 can be briefly disposed of here. The new committee was elected January 2, and the following officers chosen: John Barclay, chairman; John M. Beeckman, deputy chairman; Matthew Visscher, secretary; Jacob Kidney, waiter. On the 4th of January a resolution was adopted that "a subscription be set on foot for the use of our Ruined Settlers of our Frontiers." On the 15th a committee which had been appointed to collect money for the poor of the second ward, turned over £97 14s. 6d.

In March Moses R. Van Vranken confessed that he had bought butter at one shilling per pound in specie, and sold it for 6s. 8d. per pound in Continental currency, for which he was deemed "dangerous to the State, and put in confinement till further orders."

The last entry in that part of the journal of the committee that has been preserved is under date of June 10, 1778, and is unimportant.

In April, 1778, the seat of government was temporarily removed to Poughkeepsie. Although the war was then in progress, Albany city and the county as far as its present limits are concerned, did not suffer from it through invasion or battles, nor did it during the remainder of the struggle. But the vicinity was frequently threatened and alarm and anxiety were continuous. The city was filled with Continental troops much of the time; these were sometimes very disorderly and the administration of the city government was an onerous task. Petty disturbances were promptly suppressed, while greater ones were vigorously dealt with. In the month of May the citizens were greatly alarmed by the removal of a large part of the soldiers, leaving the city almost unprotected from rioters and law-breakers. There were then ten prisoners under sentence of death confined in the city, and threats of rescue were heard. Mayor Barclay and the council communicated with General Stark on the subject as follows:

The Common Council would beg leave to observe, that the many robberies, murders and other dreadful crimes committed on the inhabitants of this City and County by deserters and prisoners from Burgoyne's Army, and by the disaffected of our own country, who are drove to desperation, and some of them almost to starvation, renders it indispensably necessary to have a large body of regular troops to keep the villains in subjection, or go in quest of them, for, unless the militia can remain at home this year, and properly manage their summer crops, little or no support of flour and other things can the Continent derive from these parts. Last year,

more than one-half of the crops were destroyed by the Army-marauders, and not more than half the usual quantity sold. If the British prisoners could be moved to another place, it would break up the alarming connection kept up between them and the Tories and the negroes.

At about the same time the British prisoners, tories and negroes in the city organized a plot to rise, murder the guards, and rob and burn the city; it was fortunately discovered in time to avert the calamity. Seven of the leaders were seized and executed on Gallows Hill.

On May 30 of that year a regiment of militia and a body of Continentals were attacked by tories and Indians at Cobleskill. They were defeated, many of them killed and the place burned. Albany was in a fever of excitement, for the British freely threatened to serve the city in the same manner. These dangers were, however, happily averted.

The Common Council and citizens were greatly agitated in the fall of 1778 by reports that the commander of the Northern Department was to quarter 2,000 soldiers on the city during the ensuing winter. On September 12 the authorities united in a letter of protest to Governor Clinton against this injustice. Their reasons were, in substance, the grievous privations and sacrifices already made by the city; the constant struggle of the inhabitants and authorities against the tories, all of which had so impoverished the people that many were in very reduced circumstances; that their fences had all been used for fuel by the soldiers, opening their lands to common use and the destruction of crops; that there was a great scarcity of fire wood, through the billeting of a large force of soldiery upon the city in the previous winter, etc. Their letter concluded as follows:

However willing we have been, and still are, to risk our all in supporting the freedom and independence of our blessed country, we feel compelled to ask that in the distribution of the troops for winter quarters, due respect may be had for the former distresses and present sufferings of the inhabitants of Albany and its suburbs; and that, at any rate, no more troops may be allotted to us than the hospital and the barracks may contain; that the strictest orders may be issued regarding stealing, pilfering, and insulting the inhabitants; and that the officers be enjoined in punishing the refractory and disobedient.

The whole letter bears the impress of earnest truth and it had the desired effect. While it is true that during the remainder of the Revolutionary struggle the county was free from actual invasion and bloodshed, the privations of the people, the responsibilities of the mayor and council and the sacrifices demanded, constantly increased

to near the close of the contest. In September, 1781, the alarming news reached the inhabitants that the British were about to attack the city and burn it to the ground. Prompt measures for protection were adopted, but the tide of military events turned away the threatened invasion. It was in that year, also, that General Gates wrote Governor Clinton as follows:

I am fully confident that George III of Great Britain, has many subjects in this city who would willingly lay down half, even the whole, of their estates in his service, and trust in his royal clemency for the repayment of the money so profitably laid out. Albany is a very dangerous place to put men into. I have no hopes of any assistance from Albany; it is not their inclination to fight away from their own castle.

The war of the Revolution continued with its succession of memorable events, all slowly but inevitably tending towards the establishment of American freedom, and by the year 1782 the patriot cause was approaching its final triumph. On June 28 of this year, Washington visited Albany, where he was welcomed by the mayor and council with an address and with demonstrations of confidence and affection by the inhabitants. He was presented with the freedom of the city in gold box. His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells and the roar of artillery, while in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

A preliminary treaty of peace between Great Britain and America was signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, and on September 3, 1783, peace was fully established, a formal proclamation having meanwhile been made on April 19 of the cessation of hostilities. Albany county joined with every other community in properly celebrating the event. On the 18th of July, 1783, information was received that Washington would again visit Albany in company with Governor Clinton on the following day. Immediate preparations were made to give them a proper welcome. An address of welcome was prepared and a public dinner ordered, to which the distinguished visitors were invited. Washington delivered a brief reply to the address of welcome, closing as follows:

While I contemplate with the inexpressible pleasure the future tranquillity and glory of our common country, I cannot but take a particular interest in the anticipation of the increase in prosperity and greatness of this ancient and respectable city of Albany, from whose citizens I have received such distinguished tokens of their approbation and affection.

Governor Clinton also delivered an appropriate reply to the address.

The story of the New Hampshire Grants is familiar to all, and is referred to here only to mention an incident which created some alarm at Albany. In the latter part of 1784, after peace was fully established with Great Britain, regiments of soldiers from General Gansevoort's brigade were stationed between the Battenkill and the Hoosick. An insurrection broke out in the regiments of Cols. John and Henry K. Van Rensselaer and Peter Yates. It was a practical expression of the feeling of the militia in favor of the people of the Grants and against the authority of New York over the disputed territory. On the 5th of December General Gansevoort ordered Colonels Yates, Van Vechten and Van Rensselaer to march to St. Coych and quell the disturbance. Governor Clinton ordered Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer's brigade to assist Gansevoort, while General Stark, stationed at Saratoga, refused to interfere when requested, unless under orders from his superiors. Advancing to St. Coych Gansevoort found about five hundred men ready to aid the insurgent militia. Gansevoort had only eighty men with him at the time and he retired five miles and opened written correspondence with the leaders of the band; this did not serve the purpose of inducing the rebels to lay down their arms. The matter was finally settled without bloodshed by a conciliatory letter from Washington to Governor Chittenden. Ten years later Vermont became an independent State.

England submitted to defeat with bad grace. Boundary technicalities, questions of trade and commerce, unsettled claims of various kinds, were all brought forward as pretexts for delay in evacuating American territory. It must be conceded that the American government treated its recent enemy with either distinguished consideration, or foolish favor. In any case the astounding fact remains that it was not until July 15, 1796, thirteen years after peace was declared, that English troops marched away from the last bit of American soil occupied by them—Fort Ontario at Oswego, the centennial of which event has recently been celebrated in that historic city.

The year 1790, only a few years after the close of the war, found Albany county with three incorporated towns and a total population of 13,950; of these 3,506 were in Albany; 2,777 in Rensselaerville, and 7,667 in Watervliet. These figures as relating to Albany were increased by the beginning of the present century to 5,289, indicating a considerable growth. As to the remainder of the county, no census is

available until 1810, which is noted in the succeeding chapter. The towns in existence at the beginning of the century were Albany, Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville, and Watervleit; the remaining six have been erected since 1800.

The subject of public improvements had begun to be discussed, particularly in respect to securing easier and more rapid communication with the western part of the State towards which settlers were migrating in large numbers. The first practical result of this agitation was the incorporation, March 30, 1792, of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company. This company established navigation from Hudson River to the Seneca Lake and Lake Ontario by building a short canal around Little Falls, another between the Mohawk at Rome and Wood Creek, and the improvement of Oneida, Seneca, and Oswego Rivers. The influence of this water communication upon the prosperity of the State was widespread and traffic east and west increased rapidly. As many as three hundred boats passed Rome in a single year. As a financial investment the canal lost money and its property and rights finally passed to the State at the time of the construction of the Erie Canal.

Other avenues of communication were opened and former ones improved. In 1785 the Legislature granted to Isaac Van Wyck, Talmage Hall and John Kinney the exclusive right to drive stage wagons on the east side of Hudson River to New York for ten years. The fare was four pence a mile. A year later communication was opened with Springfield, Mass., and in 1789 a stage began running from Albany to Lansingburgh. About 1790 public roads were opened eastward and to Whitestown on the west, to be soon extended to the rich Genesee country. Over these highways ran the old stages of which our fathers tell us. Among the first were those running westward by way of Schenectady, Johnstown, Canajoharie, Fort Plain and Warren's Bush. In 1790 the Legislature granted to Ananias Platt the exclusive right to run a stage between Albany and Lansingburgh, and in the following year a route was authorized to Bennington. In 1792 a line was established from Albany to Whitestown, the trip being made once in two weeks. In the spring of 1793 Moses Beal carried passengers by stage to Canajoharie once a week; fare three cents a mile. About this time John Hudson established an opposition line to Schenectady; fare four shillings. Soon afterward a line was opened to the Connecticut valley. In 1794 Mr. Platt was running stages twice a day to Lansingburgh, and

travel over this line so increased that in the next year six daily trips were made. In 1796 twenty stages made daily trips from Albany to Lansingburgh, Waterford and Troy, carrying sometimes one hundred and fifty passengers daily. In that year there were five post routes terminating in Albany. In the same year \$40,000 in furs and peltries were received by one Albany house from western agencies. In the winter of 1795-6 twelve hundred sleighs passed westward through Albany for the Genesee valley. Ere long rich products came eastward to market in heavy wagons and sleighs, all leaving their toll in Albany. The close of the last century saw this county in the full enjoyment of the blessings attending the peace it had aided in consummating, and the prosperity due to it for its peculiar situation with reference to the rapidly growing traffic of the west with the seaboard.

CHAPTER IX.

During the reign of peace, which lasted from the beginning of the present century until 1812, there was a marked progress in Albany county; there was a large increase in the number of settlers in many of the already occupied localities and the beginning of settlements at other points; the clearing of many acres of forest and the commencement of cultivation on many farms; the building of additional mills; the founding of schools and churches. But when war with Great Britain was renewed in 1812 industry was paralyzed for two years and advancement was retarded.

At the beginning of the century the population of this State had reached 589,000, of which total about 60,000 were in New York city. The foundations of the present thriving cities were laid at Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, and Oswego, at which latter place a rapidly increasing commerce on the lakes was just springing into existence. The population of Albany county was, in 1790, 13,950, of which number 3,506 were in Albany city, and the remainder in Rensselaerville and Water-vleit, which were the only towns then in existence in this county. We cannot give the population of the county in 1800, but that of the city had advanced to 5,269, while in 1810 the number of inhabitants in the county reached 34,669, indicating a very active growth.

Early in the century began the acts on the part of England and France which resulted in another war. Through orders issued by Great Britain and decrees made by Napoleon, all American commerce in neutral ships with either of these belligerent nations was suspended. American sailors, claimed as British subjects, were seized on American vessels, the right to board American vessels for this purpose being one of the unjust claims set up by Great Britain. Late in October, 1807, Congress opposed the persistent outrages of the British government by laying an embargo on all vessels in United States harbors. This measure, necessary as it may have appeared as a general policy, was disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of this whole country, and was largely the means of an irreconcilable division of the people upon the question of war later on. The embargo act was supported by a large part of the Democratic party, but was strenuously opposed by the Federalists.

On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress in which he reviewed the causes of complaint against Great Britain and called upon the representatives to decide whether they would act upon their rights and as duty dictated, or remain passive under accumulating injustice. It was well known that the president favored open retaliation. By one party he was urged by ridicule as well as threats to declare war, while the other, among whom were many whose personal interests were already suffering, bitterly opposed such action. Madison's message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which, on June 3 made a report favoring the president's views and accompanied by a bill favoring war, an attempt being made to include France in the declaration, which failed. After much debate and amid the greatest excitement throughout the country, Congress passed the bill on July 18, and the president signed it. On the following day he issued a proclamation announcing the fact and calling on the people to support the administration.

In Albany excitement ran high. The two parties and the local press were quite evenly divided for and against the war and party hostility was very bitter. The Albany Register, Democratic, was then published by Solomon Southwick, and the Albany Gazette, Federalist, by Charles E. Webster. It is stated that the Gazette office was threatened with destruction by a mob, and that such a demonstration was prevented only by a published notice that every man in the establishment was fully armed and would defend the place against an attack. The

Democrats were led by Gov. John Tayler, and the Federalists by Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, both excellent men, but determined and extreme in their attitudes on the all-absorbing question. They even had a hostile meeting on State street on April 21, 1807, which was followed by a legal trial.

Immediately upon the public declaration of war Gen. Isaac Brock, commander in chief of the British forces in Upper Canada, took command of the Niagara frontier and strengthened its defenses, while Gen. William Wadsworth was given command on the American side. By a general order of the War Department April 21, 1812, the detached militia of the State was arranged in two divisions, eight brigades and numerous regiments. Preparations for war went on actively, and Albany, by virtue of its situation and as the State capital, was a center of great military importance. Intense anxiety was felt on the American side as to the probable conduct of the Indians in the approaching crisis. Great Britain, as might have been expected, made prompt efforts to enlist the Mohawks and the Indians in Canada in her service, while messengers were sent among the Six Nations to urge them to join the English. To counteract this influence a council of the Six Nations was held at Buffalo on the 6th of July, where the great Seneca chief, Red Jacket, made speeches in response to those of Mr. Granger, who explained the causes of the war and counseled the Indians to remain neutral, but if the young warriors must fight, to let it be on the American side. Red Jacket favored neutrality, but this condition did not long exist, the natural inclination of the Indians soon carrying them to the frontier, where they were an important adjunct to the American armies. With the close of 1812 the war was well under way on the lakes and along the Canadian frontier.

During the year 1813 the march of military events was rapid and as a whole the result was favorable to the American arms. Sackett's Harbor was made the chief depot of military supplies on Lake Ontario and presented a tempting prize to the enemy. Sir James L. Yeo's ignominious attempt to capture it in May, and a similar failure by a small force to capture Oswego, with the brilliant and important victory of Perry on Lake Erie September 10, were conspicuous events of the year, but their history possesses little local interest. Meanwhile Albany was made a rendezvous for numerous bodies of volunteer and drafted soldiery, with all the accompanying excitement, petty disturbances, military display and trade activity in such lines as could thrive

upon the floating population thus brought into the city. The records are filled with information about these bodies of troops assembling at Albany and either remaining temporarily before their assignment, or marching on westward towards the frontiers.

Early in 1814 it was evident that the British intended a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The victory of the allies over Napoleon had relieved from European service thousands of English soldiers and early in the summer 15,000 of Wellington's bronzed veterans were sent over to Canada. The inhabitants of this State received this news with deep concern. During the winter and spring the military commanders on both sides of the St. Lawrence and the lakes made preparations for a determined struggle, with Lake Ontario as the prize, while on the Niagara frontier measures were in active progress which led to the bloody conflicts in that region. The principal events of the year were the capture of Oswego by the British May 6; the battle at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo August 13-15; the fight at Lundy's Lane July 25, where young Gen. Winfield Scott won his first renown; the engagements on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg in September; at Chippewa on October 15, and the victories of Decatur and others at sea. This series of military events, in most of which the Americans demonstrated their ability to successfully defend their country against foreign foes, concluded with the final victory of General Jackson at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, a battle which was in reality fought after peace was declared, but before the news reached that far away locality. A treaty of peace was agreed to between the commissioners of the United States and those of Great Britain, at Ghent, on December 24, 1814, and ratifications were exchanged at Washington February 17, 1815. The reception of the news in this country spread joy throughout the land, the tidings being greeted with banquets and illuminations in many cities and villages.

Among the local incidents of this conflict was the appointment of Stephen Van Rensselaer, "the old Patroon," as major-general of the volunteer militia, by Governor Tompkins. He was stationed on the Niagara frontier, and there took part in the battle of Queenston, in which Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, also, shared and made the first attack with 225 men. Colonel Van Rensselaer was severely wounded at the outset. Disgusted with the refusal of many of the troops to cross the river under the pretense that it was not a war of invasion, General Van Rensselaer resigned in October, 1812, and returned to

Albany, where he was honorably received by a large concourse of citizens.

The dashing young naval commander, Commodore Perry, paid Albany a visit on November 8, 1813, after his great victory, and was escorted to the Capitol by a large procession. There he was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and a handsome sword. He held a reception at the Eagle Tavern, and attended a grand ball in the evening.

Captain Bulkley raised a company of volunteer infantry here and Captain Walker a company of artillery. They were stationed early in the war on Staten Island, whence they returned to the city on November 28, 1812. About the same time Capt. C. R. Skinner had a recruiting office in Ladd's Coffee House, corner of Green and Beaver streets, where he was endeavoring to complete five companies of infantry, two of riflemen, and one of artillery. In his public announcements he states that the city had raised a fund of several thousand dollars for the benefit of the volunteers.

Col. John Mills, of Albany, in command of artillery at Sackett's Harbor, fell in battle there May 29, 1813, his bravery on that field being commended by Gen. Jacob Brown. His remains were brought to the city and interred in Capitol Park May 29, 1844, and later were removed to Rural Cemetery.

Among the honored names of men who performed active service in that war and at some period lived in Albany county, are those of Stephen and Solomon Van Rensselaer, John Lovett, John E. Wool, John Mills, Colonel Forsyth, William L. Marcy, William J. Worth, John O. Cole, Thurlow Weed, Lieutenant Gansevoort, Lieutenant Rathbone, and Ambrose Spencer, jr.

The following list of names is copied from the "Index of Awards on Claims of Soldiers of the War of 1812, as audited and allowed," pursuant to State law of 1859, Chapter 176, and is believed to contain the names of most of the militia who enlisted in that war from this county:

ALBANY.

Orrin Abbott,	John J. Fulton,	Aaron Palmer,
Michael Artcher,	Thomas S. Gillet,	Robert Patten,
Chester Atherton,	Jonathan Goldwaite,	Jacob Place,
Ammiel Barnard,	Isaac T. Groesbeck,	Jonas D. Platt,
Asabel S. Beens,	Abraham Hagaman,	John Pruyt,

Harmanus Bleecker, jr.,
 Nicholas Bleecker, jr.,
 Garritt H. Bloomingdale,
 Matthew Boom,
 Cornelius Bounds,
 Adrian Bradt,
 John C. Bradt,
 Salvo Brintnall,
 John Bussy,
 Abraham Balson,
 Calvin Bntler,
 Daniel P. Clark,
 Jeremiah Clute,
 Peter Colburn,
 Philip De Forest,
 Martin Easterly,
 Ebenezer S. Edgerton,
 C. Ertzberger,
 Ralph Farnham,
 Thomas Fish,
 William Forby,
 Luther Frisbie,
 William Fuhr,

George Hawley,
 John D. Houghtaling,
 Moses Jay,
 John Johnson,
 Sylvanus Kelley,
 John Lamoreux,
 Nicholas I. Lampman,
 Daniel D. Lawyer,
 Jacob Lewis,
 Aaron Livingston,
 Jacob Loatwall,
 Charles Low,
 Jeremiah Luther,
 Daniel McIntosh,
 John McMicken,
 Abraham Martin,
 Henry T. Mesick,
 Thomas Mitchel,
 William Muir,
 John Myers,
 Benjamin Northrop,
 Peter Osterhout,
 Henry Paddock,

Simon Relyea,
 James Robinson,
 Courtland Schuyler,
 Jacob Scott,
 Abraham Severson,
 William Seymour,
 Jacob Sharp,
 John Shouts,
 John Shinkle,
 William J. Smith,
 Peter H. Snyder,
 John Spoor,
 John Stenkle,
 John Stone,
 Peter Ten Eyck,
 Francis E. Thompson,
 Henry Turner,
 John Van Antwerp,
 Garret I. Vandenberg,
 Peter Van Olinda,
 Cornelius W. Vedder,
 Ebenezer C. Warren,
 Jacob White.

BERNE.

Orange Beeman,
 Michael Belle,
 Joseph Bradley,
 Richard Brownell,
 Henry Carroll,
 Richard Filkins,
 Jesse Helligus,

Reuben Hungerford,
 Elisha Ingraham,
 Daniel Joslin,
 Derrick Martin,
 Nicholas Osterhout,
 David D. Palmer,
 Stephenson Palmer,

John Pier, 2d,
 William Rhinehart,
 John I. Schermerhorn,
 James Sloan,
 William Truax,
 John Wilda,
 Christian Willmon.

BETHLEHEM.

Joseph Arkles,
 Aaron Hawley,
 Anthony Pangburn,

John Parker,
 Henry I. Schoonmaker,
 William Scraftord,

Lewis Stuman,
 Garret Vanderpool,
 Hezekiah Wilks.

COFYMANS.

Stewart Bull,
 Henry Cacknard,
 Daniel Carhart,

John Carr,
 Daniel Green,
 Elias Holmes,

John F. Shater,
 John Turk.

COHOES.

James Cole.

GUILDERLAND.

Adam Blessing, Elisha Cheesebro, Frederick J. Crouse,	Christopher Frederick, Henry Ostrander, jr., Adam Relyea,	John N. Severson, Peter Shafer, Cornelius Van Derzee.
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JERUSALEM.

Daniel J. Beyca, Asa Brown,	Charles Hazelton, Moses Mowers,	Conrad Turner.
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KNOX.

Henry Bunzer, William Bunzer,	Edward P. Crary, Joseph Gallup,	Benjamin Williams, Henry Williams.
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NEW SCOTLAND.

Henry P. Bradt, Peter V. B. Elmendorf,	William Latta, Robert McGill,	Jacob Martin, Samuel Warner.
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RENSSELAERVILLE.

Henry Benn, George Benn,	William Crandall, William Holdridge,	Thomas Tibbits, Cornelius Van Aiken.
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SOUTH JERUSALEM.

Peter Cole.

WATERVLIET.

William Campbell, Henry Chadwick, David Cole, Peter M. Conger, Ethel Enos,	Oliver Hastings, Ezra Haynes, James Johnson, Henry Lasee, Jesse E. Roberts,	John Scovell, Stephen Simpson, David Turner, Joseph Werden.
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WESTERLO.

John Fraligh, Abiel Gardner,	Josiah Hinckley, jr., Walter Huyek, John Newbury,	Cyrus Stone, George W. Swartwout.
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WEST TROY.

James W. Dubois, Nathan B. Gleason, Isaac Hitchcock,	Israel Shadbolt, James Sloan, Jacob Turner,	John Uran, George Wilson.
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Following the war of 1812 a long period of peace settled down upon Albany county and the country at large, growth and progress in all

directions being rapid. The population increased from 34,669 in 1810 to 38,156 in 1820, and to 53,520 in 1830. Travel to and from Albany began to assume large proportions early in the century and with the close of the war and the establishment of industries and opening new settlements, it greatly increased. Various turnpike companies were organized in addition to those already mentioned, among them the Lebanon and Albany Turnpike in 1798; the first company of the Great Western Turnpike in 1799; in 1804 the Bethlehem Turnpike, and in 1805 the Albany and Delaware Turnpike. A charter for a turnpike on the west side of the river to Catskill was granted about this time, and the Troy and Schenectady Turnpike was incorporated in 1806. All of these roads were to facilitate the concentration of trade in Albany.

Among the most prominent of the early stage proprietors was Jason Parker, whose place of residence was Utica. He obtained concessions from the Legislature about the beginning of the century to run stages west from Utica to Canandaigua for ten years. The fare at that time was four cents a mile, and the proprietors were prohibited from carrying more than seven passengers in any one stage. Mr. Parker had been instrumental in running the first stages from Albany to Lansingburgh in the latter years of the preceding century, and also had a line in operation between Albany and Whitestown before 1797. In part or all of these early enterprises he was associated with Moses Beal. It is on record, in 1810, that a greater degree of expedition was attained on the route from Albany westward, when a daily line was established to Utica. On the 20th of September, 1810, Joshua Ostrom and his associates, who were in opposition to Parker & Co., announced a new "steamboat line of stages" which left Albany on Mondays and Fridays. On the 21st of January, 1811, appeared the following announcement from Parker & Powell:

Eight changes of horses. The mail stage now leaves Bagg's, Utica, every morning at 4 o'clock. Passengers will breakfast at Maynard's, Herkimer, dine at Josiah Shepard's Palatine and sup (on oysters) at Thomas Powell's Tontine Coffee House, Schenectady. Those ladies and gentlemen who will favor this line with their patronage may be assured of having good horses, attentive drivers, warm carriages, and that there shall not be any running or racing of horses on the line.

This line was within a few months extended through to Niagara Falls.

The year 1807 saw a marked change in travel northward and southward, when the first steamboat was launched on the great river. The

first of Fulton's boats, the *Clermont*, left New York September 5 of that year, with twenty-seven passengers, which number was increased to one hundred on the trip of October 7. From twenty-four to thirty-six hours were required for the trip. In 1811 there were two steamboats carrying passengers to New York; they were named the *Hope* and the *North River*. This number was increased by 1836 to twelve steamboats and seven towing boats. The fare on the first steamers to New York was \$1. In 1820 the *Chancellor Livingston* was launched; she was 175 feet long, had beds for 160 passengers and settees for forty; fare \$8. The reader can draw his own comparison between this pioneer boat and the *Adirondack* of to-day. In 1823 the *Constitution*, the *Constellation*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Saratoga* began running. In 1828 the *North America* was put on the river, a boat which was characterized by Dr. Charles Stuart as "the most beautiful and swift of the floating palaces on the Hudson; or, as I believe, I may add with truth, in the world."¹

In the early projects for improving transportation facilities to the westward Albany men showed an active interest. They clearly saw that from that direction would soon pour down towards tidewater a flood of produce and manufactured articles, while the rapidly increasing population of that region would demand the return of an immense volume of merchandise. In the first directorate of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, which was noticed in the preceding chapter, were a number of prominent Albany county men, as follows: Philip Schuyler, Leonard Gansevoort, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Elkanah Watson, John Tayler, Jelles A. Fonda, William North, and Goldsboro Banyar. The Albany commissioners to receive subscriptions to stock were Abraham Ten Broeck, John Tayler, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Cornelius Glen and John Ten Broeck.

It was not long before it became apparent that still further improvements in this direction were an imperative necessity. The subject of

¹ The *Clermont* was a small thing compared with the great river steamers of the present time. Fulton did not comprehend the majesty and capacity of his invention. He regarded the *Richmond* (the finest steamboat at the time of his death) as the perfection of that class of architecture. She was a little more than one hundred feet in length, with a low, dingy cabin, partly below the water line, dimly lighted by tallow candles, in which passengers ate and slept in stifling air, and her highest rate of speed was nine miles an hour. Could Fulton revisit the earth and be placed on one of the great river steamboats of our time, he would imagine himself to be in some magical structure of fairyland, or of forming a part of a strange romance; for it is a magnificent floating hotel over four hundred feet in length, and capable of carrying a thousand guests by night or day at the rate of twenty miles an hour.—LOSSING.

canal navigation directly from the Hudson River to the great lakes was discussed very early in the century, but the name of the originator of the project is lost in the past. The honor has been claimed by several, each of whom has found his advocates. The journals and other writings of Elkanah Watson, who was a man of great enterprise and progressiveness, contain ample proof that he had conceived the plan about ten years before the opening of the present century. He made a tour across the State in 1791, during which he kept a voluminous journal, which is still in existence and contains at least inferential proof that he was then giving much thought to the subject. However this feature of the matter may be viewed, it is certain that he was a strong advocate of the canal long before it was actually begun, and by his arguments awakened a lively interest in the enterprise in Albany. Among those who looked upon the project with favor were the Van Rensselaers, the Schuylers, and John and Isaiah Townsend. A call for a meeting to be held at the Tontine Coffee House on February 7, 1816, was signed by Archibald McIntyre, James Kane, John Woodworth, William James, Charles E. Dudley, Dudley Walsh, Barent Bleecker, John Van Schaick, Rensselaer Westerlo, and Harmanus Bleecker. At this meeting a committee was named for each ward to secure signatures to a memorial to the Legislature, asking for legislation to forward the scheme. Similar action was taken in other parts of the State. In April following an act was passed to "provide for the improvement of of the internal navigation of this State." Under this act, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicott, and Myron Holley were appointed commissioners to "consider, devise and adopt such measures as might be requisite to facilitate and effect the communication, by means of canals and locks, between the navigable waters of the Hudson River and Lake Erie, and the said navigable waters and Lake Champlain." This commission made their report, and then the struggle began. The canal question divided parties and shaped the politics of the State. The question of the course to be followed was prolific in argument, while a large part of the inhabitants of the State looked upon the whole project as visionary and foolhardy. But nothing could permanently stop the progress of the canal and on April 15, 1817, the last day of the session, the act authorizing the great water-way was passed.

Considering the times and the means available in those days for heavy engineering work, the canal was constructed rapidly and on the

8th of October, 1823, the first boat passed through the completed portion east of the Genesee River into the Hudson. This event was celebrated in Albany with enthusiastic public demonstration. The Common Council appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Gibbons, Baldwin, Humphrey, Cassidy, Ten Eyck, and the chamberlain, while Solomon Van Rensselaer acted as marshal of the day. A salute was fired at sunrise, bells were rung, there was a civic and military parade and business was suspended generally. The first boat that entered the lock was the De Witt Clinton, having on board Governor Yates, the mayor and other corporation officers of the city, the canal commissioners, engineers and citizens. The cap stone of the lock was laid with Masonic ceremonies and the waters of the lakes and those of the ocean were then mingled by Dr. Mitchell. After this impressive ceremony the lock gates were opened and the boat settled down upon the waters of the Hudson.

The whole canal was not completed until October 26, 1825, but Albany had begun to feel its benefits previous to that date. The final opening of the canal was also celebrated along its entire line. On October 17 the Common Council appointed a committee to make proper arrangements for the Albany celebration, who held a public meeting in the Capitol, and another at a little later date, which contributed to the perfection of arrangements for the celebration. The passage of the first boat from Buffalo into the Albany basin was announced from point to point along the entire distance by the firing of cannon. The Seneca Chief was fitted up at Buffalo to carry the dignitaries of the State, and left that city on October 26, arriving in Albany November 2. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the city under direction of Welcome Esleeck, John Tayler, James Gibbons, and Francis I. Bradt. When the procession reached the Capitol, impressive services were held, consisting in part of the singing of an ode written by John Augustus Stone, of the Albany Theatre, addresses by Philip Howe, of New York, William James, of Albany, and Lieut.-Governor Tallmadge, a splendid collation at the Columbia street bridge, and a ball in the evening.

The completion of the Erie Canal changed the whole aspect of commercial affairs in the lake region. Coincident with that event the first steam vessel, the Ontario, was launched on Lake Ontario at Oswego, giving birth to the immense traffic that soon covered those waters with busy fleets. With the construction of packet boats on the canal, travel

eastward and westward became immense, and very much of it passed through Albany. Tolls collected in this city increased from \$126,652 in 1825, to \$212,045 in 1830, while more than a hundred thousand dollars was added to this amount in the succeeding five years. Rivalry between the canal packet boats and the stages on the main lines was very active; but the new mode of travel attracted the greater number of passengers for a considerable period. Meanwhile the Champlain Canal had been finished and opened its entire length on September 10, 1823, extending from near Cohoes to Lake Champlain, and further contributed to the growth of Albany.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which the Erie Canal was brought into use, and of the very great change which it made in the mode of transportation, particularly as regards freight, it may be stated that the number of canal boats which arrived in Albany during the season of 1823 was 1,329; during that of 1824 it was 2,687; during that of 1825 it was 3,336; and in 1826, the year after the canal was in full operation, it was about 7,000. The rate for transportation on the turnpike in 1826 was one and a half cents a mile; the rate by the canal was five mills. But it should not, therefore, be inferred that all the passengers deserted the stages for the packet boats. The canal passage was still tedious compared to land travel, and was chosen chiefly by those who desired to lessen the fatigue of the journey, but was avoided where time was of account.

The construction of what is known as the Albany Basin was intimately connected with the two canals that terminate here. The subject of this basin was discussed about 1820, when river navigation had become active and the docks in front of the city were constantly lined with hundreds of sloops and schooners. After a few years of agitation the matter was referred to the Canal Commissioners, who reported on February 11, 1823, as follows:

In obedience to the resolution of the Assembly passed the 14th ult., instructing the Commissioners to report a place for the construction of a basin at the termination of the Erie and Champlain canal at the city of Albany, reported that Benjamin Wright, one of their engineers, who was instructed to examine the matter, had proposed a plan and made a communication on the subject, together with a map of the contemplated basin. The Commissioners believe that a basin may be constructed on the said plan for about \$100,000, and that such a basin would be extremely beneficial to the trade of Albany. They have declined to make basins along the line of canals, believing that mercantile capital and enterprise would find sufficient inducements and interests to furnish these local accommodations to trade, and that to expend the

public moneys would not be just. They think, however, that it would be proper to construct a sloop lock at the southern termination of the basin, as the connection of boat and sloop navigation at the arsenal dock will cost nearly as much as the said lock; and, in case of the construction of said lock, it would be reasonable for the State to receive tolls on the length of the basin as part of the canal.

In accordance with this report the Legislature passed an act April 5, 1823, authorizing the construction of the basin and naming the following persons commissioners: William James, John R. Bleecker, John Townsend, Elisha Jenkins, Benjamin Knowler, Allen Brown, Israel Smith, Teunis Van Vechten, John Trotter, John Spencer, Asa H. Spencer, William Durant, Peter Boyd, Joseph Alexander, Charles R. Webster, John H. Webb, John Shotwell, Joseph Russell, William Caldwell, Ralph Pratt, Russell Forsythe, William Marvin, William McHarg, Jellis Winne, jr., Abraham Van Vechten, and Gideon Hawley. These men were authorized to receive subscriptions for the work which was, briefly, to construct a pier opposite the docks fronting the harbor, so as to comprise a basin extending from the arsenal dock to a point opposite Hodges's dock, in the line of Hamilton street, with a sloop lock at the Hamilton street end; the work was to be completed within two years. The act authorized the building of bridges from the dock to the pier, and the Pier Company were to receive title to the necessary land under water. The act also regulated wharfage to be paid by vessels, authorized the canal commissioners to charge toll on all canal boats entering the basin, and directed that the pier be divided into lots and thus sold at auction. Under this act the pier was finished May 27, 1825, inclosing a basin capable of harboring one thousand canal boats and about fifty vessels of larger dimensions. The pier was divided into 123 lots which, excepting lots 1 and 2, reserved for an opening into the river, were sold on July 17, 1825. The aggregate sum realized was \$188,510. The pier was made 4,323 feet long and eighty-five feet broad. The area of the basin is thirty-two acres. Bridges with draws were erected across the basin at the foot of State and Columbia streets, and the sloop lock alluded to was built by the State. The passage of the first canal boat through the lock and into the basin took place October 26, 1825.

The basin having no free outlet to the current of the river, soon became encumbered with silt, creating a nuisance, and in June, 1834, the city corporation was indicted by the grand jury for not abating the nuisance. The case was fought on the ground that the bulkhead at the lower end

of the basin was built under authority of an act of the Legislature. The Court of Sessions decided against the city, but the decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. In response to an application made by citizens in February, 1835, the Legislature passed an act on the 27th of April directing the partial removal of the bulkhead, the removal of the sloop lock, and the erection of a bridge from the abutment at Hamilton street to the pier. The Common Council was also authorized to clean out the offensive accumulation and assess the cost on all property benefited. Since that time and under various acts and council proceedings, the basin has been vastly improved by openings in the pier, dredging, etc.

The period from 1826 to 1836 was one of general prosperity throughout the country. The success of the canals that were actually built led to the formation of scores of companies, with capital stock ranging from \$3,500 to \$550,000, and canals were projected in all directions; but most of these were never even commenced. Meanwhile rumors of a strange and mighty rival of the canal in the freight and passenger traffic had come from the southward, and before the canals had reached the height of their prosperity, a steam railroad, the first one in this State, was in active operation between Albany and Schenectady. Prominent Albany men were actively interested in the development of the new mode of transportation. What was known as the Quincy Railroad was built in Massachusetts in 1826, for the transportation of granite from the celebrated quarries, but it was only four miles in length and the motive power was horses. In April of the same year the New York Legislature chartered the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, to construct a railroad between Albany and Schenectady. This was the first chartered company in the Union authorized to carry on a general transportation business. This was the first season that the Erie canal was used throughout its full course, yet the conviction was, even then, becoming prevalent that at an early day a railroad would extend along its course as a competitor for traffic. As business in all its various channels rapidly increased, demanding greater activity on the part of merchants and manufacturers, the element of time became a more important factor in every man's business and had a distinct effect upon his profits and losses. Shrewd men realized that this line across the Empire State was the natural course for through trade, as it is now termed, and busy minds were speculating upon ways and means and possible results of building railways that would, at least, divide the

traffic of the canal and the stages and prove a profitable investment. The capital of the Mohawk and Hudson Company was \$300,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$500,000. In the mean time and before work on this road was begun, railroads in other States were commenced, finished and brought into use, with locomotives propelled by steam. The Auburn and Syracuse road, chartered in May, 1834, was first operated by steam in 1839. In August, 1830, about twenty months before the expiration of the six years in which the road was to be built, the work of construction on the line from Albany to Schenectady began and was pushed forward with such energy that in October, 1831, it was fully completed and was carrying on an average about 400 passengers daily. This, the first railroad in the State, was crude in plan, imperfect in construction and expensive in operation. The road bed was mostly of solid stone, forming an unyielding foundation, that acted as an anvil, upon which rolling stock pounded like hammers, battering and wearing out the timbers, cross ties and rails. The cost of the road was \$68,000 per mile.

During the ten years subsequent to the date of the charter of this first railroad, the Legislature granted charters for building other roads in various parts of the State. The success of the road from Albany to Schenectady, such as it was, served to inspire confidence in more extensive and better railroads and taught many lessons that later engineers were not slow to adopt. The project of connecting Albany with New York by a railroad along the Hudson was agitated at an early date, and in 1832 a number of prominent men obtained a charter for a railroad for this purpose authorizing a capital of \$3,000,000. This effort was a little premature and sufficient stock was not subscribed for. Regarding the probable profits of this line the railroad commissioners of 1833 reported as follows:

That it would accommodate a large number of the population in the vicinity of the route; that the amount of transportation charges which would be paid to the road by this population, on produce, minerals, manufactures and merchandise would amount to \$350,000, to which was added a larger sum to be received from travelers and light freights between Albany and New York, especially in winter; that the annual income of the road would be \$852,000. "This railroad will connect at Albany with the grand chain of railroads now in progress or contemplated from Albany to Buffalo, viz.: the Mohawk and Schenectady, completed; Utica and Schenectady in progress; Syracuse and Utica, contemplated; Auburn and Syracuse, stock subscribed; Auburn and Rochester, contemplated; Tonawanda, contemplated, from Rochester through Batavia to Attica."

The practical consummation of all these grand projects was not, however, realized until May 12, 1846, when a new charter was granted to the Hudson River Company with the result that, on October 3, 1851, the road was opened from New York to East Albany. On November 1, 1869, this company and the New York Central Company were consolidated, the latter company having been organized April 2, 1853, for the consolidation of the following companies: Albany and Schenectady, Schenectady and Troy, Utica and Schenectady, The Mohawk Valley, The Syracuse and Utica, the Syracuse and Utica direct, Rochester and Syracuse, Buffalo and Rochester, the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and Lockport. This entire combination passed to the new company August 1, 1853. Previous to this consolidation the Troy and Greenbush road, which was chartered in 1845, was leased to the Hudson River Company, June 1, 1851, for seven per cent. on \$276,000 stock, and passed under control of the consolidated company above described.

The New York and Harlem Railroad was chartered in April, 1831, and work on it was begun in February of the next year. This company was authorized in May, 1840, to extend the road north of the Harlem River to meet the New York and Albany road at such point as might be agreed upon, and to continue to Albany in May, 1845. It was leased to the New York Central in 1873.

The construction of these railroads involved the building of costly bridges across the Hudson at Albany. The first bridge in this vicinity was completed in December, 1804, at Waterford. In January, 1814, the project of building another bridge at Albany was discussed, but received intense opposition at Troy, the claim being put forward that it would obstruct navigation. The contest was carried into the Assembly, where a heated controversy was held. On March 11, 1814, Harmanus Bleecker, from the special bridge committee, reported adversely on the project, and the subject was not brought up again until 1831, when it met a similar fate. On February 4, 1835, a meeting was held at the Eagle Tavern to consider the subject, and a committee of thirty was appointed to prepare a petition, but nothing further was then done. On February 11, 1836, another meeting was held in the city hall at which Erastus Corning presided, but against all the influence that was brought to bear in favor of a bridge, the Assembly committee reported adversely in March. The subject was a fruitful source of public and private discussion until January 30, 1841, when another meeting was

held in the Young Men's Association rooms, the mayor presiding and addresses being made by John V. L. Pruyn and Samuel Stevens, but attempts to secure favorable action in the Legislature met the usual opposition from Troy and Albany ferry companies. The Assembly again reported adversely March 26, 1841, so that, though it was in the face of great necessity and the powerful influences working in favor of the undertaking, a bridge was not built until 1856, when, on April 9, the Hudson River Bridge Company was incorporated. The site of the bridge was to be determined by commissioners, among whom were Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, J. D. Monell, of Hudson, Palmer V. Kellogg, of Utica, Jacob Gould, of Rochester, James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo and Albert H. Tracy, of Buffalo. It is worthy of notice that on February 2, about two months before the passage of the incorporating act, a remonstrance against the proposed bridge was sent to the Legislature which was signed by more than 4,000 citizens of Albany. The capital stock of the company was \$500,000. The act ordered the bridge to be erected at least twenty-five feet above common tide water and to be supplied with a draw of sufficient width to admit the passage of the largest vessels navigating the river. The New York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company were stockholders in the bridge company. This first bridge was superseded by the present middle bridge under an act passed April 28, 1868, authorizing the demolition of the old one as soon as the new one was finished; and that before the commencement of the new bridge, the railroad companies above mentioned and the bridge company should "jointly and severally execute and deliver a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Troy, and the same Board of the city of Albany, in the penalty of at least \$600,000," for the proper fulfillment of their obligations under the act. Work on the new bridge began in May, 1870, and it was opened in 1872, and it is little more than half a mile in length.

Brief mention of the other existing bridges may be made here, although it is out of the chronological order. The upper bridge was opened February 22, 1866, and is now used exclusively for freight and foot passage. Its cost together with the necessary purchases of real estate was \$1,100,000. The lower bridge, at South Ferry street, was built by the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, incorporated April 18, 1872. The site was selected by Commissioners Thomas W. Alcott, Charles Van Benthuysen, Volkert P. Douw, of Albany; James

M. King, of Greenbush; Alexander Morris, J. T. Davis, and John H. Pratt, of East Greenbush. Work on this bridge was commenced in 1876, but progressed very slowly, so that it was not opened for teams and foot passengers until January 24, 1882.

The era of prosperity during which many of these public improvements took their inception, received a disastrous check in the financial crisis of 1836-38, which followed closely upon the ravages of the Asiatic cholera which are described in Chapter XIII. The causes of that panic had their beginning in the very foundation of the government finances as laid down by the policy of General Jackson, which was in antagonism to the policy of the United States Bank and its connections. While the tide was rising banks multiplied in various parts of the country and their managers, who had become able to control large resources in depreciated currency, engaged in real estate and other speculations, indulged extravagantly in the purchase of luxuries and aided in turning the heads of their more conservative neighbors. Prices of lands and of all merchandise were greatly inflated, money was plenty, easily obtained and readily spent. Usurious rates of interest prevailed, money frequently commanding from three to five per cent. a month, with an active demand even at those rates. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that many persons were led into borrowing at enormous rates of interest, in the hope that by the temporary use of money they could realize the same large profits that were being made by their neighbors, so that almost all communities, particularly the cities and villages of later growth than Albany, were drawn into the whirlpool and an era of speculation followed such as the country has never since experienced. All classes became involved, and thus, when the disaster drew near, though some persons foresaw it and escaped, yet large numbers became bereft of ordinary judgment and clung to the last to the impossible belief that money could be actually created by such operations, and were finally overwhelmed in the final crash. This was precipitated by Jackson's "specie circular," and the withdrawal of deposits from the United States Bank.

The Mexican war, as it is generally termed, was caused by conflicting claims about the territory of Texas. The American government claimed it as a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, but did not press the claim until later, so that when Mexico became a republic in 1824, Texas

was made one of the States. Meanwhile the territory had been considerably settled by Americans. Finally Texas rebelled against the government of Santa Anna and on March 2, 1836, declared itself an independent State, though this independence was not admitted by Mexico. On the 4th of July, 1845, Texas was, with its own consent, admitted into the Union. Here was the immediate cause of the war that was promptly declared. General Zachary Taylor was sent into Texas with an army of occupation, and on the 24th of April, 1846, the first blood was shed. The contest was not long continued, but was fought with valor and determination, under such American leaders as Taylor, Scott, Wool, Worth, and others. Its principal events have long been overshadowed by the great struggle of 1861-65 between the North and the South.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the raising of fifty regiments for the Mexican war, seven were assigned to the State of New York, but only two of these were furnished. The first was raised by Colonel Stevenson in 1846 and contained one company of eighty men recruited in Albany, which was commanded by Capt. John B. Frisbie and Lieut. Edward Gilbert. The regiment was sent to Mexico by a sailing vessel around Cape Horn and joined General Scott's forces, participating in his arduous campaign. The second regiment, raised in the fall of 1846, was commanded by Col. Ward B. Burnett, and contained an Albany company of which the captain was Abraham Van O'Linda, and the lieutenant, Addison Farnsworth. This regiment also constituted a part of Scott's army and served with honor until the close of the war. The act of Congress of 1847 calling for ten regiments of infantry from this State, was promptly responded to. The tenth regiment raised under this call is credited to Albany and contained many volunteers from this county. It was commanded by Col. Robert E. Temple and Lieut.-Col. James McGown. The regiment joined General Taylor's forces and shared his campaigns until the war ended. Gen. John E. Wool and Gen. William J. Worth, were former residents of Albany county, and were prominent in the struggle that gave Texas to the Union. The war ended September 13, 1847.

The middle of the present century found Albany county with a population of 93,279, of whom 50,763 were resident in Albany city. The growth from 1830 (when the population was 53,520) to 1840 carried the figures to 68,634, and during the succeeding ten years they reached the number above stated. Later chapters of this work show that the ad-

vancement and growth in other directions corresponded with the increase in population.

CHAPTER X.

The general history of this county during the past forty-five years, as far as it is not included in later distinctive chapters of this volume, may be briefly written. While it has been a period of prosperity and growth, it has at the same time been devoid of events of great historical importance. The population of the county rose from 93,279 in 1850, to 113,917 in 1860, and to 133,052 in 1870, while that of the city of Albany increased from 50,763 in 1850, to 62,367 in 1860, and to 69,422 in 1870. Transportation facilities were improved by large railroad extensions and consolidations, and many institutions of a public character were founded. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was incorporated April 9, 1851, and was opened for traffic from Albany to Central Bridge (35 miles), September 16, 1863. Its construction continued and it was opened throughout its entire length to Binghamton on January 14, 1869. The property was leased in February, 1870, to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the term of its charter, at a rental of six per cent. on the Albany city bonds; seven per cent. on the first, second and third mortgage bonds and first consolidated mortgage bonds, and the capital stock, and \$1,000 for maintaining the organization. A payment of \$5,000 semi-annually is made by the lessees to the trustees of the sinking fund of the city of Albany, and is invested in certain ways for the ultimate payment of the Albany city bonds. The amount of these city bonds was originally \$1,000,000. While this road has been a costly one to the county, it at the same time opened a section of the country for trade with the city that has been of great benefit.

The Albany and Vermont Railroad was chartered October 17, 1857, and was permanently leased to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company in June, 1860, and is now operated by the Delaware and Hudson Company. The main line from Albany to Waterford junction extends for twelve miles in this State, and has been of considerable benefit to the city.

The New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad was chartered June 14, 1881, to extend from New York city up the west bank of the Hudson River to Athens, in Greene county, and thence diverging to the westward and continuing directly across Albany county to Rotterdam. From there it passed on westward to Buffalo. It was built as a competing line to the New York Central. The work of construction was pressed with such energy that the road was opened from Weehawken to Syracuse October 1, 1883, and to Buffalo January 1, 1884. On the 2d of October, 1885, judgment and foreclosure of sale of the road was entered in the Supreme Court of this State, and on the 8th of December it was sold at auction and transferred to the purchasers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, and Ashbel Green, as joint tenants. The road was then leased to the New York Central.

The country at large was now upon the eve of momentous events. The sectional antagonism between the North and the South which had been growing through many years; jealousy in the South of the rapid material progress and prosperity of the North; the determined efforts of Southerners to farther extend slavery and of the Northerners to prevent it; in short, the "irrepressible conflict" reached a crisis in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in 1860, and led to the opening of the guns of Charleston upon Fort Sumter on the 11th of April, 1861. Four days later, on the 15th, the president issued a call for 75,000 volunteer militia to suppress the rebellion. The response was astonishingly prompt throughout the Empire State and no where more so than in Albany county. On the 18th of April the Legislature passed an act authorizing the enrollment and equipment of a State militia and providing for the public defense. Within one week 155 companies were recruited in this State and ready for service. Public meetings were held, relief associations organized, and funds liberally provided for the families of volunteers, and Albany again and for the last time became the centre of a scene of military activity.

The first regiment to respond to the call for militia in Albany county was the 25th New York State militia, which left the city for Washington on the 22d of April, 1861, officered as follows: Michael K. Bryan, colonel; James Swift, lieutenant-colonel; David Friedlander, major; John M. Kimball, adjutant; Cornelius B. O'Leary, surgeon; captains, Co. A, Jacob Fredendall; B, Timothy McDermott; C, John Gray; D,

Frank Marshall; E, J. J. Huber; F, M. H. Kenneally; G, H. Mulholland; H, — Godfrey; K, Hale Kingsley; L, F. Newdorf. With 479 men the regiment reached Washington on the 29th, served its term of three months on Arlington Heights, where it built Fort Albany; returned home, and on May 41, 1862, was again mustered into service for three months and was ordered to Suffolk, Va. At the expiration of its term, Colonel Bryan and many of his men entered the army again as volunteers. Colonel Bryan at a later date raised the 175th Regiment of Volunteers and died at the head of his command on June 14, 1863. He was a brave and capable officer.

The 3d Regiment New York State Volunteers was organized in Albany May 7, 1861, and five of its ten companies were recruited from Albany county, as follows: C, captain, E. G. Floyd; E, captain, J. W. Blanchard; F, captain, H. S. Hulbert; G, captain, J. H. Ten Eyck, jr.; I, captain, E. S. Jenney. On May 8 Frederick Townsend was elected colonel of the regiment; S. M. Alford, lieutenant-colonel; George D. Bayard, major; Alexander H. Hoff, surgeon; Jonathan O. Moore, adjutant. The regiment left Albany May 18 with 796 men, participated in the battle of Big Bethel, and during the remainder of its term of nine months was stationed at Fortress Monroe. On May 8, 1863, it entered service as a veteran organization and later was consolidated with the 112th. It took part in engagements at Fort Wagner, Charleston, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fort Gilmer, Fort Fisher, Wilmington and others of minor character. Colonel Townsend resigned July 2, 1861, taking up his residence in Albany, and the regiment passed under command of Colonel Alford and was mustered out in August, 1865.

The president issued another call for troops on May 3, 1861, under which, and acts approved July 22 and 25, 500,000 men were required, and under this call New York State furnished 120,231 volunteers. The 43d Regiment was organized at Albany and mustered into the service between August 25 and September 21, 1861. The following were the commissioned officers:

Francis L. Vinton, colonel; Charles H. Pierson, lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin F. Baker, major; James H. Thompson, surgeon; James H. Bogart, adjutant. Captains—Co. A, John Wilson; Co. B, I. R. Van Slyke; Co. E, E. Cass Griffin; Co. D, Charles H. Clark; Co. E, Jacob Wilson; Co. F, James C. Rogers; Co. G, William H. Mathews.

Co. H (Yates Rifles), Edwin C. Drake; Co. I, George W. Reed; Co. K, Harvey S. Chatfield; Captain Charles B. Mitchell, 1862; Captain John L. Newman, 1862; Captain David Burhans, 1862; Captain James D. Visscher, 1862.

The regiment left Albany on the 16th of September with 706 men. It received during its service 1,621 recruits and returned in July, 1865, with 290 men and thirteen officers. It was distinguished for brilliant deeds in battle and participated in actions at Lee's Mills, Warwick Creek, Siege of Yorktown, Golding's Farm, The Seven Days battles, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights Salem Church, Banks's Ford, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Charleston, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and others. Among those in this regiment who lost their lives, were the following: Major (afterwards Colonel) James Henry Bogart, killed while advancing with his regiment at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. Captain (afterwards Colonel) John Wilson, a native of Albany, died May 8, 1864, from amputation of leg for bullet wound. Captain (afterwards Major) William Wallace, native of Albany, was confined at one time in Libby prison, was exchanged, and was shot while leading a charge in the battle of the Wilderness. In the same engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Fryer was mortally wounded. Captain David Burhans, a native of the town of Bethlehem, fell at the front in the engagement at Po river May 10, 1864. Captain (afterwards Colonel) James D. Visscher, born in Albany, served three months with the militia at the beginning of the Rebellion, killed at Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864. Capt. Douglass Lodge, born in Albany, rose from the ranks to captain, planted the colors of his regiment on Marye's Heights May 3, 1863, and received a mortal wound on the following day.

The Tenth Regiment, National Guards, was organized in Albany in the early months of the war and performed guard and other duty at the call of the governor. For the third time it tendered its services for nine months and took the field November 21, 1862, with 864 men, and the following officers: Ira W. Ainsworth, colonel; Frank Chamberlain, lieutenant-colonel; David M. Woodhall, major; Richard M. Strong, adjutant; William H. Craig, surgeon. Captains, Co. A, Lionel U. Lenox; B, Charles E. Davis; C, Stephen Bronk; D, James Dodds; E, James McFarland; F, James R. Harris; G, Morgan L. Filkins; H, Harmon L. Merriman; I, E. H. Tomlinson; K, William H.

Brandenburg. The regiment was numbered the 177th N. Y. V., and was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks. Its principal service was in the engagements from New Orleans to Port Hudson, suffering severely at the latter place. At the close of its term of nine months the regiment returned home and resumed its original place as part of the 9th Brigade, National Guard. The regiment suffered much from sickness while in the far South. Among those who died while in the field were Adj. Richard M. Strong, born in Albany, died in Louisiana May 12, 1863; he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, with bright prospects. Lieut. John Peter Phillips, died September 4, 1863. Sergt. Charles H. Frederick, a native of Albany, died of fever in Louisiana March 10, 1863. Sergt. Joseph C. Vanderhoop, born in Albany, died of fever in Louisiana. Sergt. William Crouse, born in Guilderland, died in Louisiana June 28, 1863.

The 44th, or "People's Regiment," was a Zouave organization composed largely of Albany county men, and was formed October 16, 1861. It left for the seat of war on the 20th of that month, 850 strong and officered as follows:

Stephen W. Stryker, colonel; James C. Rice, lieutenant-colonel; James McKown, major; William Frothingham, surgeon; Edward B. Knox, adjutant. Captains: Co. A, Edward P. Chapin; Co. B, L. S. Larabee; Co. C, William H. Revere, jr.; Co. D, Freeman Conner; Co. E, Michael McN. Walsh; Co. F, Campbell Allen; Co. G, William L. Vanderlip; Co. H, William N. Danks; Co. I, A. Webster Shaffer; Co. K, William H. Miller. Capt. Rodney G. Kimball, 1862; Capt. B. Munger, 1862.

The regiment performed meritorious service at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mills, Turkey Island, Malvern Hill, Groveton, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The regiment was mustered out September 21, 1864, with 170 men, having been supplied with more than 700 recruits during its term of service. Lieut. Col. (afterwards Brigadier General) James C. Rice, a graduate of Yale and a law student, with a previous brilliant military career, participated in all the engagements of his regiment until at Petersburg, May 10, 1864, where he received a fatal wound. Sergt. Walter H. Angus, promoted second lieutenant, was killed at Petersburg June 21, 1864.

The 91st Regiment was recruited during the fall of 1861, mostly in

and near Albany, and was mustered into the service for three years December 16, 1861, with 847 men. It left Albany December 20 for Governor's Island, where it remained until January 8, 1862. Thence it went direct to Key West, where it arrived January 20. The officers of the regiment were as follows:

Jacob Van Zandt, colonel; Jonathan Tarbell, lieutenant-colonel; Charles G. Clark, major; Robert F. Keeven, adjutant; Robert Morris, surgeon. Captains: Co. A, John W. Felthousen; Co. B, George W. Stackhouse; Co. C, J. G. McDermott; Co. D, Henry Crouse; Co. E, William Lee; Co. F, John Cooke; Co. G, Allan H. Jackson; Co. H, J. B. Collins; Co. I, Charles A. Burt; Co. K, Henry S. Hulbert.

The 91st was stationed at Pensacola for seven months, when it went to New Orleans under Banks and participated in engagements at Port Hudson, Irish Bend, Bayou Vermilion, and other points, suffering severely. The regiment returned home July 19, 1864, and nearly all of its members re-enlisted. After being fully recruited it was in February, 1865, assigned to the 5th Corps and stationed near Petersburg, where it performed valiant service in the closing scenes of the war. Among the officers of the regiment who lost their lives were the following: Major George W. Stackhouse, died June 19, 1863, from gunshot wounds, at Port Hudson. Capt. John A. Fee, a native of Albany, rose from the ranks, was wounded June 30, 1863, and died July 15. Lieut. William P. Clark, born in Watervleit, shot through the head at Irish Bend July 14, 1863. Lieut. Sylvester B. Shepard, born in Albany, was a member of the celebrated Burgesses Corps, killed at Port Hudson June 14, 1863, at the head of his company.

The 11th New York Havelock Battery was organized in Albany October 26, 1861, and mustered in January 6, 1862, with 156 men and the following officers: Captain, A. A. Von Puttkammer; first lieutenants, R. A. Warrington and James Rodgers; second lieutenants, G. A. Knapp and John E. Burton. The battery left Albany for the front on January 17, and participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and others. From September, 1864, to Lee's surrender it was engaged almost every day. Lieut. Henry D. Brower, a native of Albany, of this battery was killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; Corporal William H. Van Gaasbeek was killed at Cold Harbor June 6, 1864, and Corporal William H. Broughton was killed at Petersburg, September 28, 1864.

On the 2d of July, 1862, a call was made for 300,000 men, under which the quota of New York State was 59,705, but the State furnished 78,904. Recruiting and other military operations at Albany now began in earnest. It was clearly seen that the war was not to be, as at first anticipated, a brief and unimportant struggle, and throughout the North the work of raising troops to aid the cause was taken up with vigor. The 113th Regiment (or the 7th Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery) was organized in Albany county, under the proposition that each senatorial district should raise one regiment with the utmost possible dispatch. A committee was appointed consisting of Eli Perry, J. F. Rathbone, Lyman Tremain, J. Tracey, T. W. Olcott, George Dawson, C. B. Cochrane, J. V. L. Pruyn, Franklin Townsend, Samuel Anable, W. M. Van Antwerp, George H. Thatcher, and Henry A. Brigham, and the first man enlisted for the regiment signed the roll July 24, 1862. So energetically was the work prosecuted that over 1,100 men were mustered in on August 18, 1862, with the following field and staff officers:

Colonel, Lewis O. Morris; major, Edward A. Springstead; adjutant, Frederick L. Tremain; quartermaster, E. Willard Smith; surgeon, James E. Pomfret; assistant surgeons, J. W. Blaisdell, George W. Newcomb; chaplain Humphrey L. Calder. Captains: Co. A, Joseph M. Murphy; Co. B, Samuel E. Jones; Co. C, John A. Morris; Co. D, Charles McCulloch; Co. E, Norman H. Moore; Co. F, Robert H. Bell; Co. G, Francis Pruyn; Co. H, John McGuire; Co. I, William Shannon; Co. K, Samuel L. Anable. Lieutenants: Co. A, A. Sickles, 1st, John B. Read, 2d; Co. B, J. Kennedy, 1st, William E. Orr, 2d; Co. C, H. N. Rogers, 1st, M. Bell, 2d; Co. D, C. Schurr, 1st, H. C. Coulson, 2d; Co. E, A. V. B. Lockrow, 1st, J. F. Mount, 2d; Co. F, N. Wright, 1st, R. Mullens, 2d; Co. G, S. McEwan, 1st, C. W. Hobbs, 2d; Co. H, H. C. Ducharme, 1st, F. Pettit, 2d; Co. I, J. O. Hair, 1st, J. M. Ball, 2d; Co. K, M. H. Barckley, 1st, G. Krank, 2d.

The regiment left Albany August 19, 1862, and was stationed in the defenses of Washington. In December, 1862, its character was changed from infantry to artillery, and recruited to 152 men in each company. It performed arduous and important service in building many forts and batteries. In the spring of 1864 two companies were added to the regiment, with the following officers: Captains, Co. L, James Kennedy; Co. M, George H. Treadwell. First Lieutenants, Co. L, F. W. Mather; Co. M, G. B. Smallie. Second lieutenants, Co. L, C. C. McClellan; Co. M, E. S. Moss. On May 17, 1864, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac near Spottsylvania and was engaged in the battles of Po River, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Reams's Station, in some of which it suffered severely. On February

22, 1865, the remnant of the regiment was ordered to Baltimore to remain until mustered out in June, 1865. Of the many fatalities that occurred in this organization, the following should be mentioned: Col. Lewis Owen Morris, a native of Albany, took part in the Mexican war, retained command of this regiment until June 3, 1864, when he was killed by a confederate sharpshooter. Major Edward A. Springstead, born in Albany, served as first lieutenant in the 43d Regiment, was promoted from captain in the 113th, and was killed at the head of his men at Reams's Station August 25, 1864. Capt. James Kennedy, born in Albany, wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, and at Reams's Station August 25, 1864, and captured; died in Libby prison September 10, 1864. Capt. John A. Morris, a native of Albany, shot through the heart at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864. Capt. Nathaniel Wright, shot at Reams's Station August 25, 1864. Capt. Robert H. Bell, was wounded in the Wilderness May 19, 1864, and died June 20. Lieut. William Emmet Orr, a native of Albany, wounded at North Anna, and died June 2, 1864. Lieut. James H. Morgan, born in Albany, taken prisoner at Reams's Station and died at Salisbury, N. C., November 21, 1864. Lieut. Michael H. Barckley, born in the town of Knox, graduated at Union College, raised a company in his town, was wounded at Cold Harbor and died July 6, 1864. Charles S. Evans, a native of Rensselaerville, killed at Cold Harbor June 5, 1864. Lieut. Charles L. Yeardsley, born in West Troy, killed at Petersburg June 3, 1864, while leading Co. G in a charge. Lieut. John B. Read, wounded at Cold Harbor and left within the enemy's lines. Sergt. James S. Gerling, wounded in the Wilderness June 3, 1864, and again August 24, and died October 8, 1864. Sergt. George Sanders, wounded by a shell at Cold Harbor and died in hospital June 18, 1864. Sergt. William H. Bell, born in the town of Berne, died in service March 15, 1864.

Recruiting for the 192d Regiment, the last to leave Albany and very nearly the last to leave the State, began in January, 1865. While nominally an Albany regiment, a large part of its officers and privates were from adjoining counties. The organization reached the seat of war too late to experience any fighting.

Among other officers from this county who performed honorable service in the army and fell either on the field or from disease contracted in the army, a few may be briefly noticed here:

Col. Edward Frisby was a native of Trenton, N. Y., and settled in Albany in 1826, where he engaged in business as a hatter. He joined the State militia at an early age and rose from corporal through the several grades to brigadier-general. In April, 1861, he went to the front with the 25th Militia Regiment, returned, raised the 30th Regiment of volunteers and went out as its colonel. He was killed in the second battle of Bull Run August 22, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Lyman Tremain, son of Lyman Tremain, received a college education and had not reached his majority at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the 113th Regiment, raised a company and was promoted adjutant; was afterward transferred to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, and later to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division. After participating in all the engagements with General Sheridan's army, he was wounded at Dabney's Mills, February 5, 1855, and died three days later.

Capt. Harmon N. Merriam, educated for the law, aided in raising the 10th Regiment and was commissioned captain of Co. H; was wounded at Port Hudson May 27, 1863, while at the head of his company, and died on his way home July 15, 1863.

Capt. John McGuire, a native of Ireland, settled in Albany in 1845, was a sergeant in the Worth Guards, enlisted in the 25th Regiment and served through 1861-2. In September of the latter year he was made first lieutenant in the 175th Volunteers and promoted captain. After a long period of honorable service he was killed by guerillas April 15, 1865.

Lieut. James Williamson, born in Scotland, was first lieutenant in the 10th Regiment Militia, and when the regiment was changed to the 177th Volunteers he was appointed first lieutenant Co. H. He was killed while leading a charge at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Orderly Sergeant Peter M. Shaler, a Scotchman, settled in Albany in 1858, joined the 10th Regiment, was wounded March 24, 1863, and died July 18, 1863.

Sergeant Alexander D. Rice, born in Albany April 10, 1837, enlisted August 6, 1862, in Co. C, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and promoted to sergeant; was wounded June 3, 1864, and died June 28.

Sergeant Andrew T. Hotaling, enlisted in Co. A, 7th Heavy Artillery, November 7, 1862, and twice thereafter promoted; wounded at Petersburg June 22, 1864, and died July 26.

Sergeant Paul Quay, born in Knox July 30, 1811, enlisted in the 7th

Heavy Artillery, taken prisoner June 16, 1864, was sent to Andersonville and thence to Milan, where he died in prison.

Succeeding the call of August 4, 1862, for nine months volunteers (under which New York furnished 59,705) the next call was that of February 1, 1864, under which, in the aggregate, New York furnished 59,839 men. March 14, 1864, another call was issued for 200,000, under which this State supplied 41,940, nearly 10,000 more than her quota. Under the next call, July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two, or three and four years, this State furnished a total of 83,843 men. The last call was dated December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, and enlistments stopped before the various quotas were filled, the aggregate from New York being 34,196.

In the payment of bounties Albany county kept abreast of the other counties of the State and her quotas were filled as promptly as those of any other section. The county paid out for bounties to volunteers \$3,100,700, and for expenses of recruiting and other military matters \$225,125.39; making a total of \$3,325,825.39.

The war had scarcely begun when the Ladies' Army Relief Association was organized in Albany to co-operate with the United States Sanitary Commission in the aid of sick and wounded soldiers. The association was in existence as early as November, 1861, and similar organizations were effected in Coeymans, Rensselaerville, Knox, and perhaps other towns in the county. The ladies of Albany raised \$19,-212.30 in money for the purposes noted during the four years ending January 1, 1866, and sent away to the battlefields thousands of boxes and barrels of supplies of every description to comfort the soldier in his time of privation and suffering. The Army Relief Bazaar, a great structure well adapted to its purpose, was erected in the Academy Park and there was held during the months of February and March, 1864, a great Sanitary Fair, in which Troy, Schenectady, and other places participated. It was splendidly managed and the net proceeds reached about \$82,000, which was turned over to the Sanitary Commission. The Albany Auxiliary to the U. S. Christian Commission also received between April 1, 1864, and January 1, 1866, the sum of \$23,740.20, besides a great quantity of supplies of various kinds, and books, all of which went to the alleviation of the sufferings and privations of the soldiers. Besides all this, private subscriptions in aid of the cause were numerous and liberal in this county. In the forenoon of the 9th of

April, 1865, news of Lee's surrender reached Albany, and swept on over the whole North, kindling an outburst of joyous thanksgiving such as the country had never before witnessed, and heralded the long reign of peace that was soon inaugurated.

During the period of the war public improvements and important public acts, aside from war measures, almost wholly ceased in all Northern cities, while in villages and rural districts the frequent calls to arms, the great sacrifices demanded in men and money, and the sad news that came from scores of bloody battlefields, all served to distract public attention from the ordinary affairs of life. With the advent of peace all this was changed. The welcome event was properly celebrated in all communities, and the people, so long oppressed by the terrors of civil war, turned joyfully and full of hope to the energetic prosecution of public improvements and private business. In spite of the enormous cost of the war—a financial drain that reached every hamlet in the land—there was seeming prosperity throughout the North during the several years succeeding the close of the conflict. The great demands of the government for war materials, which had for five years promoted many industries and afforded various avenues for speculation and wealth-making, the abundance of money which had poured from the national treasury in payment for supplies, and for the vast armies whose rank and file seldom hoarded it, the high prices ruling for all products, created by an inflated currency, were all causes of an era of prosperity such as the country had not before experienced. Albany county had its share in this tide of prosperity, though not to the extent of many cities where manufacturing was more extensive. Many private projects of importance were launched, river commerce was active, building operations were extensive, mercantile business was greatly extended and banks and other institutions of financial character multiplied. The agricultural interests of the county shared also in the general prosperity; farmers realized high prices for their products, and many were led to purchase farms at prices which a few years later would have been ruinous.

It was inevitable that such a state of affairs could not long continue in a time of peace. With the gradual contraction of currency, the decreasing demand for many kinds of products, with contemporaneous over-production, and the fear of financial disaster through anticipated return to specie payment, there came a reaction which culminated in

1872-3, causing much financial distress and many business failures. Albany county, however, as has been the case in all times of depression, suffered less than many other localities; the county had gained less and was not so much affected by the inflation caused by the war, and hence suffered less in returning to normal conditions.

To preserve its chronological place in this work, the subject of the anti-rent struggle should have been taken up in the preceding chapter, but as its effects were felt through the period of the war and even later, its brief consideration is left for this place. Anti-rentism came into existence very soon after the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last holder of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck under the British crown. He died January 26, 1839. He had inherited the great manor under the law of primogeniture, as the eldest son, which had existed here through the colonial period. The American laws following the Revolution worked a radical change in this respect, and in order to keep his vast landed interests in possession of his sons and their descendants, Stephen Van Rensselaer, on arriving at his majority, adopted the plan of selling his land in fee, reserving to himself and his assigns all minerals, streams of water for mills, and some of the old feudal rents in wheat, fowls, service with horses, etc., and finally, the reservation of one-quarter of the purchase price on every vendition of land. It is said that Alexander Hamilton drew this form of conveyance and advised his client that he could adopt it. But there was at that time an English statute in opposition to such a method of sale, such right belonging to the crown alone. It is believed that Mr. Hamilton assumed that the English statute had not been in force in this colony, and that therefore it had no real force here. In any event the patroon sold his lands, warranting the title, his deeds containing the feudal reservations above mentioned.

While this system of sale worked satisfactorily during his life and generally during the lives of the first purchasers, trouble began soon afterward. The patroon devised all his interest in the lands thus sold in fee to his two eldest sons, William P. and Stephen. To the latter, who was the older of the two, were given the rents in Albany county, and to the other those in Rensselaer county. The old patroon was a kindly man and doubtless his many favors to those who had purchased from him served to pacify them under the onerous burdens. But when the sons came into their estate, either their different treatment of the

landholders, or changes in the business and agricultural relations of the time, led to complaints and later to more serious trouble. Litigation began and continued many years. "The counsel consulted were either ignorant of that [English] statute or they dismissed consideration of it on the assumption that it was never the law of the colony or of the State. Had that statute, at the time of the anti-rent outbreak, been recognized as the law of the State, it is not too much, probably, to assert and believe that, before the distinguished judges who then adorned the bench, with the Senate composing the court of last resort—a popular as well as judicial body—the anti-rent controversy would have been spared more than a quarter of a century of political and legal conflict, and the feudal-burdened counties have become as enlightened, prosperous and free as their sister counties in the State."¹

Early in the spring of 1839 the anti-renters held a meeting for the purpose of deciding upon some equitable basis of settlement of the dispute. A committee was appointed to call upon Stephen Van Rensselaer, the elder son, and learn upon what terms they could purchase the soil outright. The committee was composed of the foremost men of the district involved; they called at the manor office in Watervliet on May 22, 1839, and met Mr. Van Rensselaer, who refused to recognize them in any manner. They then passed into the inner office, occupied by the agent, Douw B. Lansing, while the latter held a lengthy conversation with Mr. Van Rensselaer, after which the committee were informed that they would be communicated with in writing. The committee felt that this was an insult, and went away. Subsequently Mr. Van Rensselaer sent a letter to Lawrence Vandusen, of Berne, who was chairman of the committee, in which he declined to sell on any terms; this letter was read throughout the manor during that year. The landholders now began active opposition to the collection of rents; agents were insulted and their personal safety endangered; bodies of masked men resisted and attacked sheriffs in discharge of their duties and other demonstrations of force were made in various localities. In December, 1839, Sheriff Michael Archer called to his aid the *passé comitatus*; with a body of about 600 men he started from Albany on the 3d day of December, 1839, for Reidsville, in the Helderbergs. Arriving near the place, the sheriff selected about seventy-five of the most courageous of his men and continued towards Reidsville, where it was

¹ Writings of Andrew J. Colvin.

known many of the anti-renters had gathered. Just before reaching the place they encountered a force of 1,500 mounted men, who barred the road and ordered the sheriff and his party back. There was no alternative but to obey, and the whole party hastened back to Albany. When, on the following day, the sheriff acquainted Governor Seward with the outcome of his brief campaign, the governor called out the military in numbers sufficient to have captured every person in the western part of the county. The military force comprised the Albany Burgesses Corps, Albany Union Guards, Albany Republican Artillery, First Company and Second Company Van Rensselaer Guards, Troy Artillery, Troy Citizens Corps, and the Troy City Guards. The command of this force was given to Major William Bloodgood, and, headed by Sheriff Artcher, the march was taken up towards Reidsville on December 9. No resistance was met with before Reidsville was reached, and even then no enemy was found. It was a ridiculous sight—a great body of armed troops upon a long and weary march, to meet not even a single landholder upon whom to expend their ardor. The return was made amid a pitiless rain storm. Resistance to rent collections continued against various methods of compulsion, without much advantage to either side. The landholders hoped by petty and threatened acts of resistance to force the proprietors into an acknowledgment of their position, while the latter seemed to think that by military and legal action they could compel the landholders to pay whatever was demanded. At last the controversy was made a political issue, and a paper, the *Freeholder*, was started in Albany in support of the cause of the landholders. Both the Whig and the Democratic parties strove to obtain the advantage of alliance with the anti-renters, but the former party had the largest number of them in its ranks. Their power was soon manifested in the political field. Eleven counties promptly elected representatives with anti-rent proclivities to the Legislature, and Albany county elected Ira Harris to the Assembly in 1845 by more than 2,000 majority. Silas Wright, who had been considered invincible, was defeated by John Young for governor in 1846 through the influence of the anti-renters, and the strife went on. As far as its political features were concerned, little was accomplished and in that respect the cause soon lost its influence.

Among the conditions of the manorial grants in fee was a provision that the grantee, or his heirs, was to pay to the proprietor on every sale of the land, *ad infinitum*, one-quarter of the purchase price; so

that if a farm worth say \$2,000, on which all the improvements had been made by the purchaser, was sold four times at that price, the proprietor would get the whole value of the farm, including the improvements, in four payments of \$500 each. Litigation began in the courts on this quarter-sale provision in 1848 and in 1852 went to the Court of Appeals. Without here attempting to follow the details of the decision, let it suffice to say that it was in favor of the oppressed landholders. The Court of Appeals was then comprised of Charles H. Ruggles, chief judge, Addison Gardner, Freeborn G. Jewett, Alexander S. Johnson, John W. Edmonds, Malbone Watson, Philo Gridley, and Henry Welles. After this decision was rendered the manor proprietors were advised by counsel to sell, and this was done in some cases prior to 1852. With the changed conditions under the decision of the court, and the low prices at which lands were now offered by the proprietors, speculators, and adventurers came into the field and made many purchases. The principal buyer was Walter S. Church, then of Allegany county, who during the succeeding thirty or forty years, was responsible for endless trouble for himself and the landholders. Litigation continued and in many instances families were dispossessed of their farms amid distressing conditions.

One of the first cases that went to the Court of Appeals after the decision in the quarter-sale case before described, was that of Van Rensselaer vs. Ball in 1858. In the decision in that case the right of the manor proprietors, or purchasers of their interest, to maintain actions of ejectment was put upon a statute passed by the Legislature in 1805, authorizing grantors of lands to have the same remedies for the recovery of rent as if the reversion had remained in them; this opinion was written by Judge Denio, who then proceeded to apply the statutes of landlord and tenant to the cases. This decision so shocked the public conscience that the Legislature of 1860 repealed the statute of 1805, so far as conveyances executed after that time were concerned. After that statute was repealed the feudal rent litigation was renewed, and other cases which had passed through the lower courts were carried to the Court of Appeals where they were decided in 1863. That court then took new ground and held that the statute of 1805 was not necessary to the maintenance of the actions, but that the statute of 1846 abolishing distress for rent (a statute passed in the interest of landholders) supplied the place of the statute of 1805; this opinion was written by Judge Henry R. Selden. After relying on the statute of 1846, as

Judge Denio had on that of 1805, to sustain the actions, Judge Selden undertook to uphold them on the strength of an opinion expressed by Sugden in his work on Vendors and Purchasers, and on a few controverted English cases. But neither Sugden nor the disputed cases even hint that there can be a forfeiture of land for non-payment of rent, outside of the relation of landlord and tenant. It may be broadly and safely stated that no case can be found, English or American, where re entry, or ejection for default in the payment of rent, has been had or allowed, except where the relation of landlord and tenant existed, or was supposed to exist. Of the eight judges of the Court of Appeals at the time Judge Selden wrote his opinion in 1863, it is noticeable that two of the most distinguished refused to share in the decision. Upon that remarkable decision hung all the later merciless exactions of the proprietors or purchasers of their interest, against the landholders and the many instances of dispossession and suffering with which citizens of Albany county are familiar, and for which space cannot here be spared. The working of this injustice has thus been pictured by Andrew J. Colvin, who has given much study to the matter:

Ejection suits are brought to recover one year's rent claimed to be due—generally the last year—and recovery of possession of the farm for non-payment. The landholder, on prosecution, goes to the office in Albany to pay the year's rent sued for, and the costs of the action. Payment will not be accepted unless he will also pay all rents claimed to be in arrear; it may be for fifteen or twenty, perhaps thirty years. The landholder remonstrates on the ground, as often happens, that he has only owned the farm a few years, and should not be asked to pay longer than he has owned. He is told that that makes no difference; the farm is liable, no matter who may have been the owner, and he must pay all rents claimed or lose the farm. On inquiry as to the amount claimed, he is startled to learn that it exceeds the value of the farm, perhaps, with all the buildings and other improvements. That result is brought about by charging the fullest prices for the wheat, the fat fowls, and the days' service with carriage and horses, with annual accumulations of interest on each. It is the old story; the successors of the old patrolman chastised the landholders with whips; the adventurers chastise them with scorpions.

This depressing subject may be concluded with the following suggestive statement of claims made upon the Board of Supervisors for services in the anti-rent difficulties rendered as late as 1866:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Leonard & Bradt.....	\$1,295 72	\$1,268 59
Edward Scannell.....	1,053 00	576 00
Tenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.....	992 25	992 25
Company F, 25th Regiment ".....	762 24	762 24
Company C, " " ".....	626 40	626 40

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Company G, 25th Regiment, N. Y.	256 92	256 92
Lord & Thornton.....	500 02	498 02
Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.....	228 80	228 80
John Cutler.....	157 00	150 00
Augustus Brewster.....	122 00	80 00
Walter S. Church.....	115 00	Disallowed.

Of the history of the thirty years that have passed since the close of the war there is little to record that is not found in later chapters. The population of the county in 1870 has already been stated as 133,052; that of the city at that date, 69,422. The increase in the next decade brought the number of inhabitants in the county to 154,890, and in the city to 90,758. In 1890 these figures had reached respectively 164,555, and 94,923. There has been a considerable increase since that year, the census of 1892 showing the population of the county to be 167,289, and of the city, 97,120. While these are substantial gains it must be recorded that most of the towns in the county have during the period under consideration, lost slightly in population, while the cities and large villages have gained. This result is observable in most counties of the State and in many other States.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 19, 1867, the Albany and Schenectady Railroad was incorporated, and authorized to construct a railroad on the Albany and Schenectady turnpike and Washington avenue, in Albany, the cars of the company to be propelled by horses or dummy engines. The promoters of the project abandoned it.

The Boston and Albany Railroad was chartered November 3, 1870, for the consolidation of lines constructed many years earlier. The new company effected a combination of the Western Railroad Corporation, established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in March, 1833; the Castleton and New Stockbridge Railroad Company, incorporated in this State May 5, 1834, the name of which was changed May 5, 1836, to the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company. On November 11, 1841, a permanent contract was made for the operation of the last named road by the Western Corporation. On May 24, 1867, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an act consolidating the Western Railroad Corporation with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company. Further legislation by Massachusetts and New York within the next three years effected the consolidation of the Boston and Al-

bany Company, the Albany and West Stockbridge Company and the Hudson and Boston Company, under the name it now bears, the Boston and Albany. The road is an important factor in the transportation facilities of Albany county.

An act of the Legislature of April 6, 1870, annexed small parts of the towns of Bethlehem and Watervleit to the city of Albany. The boundaries of these sections may be found in the session laws of that year.

During this period considerable legislation was enacted affecting the Albany county Board of Supervisors, some of the acts of which board also possess more than ordinary interest. On April 13, 1857, the office of supervisor was made a salaried office, the annual salary being fixed at \$100 and the usual traveling fees. In May, 1871, this salary was raised to \$350 and has so remained. In the year 1875 the powers of supervisors were considerably enlarged, particularly in respect to their control of county property, their agency in the erection of county buildings, etc. On the 14th of May, 1878, the term of office of supervisors was extended to two years, the act taking effect at the first election of 1879.

In the proceedings of the board for 1863, the county clerk reported that in pursuance of a previously adopted resolution of the board, the work of reindexing of mortgages had been completed covering the period from 1856 to 1863, and condensing what had filled eight books into two, for which his charges were \$10,623.

During the session of 1864 when several calls for troops had recently been made and a draft seemed imminent, the board took prompt and liberal measures for the payment of large bounties, that a draft might be avoided. At that time there had been almost \$2,000,000 disbursed in the county for bounties. The amount of bonds issued during the war period was \$2,540,200. The county budget in 1865 was \$766,094.89, or nearly double what it was at the beginning of the war. This sum was gradually decreased to a little more than \$500,000 within a few years, but recently it has increased again to more than the figures above given. By resolution of the board adopted November 21, 1871, resulting from a communication received from several leading lawyers and judges, the salary of the county judge of Albany county was raised to \$5,000.

On the 15th of April, 1887, a law was passed making provision for

the erection of an Armory in Albany. This resulted in the splendid structure now in use, which is more fully described in a later chapter. In the following year (1888) an act was passed by the Legislature appropriating \$25,000 from the State funds for an armory in Cohoes, provided a suitable site was furnished by the supervisors.

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL LIST.

United States President.—Martin Van Buren, elected to the presidency in the fall of 1836, though not a native of Albany county, resided and practiced law in Albany city many years.

Vice-President.—Daniel D. Tompkins, elected in 1817, passed many years of his life in Albany and at the time of his election to the vice-presidency was governor of the State.

Governors.—John Tayler, elected in 1816; he was elected lieutenant-governor January 29, 1814, under a special act of the Legislature of April 11, 1811, after the death of John Broome, who died August 10, 1810. At that time Daniel D. Tompkins was serving his second term as governor (elected first in 1807). In 1816 Mr. Tompkins was again elected governor and John Tayler, lieutenant-governor. The next year Mr. Tompkins was elected vice-president and Mr. Tayler became governor. Martin Van Buren, elected 1828; he was appointed secretary of state under President Jackson, March 12, 1829, resigned the office of governor and was succeeded by Enos T. Throop. John A. Dix, elected 1872. David B. Hill, now a resident of Albany, elected 1885, having then served a remaining part of Grover Cleveland's term, and re-elected in 1888.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Daniel Hale, March 24, 1793; Charles D. Cooper, April 17, 1817; John Van Ness Yates, April, 1818; and February 13, 1823; John A. Dix, February 1, 1833.

United States Senators.—Philip Schuyler, chosen July 16, 1789, served to 1791; chosen again January 24, 1797, and served one year. Martin Van Buren, elected February 6, 1821, and February 6, 1827; Charles E. Dudley, elected January 15, 1859; William L. Marcy, elected

February 1, 1831; John A. Dix, elected January 18, 1845; Ira Harris, elected February 5, 1861. Roscoe Conkling and Leland Stanford, who held this high office, were natives of Albany county.

Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.—Alexander Hamilton, who studied law and married in Albany, and passed much of his time here, was appointed to this office September 11, 1779; John C. Spencer, March 3, 1843; Jno. A. Dix, January 11, 1861; Daniel Manning, March 6, 1885.

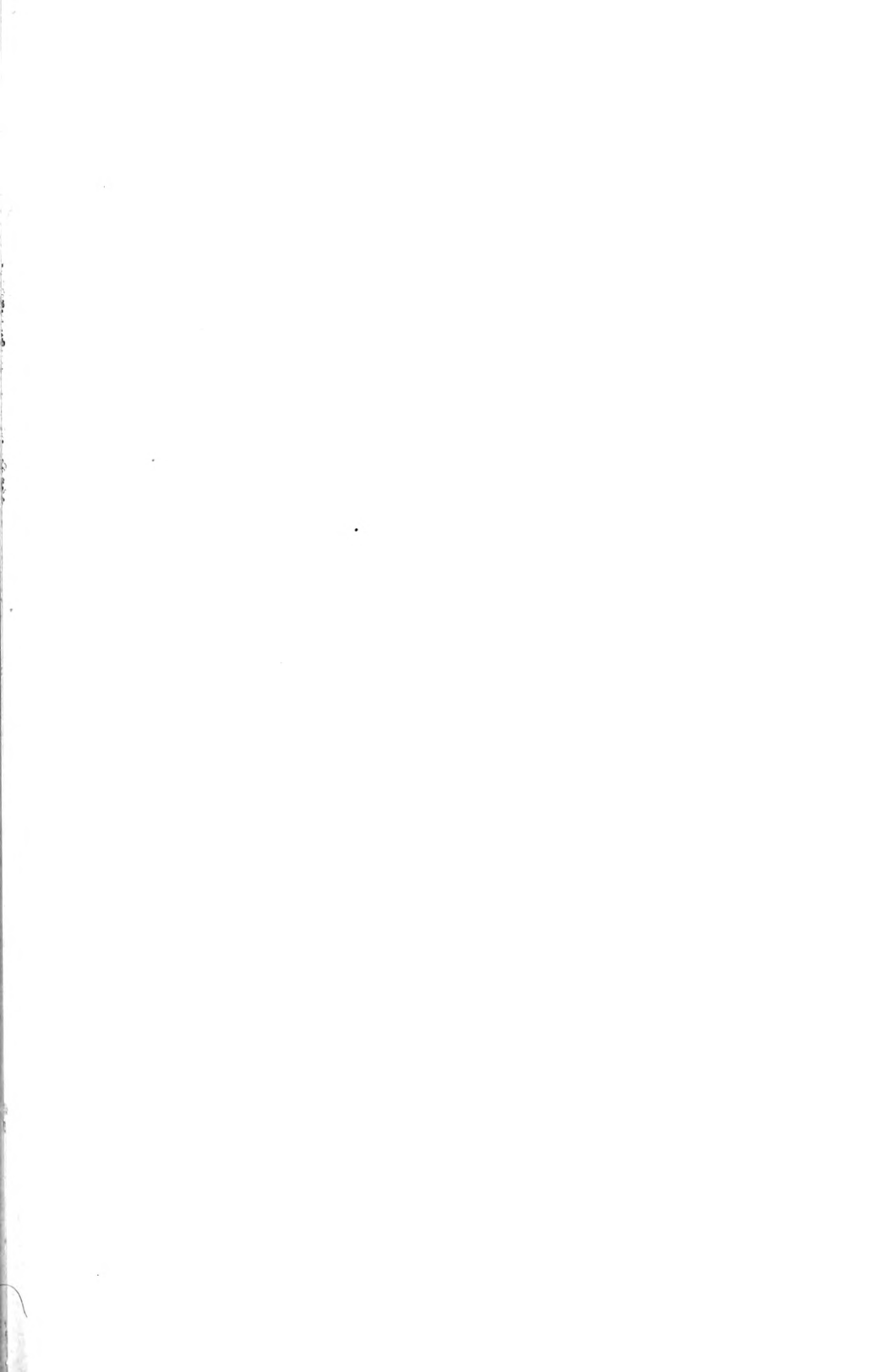
U. S. Secretary of State.—Martin Van Buren, appointed March 6, 1829; William L. Marcy, March 7, 1853.

U. S. Secretary of the Navy.—Smith Thompson, appointed November 9, 1818.

U. S. Secretary of War.—John C. Spencer, appointed October 12, 1841; William L. Marcy, March 6, 1845.

Members of Congress.—The following changes have taken place in Congressional districts that have directly affected Albany county: By act of 1789, a part of Albany with Columbia, Clinton, Saratoga and Washington counties constituted a district. Act of 1792, Albany county was a district by itself. Act of 1797, this county and Schoharie were constituted the 8th district. Act of 1802, Albany county was the 9th district. Act of 1808, Albany and Schenectady counties were made the 7th district. Act of 1812, it was made the 9th district. Act of 1822, it was made the 10th district. Act of 1842, it was made the 13th district, and by act of 1851, was constituted the 14th district. By act of 1862 Schoharie was joined with it as the 14th district. By the act of 1873 Albany became the 16th district, and by the act of May, 1883, it was numbered the 19th. The last change was made by the act of 1892, under which Albany county became the 20th district. Those who have held the office of Member of Congress from this county are the following:

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 1789-91; James Gordon and Peter Silvester, each part of term of 1791-93; Henry Glen, 1793-1801; Killian Van Rensselaer, 1801-1811; Harmanus Bleecker, 1811-13; John Lovett, 1813-17; Rensselaer Westerlo, 1817-19; Solomon Van Rensselaer, 1819-22; Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1822-29; Ambrose Spencer, 1829-31; Gerrit Y. Lansing, 1831-37; Albert Gallup, 1837-39; Daniel D. Barnard, 1827-29, 1839-43; Bradford R. Wood, 1845-47; John I. Slingerland, 1847-49; John L. Schoolcraft, 1849-53; Rufus W. Peckham, 1853-55; Samuel Dixon, 1855-57; Erasmus Corning, sr., 1857-59; John H. Reynolds, 1859-61; E. Corning, 1861-65; Charles Goodyear, 1865-67; John V. L. Pruyn, 1867-69; Stephen L. Mayham, 1869-71; Eli Perry, 1871-75; Charles H. Adams, 1875-77; Terence J. Quinn, 1877-78; John M.





CHARLES TRACEY.

Bailey, elected 1878 vice Quinn deceased; Michael N. Nolan, 1881-83; Thomas J. Van Alstyne, 1883-85; John Swinburue, 1885-87; Charles Tracey, 1887-95, George H. Southwick, 1895-97, 1897-

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.—There have been four Constitutional Conventions in this State, and one Constitutional Commission, all of which met in Albany. The first was held October 13 to 27, 1801. Following are the names of the Albany delegates: John Jost Dietz, Leonard Gansevoort, Daniel Hale, John V. Henry, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Abraham Van Ingen, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Peter West. The second Convention assembled August 28, 1821, and adjourned November 10. Daniel D. Tompkins was president, and following are the names of Albany delegates: James Kent, Ambrose Spencer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Abraham Van Vechten. The third Convention was held June 1, 1846, and adjourned October 9. The Albany delegates were Ira Harris, Peter Shaver, Benjamin Stanton, Horace K. Willard. The fourth Convention assembled on June 4, 1867, and adjourned November 12, of that year. The delegates from Albany county were Ira Harris, at large, and William Cassidy, Amasa J. Parker, and Erastus Corning. What was called the Constitutional Commission met in Albany December 4, 1872, and adjourned March 15, 1873. The delegates from the third district, which included Albany county, were Robert H. Pruyn, and William Cassidy, of Albany; George B. Burdett, of Troy; Joseph B. Hall, of Catskill, and Cornelius Tracy, of Troy. Robert H. Pruyn was chosen chairman.

Collectors of Customs.—The collection of customs in Albany was begun in 1833, under the direction of New York Custom House, with William Seymour, deputy collector. For many years there was very little for him to do in his office, but with the opening of the Champlain and Erie Canals, new avenues of trade were opened necessitating the establishment of an office at the head of tide water. The collectors since Mr. Seymour have been as follows: Albert Gallup, Dennis B. Gaffney, and William Bruce. On March 2, 1867, a law was passed making Albany a port of entry, with a surveyor of customs as the chief officer; under that law the following have held the position: Peter M. Carmichael, 1867; Isaac N. Keeler, 1870; John C. Whitney, 1875; William N. S. Sanders, 1879; John A. Luby, 1882; Addison D. Cole, 1885; John M. Bailey, 1889; John P. Masterson, 1893.

State Secretaries of State.—Daniel Hale, March 24, 1793; Charles D. Cooper, April 17, 1817; John Van Ness Yates, April, 1818, and

February 13, 1823; John A. Dix, February 1, 1833; John Palmer, November 7, 1893; re-elected November, 1895.

State Treasurers.—Robert McClallen, March 16, 1798; Abraham G. Lansing, February 8, 1803; Abraham G. Lansing, February 18, 1810; Charles Z. Platt, February 10, 1813; Gerrit L. Dox, February 12, 1817; Benjamin Knower, January 29, 1821; Stephen Clark, November 7, 1855; Nathan D. Wendell, November 4, 1879.

Comptrollers.—John V. Henry, March 12, 1800; Archibald McIntyre, March 25, 1806; William L. Marcy, February 13, 1826; Azariah C. Flagg, January 11, 1834; Azariah C. Flagg, February 7, 1842; Frederick P. Olcott, January 1, 1877, appointed vice Robinson resigned.

Surveyors-General.—Philip Schuyler, March 30, 1781; Simeon De Witt, May 13, 1784; Simeon De Witt, February 8, 1823; Orville L. Holley, February 5, 1838.

State Engineers and Surveyors.—William J. McAlpine, November 4, 1851; Sylvanus H. Sweet, November 4, 1873; Elnathan Sweet, November, 1883.

Canal Commissioners.—Stephen Van Rensselaer, April 17, 1816; Asa Whitney, February 22, 1840; Stephen Clark, February 8, 1842; Stephen Clark, November 4, 1844; Charles H. Sherrill, November 5, 1856.

State Senators.—There have been many changes in the senatorial divisions of this State. Under the first Constitution the Senate consisted of twenty-four members apportioned among four large districts. An additional senator was to be added whenever it was shown by a septennial census, that the number of electors in a district had increased one twenty-fourth, continuing thus until the number reached one hundred. The census of 1795 made the number forty-three. This arrangement was soon proven to be unequal in its operation and in 1801 the Constitution was amended so as to fix the number of senators at thirty-two, which number remained unchanged until the Constitution of 1894 went into effect, January 1, 1895. The Constitution of 1821 divided the State into eight senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four senators, one being elected each year for a term of four years. Under the Constitution of 1846 the State was divided into thirty-two districts, in each of which a senator was elected each odd year. Albany county formerly constituted the 13th district, later the 17th, and finally the 19th. By the Constitution of 1894, the State was divided into fifty senatorial districts, of which Albany county composes the 29th. The senators chosen in 1895 hold office for three years while

their successors are to be chosen for but two years. Following is a list of Senators from this county:

Abraham Yates, jr., 1777-90; Dirck W. Ten Broeck, 1777-78; Anthony Van Schaick, 1777-78; Rinier Mynderse, 1777-78. (The first session of the legislature assembled at Kingston in September, 1777, but was soon driven out by British troops. The second meeting was held in Poughkeepsie beginning January 15, 1778.) Rinier Mynderse, 1778-81; Dirck W. Ten Broeck, 1778-83; Philip Schuyler, 1781-84, 1786-88, 1792-97; Henry Oothoudt, 1782-85; Volkert P. Douw, 1786-93; Peter Schuyler, 1787-92; Leonard Gansevoort, 1791-93, 1797-1802; Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1791-95; Anthony Ten Eyck, 1797-1801; Anthony Van Schaick, 1797-1800; Abraham Van Vechten, 1798-1805, 1816-19; Francis Nicoll, 1797-98; John Sanders, 1799-1802; Stephen Lush, 1801-2; Simon Veeder, 1804-7; John Veeder, 1806-9; Joseph C. Yates, 1806-8; Charles E. Dudley, 1820-25; John McCarty, 1827-30; Peter Gansvoort, 1833-6; Friend Humphrey, 1840-1; Ira Harris, 1847; Valentine Tredwell, 1848-49; Azor Taber, 1852-53; Clarkson F. Crosby, 1854-55; John W. Harcourt, 1856-57; George Y. Johnson, 1858-59; Andrew J. Colvin, 1860-61; John V. L. Pruyn, 1862-63; Lorenzo D. Collins, 1866-67; A. B. Banks, 1868-69, 1870-71; Charles H. Adams, 1872-73; Jesse C. Dayton, 1874-75; Hamilton Harris, 1876-79; Waters W. Braman, 1880-81; Abraham Lansing, 1882-83; John B. Thacher, 1884-85; Amasa J. Parker, jr., 1886-7; 1888-9, Henry Russell; 1890-91, Norton Chase; 1892-5, Amasa J. Parker; Myer Nussbaum, 1895-8.

Members of Assembly.—The State Assembly originally consisted of seventy members, which could be increased one with every seventieth increase in the number of electors, until it reached 300 members. When the constitution was amended in 1801 the number had reached 108; it was then reduced to 100, with provision for an increase after each census at the rate of two annually until the number reached 150. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at 128, but the number was increased by the Constitution of 1894 to the present number, 150, each of whom is elected, as has always been the case, for one year. Under the various apportionments since 1801 Albany county has had in 1802, six members; in 1815, four; in 1822, three; since that year it has had four members.

The representatives from Albany in the Colonial Assembly were as follows:

1691-92, Dirck Wessels, Levinus Van Schaick; 1693-95, Dirck Wessels, Ryer Jacobs; 1695-98, John Abeel, Dirck Wessels; 1698 (May and June), Jan Jansen Bleker, Ryer Schermerhorn; 1699-1701, Hendrick Hansen, Jan Jansen Bleker, Ryer Schermerhorn; 1701-02, Dirck Wessels, Ryer Schermerhorn, Myndert Schuyler, John Abeel, Johannis Bleker, Hendrick Hansen; 1702-04, John Abeel, Myndert Schuyler, Evert Banker; 1705-06, Myndert Schuyler, Johannis Cuyler, Peter Van Bruggen; 1708-09, Johannis Cuyler, Hendrick Hansen, Myndert Schuyler, 1709

(April to November), Myndert Schuyler, Johannis Cuyler, Robert Livingston; 1710-11, Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Schuyler, Robert Livingston; 1711-12, Robert Livingston, jr., Johannis Cuyler, Johannis Schuyler; 1713-14, Robert Livingston, jr., Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh; 1715, Johannis Cuyler, Hendrick Hansen, Karel Hansen; 1716-26, John Cuyler, Hendrick Hansen, Karel Hansen, Myndert Schuyler; 1726-27, Myndert Schuyler, Ryer Garretsen; 1727 (September to November), Johannis Cuyler, Peter Van Brugh; 1728-37, Philip Schuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Dirck Ten Broeck; 1737-38, Philip Schuyler, Peter Winne; 1739-43, Philip Schuyler, Peter Winne; 1743-45, Philip Schuyler, Peter Winne; 1745-47, the same; 1747-50, Coenradt Ten Eyck, Peter Douw; 1750-51, Philip Schuyler, Hans Hansen; 1752-58, Peter Winne, Petrus Douw; 1759-61, Peter Winne, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Volkert P. Douw; 1761-68, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Volkert P. Douw; 1768-69, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Philip Schuyler; 1769-75, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Philip Schuyler.

The last session of the General Assembly was held April 3, 1775. During this Colonial period of nearly ninety years Rensselaerwyck Manor was represented in the Assembly as follows:

1691-1702, Kilian Van Rensselaer; 1702, Kilian Van Rensselaer and Andries Coejemans (Coeymans); 1702-1714, Hendrick (or Henry) Van Rensselaer; 1715-26, Andries Coejemans; 1726-43, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer; 1743-68, John Baptiste Van Rensselaer; 1768 to the close, Abraham Ten Broeck.

Members of the State Assembly have been as follows:

1777-78, Jacob Cuyler, John Cuyler, jr., James Gordon, Walter Livingston, Stephen J. Schuyler, John Tayler, Kilian Van Rensselaer, Robert Van Rensselaer, Peter Vrooman, William B. Whiting.

1778-79, Leonard Gansevoort, James Gordon, Walter Livingston, Stephen J. Schuyler, John Tayler, Jacobus Teller, Kilian Van Rensselaer, Robert Van Rensselaer, Peter Vrooman, William B. Whiting.

1779-80, Flores Bancker, John Bay, James Gordon, Cornelius Humphrey, Hugh Mitchell, Henry Oothoudt, Henry Quackenbos, Isaac Vrooman, William B. Whiting, Phineas Whiteside.

1780-81, Matthew Adgate, John Ja. Beekman, James Gordon, John Lansing, jr., Peter R. Livingston, Dirck Swart, John Tayler, John Van Rensselaer, jr., Robert Van Rensselaer, Isaac Vrooman.

1781-82, Mathew Adgate, Jacob Ford, Philip Frisbie, John Lansing, jr., George Palmer, Dirck Swart, Samuel Ten Broeck, Israel Thompson, Isaac Vrooman, Edmund Wells.

1782-83, Matthew Adgate, John H. Beekman, John Ja. Beekman, Jacob Ford, John Lansing, jr., Dirck Swart, Jamuel Ten Broeck, Peter Van Ness, Christopher Yates, John Younglove.

1784, Matthew Adgate, Abraham Becker, Abraham Cuyler, Jacob Ford, James Gordon, John Lansing, jr., Peter Schuyler, Dirck Swart, Peter Van Ness, Christopher Yates.

1784-85, Matthew Adgate, Abraham Becker, Jacob Ford, Walter Livingston, Dirck Swart, Israel Thompson, Matthew Visscher, Christopher Yates, Peter W. Yates, John Younglove.

1786, Leonard Bronck, Henry Glen, James Gordon, Lawrence Hogeboom, John Lansing, jr., John Livingston, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, John Tayler, Abraham J. Van Alstyne, Peter Vrooman.

1787, Leonard Bronck, Henry Glen, James Gordon, John Lansing, jr., John Livingston, William Powers, Thomas Sickles, John Tayler, Matthew Visscher, Peter Vrooman.

1788, Leonard Ganesvoort, James Gordon, Thomas Sickles, J. De Peyster Ten Eyck, Dirck Van Ingen, Hezekiah Van Orden, John Younglove.

1788-89, John Duncan, John Lansing, jr., John Thompson, Cornelius Van Dyck, Henry K. Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Younglove.

1789-90, Leonard Bronck, James Gordon, Richard Sill, Henry K. Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Cornelius Van Van Veghten, John Younglove.

1791, Sidney Berry, Leonard Bronck, Jonathan Brown, John W. Schermerhorn, Richard Sill, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.

1792, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, David McCarty, Francis Nicoll, William North, John Ten Broeck, Henry Ten Eyck.

1792-93, Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deitz, Jellis A. Fonda, Stephen Lush, Francis Nicoll, John Ten Broeck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck.

1794, Johannis Deitz, Jellis A. Fonda, Theodoros V. W. Graham, Jacob Hochstrasser, Thomas Hun, William North, Stephen Platt.

1795, Johannis Deitz, Leonard Ganesvoort, jr., Jacob Hochstrasser, Thomas Hun, William North, Stephen Platt, Andries Van Patten.

1796, Gerrit Abeel, Leonard Bronck, Johannis Deitz, Jacob Hochstrasser, Francis Nicoll, William North, Dirck Ten Broeck.

1796-97, James Bill, Philip Conine, jr., James C. Duane, Jacob Hochstrasser, James Holcomb, Nathaniel Ogden, John Prince, Philip P. Schuyler, Dirck Ten Broeck, John H. Wendell,

1798, Thomas E. Barker, Johan Jost Deitz, Andrew N. Heermance, Nathaniel Ogden, John Prince, Philip P. Schuyler, Dirck Ten Broeck, Joel Thompson, John H. Wendell, Peter West.

1798-99, Thomas E. Barker, James Bill, Johan Jost Deitz, Prince Doty, Andrew N. Heermance, Jeremiah Lansingh, Philip P. Schuyler, Joseph Shurtleff, Dirck Ten Broeck.

1800, James Bill, Philip Conine, jr., Johan Jost Deitz, Prince Doty, John V. Henry, Francis Nicoll, Joseph Shurtleff, Dirck Ten Broeck, Jacob Winne.

1800-01, John Jost Deitz, Prince Doty, John V. Henry, Joseph Shurtleff, Dirck Ten Broeck, Jacob Ten Eyck, Peter West, Jacob Winne.

1802, Johan Jost Deitz, Prince Doty, John V. Henry, Peter S. Schuyler, Joseph Shurtleff, Dirck Ten Broeck, Jacob Ten Eyck, Peter West.

1803, Johan Jost Deitz, John Frisby, Stephen Lush, Maus Schermerhorn, Peter S. Schuyler, Jacob Ten Eyck.

1804, John Beekman, jr., Johan Jost Deitz, James Emott, Maus Schermerhorn, Peter S. Schuyler, Moses Smith.

1805-06, David Burhans, Adam Deitz, jr., Stephen Lush, Nicholas V. Mynders, Joseph Shurtleff, Moses Smith.

1806, David Burhans, Asa Colvard, Adam Deitz, jr., Stephen Lush, Joseph Shurtleff, Abraham Van Vechten.

1807, David Bogardus, Asa Colvard, Johan Jost Deitz, Daniel Hale, Joseph Shurtleff, Jacob Veeder.

1808, John Brown, Johan Jost Deitz, Jonathan Jenkins, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten, Jacob Veeder.

1808-9, John Brown, John H. Burhans, Jonathan Jost Deitz, Jonathan Jenkins, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten.

1810, John Colvin, Abel French, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten.

1811, Asa Colvard, David Delong, Jonathan Jost Deitz, Abraham Van Vechten.

1812, Asa Colvard, Jesse Tayler, Abraham Van Vechten, John G. Van Zandt.

1812-13, David Bogardus, John Gibbons, Elishama Janes, Abraham Van Vechten.

1814, Harmanus Bleecker, Johan Jost Deitz, Moses Smith, John L. Winne.

1814-15, Harmanus Bleecker, Sylvester Ford, Jesse Tyler, John D. Winne.

1816, Michael Freligh, John I. Ostrander, John Schoolcraft, Jesse Smith.

1816-17, John H. Burhans, John I. Ostrander, Gideon Tabor, Rufus Watson.

1818, William A. Duer, James Sackett, Gideon Tabor, Stephen Van Rensselaer.

1819, William A. Duer, William H. Houghtaling, Cornelius H. Waldron, John Van Ness Yates.

1820, Asa Colvard, James McKown, Peter S. Schuyler, Stephen Willes.

1820-21, Gerrit Hogan, James McKown, Moses Smith, Stephen Willes.

1822, James McKown, William McKown, Volkert D. Oothoudt, John P. Shear.

1823, Abraham Brooks, Jesse Buel, Abraham Rosecrantz.

1824, Archibald Stephens, John Stillwell, Jesse Wood.

1825, George Batterman, Samuel S. Lush, Stephen Willes.

1826, Samuel S. Lush, Andrew Ten Eyck, Malachi Whipple.

1827, Isaac Hamilton, John Haswell, Henry Stone.

1828, Benjamin F. Butler, William N. Sill, David I. D. Verplank.

1829, James D. Gardner, Moses Stanton, Chandler Starr.

1830, Peter Gansevoort, Samuel S. Lush, Erastus Williams.

1831, Peter Gansevoort, Wheeler Watson, Peter W. Winne.

1832, Abijah C. Disbrow, Philip Lennebacker, William Seymour.

1833, Edward Livingston, Jacob Settle, Israel Shear.

1834, Aaron Livingston, Barent P. Staats, Prentice Williams, jr.

1835, Edward Livingston, Henry G. Wheaton, David G. Seger, Tobias T. E. Waldron.

1836, Daniel Dorman, John C. Schuyler, William Seymour.

1837, Richard Kimmey, Edward Livingston, Abraham Verplanck.

1838, Daniel D. Barnard, Edmund Raynsford, Paul Settle.

1839, John Davis, James S. Lowe, Rufus Watson.

1840, Frederick Bassler, jr., Peter Flagler, Henry G. Wheaton.

1841, Aaron Hotaling, Francis Lansing, Henry G. Wheaton.

1842, John A. Dix, Cornelius G. Palmer, Jonas Shear.

1843, Willis Hall, Aaron Van Schaack, John I. Slingerland.

1844, Levi Shaw, Samuel Stevens, Simon Veeder.

1845, Clarkson F. Crosby, Ira Harris, Leonard Litchfield.

1846, Ira Harris, Thomas L. Shafer, Robert D. Watson.

1847, John Fuller, John I. Gallup, Valentine Tredwell, Robert D. Watson.

- 1848, Edward S. Willett, Frederick Mathias, Robert H. Pruyn, Henry A. Brigham.
 1849, Hiram Barber, David Van Auken, Robert H. Pruyn, Joel A. Wing.
 1850, Cornelius Vanderzee, Joel B. Nott, Robert H. Pruyn, William S. Shepard.
 1851, Robert Babcock, Adam I. Shultes, Hamilton Harris, Eli Perry.
 1852, Hugh Swift, George M. Sayles, Tennis Van Vechten, jr., Robert Harper.
 1853, William P. Malburn, John Reid, William W. Forsyth, Thomas Kearney.
 1854, S. M. Hollenbeck, I. W. Chesebro, Robert H. Pruyn, Archibald A. Dunlop.
 1855, Pryse Campbell, Martin J. Blessing, Alexander Davidson, J. B. Van Etten.
 1856, Isaac Whitbeck, Jackson King, Henry Jenkins, James Brady.
 1857, Richard Kimmey, Adam Van Allen, John Evers, Franklin Townsend.
 1858, Dwight Batcheller, George Wolford, C. W. Armstrong, Charles H. Adams.
 1859, Henry Creble, Morgan L. Filkins, William A. Young, Lorenzo D. Collins.
 1860, John I. Slingerland, Stephen Merselis, jr., Samuel W. Gibbs, Lorenzo D. Collins.
 1861, Jay Gibbons, Lewis Benedict, jr., Henry Lansing, William J. Wheeler.
 1862, John Vanderzee, Willet Searles, Almerin J. Cornell, A. Bleecker Banks, William Doyle.
 1863, William J. Snyder, John Cutler, Henry L. Wait, William L. Oswald.
 1864, Harris Parr, Morgan L. Filkins, Thomas McCarty, William L. Oswald.
 1865, Harmon H. Vanderzee, Oliver M. Hungerford, Alexander Robertson, Michael A. Nolan.
 1866, William Aley, Lyman Tremain, Clark B. Cochrane, James F. Crawford.
 1867, Hugh Conger, Henry Smith, Alexander Robertson, Oscar F. Potter.
 1868, John C. Chism, Francis H. Woods, Jackson A. Sumner, Theodore Van Valkenburgh.
 1869, Hugh Conger, Adam W. Smith, John M. Kimball, John Tighe.
 1870, William D. Murphy, Thomas J. Lanahan, Edward D. Ronau, John Tighe.
 1871, William D. Murphy, Robert C. Blackall, Edward Coyle, William D. Sunderlin.
 1872, Stephen Springstead, Henry Smith, Daniel L. Babcock, George B. Mosher.
 1873, Peter Schoonmaker, Henry R. Pierson, John W. Van Valkenburgh, George B. Mosher.
 1874, Fred Schifferdecker, Leopold C. G. Kshinka, Terence J. Quinn, Waters W. Braman.
 1875, Peter Slingerland, Leopold C. G. Kshinka, Francis W. Vosburgh, Waters W. Braman.
 1876, Peter Slingerland, Thomas D. Coleman, William J. Maher, Alfred Le Roy.
 1877, John Sager, Jonathan R. Herrick, William J. Maber, Edward Curran.
 1878, Hiram Griggs, John N. Foster, James T. Story, Edward Curran.
 1879, Hiram Griggs, Charles R. Knowles, Thomas H. Greer, W. W. Braman.
 1880, William H. Slingerland, Hiram Griggs, Ignatius Wiley, Joseph Hynes, Thomas Liddle.
 1881, Miner Gallup, Andrew S. Draper, Aaron B. Pratt, George Campbell.
 1882, Michael J. Gorman, Aaron Fuller, Amasa J. Parker, jr., John McDonough.
 1883, Daniel P. Winne, Warren S. Kelley, Edward A. Maher, Joseph Delahanty.
 1884, John Zimmerman, Hiram Becker, Edward A. Maher, James Forsyth, "

1885, Stephen H. Niles, Lansing Hotaling, Patrick Murray, Terence I. Hardin.

1886, John Bowe, Smith O'Brien, Norton Chase, Terence I. Hardin.

1887, Horace T. Devereux, Vreeland H. Youngman, William J. Hill, John T. Gorman.

1888, Frederick W. Conger, Vreeland H. Youngman, William J. Hill, John T. Gorman.

1889, Jervis L. Miller, Vreeland H. Youngman, Galen R. Hitt, William Burton Le Roy.

1890, Galen R. Hitt, William B. Le Roy, Michael J. Nolan, William B. Page.

1891, John T. Gorman, Galen R. Hitt, Michael J. Nolan, Walter E. Ward.

1892, John T. Gorman, Galen R. Hitt, Archer La Grange, Walter E. Ward.

1893, Howard P. Foster, James Hilton, Myer Nussbaum, George S. Rivenburgh.

1894, James Brennan, Curtis N. Douglas, William Lasch, William A. Carroll.

1895, Amos J. Ablett, James Keenholts, Frank Bloomingdale, Jacob L. Ten Eyck.

1896, Amos J. Ablett, James Keenholts, George T. Kelly, Robert G. Sherer.

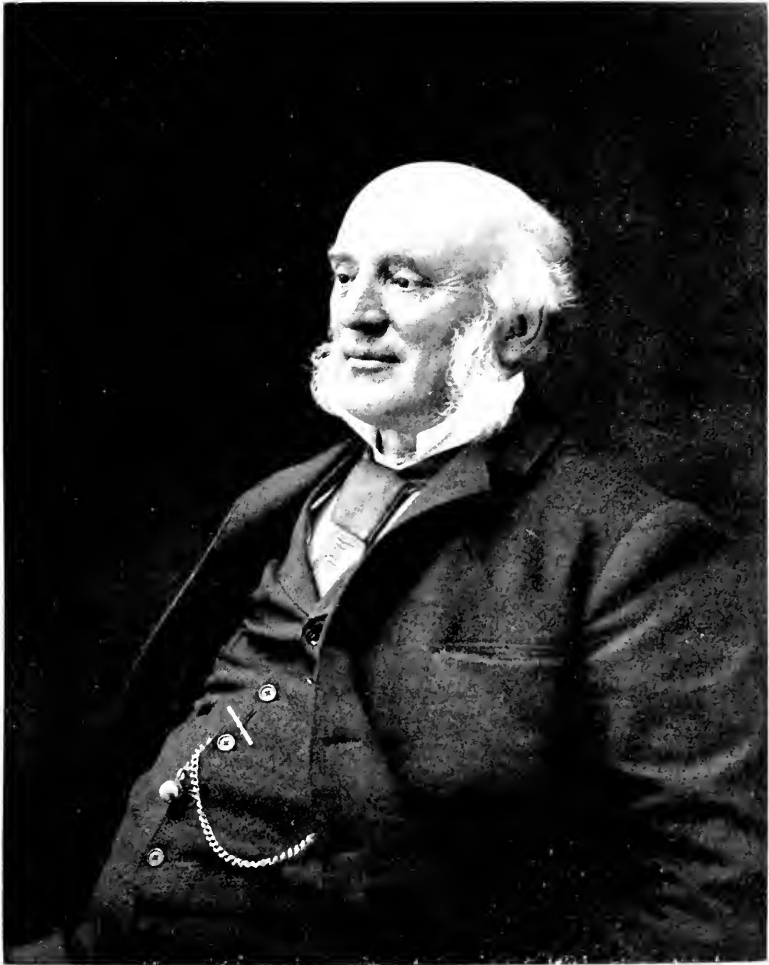
County Treasurers.—Previous to the adoption of the constitution of 1846, treasurers were appointed by the various Boards of Supervisors, and the board is still authorized to fill vacancies in that office. Since and including the year 1848, treasurers have been elected. In Albany county they have been as follows: 1848, James Kidd; 1851, Cornelius Ten Broeck; 1854, Richard J. Grant; 1857, Adam Van Allen; 1860, Thomas Kearney; 1866, Steven V. Frederick; 1869, Alexander Kennedy; 1872, Nathan D. Wendell; 1878, Henry Kelly; 1881, Albert Gallup; 1884, John Battersby, re-elected in 1887; 1890-97, John Bowe; 1897-1900, Edward Barkley.¹

CHAPTER XII.

JUDICIARY AND BAR OF ALBANY COUNTY.

In the earliest years of the Dutch and English settlements in America, the constituted authorities were invested with broad powers; but these could be exercised only within the restrictions of the laws of the mother country. By the terms of its charter the West India Company was supreme, and all power was vested in the Director-General and Council, who were to be governed by the Dutch (Roman) law, the imperial statutes of Charles V and the edicts, resolutions and customs of

¹ For all Court officers see next chapter.



MATTHEW HALE.

the United Netherlands, in all cases not otherwise provided for. The Dutch at home were governed by a league of commercial guilds, represented in the States-General, that the organized interests of each class of people might be protected. The principle of conserving the ancient and vested rights of all the people as against any portion thereof, even a majority, and as against a government itself, was the foundation principle of the Dutch provincial authority on this side of the water, as well as in the mother country, and distinguished it from any of the English colonies.

It was not until 1624, a year before the accession of Charles I and the beginning of the second period of the Thirty Years War, that government was actually established in New Netherland. In 1629 the manorial system was introduced, as we have fully described it. While the Patroons were invested with the powers and privileges of feudal barons, no political or judicial change could be introduced without consent of the home government. In Massachusetts the Puritans were then just beginning to organize a government having in view as a principal object "the propagation of the gospel." That was the parent colony of New England. The colonists on the Connecticut River were first governed by commissioners appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1637 delegates from the three towns of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield were associated with the commissioners and in 1639 a written constitution was adopted under which all freemen of the three towns were made equal before the law. In June, 1639, the government of the colony of New Haven was organized, the Bible was declared to be the constitution and none but church members were admitted to citizenship, the government being vested in seven men called Pillars.

In 1638 and 1640 the privileges of the Patroons were considerably abridged, while those of free settlers were correspondingly extended. Wherever the people settled in sufficient numbers the West India Company was bound to give them a local government, the officers to be appointed by the Director-General and Council, as in the Netherlands.

Upon the breaking out of the Indian war in 1641, Director Kieft was seriously alarmed and invited all masters and heads of families residing in New Amsterdam and its vicinity to assemble in the fort on August 28. That was the first official recognition of the existence of "the people" in New Netherland. The freemen assembled and obtained something of the rights enjoyed by other colonists around them.

They expressed themselves on the questions submitted to them and then appointed Twelve Men to represent them. These were as follows:

David Pietersen de Vries, president; Jacques Bentyn, Jan Jansen Dam, Hendrick Jansen, Maryn Adriaensen, Abram Pietersen (the miller), Frederick Lubbertsen, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Gerrit Dircksen, George Rapalje, Abram Planck, Jacob Stoffelsen, Jan Evertsen Bout, Jacob Walingen.

They complained to Kieft of the arbitrary constitution of the government and asked that such reforms be introduced as should prevent taxation of the country in absence of the Twelve; also, that four men be chosen from the Twelve each year who should have access to the Council. Thus they sought representation by the people. Kieft promised these reforms, and then reminded them that they were called together simply to consider how to escape the vengeance of the Indians.

The issue thus raised was a natural one. These men were asking only for the Dutch system, which had been perfectly satisfactory to them at home. When, in 1643, the Indian troubles and complications with the English had reached ominous proportions, Kieft again called the freemen together and requested them "to elect five or six persons from among themselves" to consider propositions to be made by the Director and Council, a representative body for the enactment of laws was instituted. The people preferred to leave the selection of the representatives to the director, asking only the right to reject an undesirable nomination. The Eight Men were then elected. The certificate of the election is on record signed by twenty-eight freemen. The Eight Men were as follows:

Cornelis Melyn, president, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Jan Jansen Dam,¹ Barent Dircksen, Abram Pietersen, the miller, Isaac Allerton, Thomas Hall, Gerrit Wolphertsen (van Couwenhoven), Jan Evertsen Bout,² Jacob Stoffelsen, John Underhill, Francis Douty, George Baxter, Richard Smith, Gysbert Opdyck, Jan Evertsen Bout, Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt.

This body of men assembled September 15 and passed upon important questions of war and performed other legislative acts.

Complaints from the colonists continued and were finally referred to the home Chamber of Accounts, which reported in March, 1645, sustaining the complainants, and approving the organization of villages after the manner of the English.

The Patroon's charter of 1629, extended in 1640, authorized the

¹ Expelled September 15.

² In place of Dam, expelled.

colony to appoint Duputies to inform the Director and Council of their condition when necessary. It was now suggested that these deputies should, at the summons of the Director-General, hold an assembly every six months for the general welfare and to deliberate on important affairs. Kieft was recalled in December, 1644. The Commissioners of the Assembly of the XIX of the General Privileged West India Company acted on the report alluded to in their instructions to the Director and Counsel of July 7, 1645. The Council was to consist of "the Director as president, his vice-president and the Fiscal." In cases in which the Advocate-fiscal appeared as Attorney-General, civil or criminal, the military commandant was to sit in his stead. If the charge was criminal, three persons were to be associated from the commonalty of the district where the crime was committed. The Supreme Council was the sole body "by whom all occurring affairs relating to police, justice, militia, the dignity and just rights of the Company" were to be decided; it was an executive, administrative, and also a judicial body.

When Petrus Stuyvesant arrived (May 27, 1647,) he set about restoring the disordered government with vigor. Besides inaugurating new and stringent regulations in many directions, he ordered an election of eighteen men, from whom he selected Nine as "Interlocutors and Trustees of the Commonalty," or "Tribunes" of the people. These Nine Men were to hold Courts of Arbitration weekly and to give advice to the Director and Council. They were appointed September 25, 1647, and were as follows:

1647, Augustine Heerman, Arnoldus van Hardenburgh, Govert Loockermans, merchants; Jan Jansen Dam, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, burghers; Michael Jansen, Jan Evertsen Bout, Thomas Hall, farmers.

1649, Adriaen van der Donck, president; Augustine Heerman, Arnoldus van Hardenburgh, Govert Loockermans, Oloff Stevensen van Cortland, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Michael Jansen, Elbert Elbertsen (Stoothof), Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven.

1650, Oloff Stevensen van Cortland, president; Augustine Heerman, Jacob van Couwenhoven, Elbert Elbertsen, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Michael Jansen, Thomas Hall, Govert Loockermans, J. Evertsen Bout.

1652, David Provost, William Beeckman, Jacobus van Curler, Allard Anthony, Isaac de Forest, Arent van Hattem, Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, Paulus Leendertsen van der Grist, Peter Cornelissen, miller.

Three of the Nine in each year were taken from the merchants, three from the burghers, and three from the farmers, thus continuing the old Netherland system.

The colony now became the scene of a prolonged contest and numerous lengthy petitions went from the colonists to the States-General for a burgher government and other changes. The burgher government was finally granted in 1653. Burgomasters had been in power in Holland since the fourteenth century, and it was contemplated by the States-General that they should be elected by the burghers in New Amsterdam. But the Director and Council assumed the right to appoint them and exercised it until 1658, when a double number were nominated, from whom the Director and Council selected the members for the ensuing year. These Burgomasters were ex-officio rulers of the city and continued until 1674.

Local officers, or inferior courts, with limited jurisdiction were authorized in various villages from time to time. As far as related to the Van Rensselaer Manor, the patroon was invested with power to administer civil and criminal justice in person or by deputy; to appoint local officers and magistrates; to erect courts and take cognizance of all crimes committed within his domain; to keep a gallows,¹ if required, for the execution of criminals. One of the lesser degrees of punishment was "banishment from the colonie;" another was corporal punishment. In civil cases of all kinds between the Patroon and his tenants, these courts had jurisdiction, and from their judgments in matters affecting life and limb and in suits where more than \$20 was involved, appeal could be taken to the Director-General and Council.

The government itself was vested in a General Court which exercised executive, legislative, or municipal and judicial functions, and which was composed of two Commissaries and two Councilors, who correspond to modern justices of the peace. Adjoined to this court were a Colonial Secretary, a Sheriff (or Schout-Fiscal) and a Court Messenger or Constable. Each of these received a small salary. The magistrates of the "colonie" held office one year, the court appointing their successors or continuing those already in office.

The most important of these officials was the Schout-Fiscal, who was bound by instructions received from the Patroon. No man in the "colonie" was subject to loss of life or property unless under sentence of a court composed of five persons, and all persons accused were entitled to a speedy trial. The public prosecutor was especially warned

¹There was a curious restriction connected with the gallows, to the effect that if it fell pending an execution, a new one could not be built, except for hanging another criminal.

not to receive presents or bribes, nor to be interested in trade or commerce, directly or indirectly. He was paid a fixed salary, with a dwelling free, and given all fines amounting to ten guilders or under, and a third of all forfeitures over that sum.

Jacob Albertsen Planck was the first sheriff of Rensselaerwyck. Arendt Van Curler, who came over as assistant commissary, was soon afterward appointed commissary-general, or superintendent of the "colonie." Brant Peelen, Gerrit de Reus, Cornelis Teunissen van Breckelen, Pieter Cornelissen van Munickendam, and Dirck Jansen were, if not the first, at least among the earliest magistrates of the settlement at Fort Orange.

Governor Dongan's report to the Committee of Trade, dated February 22, 1687, has the following information that is pertinent here:

There is likewise in New York and Albany a Court of Mayor and Aldermen held once in every fortnight, from whence their can be noe appeal unless the cause of action bee above the value of Twenty Pounds, who have likewise priviledges to make bylaws for ye regulation of their own affairs as they think fitt, soe as the same be approved of by ye Gov'r and Council.

Their Mayor, Recorders, town-clerks and Sheriffs are appointed by the Governor.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of Albany, or any three of them, were, in 1686, *ex officio* members of the old Court of Common Pleas, acting when there was no judge present. On May 27, 1691, Peter Schuyler was appointed presiding judge of that court; on May 27, 1702, he was succeeded by John Abeel, who served only until October, when Mr. Schuyler was reappointed and served for fifteen years. He was succeeded December 23, 1717, by Kilian Van Rensselaer, who presided until 1726, when Rutger Bleecker succeeded to the office. In 1733 Ryer Gerritsen was appointed, and served to November 28, 1749, when he was succeeded by Robert Sanders. This court convened on the 5th day of April, 1750. Present—

Robert Sanders, Sybr't G. Van Schaick esqr's, judges; John Beekman, Leonard A. Gansevoort, Robert Roseboom, assistants.

At the Court of Common Pleas held at the City Hall in Albany, October 3, 1759, Volkert P. Douw was one of the judges; this is the first time his name appears in the records as an occupant of the bench. He presided until January, 1771, and was succeeded by Rensselaer Nicolls. The colonial Court of Common Pleas held regular terms until 1776, when it was dissolved under the influence of the animating spirit of independence. Its last presiding judge was Henry Bleecker,

and its last term began January 19, 1776. Judge Volkert P. Douw was commissioned first judge of the Albany County Court of Common Pleas January 6, 1778. The later list under the heading of County Court shows the other incumbents of the office.

Among the prominent lawyers of the colonial time were Richard Gansvoort, A. Sylvester, Robert Yates, Peter W. Yates, and a Mr. Corry, of whom the Yates brothers had a large amount of practice for those days.

On the 1st of January, 1785, the terms of the Supreme Court were directed to be held at Albany on the last Tuesday of July and the third Tuesday in October. Therefore, the first term of that court ever held in Albany convened on the last Tuesday of July, of that year, with Hon. Richard Morris, who had been appointed chief justice in place of John Jay, presiding.

With the accession of the English a new order of judicial administration came into existence. There was the Court of Assizes, which was established under the Duke's Laws at Hempstead in 1665. This court was composed of the governor, members of the council, high sheriff, and such justices of the peace as might attend. It sat in New York and only once a year, but special terms could be called. Its jurisdiction extended over all criminal matters, and in civil cases where the value of £20 or more was involved. This court was abolished in 1683.

In 1683 an act was passed "to settle Courts of Justice," which ordered the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the respective counties of the province, composed of one judge, assisted by four justices of the peace in each county. In New York city and the city of Albany, the mayor, recorder, and four aldermen were associated with the judge. This court had jurisdiction over all capital criminal causes, and appellate jurisdiction where £5 or more was involved. The authority for holding the court was derived from the governor; the court was abolished in 1691. Courts of Sessions and Justices' Courts were also continued and a Court of Chancery established. The Court of Sessions was ordered to be held in New York four times, in Albany three times, and in the other ten counties twice in each year. In New York the court was composed of the mayor and four aldermen; in Albany of the mayor and the justices of the peace. All cases civil and criminal were determined by it, with a jury; but actions involving £5 or more could, upon application, be removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In 1686, when Albany city was incorporated, a Mayor's Court was

established, which was composed of the mayor, recorder and four aldermen, associated with the judge in holding the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It is believed that this court possessed the functions of a Court of Sessions.

The Court of Chancery was founded, with the governor or his appointee as chancellor, assisted by the council. This court expired by limitation in 1698, but was revived by ordinance August 28, 1701; it was suspended June 13, 1703, and finally re-established November 7, 1704. It ceased its existence in July, 1847, under the new constitution. It was an equity court and by the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judge, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor.

Albany county men who held the office of master of the Colonial Court of Chancery were John Abeel and Evert P. Banker, October 13, 1705, and P. P. Schuyler, 1768.

Chancellors of the State Court of Chancery who resided in Albany were John Lansing, jr., October 21, 1801; James Kent, October 25, 1814; Reuben H. Walworth, April 22, 1828.

The third judicial system was organized in 1691 and continued through the colonial period. In that year the Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals was founded, consisting of the Governor and Council. Appeals lay to this court from any judgment exceeding in value £100, which amount was increased in 1753 to £300.

By the 32d article of the constitution of 1777 a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors was provided for, to consist of the president of the Senate for the time being, the senators, chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them. The impeachment functions of this court were directed against corrupt conduct by State officials. In the correction of errors, appeals were allowed to it from the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, and Court of Probate. This court was continued under the constitution of 1821, with slight change, but was abolished by the constitution of 1846. Its powers and duties were then conferred upon a new court, the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, as far as that feature of the former court was concerned. The new court was composed of the president of the Senate, the senators, or a majority of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or a majority of them. When summoned this court is held in Albany. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors, as far as the correction of errors is concerned,

was succeeded by our Court of Appeals, which was organized under the constitution of 1846. As first formed it consisted of eight judges, four of whom were chosen by the electors for a term of eight years, and four were selected from the class of the Supreme Court justices having the shortest term to serve. The judge elected who had the shortest term to serve, acted as chief judge. This court was reorganized by the convention of 1867-8, the article relating to the judiciary being ratified by the people in 1869. By that article this court consisted of a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for terms of fourteen years. The new article also provided for a Commission of Appeals, composed of four judges of this court in office when the article went into effect, and a fifth commissioner. Their term was three years and they selected their chief. This commission served until 1875, for the relief of its sister court.

In 1888, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals, that the public interests required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor may designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges for the time being, of the Court of Appeals, and to form a second division of that court, and to be dissolved by the governor when the said causes are substantially disposed of. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State at the general election of that year and was ratified, and in accordance therewith the governor selected seven Supreme Court justices, who were constituted the Second Division of the Court of Appeals.

Under the system of 1691 were established also the Court of Common Pleas and the Supreme Court. The criminal side of the latter was what constituted the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Supreme Court expired by limitation in 1698, was continued by proclamation January 19, 1699, and finally by ordinance May 15, 1699. Its powers and jurisdiction were broad, but it was without equity jurisdiction. Any case involving £20 or more could be commenced in, or returned to, it and it could correct errors and revise the judgments of the lower courts. Appeals lay from it to the Governor and Council in cases involving £100 or more, which amount was, as before stated, increased to £300 in 1753. The court held four terms annually, sitting in New York only. It consisted of five judges, two of whom with the chief

judge, could act. In November, 1758, a fourth judge was added to constitute the acting bench. Persons who had served seven years under an attorney or had taken a collegiate course and served three years apprenticeship, were granted license to practice in this court by the governor. The first constitution recognized the Supreme Court as it then existed. It was reorganized May 3, 1777, but with only slight changes. In 1785 two terms were directed to be held in Albany and two in New York each year, and the clerk's office was directed to be kept in New York and that of his deputy in Albany. By an act passed April 19, 1786, one or more of the justices of the Supreme Court were required to hold during the vacations, and oftener if necessary, Circuit Courts in each of the counties of the State, for the trial of all issues triable in the respective counties. The proceedings were to be returned to the Supreme Court, where they were to be recorded and judgment given according to law. On March 10, 1797, the judges were authorized to appoint an additional clerk, with an office in Albany. In 1807 another clerk's office was established in Utica. The first rules of the court were adopted at the April term in 1796. In the same year a law was passed directing this court to designate at its April term one of their number to hold a Circuit Court in the western, one in the middle, and one in the southern district. An act of February, 1788, provided for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer by the justices at the same time with the Circuit. Two or more of the judges and assistant judges of the Court of Common Pleas were to sit in the Oyer and Terminer with the justices. In the city of Albany the mayor, recorder and aldermen were associated with them.

The constitution of 1821 made several important changes in this court. For example, it was to sit four times a year in review of its own decisions and to determine questions of law; each justice, however, could hold circuit courts, as well as the circuit court judges, and any justice of the Supreme Court could preside at the Oyer and Terminer. The court had power to amend its practice in cases not covered by statute and was directed to revise its rules every seven years, to simplify proceedings, expedite decisions, diminish costs and remedy abuses. The judges were appointed by the governor with consent of the Senate and held office during good behavior or until sixty years of age. Their number was reduced to three and from 1823 they were allowed \$2,000 each annually; this sum was increased to \$2,500 in 1835 and in 1839 to \$3,000. Two of the terms were held at the Capitol in

Albany. The act of 1691 gave this court cognizance of matters of exchequer, thus removing the necessity for the Court of Exchequer which was established by Governor Dongan in 1685.

The constitution of 1821 also created a Circuit Court, which was the *nisi prius* or trial court of the Supreme Court. At least two Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer were required to be held in each county annually, the circuit judge presiding.

The following persons have held the office of circuit judge from Albany county: William A. Duer, April 21, 1823; James Vanderpoel, January 12, 1830; Amasa J. Parker, March 6, 1844.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the Supreme Court as it then existed and established a new one with general jurisdiction in law and equity. The State was divided into eight judicial districts, in each of which four justices were elected, except in the first (New York city) where five were elected. Albany county was placed in the third district. The term of office was made eight years, but the amended judiciary article made the term as at present, fourteen years. This court possesses the powers and exercises the jurisdiction of the preceding Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, and the Circuit Court under the constitution of 1846 and the judiciary act of May 12, 1847. On April 27, 1870, the Legislature abolished the General Terms as then existing and divided the State into four departments, providing for General Terms to be held in each. The governor designates a presiding justice and two associate justices for each department to compose the General Term. At least two terms of Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer were held annually in each county and as many Special Terms as the justices in each department deemed necessary. Following are the names of those who have held the office of Supreme Court justice and judge of the Circuit Court from Albany:

Chief Justices from Albany County of the Supreme Court from 1777 to 1847.—Robert Yates, September 28, 1790; John Lansing, jr., February 15, 1798; James Kent, July 2, 1804; Smith Thompson, February 3, 1814; Ambrose Spencer, February 9, 1819; Greene C. Bronson, March 5, 1845.

Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court.—Robert Yates, May 8, 1777; John Lansing, jr., September 28, 1790; Ambrose Spencer, February 3, 1804; Greene C. Bronson, January 6, 1836.

Judges of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1846.—Ira Harris, June 7, 1847; Elisha P. Hurlbut, June 7, 1847; Malbone Watson, June 7, 1847, and November 8, 1853; Amasa J. Parker, June 7, 1847; Ira Harris, November 4, 1851; Deodatus Wright, April 20, 1857; Rufus W. Peckham, November 8, 1861; William L.

Learned, June 21, 1869; Rufus W. Peckham, jr., November 6, 1883; William L. Learned, November, 1884; D. Cady Herrick, 1892.

Judges of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1892.—Appellate Division, D. Cady Herrick, 1896; Trial Term, Alden Chester, 1896.

Surrogates.—Courts for the care and administration of estates have come down from the first Orphan's Court. Originally the Director-General and Council of New Netherland were guardians of widows and orphans. It was the duty of church deacons to attend personally to these interests and to notify the director of the death of parents. In New Amsterdam the burgomasters became *ex-officio* Orphan Masters in 1853, but at their own request they were soon relieved of the duty and two special Orphan Masters were appointed. At Fort Orange in 1652 the Vice-Director was appointed, and in 1657 Jan Verbeck and Evert Wendel.

By the Duke's Laws authority to grant probate of wills was vested in the Court of Assizes and Court of Sessions. This duty being a part of the royal prerogative, was subsequently reserved to the governor, and the Legislature accordingly, on November 11, 1692, passed a law directing that all probates and letters of administration be thereafter granted by the governor or his delegate, and that two freeholders be appointed in each town to have charge of the estates of intestates. This method constituted the Prerogative Court.

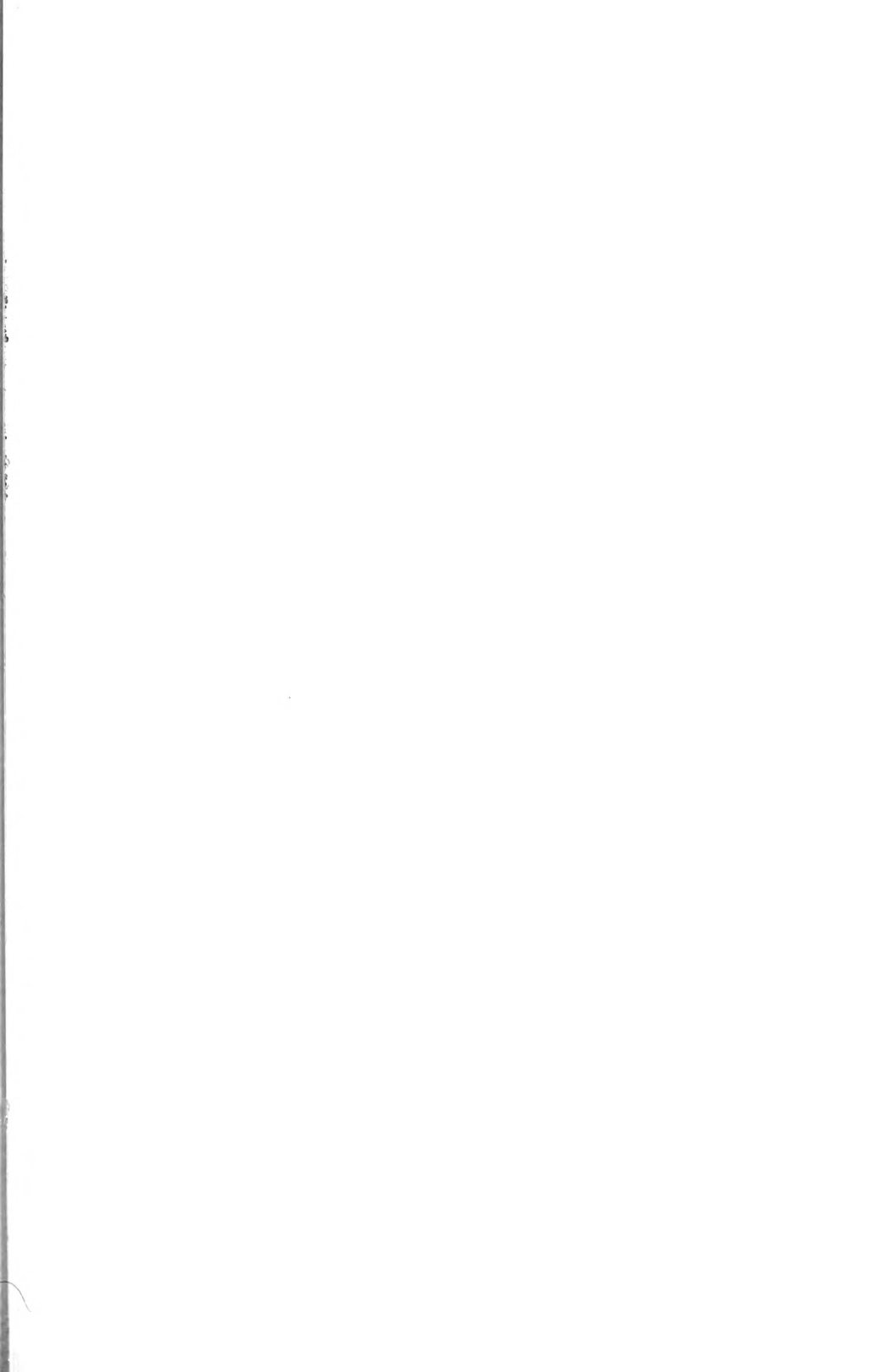
In 1778 the Legislature passed a law taking from the governor the powers described above and transferring them to the judge of the Court of Probates, except in the appointment of surrogates. In 1787 the appointment of a surrogate in each county was authorized, while the judge of the Court of Probates continued to hold jurisdiction in cases out the State and of non-residents within the State. An act of March 10, 1797, provided for holding the Court of Probates in Albany and that the judge and clerk should remove the documents here and reside here. The court held appellate jurisdiction over the Surrogate's Court. It was abolished March 21, 1823. The Albany citizens who held the office of judge in this court were as follows: Leonard Gansevoort, April 5, 1799; T. Van Wyck Graham, March 16, 1813; Gerrit V. Lansing, July 8, 1816.

Under the first constitution surrogates were appointed for an unlimited period by the Council of Appointment. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the governor and Senate for four

years, and appeals went up to the chancellor. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office except in counties having 40,000 population or more and transferred its duties to the county judge. In counties with more than 40,000, surrogates are elected for six years. The surrogates of Albany county have been as follows:

John De Peyster, April 3, 1756; William Hannah, November 18, 1766; Peter Lansingh, December 3, 1766; Stephen De Lancey, September 19, 1769; John De Peyster, March 23, 1778; Henry Oothoudt, April 4, 1782; John De P. Douw, April 4, 1782; Abraham G. Lansing, March 13, 1787; Elisha Dorr, April 12, 1808; John H. Wendell, March 5, 1810; Richard Lush, June 11, 1811; John H. Wendell, March 3, 1813; George Merchant, March 17, 1815; Christopher C. Yates, April 19, 1815; Ebenezer Baldwin, July 7, 1819; Abraham Ten Eyck, jr., February 19, 1821; Thomas A. Brigden, April 11, 1822; Anthony Blanchard, April 9, 1831; Moses Patten, February 28, 1840; Anthony Blanchard, February 28, 1844; Lewis Benedict, jr., June, 1847; Orville H. Chittenden, November, 1851; James A. McKown, November, 1855; Justus Haswell, November, 1859; Israel Lawton, November, 1863; Peter A. Rogers, November, 1871; Francis H. Woods, November, 1883; Martin D. Conway, 1889; George H. Fitts, 1895.

County Court.—The act of 1683 directed that a Court of Sessions be held by three justices of the peace in each of the twelve counties of the province, four times annually in New York, three times in Albany, and twice in each of the other counties. By the act of 1691 and ordinances of 1699, the functions of this court were confined to criminal matters, while civil cases were transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. The latter court was established in New York and Albany by the charters of 1686 and a Court of Common Pleas was erected for each county by the act of 1691. Composed at first of one judge and three justices, it was ordered in 1702 that the judge be assisted by two or more justices, all to be appointed by the governor. Its jurisdiction embraced all actions, real, personal and mixed, where more than £5 are involved. It was based upon the practice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster, England. Appeals were allowed to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeded £20. This court continued through the colonial period. Under the first constitution the number of judges and assistant justices varied greatly in the different counties, reaching in some counties as many as twelve. On March 27, 1718, the office of assistant justice was abolished and the number of judges limited to five, inclusive of the first judge. The constitution of 1821 continued this court with little change. The criminal side of the court was the Court of Sessions, which was the name of the criminal side of our County Court up to the adoption





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of the present Constltution. The judges were appointed by the Governor and the Council of Appointment down to 1821, after which they were appointed by the Governor and Senate down to 1846, when the office was made elective.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Common Pleas and created the County Court, providing for the election in each county, except in the city of New York, of one county judge who should hold a court and have jurisdiction in cases arising in Justices' Court and in such special cases as the Legislature might order. Upon this court the Legislature has conferred jurisdiction in actions for debt in sums not exceeding \$2,000; in replevin suits for \$1,000; in cases of trespass and personal injury not exceeding \$500; also equity jurisdiction for mortgage foreclosures, sale of infants' real estate, partition of lands, admeasurement of dower, satisfaction of certain judgments, etc. The tenure of office of county judge was extended from four to six years. Associated with the county judge were two justices of the peace to be designated by law to hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. The Constitution of 1894 changed somewhat the powers and forms of the court, the principal changes being in the criminal side of the court. Following are the names of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the County Court after its erection :

Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of Albany, or any three of them, from 1686. Peter Schuyler, May 27, 1691; John Abeel, May 27, 1702; Peter Schuyler, October 14, 1702; Killiaen Van Rensselaer, December 23, 1717; Rutger Bleecker, December 23, 1726; Ryer Gerritse, December 23, 1733; Robert Sanders, November 28, 1749. Sybrant Goose Van Schaick, January 5, 1758; Rensselaer Nicoll, May 14, 1762; Abraham Ten Broeck, March 4, 1773; Walter Livingston, March 22, 1774; John H. Ten Eyck, March 21, 1775; Volkert P. Douw, January 6, 1778; Abram Ten Broeck, March 26, 1781; Leonard Gansevoort, March 19, 1794; John Tayler, February 7, 1797; Nicholas N. Quackenbush, January 13, 1803; David McCarty, March 13, 1801; Charles D. Cooper, March 29, 1806; Jacob Ten Eyck, June 8, 1807; Apollos Moore, June 6, 1812; James L'Amoreaux, March 15, 1828; Samuel Cheever, March 12, 1833; John Lansing, May 17, 1838; Peter Gansevoort, April 17, 1843; William Parmelee, June, 1847; Albert D. Robinson, November, 1851; George Wolford, November, 1859; Jacob H. Clute, November, 1863; Thomas J. Van Alstyne, November, 1871; John C. Nott, November, 1883; Jacob H. Clute, 1889; Clifford D. Gregory, 1895.

District Attorneys.—Under the act of February 12, 1796, this State was divided into seven districts, over which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the Governor and Council, to serve during their pleasure. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801,

the State being divided into seven districts, as before, but subsequently several new ones were formed. By a law passed April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. During the life of the second constitution, district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county. The following persons have held this office in Albany county:

Abraham Van Vechten, February 16, 1796; Samuel S. Lush, April 6, 1813; David L. Van Antwerp, June 21, 1818; Samuel A. Foote, July 3, 1819; Benjamin F. Butler, February 19, 1821; Edward Livingston, June 14, 1825; Rufus W. Peckham, March 27, 1838; Henry G. Wheaton, March 30, 1841; Edwin Litchfield, March 30, 1844; Andrew J. Colvin, March 21, 1846; Samuel H. Hammond, June, 1847; Andrew J. Colvin, November, 1850; Hamilton Harris, November, 1853; Samuel G. Courtney, November, 1856; Ira Shafer, November, 1859; Solomon F. Higgins, November, 1862; Henry Smith, November, 1865; Rufus W. Peckham, jr., November, 1868; Nathaniel C. Moak, November, 1871; John M. Bailey, November, 1874; Lansing Hotaling, November, 1877; D. Cady Herrick, November, 1880; Hugh Reilly, appointed vice Herrick resigned June, 1886, and elected 1889; James W. Eaton, 1891; Eugene Burlingame, 1894.

County Clerks.—During the colonial period the county clerk was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Peace, and clerk of the Sessions of Peace, in his own county. Under the first constitution it was his duty to keep the county records and act as clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and clerk of the Oyer and Terminer. These last named duties were conferred by the act of February 12, 1796. The seals of the county clerks were the seals of the Court of Common Pleas in their respective counties. County clerks are now clerks of the Supreme Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, County Court and Court of Sessions. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1821 the term of office has been three years. Following are the names of those who have held this office in Albany county:

Ludovicus Cobes, 1669; Robert Livingston, 1675; Johannes Cuyler, March 2, 1690; Robert Livingston, 1691; William Shaw, 1696; Robert Livingston, 1705; Philip Livingston, 1721; John Colden, February 23, 1749; Harme Gansevort, September 25, 1750; Witham Marsh, 1760; Stephen De Lancy, January 25, 1765; Leonard Gansevort, May 8, 1777; Matthew Vischer, 1778; Richard Lush, September 29, 1790; Charles D. Cooper, March 3, 1808; William P. Beers, February 28, 1810; Charles D. Cooper, February 5, 1811; John Lovett, March 3, 1813; George Merchant, March 31, 1815; Henry Truax, June 6, 1820; George Merchant, February 19, 1821; L. L. Van Kleeck, November, 1822; Conrad A. Ten Eyck, November, 1828; Henry B. Haswell, November, 1837; William Mix, November, 1843; Lawrence Van Dusen, November, 1846; Robert S. Lay, November, 1849; Robert Harper, November, 1852; Robert Babcock, November, 1855; Smith A. Waterman, November, 1861; Giles K. Winne, Feb-



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ruary 9, 1865; Isaac N. Keeler, June 20, 1868; John McEwen, November, 1868; Albert C. Judson, November, 1871; William E. Haswell, November, 1874; John Larkin, November, 1877; William D. Strevell, November, 1883; Robert H. Moore, November, 1886; Ansel C. Requa, 1889; James D. Walsh, 1892; James M. Borstwick, 1895.

Sheriffs.—During the colonial period sheriffs were appointed annually in the month of October, unless otherwise noticed. Under the first constitution they were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment, and no person could hold the office more than four successive years. Neither could a sheriff hold any other office, and must be a freeholder in the county where appointed. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1821, sheriffs have been elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible to election for the next succeeding term. The following persons have held this office in Albany county:

John Manning, April 6, 1665; Gerrit Swart, August 17, 1668; Andrew Draeyer, October, 1673; Michael Siston, November 4, 1674; Johannes Provoost, October, 1677; Richard Pretty, October, 1678; Lodovicus Cobes, October, 1679; Richard Pretty, October, 1680; Gaspar Teller, March 1, 1691; John Apple, December 1, 1692; Simon Young, June 19, 1696; Johannes Groenendyke, October, 1698; John Williams, October, 1699; Jonathan Broadhurst, October, 1700; Jacobus Turk, October, 1702; David Schuyler, October, 1705; Henry Holland, October, 1706; Thomas Williams, October, 1712; Samuel Babington, October, 1716; Gerrit Van Schaick, October, 1719; Henry Holland, October, 1720; Philip Verplanck, October, 1722; Thomas Williams, October, 1723; Goose Van Schaick, October, 1728; James Stephenson, October, 1731; James Lindsay, October, 1732; Henry Holland, October, 1739; John Rutger Bleecker, October, 1746; Jacob Ten Eyck, October, 1747; Thomas Williams, October, 1748; Richard Miller, October, 1749; Abraham Yates, October, 1754; Abraham Yates, jr., October, 1755; Jacob Van Schaick, October, 1759; Hermanus Schuyler, June 18, 1761; Henry Ten Eyck, October, 1770; Hendrick J. Wendell, September 27, 1777; John Ten Broeck, March 22, 1781; Hendrick J. Wendell, November 29, 1782; John Ten Broeck, September 29, 1786; Peter Gansevoort, jr., September 29, 1790; John Ostrander, jr., September, 29, 1792; John Given, September 29, 1796; Hermanns P. Schuyler, February 25, 1800; John J. Cuyler, January 28, 1801; Hermanus H. Wendell, January 12, 1803; Lawrence L. Van Kleck, February 28, 1807; Solomon Southwick, February 10, 1808; Jacob Mancius, February 13, 1810; Peter P. Dox, February 12, 1811; Jacob Mancius, February 23, 1813; Isaac Hempstead, March 17, 1815; Leonard H. Gansevoort, March 6, 1819; Cornelius Van Antwerp, February 12, 1821; Cornelius Van Antwerp, November, 1822; C. H. Ten Eyck, November, 1827; John Beckey (removed October 5, 1829), 1828; Asa Colvard, November, 1829; Albert Gallup, November, 1831; Angus McDuffie, November, 1834; Michael Artcher, November, 1837; Amos Adams, November, 1840; Christopher Batterman, November, 1843; Oscar Tyler, November, 1846; William Beardsley, November, 1849; John McEwen, November, 1852; William P. Brayton, November, 1855; Thomas W. Van Alstyne, November, 1858; Henry Crandall, November, 1861; Henry Fitch, November, 1864;

Harris Parr, November, 1867; George A. Birch, November, 1870; Albert Gallup, November, 1873; John Wemple, November 6, 1876; James A. Houck, November, 1879; William H. Keeler, November, 1882; John W. Hart, 1885; James Rooney, 1888; Isaac B. Cross, 1891; Lewis V. Thayer, 1894.

No county in this State has had a more distinguished bar than Albany. The fact that here is located the capital may have been to some extent influential in bringing to Albany men of eminence in the legal profession; but whether this is or is not true, the bar and judiciary of Albany includes the names of many men which have been familiar throughout the State and nation, both professionally and in connection with public affairs. It is proper that a few of these shall receive special mention in this chapter.

BIOGRAPHICAL. ¹

One of the very early prominent attorneys whose career deserves brief mention here was Robert Yates. He was born in 1738 and early in life settled in Albany where he became conspicuous in public affairs. He was associated with the other eminent members of the committee appointed August 1, 1776, to prepare a form of government for the State of New York, which led directly to the adoption of the first constitution. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of 1775, and also of the second, which convened in February, 1776. On May 8, 1777, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, serving thus to October, 1790, when he was appointed chief justice of the State. In 1787 Judge Yates was appointed by the Legislature, with Alexander Hamilton and John Lansing, jr., a delegate to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. He, with Mr. Lansing, withdrew from that convention because it did not more effectually secure the rights of the separate States. Judge Yates was also a commissioner for the settlement of the rival claims between New York and Vermont, and Massachusetts and Connecticut. His death took place in 1801.

John Lansing, jr., was born in Albany, January 30, 1755, and studied law with Robert Yates and later with James Duane, of New York. In 1776-7 he was secretary to Major-General Schuyler, commanding the Northern Department. After his admission to the bar Mr. Lansing

¹ Biographical notices of a large number of the bar and judiciary of the county will be found in Parts II and III of this volume.

began practicing in Albany and met with great success. He became very prominent in public affairs and ably filled many honorable stations, as follows: Member of assembly in sessions 4 to 7 inclusive from Albany; appointed member of congress February, 1784, and re-appointed; elected speaker of the Assembly January, 1786; appointed mayor of Albany September 29, 1786; in 1786 again elected to the Assembly, and in January, 1787, made member of congress under the confederation; March 6, 1787, appointed delegate to the Philadelphia convention that framed the United States constitution; elected speaker of the Assembly, December, 1788; appointed, March, 1790, a commissioner in settling the New York and Vermont controversy, and on September 28 following, he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State; February 15, 1798, appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, succeeding Mr. Yates; October 21, 1801, appointed chancellor of the State; in 1804, declined nomination for the office of governor. This distinguished career was brought to a sudden close December 12, 1829, when Judge Lansing was in New York; leaving his hotel to mail an important letter on the Albany steamboat, he was never seen or heard of afterwards.

It has been written of Abraham Van Vechten, that "no name is more honored in the State than his—honored not only as a learned, eloquent, and eminently successful lawyer, but as a legislator whose wisdom and profundity are seen in the enactment of many of the laws that have given protection and greatness to the State of New York." He was born in Catskill, December 5, 1762, graduated at what is now Columbia College, and studied law with John Lansing. After a short period of practice in Johnstown he settled in Albany, where he soon ranked high among older and more experienced lawyers. His large practice soon carried him before the higher courts, where he greatly distinguished himself and opened the way for his preferment in public office. He was repeatedly elected to the Legislature, and in 1813 was appointed attorney-general of the State, and during the administration of John Jay he was tendered the office of judge of the Supreme Court of the State; but he preferred to remain directly in the practice of his profession and declined the high honor. He was recorder of Albany, 1797-1808; regent, 1797-1823; State senator, 1798-1805; member of assembly, 1805-15; attorney-general, 1810 and 1813, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. For "over half a century his

brilliant mind was constantly shedding its light over the jurisprudence of the State and nation. The bar long delighted to accord to him its highest honors."

John V. Henry was an early and prominent member of the Albany bar. He was admitted to practice in January, 1782, at the same term with Aaron Burr. Possessing the advantages of a classical education and brilliant native qualifications, he soon rose to the position of peer beside such men as Hamilton, Burr, Hoffman, Lansing and others. He was an eloquent orator and able logician, and was early accorded leadership in the political arena. He was chosen member of assembly from Albany county in 1800, was re-elected and in that body was the foremost Federalist. In January, 1800, he was appointed comptroller of the State, but in the following year, for reasons that are not clearly understood, was removed from the office by Governor Clinton, who succeeded Gov. John Jay. The turn of the political wheel that brought this change to Mr. Henry, while unpleasant to him and his friends, was in reality a blessing, for it caused him to form an irrevocable resolution to never again accept political office. As a consequence he was able thenceforward to devote his whole powerful energies to his profession. In that field he advanced to the front rank. He died suddenly October 2, 1829. A paragraph from an obituary notice reads thus:

"The death of Mr. Henry is a public calamity. The tears that his family shed over his lifeless form fall not alone. Those who respect the probity, the independence, the gallant bearing, and the high talents which sometimes redeem human nature from suspicion, must also lament the fall of such a man as this, in whom these traits were so happily combined."

John V. N. Yates was a son of Robert Yates, before noticed, and was born in Albany in 1779. He received a liberal education, studied law in the office of John V. Henry and began practice in his native city. In 1808 he received appointment as master in chancery, and in June of the same year was appointed recorder of Albany. He was removed through political changes, but again assumed the office in 1811, serving to 1816. In April, 1818, he was appointed secretary of state and served until 1826 with distinguished ability. In 1808 he became embroiled in the famous case with Chancellor Lansing, growing

out of an attempt on the part of the latter, in his official capacity, to punish Mr. Yates for malpractice and contempt. The case may be found in 6 Johnson's reports, 335, and it must suffice for this place to state that at the close of the long litigation Mr. Yates was successful. He was an able writer and was the recipient of many prominent official positions. He died in Albany, January 10, 1839.

From the year 1816, when he was thirty-four years of age, Martin Van Buren was a resident of Albany and a distinguished member of its bar. He was born in Kinderhook, was an ardent student, and began the study of law early in life. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and during the next twelve years practiced in his native place, where his rivals and business opponents numbered some of the most eminent lawyers of that time. But by the force of his ability and almost superhuman labor the young man often triumphed over his more experienced adversaries. After holding several public positions in what is now Columbia county, he was elected to the State Senate for 1812 when only thirty years old, and was re-elected in 1816, at which time he became a resident of Albany. His after career, during which he reached the highest office in the land, is too well known to need repetition here, while it is manifestly impossible to spare space for it. He took as his law partner, in 1817, Benjamin F. Butler, another lawyer who was destined to win national fame, and the firm became one of the strongest in the State. Mr. Van Buren was chosen United States senator in 1821, and was a foremost member of the Constitutional Convention of that year; he became governor of the State upon the death of Mr. Clinton in 1828, but resigned the office on receiving appointment as secretary of state in President Jackson's cabinet in the following year. He was inaugurated president of the United States in March, 1837, and was defeated for re-election by General Harrison.

The same apology offered for the brevity of a few lines regarding Mr. Van Buren in these pages will also apply to Benjamin F. Butler. Born at Kinderhook in December, 1795, he finished his school studies and then entered the law office of Mr. Van Buren. The high position of the senior of the firm, and his practice in the United States Supreme Court, as well as the natural and acquired qualifications of Mr. Butler, gave the latter superior business advantages, and the firm became recognized as the leading one of the State. He was appointed district

attorney of Albany county in 1821, and retired in 1825 with the commendations of the community. In 1825 he became a member of the commission to revise the laws of the State, with John Duer and Henry Wheaton. This was an enormous task, and required almost the entire time of the commissioners for years, and it is known that much of the good results were due to the patient and efficient labor of Mr. Butler. He was elected to the Legislature in 1828; in 1833 was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and in October, 1836, while still in that office, was appointed secretary of war in President Jackson's cabinet. He resigned as attorney general in January, 1838, and returned to the practice of his profession; but within a few months the office of United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York became vacant, and he was appointed thereto. When President Polk was inaugurated he tendered Mr. Butler the office of secretary of war, which was declined, but soon afterward he accepted the office of United States attorney for the Southern District of the State. About this time he became a resident of New York, where he occupied a leading position. He visited Europe in October, 1868, intending to remain two years to regain his broken health, and died in Paris, November 8, of that year.

Greene C. Bronson was for more than twenty years a prominent member of the Albany bar. He was a native of Utica, born in 1789, and began practice in that village about 1815. He was appointed surrogate of Oneida county in 1819 and in 1822 was elected to the Assembly, declining a renomination the following year. In February, 1829, he was appointed attorney-general of the State, the duties of which office he discharged with signal ability until 1836, when he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He took up his residence in Albany coincident with his appointment as attorney-general, and was a resident here until 1853, when he received the appointment of collector of the port of New York and removed to that city. Meanwhile, in March, 1845, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and occupied the bench two years, when he resigned. In politics Judge Bronson was a Democrat and occupied a leading position in the party. He died in New York, September 3, 1863.

A reference to the reports of cases argued in the appellate courts of the State from 1817 to 1853, will show that Marcus T. Reynolds was

counsel in more cases adjudicated in the Supreme Court and the Court for the Correction of Errors than almost any other lawyer of this State. He was born in Montgomery county, December 22, 1788, and graduated from Union college in 1808. He then began studying law in the office of the eminent Matthias B. Hildreth, of Johnstown, Fulton county. Mr. Reynolds was admitted to the bar in 1811, and early evinced those talents which enabled him to rapidly advance in his profession. He began and continued in practice at Johnstown until 1828, when he removed to Albany and there passed the remainder of his life, adding greatly to the high reputation he had previously gained. He was particularly powerful before a jury and the number of prominent cases in which he was engaged was large. By a fall from his horse, many years previous to his death, one of his legs was so badly fractured that amputation was necessary. Ill health compelled his retirement from practice about ten years before his death, which took place July 13, 1864.

For many years after 1837 Gen. Samuel Stevens was one of the leading lawyers of Albany and an advocate of great power. He attained a large measure of professional success and was very popular with the people of the community. He first came prominently into the political field as one of De Witt Clinton's ablest supporters. In 1825 he represented Washington county, where he was born, in the Legislature, where he was leader of the Clintonian forces. He was re-elected in 1827. Later on he identified himself with the Whigs and in 1839 was a prominent candidate for attorney-general. He did not again come before the people in connection with public office, except through his nomination for lieutenant-governor. The names of General Stevens, Marcus T. Reynolds and Nicholas Hill are intimately associated in the history of the Albany bar, where they were often brought together in the same cases. At different times General Stevens was a partner with James Edwards and with Peter Cagger.

The name of John C. Spencer is not only identified with the bar of Albany county, but is well known in the political history of the State. His career was intimately blended with that of De Witt Clinton, as far as politics were concerned. He was born at Hudson, August 12, 1786, and a son of Ambrose Spencer. Graduating from Union College in 1803 with high honor, he at once began the study of law with his father.

In July, 1809, he was admitted to practice and very soon afterwards joined the great tide of emigration westward and settled in Canandaigua. With almost no pecuniary means and a few law books, he and his wife began life in that village in a very modest way, while he sought such business as the vicinity afforded. He stood for some years at the head of the bar of that great county. In 1818 he was appointed by the governor prosecuting attorney for the five western counties of the State. In the spring of 1817 he was elected to Congress, and while in that body was nominated for the Senate by the State Legislature, but was not chosen. In 1819 he was elected to the Assembly, and again in 1821, 1831 and 1833; at the first term he was chosen speaker. From 1825 to 1828 he was in the State Senate, where he attained a high position. In 1826 he was chosen to prosecute the abductors of Morgan during the anti-Masonic crusade, out of which grew the anti-Masonic party, of which he was a prominent member. When that party was absorbed by the Whigs Mr. Spencer became a leader in the political field, and in 1836 removed to Albany. Upon the election of John Tyler to the presidency he chose Mr. Spencer for his secretary of war. After the presidential election of 1852 he retired from politics. It will be remembered that he was one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Clinton to revise the statutes of the State, a great task which was successfully accomplished. In 1849 he was appointed one of the codifying commissioners, but declined and soon retired to private life. Mr. Spencer endeared himself to citizens of Albany by his generous interest in local affairs, and particularly in his aid in founding a number of the benevolent institutions of the city. He died while in New York on May 20, 1854.

James Edwards was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, December 9, 1799, and settled in Albany in 1816, where he attained a prominent position at the bar. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Albert Foote, at that time one of the leading attorneys of the city. He was admitted to the bar in 1822 and soon afterwards became a partner with Gen. Samuel Stevens. It was written of Mr. Edwards that "he was distinguished for his sound practical judgment, his solid legal attainments, his promptness and accuracy in business, energy, firmness and integrity of character, and conscientious fidelity to the interests of his clients." Mr. Edwards died May 21, 1868.

Azor Tabor was born at Knox, Albany county, May 1, 1798. After

receiving a classical education he entered the office of John Lansing, then chancellor of the State, studied law and when admitted to the bar began practice in Albany. He ranked among the ablest attorneys of the city and gained a large and profitable business. Loving his profession and its pursuit, he never sought public office, the only position he ever held being that of State senator, to which he was elected in 1851. Although his senatorial career was eminently worthy, he had little taste for public life and returned permanently to practice. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Amos Dean, which continued successfully some years. In 1854, owing to ill health, Mr. Tabor retired from practice, removed to Knox and there died June 10, 1855.

Amos Dean was born at Barnard, Vt., January 16, 1803. After teaching several seasons to enable him to obtain his education, he entered Union College in 1823 and was graduated in 1826. He began studying law in the office of Jabez D. Hammond and Alfred Conkling, and was admitted to practice in 1829. He was for several years a partner with Azor Tabor and the firm was recognized as a strong one. He was a firm believer in the great benefits of popular education and was thereby led in 1833 to gather about him a few young men of similar tastes, from which grew the later Albany Young Men's Association. From that beginning hundreds of similar organizations came into being in other cities. Mr. Dean was chosen the first president of the association. In 1833 he was associated with Drs. March and Armsby in establishing the Albany Medical College, and from that time to 1859 he held in that institution the position of professor of medical jurisprudence. When the law department of the university was established Mr. Dean was chosen one of its professors, where his talents gave him wide recognition as an educator. He was also well known in literary fields; was the author of a Manual of Law, and delivered many addresses before different bodies. The publication of his greatest work, the History of Civilization, was stopped by his death, but was issued afterwards in seven volumes.

A lawyer who ranked with Reynolds, Stevens, Tabor and others of the Albany bar, was Henry G. Wheaton, who was graduated from Union College in 1828 and immediately began law study in Albany. After his admission to practice he rapidly rose to an enviable position in the profession. Becoming interested in politics, for which he pos-

sessed natural talents, he was chosen for the Assembly from Albany county in the years 1835, 1840 and 1841, though his seat in the first year named was successfully contested by David C. Seger. In the House he was regarded as one of the most eloquent members. In March, 1841, he was appointed district attorney for Albany county, in which office he officially served the interests of the community. The management of a large estate devolving upon him in New York city in 1855, he removed thither, and was killed while crossing a railroad track, August 26, 1865.

In the work entitled *The Bench and Bar of New York*, Nicholas Hill is compared in some of his prominent characteristics, with John C. Spencer; both were men of marked intellectual powers, energetic and industrious and capable of a vast amount of labor. Nicholas Hill was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., October 16, 1806. Early showing the student's predilections, he availed himself of his opportunities to obtain a fair education, and then took up the study of law in the office of Daniel Cady, at Johnstown. After his admission to practice he settled first in Amsterdam, whence he soon removed to Saratoga, where later he formed a partnership with Sidney Cowen, son of Judge Esek Cowen, who had already discovered in Mr. Hill those qualities that afterwards gave him distinction. Associated with Mr. Cowen he prepared that great work, *Cowen and Hill's Notes to Phillips on Evidence*—a work that constitutes a monument to both of its authors. Though somewhat retiring in his nature, Mr. Hill's ability as a speaker, and his other qualifications as a jury lawyer, gave him early prominence in the courts of his time, where he was successful among many eminent men. In 1841 he was appointed law reporter, an office in which he won distinction for accuracy and clearness. Five years later he resigned the office and soon formed a partnership with Peter Cagger and James K. Porter, a firm that commanded high confidence and a large patronage. Mr. Hill was first of all a painstaking student, and his close application to his business at length ruined his health and he died May 1, 1859. The event was announced in the Court of Appeals by John A. Reynolds, in a memorable eulogium. Mr. Reynolds was himself one of the ablest members of the Albany bar, a man of rare argumentative powers and scholarly attainments. His pure character and large professional endowments endeared him to his professional brethren.

Peter Cagger was born in Albany July 6, 1812, coming of Irish ancestry. Early in life he was placed in the law office of Reynolds & Woodruff as a clerk, in which position he evinced some of his remarkable natural qualifications. He afterwards became a partner with Samuel Stevens, as before noted, and the firm of Stevens & Cagger soon became a power in legal circles. Shortly after the death of Mr. Stevens Mr. Cagger became a member of the distinguished firm, Hill, Cagger & Porter, a combination that is remembered as one of the strongest ever formed in the State. Mr. Cagger was instantly killed by being thrown from his carriage in New York city, July 6, 1868, at the age of fifty-six years.

Ira Harris was born at Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., May 31, 1802, prepared for college at Homer Academy (the family having removed to Cortland county), and graduated from Union College in 1824. He studied law one year in Homer and then removed to Albany where he continued with the great jurist, Ambrose Spencer. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice, soon forming a partnership with Silas Dutcher, which continued until 1842. He was elected to the Assembly in 1844, was re-elected in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in which body he occupied a conspicuous position. - In the fall of 1846 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court and resigned the former office. At the expiration of his four years' term as justice he was elected for another term, which had been extended to eight years. In this high position the great ability of Judge Harris was soon demonstrated. He exhibited profound knowledge of the law, excellent judicial qualifications and strict impartiality. His published opinions have received universal commendation. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which body he was honored with appointments on important committees and became a trusted friend of President Lincoln. He took active interest in raising troops for the army, especially of the regiment of cavalry which bore his name. At the close of his term he retired to private life, but was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Having been connected with the Albany Law School from its organization, he now accepted the professorship of equity jurisprudence and practice, to which he devoted his time until his death, December 2, 1875. He was for many years president of the Board of Trustees of Union College, president of the Albany Medical College and

of the trustees of Vassar College. At his death the bench and bar testified to their respect for his distinguished abilities. He was a brother of Hamilton Harris, of Albany.

Rufus W. Peckham, the distinguished lawyer and jurist, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, December 30, 1809. His boyhood was passed in Otsego county, whither his father removed, and after preparation entered Union College and was graduated in 1827. Having a brother in the medical profession in Utica, he went there to enter the legal arena, where he entered the office of Greene C. Bronson (before noticed) and Samuel Beardsley. The advantages of being tutored by those eminent lawyers left a permanent impression upon Mr. Peckham's career. Called to the bar in 1830, he soon afterward became a partner with his brother, George W. Peckham, of Albany. The firm was prosperous from the first and took a high position in the then brilliant bar of the city. In 1839 he was appointed district attorney of the county, and in 1845 was a candidate for attorney-general and was defeated by John Van Buren by one vote. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, in which body he distinguished himself by his ability and his independence of party ties where he thought the interests of the nation were at stake. In the fall of 1859 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, served eight years and was unanimously re-elected. Before the close of his term he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals. Few American judges possessed greater judicial accomplishments than he. On the 5th of November he and his wife sailed on the ill-fated *Ville du Havre*, which on the night of the 22d collided with another vessel and went to the bottom in the darkness, carrying them, with more than two hundred others to the bottom. At the moment of the greatest peril, he took his wife's hand and bravely uttered the words that were heralded over two continents: "If we must go down, let us die bravely!" The profession throughout this State testified its high respect and sorrow for the eminent man.

Col. Lewis Benedict was born in Albany, September 17, 1817, and was graduated from Williams College in 1837. He then entered the law office of John C. Spencer, at Canandaigua, and in January, 1841, was licensed to practice. He settled in Albany and soon took a high position. In 1845 he was appointed city attorney and at the close of his term was reappointed. In 1847 he was appointed judge advocate-

general on the governor's staff, and in 1848 was elected surrogate of the county. In 1852 and 1860 he was the candidate of his party (the Whig) for the city recordership and shared in the defeat of its nominees. In 1854 he was appointed one of the commissioners to examine into the condition of the State prisons, the report of whom was made in 1856 in a large volume. In 1860 he was elected to the Assembly by the Union element of his district; this was the last civil office held by him. On his admission to the bar he was fortunate in becoming the partner of Marcus T. Reynolds, which gave him at once a valuable prestige. From the time of his appointment as city attorney he was active and earnest in his political work and was often a delegate to the various conventions, where he wielded a large influence. As early as January, 1861, when Governor Morgan was endeavoring to impress the Legislature with the importance of placing the State upon a war footing, Colonel Benedict saw the necessity for such action and comprehended the oncoming conflict. He therefore co-operated with the governor in the matter. The passage of the act authorizing the embodying and equipment of the State militia was largely due to him, and after that Colonel Benedict gave all of his time to the Union cause. The New York Fire Department, while recruiting the 2d Fire Zouaves, conferred on him a lieutenantancy and he was commissioned in June, 1861. The career of that body of soldiers is well known and cannot be detailed here. He was captured at Williamsburg and taken to the Salisbury (N. C.) prison where several months later he was exchanged. Soon afterwards he was commissioned colonel of the 162d Regiment, and a month later, October, 1862, went with his troops to New Orleans. In January, 1863, he was made acting brigadier-general and took part in the fighting at and around Port Hudson. In the bloody engagement of June 14, 1863, he was foremost. When it was determined to storm the fort Colonel Benedict was given command of the 2d battalion, which was to serve as the "forlorn hope." From that time he followed Banks through all his movements. His last command, that of the 3d Brigade of the 1st Division, 19th Corps, was composed of three New York and two Maine regiments, and a battery, and was noted for its gallant deeds. On the 9th of April, 1864, in the final struggle of the Red River campaign, Colonel Benedict led his brigade in a charge and fell pierced with several bullets. It was a heroic death to close a distinguished military career. His remains were brought to Albany and buried with high honors.

ALBANY COUNTY BAR.

ALBANY.—John J. Acker, George Addington, Daniel Adler, William A. Allen, A. L. Andrews, Buel C. Andrews, Austin Archer, John M. Bailey, Frederic Baker, George C. Baker, Isaac B. Barrett, R. O. Bassett, Edwin A. Bedell, James W. Bentley, William F. Beutler, Lyman H. Bevans, John J. Brady, John J. Bradley, Richard W. Brass, Edward J. Brennan, Charles F. Bridge, Walter M. Brown, Joseph H. Brooks, Charles J. Buchanan, Hiram Buck, Alpheus T. Bulkley, Eugene Burlingame, Henry D. Burlingame, F. W. Cameron, Lewis E. Carr, Raymond W. Carr, Lewis Cass, Edgar T. Chapman, jr., Norton Chase, Alden Chester, William K. Clute, Jacob H. Clute, Mark Cohn, Herbut G. Cone, Andrew J. Colvin, Martin D. Conway, Joseph A. Conway, John T. Cook, J. Fenimore Cooper, Joseph P. Coughlin, Edwin Countryman, Charles E. Countryman, James H. Coyle, C. J. Crummey, Walter S. Cutler, Franklin M. Danaher, S. J. Daring, Richard W. Darling, Edwin G. Day, Frank B. Delehanty, John A. Delehanty, Peter A. Delaney, Abraham V. De Witt, Herman J. Diekman, J. Murray Downs, Andrew S. Draper, C. J. Droogan, P. E. Du Bois, Daniel J. Dugan, Patrick C. Dugan, William S. Dyer, Zeb A. Dyer, James W. Eaton, Jerome W. Ecker, William S. Elmendorf, John F. Farrell, James J. Farnen, J. Newton Fiero, David C. Fitz Gerald, E. D. Flanigan, James H. Foote, Cornelius E. Franklin, Charles M. Friend, J. S. Frost, Worthington Frothingham, W. D. Frothingham, John E. Gallup, W. S. Gibbons, Scott D'M. Goodwin, Edward J. Graham, Clifford D. Gregory, J. Wendell Griffing, Stephen B. Griswold, John Guttman, Alfred A. Guthrie, William S. Hackett, Edgar M. Haines, Matthew Hale, Charles R. Hall, Fred C. Ham, Andrew Hamilton, R. W. Hardie, William B. Harris, Hamilton Harris, Fred Harris, Julius F. Harris, Thomas H. Ham, S. S. Hatt, William A. Hendrickson, Howard Hendrickson, Isban Hess, Albert Hessberg, D. Cady Herrick, Winfield S. Hevenor, Barnwell R. Heyward, Horace L. Hicks, George D. Hill, David B. Hill, William J. Hillis, Galen R. Hitt, Henry T. Holmes, Harold C. Hooker, Lansing Hotaling, William F. Hourigan, Eugene E. Howe, Samuel T. Hull, Marcus T. Hun, Sidney A. Hungerford, G. De W. Hurlbut, Julius Ilch, William Isenburgh, Charles M. Jenkins, James B. Jermain, James C. Johnson, Russell M. Johnston, Frank Kamper, Jacob A. Kapps, George T. Kelley, Barrington King, Dwight King, J. Howard King, Leonard Kip, Francis Kimball, George C. Kimball, Edmund C. Knickerbocker, Charles Krank, Leopold C. G. Kshinka, John R. Langan, Abraham Lansing, J. T. Lansing, William Lansing, Joseph M. Lawson, Isaac Lawson, Joseph A. Lawson, George Lawyer, William L. Learned, Randall J. Le Boeuf, William Loucks, Gaylord Logan, James J. Mahoney, George H. Mallory, J. F. Manson, Joseph F. Macy, S. S. Marvin, James C. Matthews, John W. Mattice, Peter F. Mattimore, Henry S. McCall, Archibald McClure, R. H. McCormic, jr., William C. McHarg, John McElroy, James A. McKown, John W. McNamara, Daniel T. McNamara, John T. McDonough, Charles W. Mead, Edward J. Meegan, Thomas A. Meegan, Peyton F. Miller, Charles H. Mills, John F. Montignani, J. H. Morrey, jr., Edgar A. Morling, Thomas A. Murray, David Muhlfelder, Max Myers, Martin T. Nachtmann, J. F. Nash, Henry C. Nevitt, Stewart C. Newton, Munson C. G. Nichols, Nathaniel Niles, David J. Norton, Myer Nussbaum, Edward W. Nugent, John J. Olcott, Smith O'Brien, John J. O'Neil, Howard Paddock, Stephen Paddock, Horace F. Palmer, Amasa J. Parker, Amasa J. Parker, jr., Lewis R. Parker, Rufus W. Peck-

ham, Henry A. Peckham, J. De Witt Peltz, Aaron B. Pratt, Louis W. Pratt, John V. L. Pruyt, Edward W. Rankin, Albert Rathbone, William F. Rathbone, Edward T. Reed, Hugh Reilly, Louis J. Rezzemini, Ernest W. Rieck, James A. Robinson, Edward D. Ronan, Simon W. Rosendale, Edgar H. Rosenstock, Jacob G. Runkle, William P. Rudd, James M. Ruso, Joseph W. Russell, Bleecker Sanders, Henry T. Sanford, Roscoe C. Sanford, Edwin W. Sanford, John H. Sand, David S. Saxe, Thomas Sayre, Robert G. Scherer, Jacob C. E. Scott, William M. Scott, A. G. Seelman, Stephen O. Shepard, Osgood H. Shepard, Louis Silberman, A. Page Smith, Fred E. Smith, Nathaniel Spaulding, Stuart G. Speir, David Stanwix, John D. Stantial, George L. Stedman, George W. Stedman, Henry E. Stern, A. R. Stevens, George H. Stevens, Thomas W. Stevens, John A. Stephens, Peter A. Stephens, Kate Stoneman, Barent W. Stryker, J. B. Sturtevant, Charles B. Templeton, George V. Thatcher, David A. Thompson, Newton W. Thompson, C. H. Tomlinson, James F. Tracey, George M. True, Lucien Tuffs, jr., Thomas J. Van Alstyne, William B. Van Rensselaer, Lansing Van Wie, Andrew Vanderzee, Newton B. Vanderzee, Alonzo B. Voorhees, Frederick E. Wadhams, Richard B. Wagoner, John W. Walsh, Joseph H. Walsh, Walter E. Ward, Luther C. Warner, Hiram L. Washburn, jr., Robert H. Wells, Thomas F. Wilkinson, Horace G. Wood, Francis H. Woods.

BERNE.—Z. B. Dyer.

COEYMANS.—C. M. Barlow, W. Scott Coffin, Lindsey Green, Charles M. Tompkins.

COHOES.—David Askworth, Israel Belanger, James H. Berns, Daniel J. Cosgro, James F. Crawford, Charles F. Doyle, Isaiah Fellows, jr., George H. Fitts, jr., Lawrence B. Finn, Rosin J. House, Daniel C. McElwain, John E. McLean, E. B. Nichols, Peter D. Niver, Smith Niver, John Seanlon, James R. Stevens, Henry A. Strong, James Wallace, Walter H. Wertime.

GUILDERLAND.—James R. Main.

ALTAMONT.—Hiram Griggs, John D. White.

NEW SCOTLAND.—Alexander H. Crounse.

RENSELAERVILLE.—Norman W. Faulk, Preston Hollow; William R. Tanner, Medusa.

WESTERLO.—Alonzo Spaulding.

WEST TROY.—James W. Boyle, James B. Egan, John H. Gleason, William Hollands, Joseph H. Hollands, C. D. Hudson, John W. Kenny, Eugene McLean, Volkert J. Oothout, Peter A. Rogers.

GREEN ISLAND.—William F. Hickey.

Court Buildings.—In early years the courts of this county were held in the Old Stadt Huys, which was also occupied as a city hall, a State House and a prison. Conventions and other public gatherings also assembled within its venerable walls. It stood on the northeast corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, just inside the stockades of the city, and was built about 1635, principally for the use of the courts, while the jail was in the lower story, which was of stone. It was a substantial brick structure, nearly square, and three stories high, with a cupola and belfry. Soon after its erection a bell was brought from Holland

and hung in the belfry, and it was rung on all public occasions for nearly 160 years and when the old building was demolished, the bell was hung in the cupola of the new Capitol. When it had at last outlived its usefulness there it was taken down and is said to now hang in the tower of a Ballston church. In the Old Stadt Huys were held, besides the courts, the meetings of the Common Council after its organization under the Dongan charter of July, 1686. In front of the building the Declaration of Independence was read to the people for the first time. A commercial building now stands on the site of the old structure, and in it a memorial slab has been placed, appropriately inscribed.

In December, 1895, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000, the proceeds of which were to be used for the purchase of the Albany Savings Bank building, corner of State and Chapel streets. The bank had a lease of the building extending two years. In the summer of 1896, Judges Clifford D. Gregory and Alden D. Chester occupied rooms in the building, as also did the clerk of the appellate division of the Supreme Court. Judge Gregory was appointed custodian of the building and under his supervision the structure was considerably improved and adapted for its new purposes above the first floor; the latter is still occupied by the bank. After the removal of the bank the district attorney and county treasurer will move into this building, which will be known as the County Court House.

City Halls.—The first city hall, a structure in which the courts were held, stood on the site of the present city hall, and was erected in 1829-32. The site was purchased of St. Peter's church corporation for \$10,259.95. On August 31, 1830, the corner stone was laid by Mayor John Townsend with Masonic ceremonies. The building was finished in 1832 at a total cost of about \$92,000. It was constructed of white marble, with a large porch supported by four Doric columns, and a large gilded dome surmounting the roof. The style of architecture was plain in the extreme. This building was used for nearly fifty years until on the 10th of February, 1880, when it was destroyed by fire, the cause of which has remained a mystery. Most of the valuable records and documents in the building were saved.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for February 16, 1880, to consider what should be done to provide for a new city hall. In the course of the proceedings the following resolution



ANTHONY N. BRADY.



was read, which had been previously adopted on the 11th at a meeting of the Albany bar:

Resolved, That the site of the City Hall, recently destroyed by fire, is the most appropriate and convenient for a building for the County Court and Court Officers, and the members of the Albany County Bar hereby unanimously urge the Board of Supervisors to take immediate steps toward the erection of said building or another upon the City Hall site for the use of the County Courts and officers.

The board had been urged to purchase what was known as the Martin Hall as a substitute for the former City Hall, which in some measure led to the above expression from the bar. The Board of Supervisors adopted prompt measures to ascertain the wishes of the county, outside of the city, in the site of the new building, which duty was assigned to R. W. Peckham, and made provision for the copying of all records that were damaged in the fire. An act of the Legislature was procured creating a City Hall Commission consisting of the mayor, Michael N. Nolan, the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Edward A. Maher, with Erastus Corning, Robert C. Pruyn, C. P. Easton, Leonard G. Hun, Albertus W. Becker, and William Gould. Under the general direction of this commission the present imposing City Hall was built on the site of the former one during the years 1881-83. It is constructed of Long Meadow brown stone; is four stories in height, with a tower 202 feet high. The cost including the furnishing was \$325,000, of which sum \$290,000 was raised on bonds of the city. The cost was equally divided between the city and the county.

Jails.—The first Albany county jail, in the basement of the Old Stadt Huys, was in such bad condition early in the last century that a protest was entered by the high sheriff to the Court of Sessions in 1718, as follows:

I urge upon your worships that care may be taken to have ye same Jail sufficiently repaired to keep such bad prisoners as I may take for debt, &c., safely from escaping, as is now often ye case.

The court in response at once requested leave of the General Assembly to expend £140 in repairing the jail, and it is presumed that the request was granted. Prior to this date there had been one or more attempts to erect a separate jail. An application for this purpose, made to the Board of Supervisors in February, 1701, was refused. At a Court of Sessions held in Albany October 7, 1719, the following order was entered in the records:

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, entitled an Act to Authorize y^e Justices of the Peace to Build and Repair Jails and Court-houses in the Several Counties of the Province, whereby y^e Justices in each County are Impowered (upon their own view) on any Inefficiency or Inconveniency of their County Jail or Prison, or y^e Inconveniency of their Court House, to Conclude and agree upon such sum or sums of money, as, upon examination of sufficient and able workmen, shall be thought necessary for building, Finishing and Repairing a Public Jail, etc.

It is therefore Resolved, that any five or more of His Majestie's Justices shall make a computation with sufficient and able workmen, what a sufficient Jail, etc., for y^e City and County of Albany may cost, and bring a report thereof at the next meeting of this Court and the Justices thereof.

This led to much discussion between two factions, one of which favored a new building, and the other the repair of the old one. The result was the repair and enlargement of the old building under the following resolution:

It is Resolved that the City Hall shall be repaired and an addition be made of fifteen foot in length to the south'd, and in breadth to the Court Hall, and joynd in the roof of the same, made up with boards without as the present old house, with a sufficient stone seller under y^e same, the north end thereof partitioned off with oak boards. To have one window with cross-iron bars therein, one cross window to the south'ard, one to the eastward and one to the westward in the first room.

These repairs did not accomplish their purpose as far as the jail was concerned, and within two years complaints again came from the sheriff that his prisoners escaped with little difficulty. Another effort was made at repairing the structure in a far more substantial manner, and it was used with some changes until about 1803, when it was demolished. In 1791 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the city authorities to raise £2,000 towards the completion of the court house and jail. Difficulties arose between the city and the county authorities, which delayed the project, and it was not until 1803-04 that the new jail was finished. The land on which it stood extended about eighty feet on State street; eighty-four feet on Maiden Lane; and 116 feet on Eagle street. It was sold at auction August 11, 1832, in the interest of the trustees of the Albany Academy. Previous to this date, on November 1, 1831, the grand jurors visited the jail and found it in such condition that they recommended that the Board of Supervisors erect a new jail, "inasmuch as this building, which had stood twenty-two years, was fast decaying, very illy constructed, and too small in order to [secure] health, comfort and convenience, and situated in too thickly settled a locality." The statement that the building had stood twenty-

two years is probably an error. The next and third jail, inclusive of the one in the Old Stadt Huys, stood on the corner of Eagle and Howard streets, and was completed in the latter part of 1834. This was used until the spring of 1854, when the jail on Maiden Lane was erected and the old jail was fitted up for a hospital and opened August 8, 1854. That jail served its purpose without public complaint until 1868, when Henry Smith, then district attorney, sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, in which he said:

In the main apartment you will find sixty male prisoners, including some children, confined in one common room, where those youthful in years, and those who have committed their first criminal error, perhaps those who are entirely innocent, are exposed to the influences, and often to the physical tortures, of the most depraved of men.

In another room, of about fifteen by eighteen, you will find some twenty-two females of various ages, even to extreme old age; some reasonably tidy and others repulsively filthy; some apparently well and others suffering from loathsome diseases, crowded together in a space where there is scarcely room for all to lie down at once. In short, you will find a state of things that would shame a semi-civilized community, and would not be tolerated by the people of this county for one hour if they could for a moment look in upon the appalling horrors of that fearful den, kept under their authority, for the detention of persons accused of crime. This state of affairs, Mr. Smith continues, is no fault of the Sheriff or Jailer, but results from want of suitable rooms.

This created a sensation and resulted in an immediate change. The superintendent of the Capital Police was directed to send his prisoners under sentence to the penitentiary, instead of leaving them in the jail, while plans for improvement were made and carried out at an expenditure of \$2,500.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.¹

This school is among the oldest institutions of the kind in the country.

In 1851 the Legislature incorporated the University of Albany, giving to it the authority to organize a Literary department, a Law department, a Scientific department, and providing that the Albany Medical College, already existing, might, if so disposed, unite with the departments to be formed.

The department of law was immediately organized as the Albany Law School, and has maintained a prosperous existence to the present

¹Prepared by W. R. Davidson, secretary of the school.

time, having graduated over two thousand students, and having had an attendance of over three thousand.

At the time of its organization there were three other law schools—Harvard, Yale and Cincinnati (now Columbia); there are now upwards of eighty.

The first Board of Trustees was organized as follows: Greene C. Bronson, president; Thomas W. Olcott, vice president; Orlando Meads, secretary; Luther Tucker, treasurer.

The first Faculty was constituted as follows: Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, president, but taking no part in the instruction; Hon. Ira Harris, LL.D., lecturer on practice, pleading and evidence; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., lecturer on real estate, wills, domestic relations, personal rights, and criminal law; Amos Dean, LL.D., lecturer on contracts, personal property and commercial law.

December 16, 1851, the first class was organized, with an enrollment of twenty-three students, in the Exchange building, corner Broadway and State street, the site of the present U. S. Government building, and continued sixteen weeks. The next two years the school was held in the Cooper building, on the corner of State and Green streets, the courses being sixteen weeks each. Of the students in the first class, seven were graduated in the spring of 1852, viz.: Edwin E. Bronk, Charles A. Fowler, Willard P. Gambell, John C. McClure, Worthington Frothingham, Edward Wade and George Woolford.

To accommodate the increasing enrollment of students, in 1854 the school was removed to the south wing of the Medical College on Eagle street (now Alumni Hall). At the same time the course was extended to two terms of twelve weeks each. The exercises consisted of lectures, moot courts, oral and written examinations.

In 1855 Thomas W. Olcott became president of the Board of Trustees and continued until his death in 1880.

In 1869 Professor Amos Dean died; Professor Amasa J. Parker resigned in 1870; Professor Ira Harris died in 1875. Of these, Professors Parker and Harris were justices of the Supreme Court; Professor Harris was also United States senator.

In 1870 a larger Faculty was organized. Isaac Edwards, LL.D., succeeded to the chair of Professor Dean; Hon. Matthew Hale, LL.D., to the chair of Professor Parker; Charles C. T. F. Spoor, esq., as lecturer on subjects assigned; Hon. William L. Learned, LL.D., justice of the Supreme Court, lecturer on equity jurisprudence, civil law, and

the trial of causes; Hon. William F. Allen, LL.D., then judge of the Court of Appeals, to lecture on real property.

In 1873 the University of Albany united with Union College and by an act of the Legislature was constituted as Union University, the Albany Law School becoming the law department. In 1874 Hon. John T. Hoffman, LL. D., governor of the State of New York, was added to the Faculty, succeeding to the chair of Judge Allen as professor of the law of real property.

In 1875 Professor Harris died, and Prof. Charles T. F. Spoor was designated to succeed to his chair, lecturing on practice and pleading at common law, and under the Code.

In 1878 Eliphalet N. Potter, D. D , LL. D., entered the Faculty, and lectured on feudal system; also Henry Coppee, LL. D., lecturing on international law; also Hon. Hiram E. Sickles, lecturer on evidence.

In 1879 Professor Edwards, dean of the Faculty, died, and was succeeded by Hon. Horace E. Smith, LL. D., of Johnstown, N. Y., dean of the Faculty, lecturing on personal property, contracts, commercial law, common law pleading, torts and medical jurisprudence. Henry S. McCall, esq., and Irving Browne, esq., were added to the Faculty at this time, Professor McCall lecturing on real estate and wills, Professor Browne, lecturer on domestic relations and criminal law.

On the accession of Dean Smith, it was evident to him that the building where the school had been held for a quarter of a century was no longer adequate to its requirements. The trustees purchased the Universalist church building on the north side of State street, near Swan street, and through the liberality of their president, Thomas W. Olcott, it was converted into the pleasant and convenient building now occupied by the school. This building was dedicated to its new use March 10, 1879. Addresses were made by Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., Hon. Samuel Hand, Charles E. Smith, then editor of the Albany Evening Journal, and Dean Smith. The Board of Trustees was largely increased in numbers, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., as one of the original founders of the school, remaining as one of the honorary members. In 1880 President Thomas W. Olcott died, and Orlando Meads succeeded to the presidency, and Marcus T. Hun, esq., trustee, was appointed to succeed President Meads as secretary.

In 1883 President Meads died and Hon. William L. Learned, LL.D., justice of the Supreme Court, succeeded to the presidency; Marcus T. Hun, esq., resigned the secretaryship, and Charles J. Buchanan, esq.,

was appointed secretary; Nathaniel C. Moak, esq., entered the Faculty as lecturer on books and judicial systems. The Alumni Association was organized under favorable auspices, awakening new interest in the school among the numerous graduates scattered throughout the country. At the advent of Dean Smith the course was made three terms of twelve weeks each, preceded or supplemented by one year in a law office. The requirements for graduation as previously adopted were preserved, viz.: All candidates for the degree of LL. B. should read before the dean or Faculty six weeks before commencement, an original thesis pertaining to the history, science or practice of law. Moot courts for the argument and trial of causes were also continued; two being held each week.

In 1889 after a successful administration of school affairs, Dean Smith resigned to resume the active practice of law. George W. Kerchwey, esq., of Albany, was appointed to succeed to the chair of dean.

In 1890 Hon. Hiram E. Sickles resigned from the Faculty, and James W. Eaton succeeded him as lecturer on evidence; Maurice J. Lewis M. D., was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence; and Harold L. Hooker, esq., was appointed instructor in elementary law.

In 1891 Dean Kirchwey resigned to accept a chair in Columbia Law School, and Lewis B. Hall, A. M., was appointed to the position of dean and instructor in contracts and commercial law.

Charles T. F. Spoor died and was succeeded by J. Newton Fiero, esq., who was appointed instructor in common law and code practice and pleading; Eugene Burlingame, instructor in the law of real property; James F. Tracey, esq., instructor in the law of corporations.

In 1894 A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL.D., having succeeded to the presidency of Union University in place of Harrison E. Webster, LL.D., resigned, the trustees and Faculty of the school placed their resignation in his hands for the purpose of reorganization.

At the beginning of the course in 1895 the Board of Trustees was reorganized as follows:

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, A. M., president; James W. Eaton, esq., treasurer; Charles J. Buchanan, esq., secretary; Andrew V. V. Raymond, Matthew Hale, Marcus T. Hun, William L. Learned, J. Newton Fiero, Seymour Van Santvoord, Alton B. Parker, Charles C. Lester, Alonzo P. Strong, James Lansing, Judson S. Landon, and Edward P. White.



Charles J. Buchanan.



The Faculty was also reorganized as follows: Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL.D., president; J. Newton Fiero, dean; James W. Eaton, Eugene Burlingame, James F. Tracey, Joseph A. Lawson, instructors. Special lecturers; Judson S. Landon, LL.D., Hon. Alton B. Parker, Matthew Hale, LL.D., Hon. D. Cady Herrick, Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth, Andrew McFarlane, M. D., Hon. Walter E. Ward, C. E. Franklin. The Board and Faculty for 1896 are the same with the addition of Lewis R. Parker, lecturer on bailments and suretyship. Of this Faculty, three are justices of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division. J. Newton Fiero, dean, author of "Special Actions," and "Special Proceedings," was for two successive years president of the State Bar Association, and was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Board of State Law Examiners, making the examination of applicants for admission to the bar uniform throughout the State. The Court of Appeals rules for admission of attorneys, etc., went into effect January 1, 1895, requiring three years of preparation of all students at law before applying for admission to the bar, and requiring them to be examined before the new Board of Law Examiners.

The course of the school was changed to conform to the new law and methods to one year of eight months divided into two semesters; to be preceded by two years in a law office, or law school, retaining the former method of instruction, with moot courts once a week.

From the first class to the present time the school Register shows increased attendance, even during the years of the war between 1860 and 1865. Of some classes were graduated ninety, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, none less than fifty. At the close of the war the attendance was larger than at any time before. At one time every rank in the army from private up to brigadier-general was represented among the students.

After what has been said of the army representation among the students, it can be stated with equal correctness, that every rank from city and county attorney to the judges on the bench of the United States Court and president of the United States, has a representation among the students whose names are to be found upon the Register of the school. Without doing more than to mention a few as they occur to the mind of the present writer, himself a graduate in '61, may be noted: Class of '58, Hon. David J. Brewer, judge United States bench; William McKinley, jr., class of '67, president-elect of the United States; Hon. Redfield Proctor, '60, ex-secretary of war, now United

States senator; William F. Vilas, '60, ex-secretary of war, now United States senator; Irving G. Vann, '65, judge of the Court of Appeals of this State; James H. Eckles, '80, a member of President Cleveland's cabinet; Hon. Alton B. Parker; Hon. D. Cady Herrick, '67; Hon. William D. Dickey, '66; Hon. William W. Goodrich, '53, justices of the Supreme Court (Appellate Division).

In this county the present district attorney, county judge, surrogate, city recorder, and one of the justices of the City Court are graduates of the school, and with a very few exceptions the bar of Albany county are graduates of the school.

During the administration of Dean Hall very many improvements were made to the building, which has been largely supplemented by Dean Fiero, making it one of the best equipped school buildings of its kind in the country. Albany as a seat of a professional school cannot be overrated. Here are located the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the State

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN ALBANY COUNTY.

BY HERMAN BENDELL, M. D.

The early history of Fort Orange and Albany seems to indicate that the first settlers were fortunate in receiving medical treatment and care of some description when they were sick. That it was not of the highest character in a professional sense need not be asserted. The Dutch West India Company itself endeavored to protect its subjects from illness, possibly from partially selfish reasons. One of their recorded regulations reads as follows:

The patroons and colonists shall, in particular and in the speediest manner, endeavor to find ways and means whereby they may support a minister and a schoolmaster, that the service of God and the zeal for religion may not grow cold and be neglected among them, and that they do for the first procure a comforter for the sick.

This office had a Dutch name of its own and its incumbent was the first person recognized in such a capacity in the colonies under the Dutch régime. This "comforter of the sick" frequently combined in



Ermanuel



himself the offices of physician, preacher and possibly a civil position of some nature. His medical skill and knowledge could not, of course, have been of a high character. Among those who thus mingled medical practice with religious teaching was the noted Dominie Johannes Megapolensis, who bore the title of "Rev. Dr." He was probably the first Dutch dominie to settle at Albany. Another was Dominie G. W. Mancius, who educated his son, Wilhelmus, in the medical profession to such good purpose that he practiced successfully during the most of the remainder of his life in Albany. Both of these pioneers became members of the Albany County Medical Society upon its formation in 1806. But the first "comforter of the sick" at Fort Orange was Sebastian Jansel Crol. He had previously filled a similar office at Fort Amsterdam, coming to this colony in 1626 with the appointment of Vice Director and Company's Commissary to Fort Orange. He succeeded in his official position by Hermanus Myndertse Vander Bogart in 1646. It is believed that he was ship surgeon on the Eendracht, which came over in 1630, and therefore was a qualified practitioner. He served at Fort Orange only two years and was probably burned to death in an Indian wigwam on the Mohawk.

The first regular physician to settle in this locality came over in 1642 in the same vessel with Rev. Dr. Megapolensis, in the person of Surgeon Abraham Staats. Very little is known of his qualifications, or whether he was employed, like the minister, to serve the inhabitants both spiritually and professionally. Albany consisted then of only twenty-five or thirty houses scattered along the river, and a population of about 100; hence Dr. Staats probably did not find himself overpressed with professional labor. He was doubtless a man of good character and public spirit, for he was the first presiding officer of the village council of Rensselaerwyck. In 1642 his dwelling at Claverack was burned by the Indians, and his wife and others of his family perished. He became the owner of Fort Orange, it is said, and the land on which it stood came down to his descendants.

One of the first, perhaps the very first, enactment, to regulate medical practice at new Amsterdam was the following:

Ordered, that ship barbers shall not be allowed to dress wounds, nor administer any potion on shore, without the consent of the petitioners [the local surgeons], or at least Dr. La Montagne.

The inference from this extract as to what had been practiced upon occasion, is clear. This Dr. Johannes de la Montagne was a Huguenot,

and although a physician, was known in political affairs only. He arrived in New York in 1637 and was vice-director of Fort Orange from 1636 to 1664, and held other offices.

Surgeon De Hinse was a physician at the fort in 1666; there is little record of his practice. These surgeons who were on duty at Fort Orange at that period received for pay 2s. 6d. per day. In 1689 a Scotch physician named Lockhart was surgeon at the Fort and practiced among the inhabitants. At a later date a son of Rev. Dr. Megapolensis was a surgeon of the colony. He and his brother Samuel were graduates of Leyden, and passed most of their lives in New York. These are about all the physicians of whom the records speak until along in the beginning of the next century. Less than forty physicians are known to have come to the province of New York during the seventeenth century, though there may have been a few more whose names are lost in the past.

The old French war and the war of the Revolution brought hither and into prominence many physicians. The English army was accompanied by a respectable medical staff and from that time onward the profession on this side of the ocean occupied a much higher plane than before. Dr. Samuel Stringer, a native of Maryland and educated in Virginia, where a medical school was early established, was the leading physician in Albany during the eighteenth century and shared in the labors connected with both these wars. In 1755 he received the appointment from Governor Shirley of officer in the medical department of the army, and accompanied Abercrombie in 1758 in his disastrous campaign at Ticonderoga. Serving through the war he settled in Albany and remained in practice until the beginning of the Revolution, when he was appointed by Congress Director General of Hospitals in the Northern Department. In this capacity he accompanied the army in the Canadian invasion. He was subsequently removed from this high position, possibly through sympathy with General Schuyler in the ill fortune and opposition which that gallant officer met. His removal called out a vigorous remonstrance from the general to Congress. He returned to Albany in 1777 and here passed the remainder of his long life.

Dr. Nicholas Schuyler also served professionally in the armies in both wars, after which he settled in Albany and died in Troy in 1824. Dr. J. Cochran, of Pennsylvania, served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army, occupying high position. He was made Surgeon General

of the Middle Department, and in 1781 was appointed Director-General of the Hospitals of the United States. He settled in Albany at the conclusion of the war.

During an early period Moses and Elias Williams, brothers and natives of New England, practiced their profession in Albany. They with their father shared in the battle of Lexington. Elias had begun the study of medicine before the war broke out and after serving a short time as a private he entered a military hospital in Boston, which was then much used as a training school for needed surgeons. Two years later he was appointed surgeon in a Maine regiment and served to the close of the war. He settled in Albany in 1801 and practiced there twenty-five years. His brother was younger and entered the service later.

Hunloke Woodruff a graduate of Princeton, began the study of medicine a short time previous to the beginning of the Revolution and took up his residence in Albany. He was soon appointed surgeon of a New York regiment, accompanied Colonel Gansevoort at the siege of Fort Stanwix and General Sullivan in his famous expedition into the country of the Senecas. After the war he settled in Albany, where he passed most of the remainder of his life. He was the first president of the County Medical Society and bore the reputation of a skillful physician.

It is a historical incident of importance that during the French war a hospital was established in Albany, to care for the wounded brought down from the Ticonderoga battlefield. Mrs. Grant, in her "Memoirs of an American Lady," notes the occurrence, and states that the hospital was opened in the barn of Madame Schuyler, where a band of ladies attended on the sufferers. Another historical authority states that a hospital was established here during that war, and describes it as it appeared in 1788 as follows:

It is situated on an eminence overlooking the city. It is two stories high, having a wing at each end and a piazza in front, above and below. It contains forty wards, capable of accommodating 500 patients, besides the rooms appropriated to the use of the surgeons and other officers.

After the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga it is said that more than a thousand sick and wounded soldiers and officers were sent to Albany, filling the hospital, the Dutch church and many dwellings. Many of these victims of the war remained until the following June, when the military hospital was removed to the highlands of the Hudson. At a

later date there was a military cantonment and hospital in Greenbush, which was maintained until 1822.

Besides the victims of war the early physicians had to encounter epidemics at times that were, perhaps, more to be dreaded than bullets. Small-pox found its victims in thousands and in the early days was difficult to manage. In 1613 it broke out and spread with frightful virulence among both Europeans and Indians. Twelve of the few inhabitants on the site of Albany died in one week, while a thousand Indians perished. During two months Connecticut maintained a quarantine against the New Netherlands. Some years later the dreaded disease again broke out with all its former fatality; indeed, in early times this epidemic was more feared and its ravages were more extensive than those of any other disease. With the introduction of inoculation and its quite general adoption about 1730, the mortality from small-pox began to diminish.

In 1746 a disease which took the name of the Barbadoes distemper, and other appellations, was imported by foreign ships and made its appearance in Albany. The disease was doubtless yellow fever. In 1793 the citizens of Albany, having been informed by Judge Lansing that yellow fever was on board of a vessel that had passed New York, a meeting of citizens and the Council was held and measures adopted to prevent any vessel from passing above the Overslaugh without examination. The Council recommended a day of fasting and prayer as another means of averting the disease. Two days later Hon. Alexander Hamilton and his wife arrived at Greenbush, where they were visited by a committee from Albany, who reported that the distinguished couple were apparently well and recommended that they be permitted to cross the river. The committee consisted of the following physicians of this city: Drs. Samuel Stringer, W. Mancius, H. Woodruff, W. McClelland and Cornelius Roosa.

With the opening of the present century the character of the medical profession in this country began to improve. Albany had a population of about 5,000, but they were nearly all Dutch. There was a demand for better educated physicians and the demand was soon supplied. Quackery and charlatanry, which had been rampant, began to receive such merited condemnation from both reputable physicians and well-informed persons generally, that their hold upon the public could not long continue. Prior to 1750 the education of physicians, unless gained in Europe, was very imperfect and the facilities for gaining



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even that were limited. The first regular medical instruction attempted in this country began in that year with a course of lectures on anatomy delivered in New York by Samuel Clossy, a Dublin graduate. Before the close of that century four medical schools were established, one each at Philadelphia, New York, and in Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges. But many who would gladly have availed themselves of the facilities of these institutions could not reach them, and were forced to content themselves with the personal instruction of some practicing physician, who was frequently ill-fitted for the task. The passage of the law in 1806, authorizing the formation of State and county medical societies worked almost a revolution—not at once, but by the gradual steps that are taken by most great reforms. The names of the members who formed the Albany County Medical Society, organized in July of the same year that witnessed the passage of the law, are given on a succeeding page, and are followed with a complete list of the officers. Of some of the prominent members of that date it is proper to speak at a little more length.

The oldest physician in Albany was Dr. Wilhelmus Mancius, son of the Dutch dominie already alluded to. He was then (1806) more than sixty years of age and enjoyed great popularity. Dr. Hunloke Woodruff was his partner for a time. Doctor Mancius died in 1808, two years after the organization of the society.

Dr. William McClelland, a charter member of the County society, and its first vice-president, and the first president of the State society, was a graduate of Edinburgh. He was a leader in the profession here, and had for partner Dr. William Bay, long a successful physician. Dr. McClelland died in 1812.

Dr. John G. Knauff was an apothecary and probably gave more attention to that business than to practice. He was a native of Germany and died in 1810. Dr. Caleb Gauff, then an old man, had practiced many years in Bethlehem, while Dr. Oliver Lathrop was practicing in Watervleit.

Dr. Jonathan Eights was an exact and methodical man who through the first half of this century was held in high esteem as a family physician. He contributed more or less to medical literature.

Dr. John Stearns was a graduate of Yale, practiced a number of years here, and is honored as being the man whose efforts procured the law of 1806 under which State and county medical societies have been incorporated.

The succeeding lists give such brief details of all the members of the society as are permissible for this work.

When the great cholera epidemic of 1832 swept over the country, a meeting of this society was called at the request of the mayor to consult upon measures for the arrest of the disease. A staff was organized consisting of Drs. Eights, Wing, Greene, Boyd, Townsend, Wendell, James, McNaughton, and March. The physicians of the city met every evening in the city hall where a record was kept of the deaths. Conspicuous among the active and unselfish workers of that trying period was Dr. James P. Boyd, then a comparatively young man. His faithful labor in the epidemic gave him a commanding position in after years. Dr. James McNaughton, who had formerly been a teacher of medicine in a school, was made president of the Board of Health at that time, and with his brother Peter labored assiduously among the sufferers. Both of these men were for half a century among the leading citizens of Albany. Dr. Barent P. Staats was not only a prominent physician, but took an active interest in politics, and was also a trustee of numerous mercantile concerns. He was health officer of the port during the period under consideration. Dr. Alden March was also a well established physician at that time, having settled here in 1820. He practiced about fifty years and gained a world-wide reputation as a surgeon and a teacher.

The number of reported cases of cholera during the existence of the disease here was 1,147, of which 422 were fatal. There was an outbreak of the disease two years later, in which there were 124 cases, with seventy-eight deaths.

Dr. T. Romeyn Beck was about at the height of his great fame at the time now under consideration. As the author of "Medical Jurisprudence" his reputation is world-wide. Both he and his brother gave much of their lives to teaching and literary labor. One of them was sent by the governor to the northern frontier, during the cholera epidemic, to procure information concerning the disease. Dr. Thomas Hun was then just entering practice and passed the remainder of his long life in Albany, an honor to his profession and to good citizenship. Dr. Hun was prominently connected with and for many years was dean of the faculty of the Albany Medical College and president of the staff of the Albany Hospital. He died in 1896, having been active in his profession for more than half a century.

Several prominent Albany county physicians took part professionally

in the war of 1812. Among them was Dr. Platt Williams, a graduate of Williams College and just beginning practice when the war commenced. He was promptly appointed surgeon of the Second Regiment of Riflemen and served through the war. Returning to Albany he was appointed surgeon of the Greenbush Cantonment, before mentioned, and served there until it was abandoned in 1822.

Dr. Henry Greene, a native of Rhode Island, graduated in 1814, and was immediately made assistant surgeon of the 25th Regulars, saw hard service in Canada and remained in the army until the war closed. He settled in Albany in 1828, was conspicuous in the cholera epidemic and one of the faculty of the Medical College when it was established.

Dr. Joel A. Wing practiced in Albany thirty eight years. He was appointed surgeon in the army immediately after his graduation, but declined and was made post surgeon of the Greenbush barracks in 1844.

The army record of the medical officers of this city and county who honorably served their country during the most trying times of the Rebellion, would write, if space permitted, a series of biographies showing broad patriotism and a devotion to duty that does honor to the American physician. To mention the names of those who distinguished themselves on the field of battle, who unflinchingly accompanied the forlorn hope, who for meritorious conduct were named in official orders must be delegated to the writer of individual biographies. The list is a long and honorable one and includes the following:

Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel held the office of surgeon general at the outbreak of the war. He served as such on the staff of Governor King from January 1, 1857, to 1859. He was appointed a second time on January 1, 1861, and filled the office during the administration of Governor Morgan. His was the responsible duty of organizing the medical corps of the early volunteer regiments from this State, and upon his recommendation over 600 medical officers were commissioned and assigned to regiments. During the peninsular campaign he served as a volunteer surgeon, and during the latter part of the war was inspector of hospitals for the Sanitary Commission. After the war Dr. Vanderpoel was for eight years health officer of the port of New York. For many years he was a member of the Medical College Faculty, and attending and consulting physician to the hospitals. He removed to New York city in 1881 and died on the 12th of March, 1886.

Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush was surgeon-general during the administration of Governor Seymour from January 1, 1863, to 1865. For a period

of thirty-five years Dr. Quackenbush was a leading physician in Albany, was a member of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College and a popular teacher and lecturer. He was a prominent citizen and attained a high reputation in the special field to which he devoted most of his professional life. He died at Albany in 1876.

Dr. Sylvester D. Willard was appointed surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Fenton January 2, 1865, and died during the same year. Early in 1862 he volunteered his services as a surgeon and was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. The hardships of the peninsular campaign undermined his health and hastened his death. He was foremost in advocating the founding of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, was possessed of vigorous intellectual qualities, and a man of a large fund of general and professional knowledge.

Dr. James D. Pomfret was appointed surgeon general April 6, 1865, to fill vacancy on the staff of Gov. Fenton caused by the death of Surgeon General Willard, and served as such until January, 1869. July 24, 1862, Dr. Pomfret was appointed surgeon of the 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery (afterwards the 113th N. Y. Vols). February 7, 1865, he tendered his resignation, was discharged from the service and returned to Albany to resume the practice of his profession. Dr. Pomfret served with his regiment in the defences of Washington and during this time was assigned to duty as brigade surgeon. Later on he did service in the field and was assigned to duty as one of the division surgeons of the 2d Army Corps. He was a conscientious officer and popular with the officers and men of his regiment. Dr. Pomfret died in 1869.

Dr. Jacob S. Mosher was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Hoffman from 1869 to 1873. He also served as a surgeon of volunteers in the field and in hospitals at Washington. During his stay at Washington he was assigned to duty as assistant State medical director and served until 1867. In 1870 he was appointed deputy health officer of the Port of New York and remained in office for a period of six years. Dr. Mosher was a member of the Yellow Fever Commission appointed by Congress, a member of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College, registrar of the Faculty and connected with the hospitals. He was prominent as a citizen, gifted as a physician and eminent as a chemist. Dr. Mosher died in Albany, August, 1883.

Dr. James W. Moore was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the volunteer service of the U. S. navy early in 1861 and was in active service for a period of nearly two years. He was assigned to duty as fleet sur-



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geon of the flotilla cruising in the Chesapeake Bay and North Atlantic. He was surgeon of the frigate Florida, fitted out and commissioned to cruise for the privateer Alabama, and subsequently assigned to hospital duty. After the close of the war he returned to Cohoes and continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1886.

Dr. J. Savage Delevan was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 169th N. Y. Vols. in 1863, but was not mustered owing to the minimum number of men in the regiment. After serving in general hospitals at Washington, D. C., he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Connecticut Artillery and served during the war, participating in many of the artillery engagements during the siege of Petersburg, Va. He was also with his regiment at the taking of Fort Fisher. After the close of the war he resumed practice in Albany. Dr. Delevan was vice consul at Geneva, Switzerland, for a period of two years, for several years U. S. pension examining surgeon at Albany, attending physician on the staff of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and member of the State Board of Health. Dr. Delevan died in 1885.

Dr. Herman Bendell entered the service as hospital steward of the 39th N. Y. Vols., May 28, 1861; was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. A., September 1 of the same year; was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 6th Regiment of New York Heavy Artillery February 23, 1863; promoted to surgeon of the 86th N. Y. Veteran Vols. January 3, 1865, and served till the close of the war. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services May 18, 1866. Since 1886 he has been surgeon of the 3d Brigade of the N. G. N. Y.

Dr. Samuel B. Ward was appointed medical cadet in the U. S. Army in September, 1862. In 1863 was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon U. S. A., and subsequently commissioned as assistant surgeon U. S. Vols. After the close of the war Dr. Ward began the practice of his profession in the city of New York. In 1872 he was elected assistant surgeon of the 7th Regiment of the National Guard, and after his removal to Albany, in 1876, he was commissioned as surgeon of the 5th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., in which position he served until the reorganization of the Guard in 1886. Dr. Ward is a member of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College, attending physician at the Albany Hospital, consulting surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, and a representative member of the State and County Medical Society.

Dr. Charles A. Robertson was appointed surgeon of the 159th N. Y. Vols., August 30, 1862, and resigned his commission November 2,

1863. Prior to the war he practiced ophthalmology in Boston. After resigning from the service he settled in Albany and had a large practice in his specialty until his death in 1880.

Dr. Thomas Helms of McKownsville was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 148th New York Vols., December 23, 1863, and was promoted April 5, 1865, to surgeon of the 85th N. Y. Vols. He was wounded at Fort Harrison, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He resumed practice in his old town, and died in 1889.

Dr. Charles H. Porter was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 40th N. Y. Vols. August 22d, 1862, was promoted surgeon of the 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery February 25, 1863, and mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. In May, 1866, he was brevetted colonel of N. Y. Volunteers. He returned to Albany and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. John L. Van Alstyne was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 3d N. Y. Cavalry February 16, 1863, promoted surgeon of the same regiment September 5, 1864, and mustered out of service at Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1865. After leaving the service Dr. Van Alstyne returned to Albany, subsequently removed to Richmondville, Schoharie county, N. Y., where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Alexander H. Hoff served as surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Clark from January 1, 1855, to 1857. He was commissioned as surgeon of the 3d N. Y. Vols., May 8, 1861, and during the same year detailed as surgeon in charge of the brigade to which his regiment was assigned. From 1864 to the close of the war he was medical director of transportation, and was mustered out of the service at Raleigh, N. C., August 28, 1865. In 1867 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, subsequently promoted to the grade of surgeon, and remained in the army until his death in 1876.

Dr. Norman L. Snow was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 153d N. Y. Volunteers, August 23, 1862, was promoted surgeon of the same regiment March 10, 1864, and mustered out of service with his regiment October 2, 1865. Doctor Snow served with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, in the Red River expedition under Banks, and during the latter part of the war was health officer of the district of Savannah. After the war he resumed practice in his native locality, Canajoharie. In 1875 he became the associate of Doctor Vander Veer at Albany, was a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Albany Hospital, a curator of the college, and was president of the Board of Aldermen at the time of his death in December, 1885.



CHARLES H. PORTER, M. D.





Sincerely Yours
Albert Vander Veer

Dr. Albert Vander Veer entered the service early in 1861 as a medical cadet. He was one of the original corps of one hundred medical cadets appointed in the U. S. army and was assigned to duty at the Columbia College Hospital at Washington. January 3, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 66th New York Vols., promoted to surgeon of the same regiment July 29, 1864, and mustered out of service August 31, 1865. Doctor Vander Veer is actively and prominently engaged in the practice of his profession at Albany. He is a member of the college faculty and dean of the faculty, also attending and consulting surgeon on the hospital staff and a Regent of the University. He is prominent as a citizen, eminent as a surgeon and a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession.

Dr. A. B. Husted entered the service as hospital steward of the 113th N. Y. Volunteers (7th Heavy Artillery) early in 1862. March 21st, 1864, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 21st N. Y. Cavalry, was promoted to surgeon October 15, 1865, and remained in service to the close of the war. He returned to Albany, is engaged in the drug business and is a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy.

Dr. George H. Newcomb was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 113th N. Y. Volunteers August 15, 1862, was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment February 18, 1865, and mustered out of service June 6, 1865, at Federal Hill, Md. At the close of the war he resumed practice at Albany.

Dr. George T. Stevens was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 77th N. Y. Volunteers October 8, 1861, was promoted to surgeon of the same regiment February 16, 1863, and mustered out of service with the field and staff of his regiment December 13, 1865. Doctor Stevens is a contributor to the surgical history of the rebellion and author of "Three Years With the Sixth Corps." He practiced in Albany for many years after the war, contributed largely to the literature of his specialty, ophthalmology, and removed to New York city in 1881.

Dr. P. M. Murphy was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 134th N. Y. Volunteers March 30, 1864, was promoted to surgeon of the 89th N. Y. Volunteers June 20, 1865, but not mustered as such. He accompanied Sherman on the March to the Sea, and at the close of the war returned to Albany and engaged in the drug business. Doctor Murphy died at Albany June, 1891.

Dr. Alexander A. Edmeston was commissioned assistant surgeon 18th N. Y. Volunteers, May 17, 1861, and resigned September 25, 1862. He again entered the service as surgeon of the 92d N. Y. Volunteers October 7, 1862, and resigned his commission December 2, 1864. He resumed practice at Albany and died from the results of disease contracted in the service.

Dr. Frank J. Mattimore was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 18th N. Y. Volunteers, August 11, 1862, and mustered out of service with his regiment May 21, 1863. He died a few months after his return from disease contracted in the service.

Dr. Wesley Blaisdell was practicing at Coeymans. Was appointed assistant surgeon of the 113th Regiment N. Y. Vols., later the 7th Heavy Artillery, August 15, 1862, and resigned September 29 of the same year. He again entered the service as assistant surgeon of the 75th N. Y. Vols. November 15, 1862, and resigned July 4, 1863. Dr. Blaisdell died at Newbern, N. C., in 1864.

Dr. Cornelius B. O'Leary was commissioned surgeon of the 25th militia regiment May 31, 1861, to serve three months and was mustered with his regiment September 8 of the same year. September 12, 1862, Dr. O'Leary was appointed assistant surgeon of the 175th New York Vols. and was discharged, by resignation, January 16, 1863. He was commissioned surgeon of the 175th N. Y. Vols. January 17, 1863, mustered into service the same day, and discharged from the service September 19, 1863. Was recommissioned assistant surgeon of the same regiment October 17, 1864, but not mustered into service. Dr. O'Leary resumed practice at Albany and died in 1877.

Dr. Warren Van Steenberg was commissioned assistant surgeon 1st N. Y. Vol. Infantry December 3, 1861, and was discharged September 30, 1862, to accept promotion as surgeon 55th N. Y. Vols. and was discharged from the regiment December 22, 1862, by reason of consolidation. Dr. Van Steenberg again entered the service as surgeon of the 120th N. Y. Vols. April 27, 1863, and was mustered out with his regiment June 3, 1865. After the war he resumed practice at Cohoes, N. Y. He died in 1880.

Dr. P. L. F. Reynolds was commissioned assistant surgeon 16th N. Y. Volunteers September 22, 1862, and was discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability at Folly Island, S. C., December 13, 1863. In March, 1865, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 94th N. Y. Volunteers but was not mustered. He resumed prac-

tice at Albany, subsequently removed to Oneida, Madison county, N. Y., where he died April, 1887.

Dr. William H. Craig was commissioned surgeon of the 177th N. Y. Volunteers October 11, 1862, and mustered out with his regiment September 10, 1863. He resumed practice in Albany. He was U. S. pension examining surgeon from 1865 to 1877, when he was appointed postmaster of Albany. Dr. Craig took an active interest in all matters pertaining to public improvements. He was a patriotic soldier, honored and esteemed as a citizen and a trusted physician. Dr. Craig died in October, 1889.

Dr. Jephtha R. Boulware was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 177th regiment N. Y. Volunteers November 5, 1862, and mustered out with his regiment December 10, 1863. After the war he was surgeon of the 10th Regiment and surgeon of the 9th brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York. Dr. Boulware was a prominent physician. He was surgeon on the staff of St. Peter's Hospital. For several years prior to his death he was a victim of disease contracted in the service. He died October, 1887.

Dr. Henry R. Haskins was commissioned surgeon of the 192d N. Y. Volunteers February 1, 1865, and was mustered out of service August 28 of the same year. He practiced in Albany until his death in 1884. Was professor of anatomy on the faculty of the Albany Medical College and prominent as a surgeon.

Dr. Oscar H. Young was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 177th N. Y. Volunteers November 6, 1862, and was mustered out of service with his regiment September 10, 1863. He resumed practice in Albany and subsequently removed to Michigan.

Dr. Thomas Beckett was enrolled as surgeon's mate of the 25th N. Y. State Militia May 21, 1862, and mustered out with his regiment September 8 of the same year. October 4, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 175th N. Y. Vols. and resigned from the service June 11, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed acting assisting surgeon U. S. A. and assigned to duty at the Ira Harris Hospital, serving to the close of the war. Dr. Beckett resumed practice at Albany. He never fully recovered his health, undermined by arduous duties during the campaign in Louisiana, and died in 1895.

Dr. Charles P. Staats was commissioned assistant surgeon 67th N. Y. Volunteers January 21, 1863, and mustered out of service with his regiment July 4, 1864. Dr. Staats resumed the practice of his profession at Albany. He died in 1884.

To complete this honorable list it is just to record the names of physicians from this city and county who served the country in its time of need but were not assigned to regimental organizations, and also to name those whose valuable services are mentioned in official reports and whose labors are entitled to recognition. The act of April 16, 1861, authorizing the enrollment of 30,000 volunteers in this State, necessitated prompt and energetic action on the part of the chiefs of departments to properly equip and provide for this large volunteer force that was rapidly being concentrated at the designated rendezvous. Efficient organization to provide for the physical examination of recruits, quarters for the sick and disabled, and medical attendants was demanded. The qualification of candidates for the position of surgeon and assistant-surgeon was to be determined. The position of surgeon-general, which up to this time was only complimentary, became active and responsible. Dr. Alexander A. Hoff was appointed medical inspector of the military rendezvous at Albany. He served in this capacity until May 15, 1861, when he was relieved to accept the position as surgeon of the 3d N. Y. Vols. Dr. Hoff was succeeded by Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, who faithfully performed the duties of medical inspector until the completion of the levy. Drs. John Swinburne, Alden March, and Howard Townsend volunteered their services in attending the sick and disabled soldiers, who, under contract with the managers, were admitted to the Albany Hospital. In accordance with authority from the commander-in-chief, Surgeon-General Vanderpoel, on April 19, 1861, appointed Drs. Alden March, Thomas Hun, and Mason F. Cogswell of this city, a commission for the examination of candidates for the position of surgeon and assistant surgeon of the volunteer regiments from this State. Dr. John V. Lansing was named as secretary, and Dr. Joseph Lewi was added to the commission as an adjunct member. Four hundred and sixty-eight applicants were examined by this board. Of this number two hundred and twenty eight qualified as surgeons, and one hundred and sixty-seven as assistant surgeons. This commission remained in service until December 10, 1861. Many of the best minds in the profession from this city tendered their services and were assigned to duty in camp, field, and hospitals. Dr. Mason F. Cogswell was surgeon in charge of a post hospital and served as a volunteer surgeon in the Army of the Potomac in 1862. In 1863 Dr. Cogswell, in connection with Dr. Thomas Hun, inspected for the Christian Commission, the military hospitals of the west and

southwest. Dr. Alden March, at the time professor of surgery at the Albany Medical College, devoted much of his time to the care of the sick and wounded inmates of the Soldiers' Home located at Albany. Dr. John V. Lansing was appointed acting assistant surgeon and assigned to duty as examiner of recruits at the Albany barracks. Dr. Henry March, son of Alden March, was commissioned assistant surgeon of volunteers in 1862 and assigned to hospital duty at Fortress Monroe and at Fredericksburg, Va. Dr. William H. Bailey, a prominent physician of Albany, was commissioned as surgeon of volunteers and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., and in field hospitals of the Army of the Potomac. Dr. John Swinburne served at the recruiting rendezvous at Albany from 1861 to 1862. Dr. Swinburne was also a member of the corps of volunteer surgeons assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign in 1862. In connection with Drs. Willard, Cogswell, and Lansing, he was directed by the medical director of the Army of the Potomac to establish a field hospital on the Pamunkey River at a point known as the White House, and remained in charge of this hospital until he was appointed acting assistant surgeon U. S. A. and assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of field hospital at Savage Station, Va. Dr. James H. Armsby was one of the attending surgeons at the Soldiers' Home in this city. Drs. Levi Moore, James L. Babcock, Ira DeLamater, and A. P. Ten Eyck, men esteemed by the community and respected as physicians, largely assisted in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers confined in hospital and barracks. Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, still active in the profession, served as an attending physician at the Soldiers' Home.

Physicians who performed military service other than professional were Dr. O. D. Ball, who enlisted November 1, 1861, and was mustered as sergeant of Co. M, 3d Artillery, N. Y. Vols., December 9, of the same year. Doctor Ball was promoted 2d lieutenant of Co. I, May 21, 1864. February 14, 1865, was advanced to 1st lieutenant and mustered out of service with his company July 7, 1865. After the close of the war Doctor Ball practiced medicine in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1871 he removed to Albany and is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Ball is a member of the State Medical Society and ex-president of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Edward E. Brown was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Co. K, 5th Artillery, N. Y. Vols., September 21, 1862, was promoted captain January 30, 1863, and resigned his commission May 3, 1865. Doctor

Brown is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, practiced his profession in the town of Bethlehem and at Albany and removed to Massachusetts.

Dr. Ezra A. Bartlett enlisted as a private in the 4th U. S. Artillery in 1863. He served with the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee, participating in many engagements and was wounded at Pulaski, Tenn., in January, 1865. In 1866 he was honorably discharged from the service and completed his collegiate education. After graduating he studied medicine at the Albany Medical College and began the practice of his profession at Albany. Doctor Bartlett is a lecturer at the Albany Medical College, a member of the staff of the Albany Hospital and a contributor to the literature of his profession.

Dr. Frederick C. Curtis was enrolled as a private in Co. B, 40th Regiment Wisconsin Vols., May 17, 1864, and was discharged on the 16th of September of same year by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. His regiment, mainly recruited from colleges and academies, Doctor Curtis at the time being in his sophomore year at Beloit College, served in the defenses of Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the engagement defending the city against the raid of General Forrest. Doctor Curtis is active in the profession, is a member of the State Board of Health, connected with the college faculty and hospital staff, and since 1888 has been secretary of the New York State Medical Society.

Dr. John H. Wilbur at the outbreak of the Rebellion was a student of medicine registered with Dr. J. D. Wheeler, West Fulton, Schoharie county, N. Y. He enlisted as a private in Co. C, 44th N. Y. Vols., August 22, 1864, and was discharged for disability May 5, 1865. After leaving the army he resumed the study of medicine and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864. Doctor Wilbur practiced medicine at West Fulton for three years, removed to Oak Hill, Greene county, N. Y., where he remained four years. In 1874 he settled in the city of Cohoes and practiced his profession until his death March 20, 1896.

The passage of the act of March 18, 1806, authorizing the formation of medical societies, marked the beginning of a new era in the profession. Previous to that date physicians had been free to begin practice when and where they saw fit. The result, as has been seen, was to degrade the noble profession. The ignorant pretender, in many localities, stood upon substantially the same footing as regarded success in obtaining patients, with the skilled and educated man. The field was

overrun with quacks of all kinds and who based their claims to business upon all manner of pretenses. The time was sure to arrive when reputable physicians would adopt measures for self protection, which would serve to separate them from the army of disreputable practitioners. Dr. Thomas Hun wrote in 1844 that: "Quackery must be suppressed, not by legislation, but by enlightening public opinion of its dangers. The respectability of our profession is to be promoted, not by asking for legal privileges, but by an increase of individual zeal and co-operation." That was written nearly forty years after medical societies came into existence and indicates what must have been the conditions of the profession at a much earlier period.

It has frequently been placed on record that the Albany County Medical Society is the oldest medical society in the State. This is an error. The date of its organization was July 29, 1806, at which date there were five other county medical societies in existence, all of which excepting that of Columbia county, were, however, organized in the same month with the Albany County Society. This society has been one of the most persistently active in the State, and has met with regularity. It has been instrumental in contending against local epidemics and unsanitary conditions, its advice having been frequently sought by the mayor and council of Albany. Its discipline over unprofessional members has been both strict and just, and it has been more than generous in perpetuating the memory of its deceased members in printed biographies and in the publication of its own proceedings.

Following is a chronological list of the members of this society from its organization, with the year of graduation, and other details:

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, WITH YEAR OF ADMISSION AND PLACE OF GRADUATION—THE LIVING RESIDENT MEMBERS ARE INDICATED BY A STAR *.

1806, Hurloke Woodruff, New York city, died 1811, aged 56; William McClelland, Edinburgh, died 1812, aged 43; Charles D. Townsend, Columbia College, medical department, 1802, died 1847, aged 70; John G. Knauff, probably in Germany, died 1810; Elias Willard, Boston, died 1827, aged 71; Wilhelmus Mancius, studied medicine with his father, Rev. G. W. Manerius, 1758, died 1808, aged 70; William Anderson, University of Pennsylvania, died 1811, aged 40; Joseph W. Hegeman, Princeton, died 1837, aged 65; Cornelius Vrooman, jr., University of Pennsylvania, died 1811, aged 30; Alexander G. Fonda, licensed 1806, died 1869, aged 84; Caleb Gauff, Bethlehem; Augustus Harris, licensed by Supreme Court, 1800, died 1857, aged 81; Augustus F. R. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, 1804, died 1847, aged 58.

1807, Peter Wendell, University of Pennsylvania, 1807, died 1849, aged 64; Jacob L. Van Deusen, Regent's degree, 1806, resigned 1825.

1808, Archibald H. Adams, University of Edinburgh, died 1811, aged 42; Charles D. Cooper, New York, died 1831, aged 63; Isaac Hyde, probably licensed, died 1833, aged 61; James Low, University of Edinburgh, 1807, died 1822, aged 40.

1809, Simon Veeder, licentiate of this society, 1807, died 1860, aged 72.

1810, William Bay, Columbia College, Medical Department, 1797, died 1865, aged 93; Jonathan Eights, certificate of two physicians, died 1848, aged 75; John Stearns, University of Pennsylvania, died 1848, aged 65.

1811, T. Romeyn Beck, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1811, died 1855, aged 64.

1812, Jonathan Johnson, licentiate of this society, 1812, died 1860, aged 75; Erastus Williams, licentiate Vermont State Society, 1800, died 1842, aged 69. Peter De Lamater, studied medicine, 1794, died 1849, aged 77.

1813, Enoch Cheney; Oliver Lathrop, studied with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, died 1824, aged 57.

1816, Moses Brownell, died March 12, 1879, aged 90; Richard Brownell, filed diploma with county clerk, 1816, removed to Rhode Island; Samuel Freeman, Dartmouth, removed to Saratoga, died 1862; George Upfold, jr., College Physicians and Surgeons, 1816, died 1872, aged 76; Plat' Williams, Columbia College, Medical Department, 1810, died 1870, aged 86; Joel A. Wing, licentiate Montgomery County Society, 1811, died 1852, aged 65.

1817, Thomas J. Gibbons, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1817, died 1819, aged 22.

1819, William Humphreys, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1819, died 1826, aged 31; Charles Martin, licentiate of this society, 1818; Ashbel S. Webster, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1819, died 1840, aged 44; Caleb Woodward, soon left the city.

1820, John James, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1819, died 1859, aged 70; Robert Viets, died 1853.

1821, Moses Clement, licentiate of New Hampshire State Society, 1807; died 1831, aged 51. Henry B. Hallenbeck, licentiate of this society; died 1825, aged 29. Lyman Spalding, died 1841, aged 46. Barent P. Staats, licentiate New York State Medical Society, 1817; died 1871, aged 74. Samuel S. Treat, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1821; died 1832, aged 33. Peter Van O'Linda, licentiate New York State Medical Society, 1820; died 1872, aged 75. Christopher C. Yates, licensed by Supreme Court, 1802; died 1848, aged 70.

1822, Valentine Dennick, licentiate of this society, 1822, date of birth and death not known.

1823, John W. Bay, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1823, died 1877, aged 76; Lewis C. Beck, licentiate of this society, 1818, died 1853, aged 55; Alden March, Brown University, 1820, died 1869, aged 73.

1824, Michael Freligh, licensed by civil process, died 1853, aged 83.

1825, Rensselaer Gansevoort, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1824, died 1838, aged 35; John W. Hinckley, licentiate of this society, 1825, died 1860, aged 57.

1826, Charles E. Burrows; David W. Houghtaling, licensed 1822, died 1829, aged 33.

1827, Hazael Kane, licentiate of this society, 1822, died at Nassau; Henry Van O'Linda, licentiate of Montgomery County Society, 1826, died 1846, aged 41.

1828, James P. Boyd, University of Pennsylvania, 1825, died May 10, 1881, aged 77; James M. Brown, licentiate of this society, 1825, died 1854, aged 50; Elisha S. Burton, Berkshire Medical College, 1827, died 1873; *Benjamin B. Fredenburg, licentiate Columbia County Society, 1819; Samuel Humpfreys, licentiate State Society, 1821, died in Liberia, 1832, aged 30; Edward A. Leonard, Yale College, Medical Department, 1827, died 1837, aged 31; Michael Malone, licentiate State Society, 1826, died 1844, aged 46; James McNaughton, University of Edinburgh, 1816, died 1874, aged 78; Peter McNaughton, University of Edinburgh, 1825, died 1875, aged 75; William Noble, removed to Albion, Orleans county; Peter B. Noxon, licentiate of this society, 1824, died April, 1882, aged 86; Peter P. Staats, licentiate State Society, 1825, died 1874, aged 71; William Tully, licentiate Connecticut State Society, 1810, died 1859, aged 74; Henry Van Antwerp, licentiate State Society, 1825, died 1859, aged 57; Luke Wellington, Berkshire Medical College, 1825, removed; Asa Burbank, Berkshire Medical College, 1823, died 1832.

1829, Ebram T. Bigelow, Fairfield Medical College, died about 1868; Henry Green, Fairfield Medical College, 1814, died 1844, aged 54; Isaac Hempstead, licentiate of this society, 1827, died 1852, aged 48; Augustus F. Lawyer, Fairfield Medical College, died March 27, 1883, aged 75; Solomon Lincoln, licentiate State Society, 1829, removed; Nicholas Markay, died; Francis N. Selkirk, licentiate of this society, 1829, died 1849, aged 40; John Styles, removed to New York city; Benjamin Van Zandt, died; James Wade, licentiate Schenectady County Society, 1812, died 1867, aged 78; Nanning V. Winne, Yale Medical School, 1828, died 1858, aged 51.

1830, Henry Bronson, removed to New Haven, Conn.; Jonathan H. Case, Fairfield Medical College, 1828, died 1865, aged 58; Obadiah Crosby, in New York, 1828, died 1838, aged 38; Vernor Cuyler, licentiate State Society, 1822, removed; ——— Davidson; Thomas Hun, University of Pennsylvania, 1830, Albany, died June 23, 1896, aged 86; James S. Low, died; David McLachlan, University of Glasgow, 1829, died 1858, aged 55; Richard Murphy, licentiate State Society, 1830; William O'Donnell, removed to New York city; William Pearee; Alva W. Rockwell, Berkshire Medical College, 1820, died 1837, aged 41; Nelson Rusk, licentiate Chautauqua County Society, at Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Samuel Shaw, removed to Massachusetts; Guy Spalding, died 1854, aged 75; John F. Townsend, University of Pennsylvania, 1830, died 1874, aged 65.

1831, David R. Burrus, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1833, removed to Saratoga county, 1859; Hiram Christie; Lansing Cory; Darius Coy, removed to Cobleskill; Palmer C. Dorr, licentiate of this society, 1824, died 1840, aged 45; Richard J. Dusenbury, removed to Chicago; Edward W. Ford, University of Pennsylvania, 1831, died 1875, aged 45; Ten Eyck Gansevoort, University of Pennsylvania, 1825, died 1843, aged 40; Lewis B. Gregory, Fairfield Medical College, 1830, died 1838, aged 30; Abraham Groesbeck, removed to Chicago, Ill.; Ammond Hammond, Vermont Academy of Medicine, died 1849, aged 46; Alson J. Hallenbake, licentiate State Society, 1831, died 1846, aged 38; Carroll Humphrey, University of Pennsylvania, died at Calcutta, 1834, aged 29; E. A. Lacey; David Springstead, licentiate of this society, 1830, died March 26, 1894, aged 86; Luther M. Tracey; John T. Van Alstync, Fairfield Medical College, 1823, died 1876, aged 76; Leonard G. Warren, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1826, died 1866, aged 63.

1832, Jarvis Barney, died 1838, aged 33; Stephen D. Hand, Berkshire Medical Col-

lege, 1831; Josiah W. Lay, licentiate Greene County Medical Society, 1816 died 1862, aged 71; Platt Wickes, removed.

1833, Levarette Moore, Berkshire Medical College, 1829, removed to Ballston; ——— Van Denmark.

1834, James H. Armsby, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1833, died 1875, aged 66; Frederick Crouse, Albany county; Samuel Dickson, licentiate State Society, 1829, died 1858, aged 51; N. L. Hungerford, licensed 1830, died 1839, aged 34; Westley Newcomb, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1832, removed to Ithaca; William G. Radcliff, removed to Philadelphia; Bernard Sabalis, returned to Holland; Sidney Sawyer, removed to Chicago, Ill.; Herman Wendell, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1832, died 1881, aged 72.

1837, William F. Carter, Dartmouth Medical College, 1834, died 1866, aged 54; H. A. Grant, removed to Connecticut; Francis W. Priest, left city after short residence; J. B. Rossman, Fairfield Medical College, 1829, died December 23, 1883, aged 77; Edward O. Sewall, removed to Canada; John H. Trotter, licensed to practice, died 1861, aged 48; John Van Buren, University of the City of New York, died 1856, aged 48; Alexander Van Rensselaer, removed to New York city.

1839, John Babcock, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1838, died March 13, 1879, aged 65; John Van Alstyne, died at sea, 1844; Peter Van Buren, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1823, died 1873, aged 71; John Wilson, Fairfield Medical College (?), died 1877.

1840, Mason F. Cogswell, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1833, died 1864, aged 54; Otis Jenks, licensed by State Society, 1840, died 1854, aged 55.

1841, John O. Flagler, died December 17, 1882; E. B. O'Callaghan, licentiate State Society, 1841; died 1880, aged 80; Charles H. Payne, removed to Saratoga; U. H. Wheeler, died in Brooklyn.

1842, Selah B. Fish, Berkshire Medical College, 1841, removed from the county.

1844, John Campbell, Albany Medical College, 1843; entered United States army in 1847; C. E. Dayton; Patrick Gannon, in New York, died 1854, aged 74; David Martin, Fairfield Medical College, 1828, died 1853, aged 53; William J. Young, removed.

1845, Uriah G. Bigelow, Albany Medical College, 1843, died 1873, aged 52; Christopher C. Griffin, licentiate of this society, 1843, died 1856, aged 41; Edward Perry, University of New York, died at the age of 43; J. V. P. Quackenbush, Albany Medical College, 1842, died in 1876, aged 57; Richard H. Thompson, Albany Medical College, 1842, died 1864.

1846, Isaiah Breakey, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, 1816, died 1848, aged 59; *Samuel H. Freeman, Albany Medical College, 1846, Albany.

1847, Henry B. McHarg, Albany Medical College, 1847, died 1848, aged 22; Benjamin A. Sheldon, Albany Medical College, 1847, died September 10, 1864, aged 39; John Swinburne, Albany Medical College, 1846, Albany, died March 28, 1889, aged 65; C. C. Waller, left the city, 1855.

1848, Edward H. Clarke, Albany Medical College, 1848, removed to Buffalo; Henry B. Fay, Albany Medical College, 1843, removed to New York city; William Geoghegan, Royal College Surgeons, Dublin, 1837, died 1877, aged 62; Alexander W. McNaughton, Albany Medical College, 1848, died January 7, 1865, aged 36; Paul Todd Taber, Albany Medical College, 1848, died 1851, aged 25; Howard Townsend,

Albany Medical College, 1846; died January 15, 1867, aged 44; Sylvester D. Willard, Albany Medical College, 1848, died April 2, 1865, aged 40.

1849, David Wiltsie, Albany Medical College, 1847; died 1875, aged 55.

1850, Abram H. McKown, Albany Medical College, 1845; died 1853, aged 33; Thomas H. Neeley, Albany Medical College, 1850, died 1851, aged 25; Jacob Reinhart, Heidelberg and Gottingen, 1847, died 1860, aged 35; James H. Sallisbury, Albany Medical College, 1850, removed to New York city; Augustus Viele, Fairfield Medical College, 1837, died February 12, 1882; Alonzo G. Westervelt, Albany Medical College, 1850, removed to Durham, Greene county.

1851, James L. Babcock, Albany Medical College, 1850, died February 13, 1881, aged 58; J. R. Bullock, Fairfield Medical College, 1836, Albany county; Ira M. De Lamater, Albany Medical College, 1850, died September, 1864, aged 45; David E. Fonda, Fairfield Medical College, 1838, died January 12, 1883, aged 66; William A. Hawley, Albany Medical College, 1851, removed to Syracuse; Charles D. Marsh, Albany Medical College, 1850, removed from the city; William B. Sims, Albany Medical College, died October 18, 1881; S. O. Van Der Poel, Jefferson Medical College, 1845, removed to New York 1881, died March 12, 1886; I. N. Wyckoff, Albany Medical College, 1852, never practiced medicine, died.

1852, F. L. R. Chapin, Albany Medical College, 1851, removed to Glens Falls, died April 10, 1889, aged 65; Samuel Ingraham, Albany Medical College, 1849, removed to Palmyra; *Joseph Lewi, University of Vienna, 1847, Albany; Levi Moore, Albany Medical College, 1851, died June 30, 1880, aged 53; Henry F. Spencer, Albany Medical College, 1852, died at sea, 1862, aged 36.

1853, Hiram A. Edmonds, Albany Medical College, 1853, died 1857, aged 29; Henry March, Albany Medical College, 1853, died May 7, 1886; J. H. Scoon, Albany Medical College, 1849, died July 22, 1880, aged 54; John P. Witbeck, Albany Medical College, 1852, died 1873, aged 44; Harvey B. Wilbur, Berkshire Medical College, 1842, removed to Syracuse.

1854, *William H. Bailey, Albany Medical College, 1853, Albany; William H. Craig, Albany Medical College, Albany, 1852, died October 4, 1889; Charles Devol, Fairfield Medical College, 1831, Albany, died March 5, 1894; Alexander H. Hoff, Jefferson Medical College, 1843, died 1876, aged 55; S. P. Uline, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1852, removed to Lowville.

1855, Stephen J. W. Tabor, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1841, removed to Iowa; Daniel Wasserbach, University of Hague, 1843, died September 11, 1880, aged 66.

1856, Frederick C. Adams, Albany Medical College, 1847, died 1862, aged 40; Amos Fowler, University of New York, 1846, Albany, died October 23, 1895; *Henry G. McNaughton, Albany Medical College, 1856, Albany; Staats Winne, Albany Medical College, 1851, died May 30, 1880, aged 53.

1857, O. C. Alexander, Albany Medical College, 1854, Albany; *Hiram Crouse, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1847, Albany; *George H. Newcomb, Albany Medical College, 1855, Albany; William C. Rodgers, Albany Medical College, 1851, died 1860, aged 30; *A. Shiland, Albany Medical College, 1853, West Troy; John I. Swart, Albany Medical College, 1853, died November 24, 1878, at Schoharie, aged 47; Alfred Wands, Albany Medical College, 1845, died 1870, aged 48.

1858, John H. Becker, Albany Medical College, 1853, died 1873, aged 45. *H. S.

Case, Albany Medical College, 1853, Albany; Alex. A. Edmeston, Albany Medical College, 1853, died 1871, aged 42; Thomas Helme, Albany Medical College, 1854, McKownsville, Albany county, died March 17, 1889; Milton M. Lamb, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1856, removed to Lansingburgh, 1873; J. J. Myers, Albany Medical College, 1857, Albany; James E. Pomfret, Albany Medical College, 1858, died February 22, 1869, aged 43; Leroy McLean, Albany Medical College, 1855, removed to Troy; George Steinart, University of New York, 1855, removed to New York city; Andrew Wilson, licentiate Columbia County Society, died 1871, aged 56.

1859, *Charles H. Porter, Albany Medical College, 1859, Albany; R. S. McMurdy, Albany Medical College, 1847, removed to Minneapolis. 1873; R. H. Sabin, Albany Medical College, 1856, West Troy, died December 4, 1888; *Charles H. Smith, Albany Medical College, 1859, Albany; Thomas Smith, Albany Medical College, 1845, died 1862; Charles P. Staats, Albany Medical College, 1853, died April 16, 1884, aged 53; Oscar H. Young, Albany Medical College, 1858, removed to Michigan.

1860, Joseph Atherley, died 1864; J. R. Boulware, Albany Medical College, 1859, died October 17, 1887; William B. Chambers, Albany Medical College, 1858, removed to Fulton county; A. S. Harlow, Albany Medical College, 1859, removed from the county; Washington Kilmer, Albany Medical College, 1860, removed to Florida; John V. Lansing, New York Medical College, 1854, died May 9, 1880, aged 56; Martin L. Mead, Albany Medical College, removed to Ohio, 1871; J. W. Moore, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1850, Cohoes, died 1886; Cornelius D. Mosher, Albany Medical College, 1859, Albany, died September 26, 1890; Joseph N. Northrop, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1839, died September 17, 1878, aged 61; John Sheriff, Albany Medical College, 1850, removed; J. I. Welch, Albany Medical College, 1859, died June 23, 1878, aged 54.

1861, Wesley Blaisdell, Castleton, Vt., died 1864, aged 49; Frank G. Mosher, Albany Medical College, 1848, died September 22, 1894.

1862, Thomas Beckett, Albany Medical College, 1861, died January 8, 1896; Asahel Burt, jr., Albany Medical College, 1868, removed; Henry R. Haskins, Albany Medical College, 1861, died March 31, 1883, aged 48; J. D. Havens, Albany Medical College, 1861, died February 12, 1875, aged 40; Frank J. Mattimore, Albany Medical College, 1860, died 1863, aged 29; F. B. Parmele, Albany Medical College, 1842, died January, 1882, aged 68.

1863, John F. Crounse, Albany Medical College, 1868, died 1872.

1864, Stephen Johnson, Albany Medical College, 1849, resigned 1875; Jacob S. Mosher, Albany Medical College, 1863, Albany, died August 13, 1883, aged 49; C. B. O'Leary, Albany Medical College, 1860, died 1877, aged 38; H. W. Steenberg, Fairfield Medical College, 1837, Green Island, died 1892; Silas P. Wright, Albany Medical College, 1682, removed.

1865, Gideon H. Armsby, Albany Medical College, 1864, died November 20, 1881, aged 39; Myron Knowlton, Castleton, Vt., 1837, removed to Rochester; P. L. F. Reynolds, Albany Medical College, 1861, died April, 1887, Albany; Charles A. Robertson, Jefferson Medical College, 1853, died April 1, 1880, aged 51; William Sigsbee, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1852, removed to Illinois; *Ezekiel Mulford Wade, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1839, Watervliet.

1866, Charles S. Allen, Albany Medical College, 1864, Rensselaer county; *Herman Bendell, Albany Medical College, 1862, Albany; John Ferguson, Vermont Academy

of Medicine, 1836, died 1874, aged 62; Michael Gilligan, removed; George T. Stevens, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1857, removed to New York city; Gustavus Treskatis, Albany Medical College, 1865, removed to New York city; *Albert Van der Veer, National Medical College (Med. Dep. Columbia Col., Washington), 1862, Albany; Warner Van Steenberg, University of Vermont (Med. Dep.), 1856, died at Cohoes, May 3, 1880, aged 48.

1867, James S. Bailey, Albany Medical College, 1853, died July 1, 1883, aged 53; *A. De Graff, Albany Medical College, 1858, Guilderland; *Alfred B. Husted, Albany Medical College, 1863, Albany; John R. Gregory, Albany Medical College, 1858, removed to Trumansburg; Edward R. Hun, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1866, died March 14, 1880, aged 38; James F. McKown, Albany Medical College, 1866, Albany, died August 25, 1892; P. M. Murphy, Albany Medical College, 1863, Albany, died June, 1894; *D. V. O'Leary, Albany Medical College, 1866, Albany.

1868, L. M. Dunkelmeyer, removed to Cincinnati, O.; Alexander McDonald, died 1877, aged 33; *John Thompson, University of New York, 1868, Albany; Richard D. Traver, St. Louis Medical College, 1869, removed to Troy, N. Y.; *C. E. Witbeck, Albany Medical College, 1866, Cohoes.

1869, *Hiram Becker, Albany Medical College, 1864, New Salem; Daniel M. Stimson, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1868, removed to New York city, 1871.

1870, *John M. Bigelow, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1870, Albany; J. Myers Briggs, Albany Medical College, 1869, died 1874, aged 29; Thomas D. Crothers, Albany Medical College, 1865, removed to Hartford, Conn. *J. R. Davidson, Albany Medical College, 1869, South Bethlehem; Eustis H. Davis, Albany Medical College, 1854, removed to Watkins; *J. D. Featherstonhaugh, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1870, Cohoes; H. D. Losee, Albany Medical College, 1868, died 1874, aged 25; William Morgan, Albany Medical College, 1869, Albany, resigned 1883; William H. T. Reynolds, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1870, Albany, died 1894; *Charles F. Scattergood, Albany Medical College, 1868, Albany; A. P. Ten Eyck, Albany Medical College, 1866, Rensselaer county, died February 4, 1893.

1871, L. R. Boyce, licentiate Otsego County Society, 1862, resigned 1877; Orson F. Cobb, Albany Medical College, 1868, West Troy, suspended 1876; P. J. C. Golding, removed to Massachusetts; *L. C. B. Graveline, Albany Medical College, 1862, Albany; *Lorenzo Hale, Albany Medical College, 1868, Albany; K. V. R. Lansingh, jr., Albany Medical College, 1870, died April 13, 1879; *William H. Murray, Albany Medical College, 1869, Albany; E. B. Tefft, Buffalo Medical College, 1864, removed; Barnabas Wood, University of Nashville, 1852, died 1875, aged 56.

1872, *Frederick C. Curtis, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1870, Albany; Isaac De Zouche, Albany Medical College, 1869, removed to Gloversville, 1875; *William Hailes, Albany Medical College, 1870, Albany; S. A. Ingham, Albany Medical College, 1871, removed to Little Falls; J. H. Lagrange, Albany Medical College, 1871, removed to Columbia county; J. H. Lasher, Albany Medical College, 1871, died 1873, aged 25; Caleb Lyon, Albany Medical College, 1871, removed to New York city; Philip J. Maguire, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1871 removed to Brooklyn; *B. U. Steenberg, Albany Medical College, 1870, Albany; *John Ben Stonehouse, Albany Medical College, 1871, Albany; *Willis G. Tucker, Albany Medical College, 1870, Albany; *Eugene Van Slyke, Albany Medical College, 1871, Albany; R. H. Stark-

weather, Albany Medical College, 1871, Albany, died November 27, 1890; *G. L. Ullman, Albany Medical College, 1871, Albany.

1873, Almon S. Allen, Albany Medical College, 1872, removed to Pittsfield, Mass.; *John U. Haynes, Albany Medical College, 1872, Cohoes; *Joseph H. Blatner, Albany Medical College, 1872, Albany; George A. Jones, Albany Medical College, 1869, died 1875; James C. Hannan, University of New York, 1873, removed to Hoosick Falls, 1881; *James P. Boyd, jr., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1871, Albany; Frank Garbutt, Albany Medical College, 1872, removed to Mechanicsville; *C. E. Seger, Albany Medical College, 1863, Adams Station; *Patrick E. Fennelly, Albany Medical College, 1869, West Troy; *Octavius H. E. Clarke, McGill University, Montreal, 1870, Cohoes; Alfred L. Wands, Albany Medical College, 1869, removed.

1874, *J. L. Archambeault, Laval University, Quebec, 1870, Cohoes; *Lewis Balch, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1870, Albany; *O. D. Ball, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1867, Albany; George H. Benjamin, Albany Medical College, 1872, removed; L. Doubrias (De Morat), Victoria University, Montreal, 1870, Cohoes, died July 23, 1894; C. E. Buffinton, Albany Medical College, 1874, West Troy; *Daniel H. Cook, Albany Medical College, 1873, Albany; Herman C. Evarts, Albany Medical College, 1873, removed to Carthage, N. Y.; James A. Hart, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1873, removed to Colorado about 1877; William W. MacGregor, Albany Medical College, 1873, removed to Glens Falls; *Cyrus S. Merrill, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1871, Albany; Linzee T. Morrill, Albany Medical College, 1873, removed; *Nelson Monroe, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1840, Green Island; *George W. Papen, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1874, Albany; *A. T. Van Vranken, Albany Medical College, 1873, West Troy; Felix Weidman, Albany Medical College, 1847, Westerlo, died September 10, 1895.

1875, *Harvey W. Bell, Albany Medical College, 1866, removed to East Albany; *Mary Du Bois, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1871, Albany; Harris I. Fellows, Albany Medical College, 1874, died August 29, 1881, aged 44; Hiram T. Herrington, Albany Medical College, 1873, removed to Rensselaer county; Henry V. Hull, Albany Medical College, 1874, removed to Schenectady, 1880; *Henry E. Merreness, Albany Medical College, 1874, Albany; John E. Metcalf, Albany Medical College, 1874, removed to Ketchum's Corners, N. Y.; Franklin A. Munson, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1873, died December 8, 1878, aged 26; Norman L. Snow, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1861, Albany, died December 19, 1885; *T. M. Trego, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1874, Albany; Thomas Wilson, Albany Medical College, 1874, removed to Claverack, 1876; Edward Yates, Jefferson Medical College, 1869, died 1876, aged 29.

1876, R. D. Clark, Long Island Medical College, Albany, died August 11, 1894; William A. Hall, Albany Medical College, 1875, removed to Fulton, Oswego county; *J. M. Haskell, University of Michigan, Bath-on-the-Hudson; *P. J. Keegan, University of New York, Albany; *T. K. Perry, Albany Medical College, 1875, Albany; *W. L. Purple, Albany Medical College, 1875, Albany; Elbert T. Rulison, Albany Medical College, 1875, removed to Amsterdam; *Seth G. Shanks, Albany Medical College, 1875, Albany; A. H. V. Smyth, Albany Medical College, 1875, removed to Minaville; *Samuel B. Ward, Georgetown Medical College, 1864, Albany; *Harriet A. Woodward, Syracuse University, 1875, Albany.

1877, *James F. Barker, Albany Medical College, 1877, Albany; *William N. Hays, Albany Medical College, 1875, Albany.

1878, *Jesse Crouse, Albany Medical College, 1877, Knowersville; *W. O. Stillman, Albany Medical College, 1878, Albany.

1879, *E. A. Bartlett, Albany Medical College, 1879, Albany; *G. Upton Peltier, Bishop's College, Quebec, 1873, Cohoes; James C. Healey, Albany Medical College, 1877, Albany, died March 30, 1889; A. W. Kilbourne, University of the City of New York, 1874, Albany, died January 14, 1897, aged 47; *Lansing B. Winne, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1878, Albany; Franklin Townsend, jr. College Physicians and Surgeons, 1876, Albany, died October 31, 1895; Otto Ritzman, Albany Medical College, 1879, Albany, died August 19, 1889; *John C. Shiland, Albany Medical College, 1878, West Troy; *Uriah B. La Moure, Albany Medical College, 1878, Albany; William J. Lewis, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1878, removed to Hartford, Conn.; *Maurice J. Lewi, Albany Medical College, 1877, Albany, removed to New York city; Thomas B. Van Alstyne, Albany Medical College, 1879, removed to Richmondville, N. Y., 1880; P. B. Collier, Long Island College, Hospital, 1866, Albany; *Edward E. Brown, Albany Medical College, 1879, Albany; M. W. Brooks, University of Vermont, 1879, removed to New York city, 1880; *J. E. Hall, Albany Medical College, 1877, Green Island; S. O. Van der Pool, jr., College Physicians and Surgeons, 1876, removed to New York; William Geoghan, Albany Medical College, 1874, removed to New York; *John D. R. McAllister, Albany Medical College, 1879, Albany; Thomas Featherstonhaugh, Albany Medical College, 1877, 1882, removed to New York; Sheldon Voorhees, Albany Medical College, 1879, removed to Auburn, 1881.

1880, *Daniel C. Case, Albany Medical College, 1870, Slingerlands; *Theodore P. Bailey, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1880, Albany; A. P. Casler, Albany Medical College, 1880; Frank J. Merrington, Albany Medical College, 1886, died August 14, 1889, aged 38; *Samuel R. Morrow, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1878, Albany; John W. Gould, Albany Medical College, 1880, removed; John J. White, Albany Medical College, 1879, removed to New York; George E. Elmendorf, Albany Medical College, 1875, died, 1894; M. R. C. Peck, College Physicians and Surgeons, 1876, died March 29, 1890; Thomas D. Worden, Albany Medical College, 1880, removed; Lehman B. Hoyt, Albany Medical College, 1880, removed; John Thomas Keay, Albany Medical College, 1870, died January 4, 1881, aged 28; Daniel Fegan, Queen's University, Dublin, Ireland, removed to Ireland.

1881, *George S. Munson, Albany Medical College, 1880, Albany; John F. Lockwood, Albany Medical College, 1881, removed to Wisconsin; S. Edward Ullman, Albany Medical College, 1880, Albany; *T. W. Nellis, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; *W. J. Nellis, Albany Medical College, 1879, Albany; *F. L. Classen, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; *Howard Miller, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; *Howard S. Paine, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; *Laurentine Rouchel, Buffalo Medical College, Albany; Thomas G. Hyland, Bellevue Medical College, removed; Carroll H. Phillips, Albany Medical College, Watervhet, died February 14, 1883; C. W. Green, Albany Medical College, removed; Charles F. Huddleston, Albany Medical Colleges, removed.

1882, *W. B. Sabin, Albany Medical College, 1882, West Troy; Samuel Peters, Vermont Academy of Medicine, 1846, West Troy; Frank S. Peters, Albany Medical

College, 1874, died 1883; *Henry Hun, Harvard Medical School, 1879, Albany; *George E. Lyon, Albany Medical College, 1882, West Troy; *W. H. Fowler, Jefferson Medical College, 1879, Albany; David Fleischman, Albany Medical College, 1881, died January 30, 1892.

1883, *William L. Schutter, Albany Medical College, 1883, Albany; *Frank H. Fisk, Albany Medical College, 1883, Albany; *Charles K. Crawford, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; *J. W. Riley, Albany Medical College, 1882, Albany; Walter W. Schofield, Albany Medical College, 1882, removed to Massachusetts; *C. M. Culver, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; J. W. Mann, Albany Medical College, 1882, died 1884.

1884, *J. H. Mitchell, Albany Medical College, 1882, Cohoes; *R. J. Brown, Albany Medical College, 1882, Albany; *T. F. C. Van Allen, Albany Medical College, 1882, Albany; *Joseph D. Craig, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany; Edgar C. Haltenbeck, Bellevue Medical College, 1881, Bethlehem, died 1894; G. S. Knickerbocker, College Physicians and Surgeons, removed; C. C. Schuyler, Albany Medical College Troy (non-resident); removed to Plattsburgh.

1885, *Selwin A. Russell, Albany Medical College, 1877, Albany; *Frederick D. Morrill, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany, died January, 1897; *John H. Skillicorn Albany Medical College, 1883, Albany; L. E. Blair, Albany Medical College, 1881, Albany; M. J. Dwyer, Albany Medical College, 1883, Albany; D. W. Houston, McGill College, Montreal, 1881, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Ross, McGill College, Montreal, 1881, Cohoes, N. Y.

1886, John V. Hennessey, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany; W. C. Marselius, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany, died December 24, 1893; John L. Cooper, University of Pennsylvania, 1877, Albany; Martin McHarg, Albany Medical College, 1885, Albany; F. R. Greene, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany; J. W. Shattuck, Atlanta, Ga., 1859; Edwin Haines, Albany Medical College, 1867, S. Westerlo, died March 19, 1896, aged 52; L. E. Kenney, Albany Medical College, 1881, Waterford, N. Y.; J. H. E. Sand, University City New York, 1886, Brooklyn; G. W. Holding, Albany Medical College, 1884, Watervliet, N. Y.; Orson Britton, no answer to inquiry regarding graduation.

1887, Robert Babcock, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany; Albert Marsh, Albany Medical College, 1885, Boston; J. V. Sheppey, Jefferson Medical College, 1885, Albany; J. B. Southworth, Burlington State University, 1882, Albany.

1888, Thomas H. Willard, Albany Medical College, 1887, New York; Elmer E. Larkin, Albany Medical College, 1885, Plattsburgh; Charles H. Moore, Albany Medical College, 1887, Albany; Willis G. Macdonald, Albany Medical College, 1887, Albany; Arthur D. Capron, Albany Medical College, 1886, Albany; Terrence L. Carroll, Albany Medical College, 1885, Albany; Rensselaer J. Smith, University New York City, 1894, Albany; George R. De Silva, University New York City, 1881, Preston Hollow.

1889, N. L. Eastman, Albany Medical College, 1886, Albany; A. J. Blessing, Albany Medical College, 1886, Albany; George G. Lempe, Albany Medical College, 1888, Albany; Howard Van Rensselaer, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1884, Albany.

1890, A. F. Powell, Albany Medical College, 1889, Coeymans; G. Emory Lochner, Albany Medical College, 1889, Albany; George T. Moston, Albany Medical College,

1890, Albany; H. C. Abrams, Albany Medical College, 1882, Newtonville; James E. Smith, Albany Medical College, 1889, Albany; A. McNaughton, Albany Medical College, 1886, West Troy; Thomas Helms, Albany Medical College, 1890, McKownville; Robert F. MacFarlane, Albany Medical College, 1888, Long Island city.

1891, G. A. Williams, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; J. E. Brennan, Albany Medical College, 1889, Albany; J. H. Timmers, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; Arthur G. Root, Albany Medical College, 1890, Albany; J. D. Montmarquet, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1889, Cohoes; William H. Happel, Albany Medical College, 1890, Albany.

1892, W. L. Allen, Albany Medical College, 1881, Greenbush; J. B. Washburne, Albany Medical College, 1882, Delmar; L. Le Brun, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; E. V. Colbert, Albany Medical College, 1890, Albany; Leo H. Neuman, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; John C. Brown, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; Robert A. Heenan, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; William G. Lewi, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; Walter H. Conley, Albany Medical College, 1891, Buffalo, N. Y.

1893, James W. Wiltsie, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; W. T. Goewey, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; Charles E. Davis, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; Andrew MacFarlane, Albany Medical College, 1887, Albany; J. W. Droogan, Albany Medical College, 1891, Westchester; C. C. McCullough, Albany Medical College, 1889, Albany; Thomas A. Ryan, Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; John S. Guinan, Albany Medical College, 1893, Whitehall.

1894, W. F. Robinson, Albany Medical College, 1884, Albany; W. B. Rossman, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; F. M. Joslin, Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; William J. Kernan, Albany Medical College, 1891, Albany; M. D. Stevenson, Albany Medical College, 1889, Albany; Le Rose Rancour, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany.

1895, C. F. Theisen, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; E. J. Bedell, Albany Medical College, 1893, Becker's Corners; J. B. Sweet, jr., Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; W. S. Hale, Albany Medical College, 1894, Albany; James M. Moore, Albany Medical College, 1894, Albany; S. LeFevre, Albany Medical College, 1891, Richmondville; W. H. George, Albany Medical College, 1894, Albany; L. Van Auken, Albany Medical College, 1892, West Troy; E. N. K. Mears, Albany Medical College, 1895, Albany.

1896, T. W. Jenkins, Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; Ralph Sheldon, Albany Medical College, 1894, Albany; H. S. Pearse, Albany Medical College, 1892, Albany; Arthur Sautter, Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; R. S. Tedford, Albany Medical College, 1893, Albany; M. S. Leavy, Medical Department University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, 1888, Albany.

The early records of this society were carefully collected by the late Dr. Sylvester D. Willard and published in one volume covering the proceedings from the date of its organization, March 18, 1806, to June 10, 1851. The growth of the society and its energetic work in promoting the interests of the medical profession prompted the appointment of a committee to continue the work inaugurated by Dr. Willard. At

a meeting held June 14, 1870, Dr. James S. Bailey, Dr. Charles H. Porter, and Dr. T. D. Crothers were named to supervise the publication of the proceedings of the society from June 10, 1851, to June 14, 1870. These volumes embrace the records from 1806 to 1870; they also contain biographies of nearly two hundred members and many portraits, and aside from placing on record the transactions of the society, help to complete the medical history of Albany city and county, and trace the professional career of those identified with the work of the society. The transactions since 1880 have been published in the Albany Medical Annals, a monthly journal managed by an editorial committee under the auspices of the society. Many interesting papers on medical topics and matters of interest to the profession have been published in this journal. Since 1891 this journal is published as the "Albany Medical Annals representing the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College." From 1891 to 1892 this journal was edited by Dr. Willis G. Macdonald. From 1892 to 1897 by Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer. The present editors are Dr. Andrew MacFarlane and Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1806	Hunloke Woodruff.....	Wm. McClelland.....	Charles D. Townsend.....	John G. Knauff.
1807	"	"	"	"
1808	"	"	"	"
1809	"	"	"	"
1810	"	"	"	Peter Wendell.
1811	"	"	"	"
1812	Wm. McClelland.....	Charles D. Townsend.....	J. L. Van Deusen.....	"
1813	Jonathan Eightis.....	Isaac Hyde.....	T. Romeyn Beck.....	"
1814	"	Erastus Williams.....	"	"
1815	"	"	"	"
1816	"	John Stearns.....	Peter Wendell.....	Joel A. Wing.
1817	"	James Low.....	"	"
1818	"	"	"	"
1819	"	"	"	"
1820	James Low.....	William Bay.....	"	"
1821	Jonathan Eightis.....	"	"	"
1822	C. C. Yates.....	"	William Humphrey.....	"
1823	William Bay.....	Jonathan Eightis.....	"	"
1824	"	"	"	Barent P. Staats.
1825	"	"	"	Peter Van O'Linda.
1826	Joel A. Wing.....	Peter Williams.....	"	John W. Hinekley.
1827	"	"	Peter Van O'Linda.....	"
1828	Platt Williams.....	Charles D. Townsend.....	James P. Boyd.....	Roger Viets.
1829	"	Barent P. Staats.....	"	Edward A. Leonard.
1830	Charles D. Townsend.....	"	Luke Wellington.....	Isaac Hempstead.
1831	"	"	"	"
1832	Alden March.....	Guy Spalding.....	Elisha S. Burton.....	Carroll Humphrey.
1833	"	"	"	"
1834	Barent P. Staats.....	B. B. Friedenburgh.....	Herman Wendell.....	Jarvis Barney.
1835	"	Peter B. Noxon.....	"	"
1836	"	Alva W. Kockwell.....	"	"
1837	John W. Bay.....	L. G. Warren.....	Abraham Groesbeck.....	John F. Townsend.
1838	James P. Boyd.....	Peter McNaughton.....	"	Henry Greene.
1839	"	"	"	Henry Van O'Linda.
1840	Jonathan Eightis.....	"	Peter Van Buren.....	"

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1841	Peter Van Buren	John S. Van Alstyne	Henry Greene	Henry Van O'Linda.
1842	"	"	"	"
1843	Thomas Hun	Henry Van O'Linda	Jonathan Case.	E. B. O'Callighan.
1844	Mason F. Cogswell	Mason F. Cogswell	John Campbell	"
1845	"	R. H. Thompson	"	"
1846	"	"	J. V. P. Quackenbush	C. C. Waller.
1847	James McNaughton	John Swinburne	Benjamin A. Sheldon	J. B. Rossman.
1848	"	"	"	"
1849	"	Wm. F. Carter	"	"
1850	James H. Armsby	"	"	"
1851	"	U. G. Bigelow	Sylvester D. Willard	C. C. Waller.
1852	J. V. P. Quackenbush	"	"	"
1853	"	"	"	"
1854	Uriah G. Bigelow	Samuel H. Freeman	"	"
1855	"	"	"	"
1856	Samuel H. Freeman	Sylvester D. Willard	Levi Moore	William H. Bailey.
1857	"	"	"	"
1858	Sylvester D. Willard	S. O. Vanderpoel	"	"
1859	William F. Carter	"	Levi Moore	Wm. H. Bailey.
1860	S. O. Vanderpoel	Leonard G. Warren	Oscar H. Young	Geo. H. Newcomb.
1861	"	"	"	"
1862	Howard Townsend	Joseph Lewi	"	Henry March.
1863	Peter McNaughton	Levi Moore	J. R. Boulware	"
1864	Peter P. Staats	Frank G. Mosher	"	H. R. Haskins.
1865	Levi Moore	R. H. Sabin	Martin L. Mead	F. L. R. Chapin.
1866	James E. Pomfret	"	"	Thos. Beckett.
1867	R. H. Sabin	James L. Babcock	Geo. T. Stevens	"
1868	James L. Babcock	James W. Moore	Chas. H. Porter	Andrew Wilson.
1869	William H. Craig	C. D. Mosher	"	"
1870	William H. Bailey	Andrew Wilson	John M. Bigelow	D. V. O'Leary.
1871	Joseph Lewi	Amos Fowler	Frederic C. Curtis	"
1872	Albert Van Derveer	A. Shiland	"	Wm. H. Murray.
1873	John Swinburne	H. W. Steenberg	Joseph H. Blatner	W. H. T. Reynolds.
1874	James S. Bailey	C. E. Wittbeck	Lewis Balch	"
1875	Henry March	J. D. Featherstonhaugh	B. U. Steenberg	D. H. Cook.
1876	Joseph N. Northrop	William H. Murray	Eugene Van Slyke	A. T. Van Vranken.
1877	Charles A. Robertson	Louis Boudrias	"	H. E. Mereness.

1878	Frederic C. Curtis	A. T. Van Vranken	T. Kirk Perry	H. E. Mereness.
1879	John M. Bigelow	B. U. Steenberg	Lorenzo Hale	G. L. Ullman.
1880	A. Shiland	William Hailes	"	"
1881	Jacob S. Mosher	John U. Haynes	T. Featherstonhaugh	M. J. Lewi.
1882	Norman L. Snow	D. C. Case	M. J. Lewi	Theo. P. Bailey.
1883	Herman Bendell	J. L. Archambeault	E. A. Bartlett	"
1884	J. D. Featherstonhaugh	T. Kirk Perry	John Ben Stonehouse	"
1885	B. U. Steenberg	O. D. Ball	W. J. Nellis	U. B. La Moure.
1886	Lorenzo Hale	S. R. Morrow	D. Fleischman	S. A. Russell.
1887	Franklin Townsend	J. H. Mitchell	T. F. C. Van Allen	J. V. Hennessy.
1888	Daniel H. Cook	D. W. Houston	W. O. Stillman	"
1889	U. B. La Moure	D. Fleischman	W. G. MacDonald	"
1890	Maurice J. Lewi	Jos. D. Craig	Robt. Babcock	"
1891	Henry Hum	T. F. C. Van Allen	G. E. Lochner	"
1892	"	"	"	"
1893	D. V. O'Leary	Howard Van Rensselaer	J. W. Droogan	"
1894	O. D. Ball	Robert Babcock	"	W. H. Happel.
1895	A. T. Van Vranken	James F. Barker	A. McFarland	"
1896	J. D. Craig	L. B. Winne	Chas. H. Moore	"

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Albany Medical College was founded by the late Drs. Alden March and James H. Armsby. In 1821 Dr. March opened a school for the study of anatomy at Albany, and in 1825 was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton. Dr. March first agitated the establishment of a medical college and hospital at Albany in 1830. He was ably assisted by Dr. Armsby, who came to Albany the same year and was associated with Dr. March as a teacher in a private medical school known as the Drs. March and Armsby "Practical School of Anatomy and Surgery." Dr. Armsby devoted much of his time to the founding of the Albany Medical College. His efforts in this direction are worthy of record and contributed largely to awaken a general interest in behalf of the proposed college.

On the 14th of April, 1838, a meeting of citizens was called to take into consideration the organization of a medical school. This meeting was attended by many prominent citizens of Albany and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, "That this meeting deem it expedient to establish a medical college in this city, and to endeavor hereafter to obtain an act of incorporation from the legislature."

This meeting enlisted many active and energetic friends for the proposed institution. The Common Council granted the use of the unoccupied Lancaster school building for a term of five years for college purposes, and at a second meeting of citizens, held May, 1838, articles of association were agreed upon and the following named gentlemen were appointed to constitute the first Board of Trustees.

Daniel D. Barnard, Samuel Stevens, John Taylor, Ira Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, Friend Humphrey, Bradford R. Wood, James Goold, George Dexter, Thomas McElroy, William Seymour, John O. Cole, John I. Wendell, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, John Davis, Israel Williams, Charles D. Gould, John Trotter, Arnold Nelson, John Groesbeck, Oliver Steele and Philip S. Van Rensselaer.

In May, 1838, the following persons were named by the trustees to compose the first faculty of this college: Alden March, professor of surgery; James H. Armsby, professor of anatomy and physiology; Amos Dean, professor of medical jurisprudence; Ebenezer Emmons, professor of chemistry and pharmacy; Henry Greene, professor of

obstetrics; David M. McLachlan, professor of materia medica; David M. Reese, professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

The establishment of the college, the remodeling of the building, the arrangements of the valuable anatomical and pathological collections of Drs. March, Armsby and McNaughton, consisting of rare and valuable specimens, collected during the experience of many years of professional labor and gathered by repeated visits to Europe, necessitated, during the first two years, an expenditure of over \$10,000, all of which was contributed by the citizens of Albany.

The first course of lectures in the college commenced on the 3d of January, 1839, to a class of fifty-seven students. The first annual commencement was held on the 24th of April, 1839, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirteen young gentlemen.

After the act of incorporation was obtained the trustees confirmed the election of the faculty and named the following physicians as the first board of curators: Peter Wendell, Platt Williams, Barent P. Staats, Thomas C. Brinsmade and Samuel White.

To give in detail the history of the Albany Medical College, its brilliant growth and promising future, would write many pages and not do justice to those who have loyally labored in advancing its standard as an institution for the study of medicine. From 1839 to 1896 the degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred on twenty-one hundred and fifty-two students, and during this period no efforts have been spared to fully equip the school for the practical and thorough study of medicine. The college building is well appointed in its lecture rooms, laboratories, dissecting rooms and museum. The chemical laboratory was rebuilt in 1884 and a two-story building erected, fitted with every requisite for the illustration of the lectures, and the practical study of chemistry. "Alumni Hall," constituting the south wing of the building, is set apart for meetings, recitations, examinations and other college exercises. The Bender Hygienic Laboratory, equipped for the instruction and scientific research in pathology, bacteriology and the allied medical studies, was dedicated October 27, 1896, and is connected with the college. This laboratory is the gift of Mr. Matthew W. Bender of Albany, who defrayed the entire cost of its erection, amounting to more than \$20,000. The cost of fitting up and furnishing this laboratory was paid by the college faculty. The class rooms and amphitheatre are furnished with the most modern apparatus for special work, and as a laboratory of hygiene the building is perfect in all its appointments.

Since 1873 the Albany Medical College is the medical department of Union University. The University includes the Albany Medical College, the College of Pharmacy, Albany Law School and the Dudley Observatory, all located at Albany, and Union College and the School of Civil Engineering, located at Schenectady.

The Albany Medical College has been foremost in advocating a high standard of medical education. Few medical schools in this country are so thoroughly in sympathy with every movement to perfect the provisions of the laws governing the study of medicine. It was one of the first to enforce a three years' graded course of study with evidence of preliminary education by entrance examination. It may justly be said that this institution has made progress all along the line. It is well equipped in every department to meet the legal requirements of a higher standard. Its curriculum embraces lectures, recitations, clinical teaching and extensive laboratory work. The Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, Child's and County Hospitals, the Eye and Ear Infirmaries, and dispensaries connected with these institutions, are all made available for the pursuit of clinical study. The management of the school and its administrative affairs are so conducted that there can be no doubt of its high standing as a school for the study of medicine.

The following is a historical list of the faculty from 1839 to 1897:

EBENEZER EMMONS, M. D., Chemistry and Natural History from 1838 to 1839; *Materia Medica* and Natural History, 1840 to 1843; Obstetrics and Natural History, 1843 to 1853; Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Natural History, 1853 to 1854.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, 1838 to 1839; Anatomy, 1840 to 1869; Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1870 to 1875; died 1875.

DAVID M. REESE, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1839 to 1840.

ALDEN MARCH, M. D., Surgery, 1838 to 1869; died 1869.

HENRY GREENE, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1838 to 1839.

DAVID M. McLACHLAN, M. D., *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, 1838 to 1839; *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, 1839 to 1840; Diseases of Women and Children, 1840 to 1842.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Medical Jurisprudence, 1839 to 1859; Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, 1867 to 1868; died 1868.

THOMAS HUN, M. D., Institutes of Medicine, 1839 to 1853; Institutes of Medicine, 1853 to 1855; Institutes of Medicine, 1855 to 1859; Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, 1876 to 1896; died 1896.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D., Obstetrics, 1839 to 1840.

JAMES McNAUGHTON, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1840 to 1874; died 1874.

LEWIS C. BECK, M. D., Chemistry and Therapeutics, 1840 to 1841; Chemistry and Pharmacy, 1841 to 1853; died 1853.



J. M. BIGELOW, M. D.

T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., *Materia Medica*, 1842 to 1853; Emeritus Professor of *Materia Medica*, 1853 to 1856; died 1856.

HOWARD TOWNSEND, M. D., *Obstetrics*, 1853 to 1855; *Materia Medica*, 1855 to 1859; *Materia Medica and Physiology*, 1859 to 1867; died 1867.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D., *Chemistry and Pharmacy*, 1853 to 1857.

JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1855 to 1856; *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1856 to 1859; *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1859 to 1870; *Diseases of Women and Children*, 1876; died 1876.

CHARLES H. PORTER, M. D., *Chemistry and Pharmacy*, 1857 to 1859; *Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence*, 1859 to 1864.

GEORGE F. BARKER, M. D., Acting Professor of *Chemistry*, 1862 to 1863.

JACOB S. MOSHER, M. D., Ph. D., Lecturer on *Chemistry*, 1864; *Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence*, 1864 to 1876; *Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene*, 1876 to 1882; *Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene*, 1882 to 1883; died 1883.

S. OAKLEY VANDER POEL, M. D., LL. D., *General Pathology and Clinical Medicine*, 1867 to 1870; *Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine*, 1876 to 1878; *Pathology, Practice and Clinical Medicine*, 1878 to 1882; Emeritus Professor of *Pathology, Practice and Clinical Medicine*, 1882 to 1886; died 1886.

JAMES E. POMFRET, M. D., Lecturer on *Anatomy*, 1861; *Physiology*, 1867 to 1869; died 1869.

JOHN V. LANSING, M. D., *Materia Medica*, 1867 to 1870; *Physiology and Clinical Medicine*, 1870 to 1873; *Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine*, 1873 to 1876; died 1880.

HENRY R. HASKINS, M. D., *Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy*, 1869 to 1874; *Anatomy*, 1874 to 1876; died 1884.

ALBERT VANDER VEER, M. D., *General and Special Anatomy*, 1869 to 1873; *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, 1876 to 1880; *Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery*, 1880 to 1883; *Surgery and Clinical Surgery*, 1883 to 1889; *Didactic, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery*, 1889 to —.

EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., *Diseases of Women*, 1870 to 1873.

MEREDITH CLYMER, M. D., *Diseases of the Nervous System and the Mind*, 1870 to 1873.

WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1870 to 1876.

GEORGE T. STEVENS, M. D., *Ophthalmology and Orthopaedic Surgery*, 1870 to 1873; *Physiology and Ophthalmology*, 1873 to 1875; *Ophthalmology*, 1875 to 1876.

JOHN M. BIGELOW, M. D., *Materia Medica*, 1870 to 1873; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1873; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1876 to 1882; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Diseases of the Throat and Clinical Laryngoscopy*, 1882 to 1888; *Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Diseases of the Throat and Nose*, 1888 to 1896; *Diseases of the Throat and Nose*, 1896 to —.

MAURICE PERKINS, M. D., *Chemistry and Toxicology*, 1870 to 1876; *Chemical Philosophy and Organic Chemistry*, 1876 to —.

IRA HARRIS, LL. D., *Medical Jurisprudence*, 1870 to 1871.

WILLIS G. TUCKER, M. D., Assistant Professor of *Chemistry*, 1871 to 1874; Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Assistant Professor of *Chemistry*, 1874 to 1875; Adjunct Professor of *Materia Medica and Chemistry*, 1875 to 1876; *Inorganic and Ana-*

lytical Chemistry, 1876 to 1882; Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, 1882 to 1887; Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Toxicology, 1887 to —.

WILLIAM HAILES, M. D., Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy 1874 to 1875; Adjunct Professor of Pathological Anatomy, 1875 to 1876; Histology and Pathological Anatomy, 1876 to 1886; Histology and Pathological Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, 1886 to —.

HARRISON E. WEBSTER, A. M., Lecturer on Physiology, 1875 to 1880.

JOHN SWINBURNE, M. D., Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery, 1876 to 1880; died 1889.

LEWIS BAICH, M. D., Anatomy, 1876 to 1887; Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence, 1887 to 1890; Medical Jurisprudence, 1890 to 1891; Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1891 to 1893; Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, 1893 to 1895; Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, 1895 to 1896; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, 1896 to —.

SAMUEL B. WARD, M. D., Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery, 1876 to 1880; Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery and Clinical Surgery, 1880 to 1883; Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene, 1883 to —.

JOHN P. GRAY, M. D., LL. D., Psychological Medicine, 1876 to 1886; died 1886.

EDWARD R. HUN, M. D., Diseases of Nervous System, 1876 to 1880; died 1880.

JAMES P. BOYD, JR., M. D., Diseases of Women and Children, 1876; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1876 to 1886; Obstetrics, Gynecology and Diseases of Children, 1886 to —.

CYRUS S. MERRILL, M. D., Ophthalmology, 1876 to 1881; Ophthalmology and Otology, 1881 to —.

S. O. VANDER POEL, JR., Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Practice and Clinical Medicine, 1880 to 1884.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, JR., M. D., Lecturer on Physiology, 1880 to 1881; Professor of Physiology, 1881 to 1891; Emeritus Professor of Physiology, 1891 to 1895; died 1895.

FREDERIC C. CURTIS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Dermatology, 1880 to 1884; Professor of Dermatology, 1884 to —.

HENRY HUN, M. D., Lecturer on Nervous Diseases, 1883 to 1885; Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, 1885 to 1887; Diseases of the Nervous System and Psychological Medicine, 1887 to 1890; Diseases of the Chest and of the Nervous System, 1890 to 1892; Diseases of the Nervous System, 1892 to —.

SAMUEL R. MORROW, M. D., Lecturer Adjunct to the Chair of Surgery, 1884 to 1886; Adjunct Professor of Surgery, 1886 to 1887; Adjunct Professor of Surgery and Lecturer on Anatomy, 1887 to 1889; Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Orthopedic Surgery, 1889 to 1890; Professor of Anatomy and Orthopedic Surgery, 1890 to —.

JOSEPH D. CRAIG, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, 1890 to 1892; Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, 1892 to —.

HOWARD VAN RENSSELAER, M. D., Lecturer on Materia Medica, 1890 to 1892; Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest, 1892 to 1895; Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of the Chest, 1895 to 1896; Adjunct Professor of Theory of Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics, 1896 to —.

HERMAN C. GORDINIER, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy of the Nervous System, 1890 to 1894; Lecturer on Physiology and Anatomy of the Nervous System, 1894 to 1895; Professor of Physiology, 1895 to —.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity, 1891 to 1892.

WILLIS G. MACDONALD, M. D., Lecturer on Operative Surgery, 1891 to 1895, Adjunct Professor of Surgery, 1895 to —.

HERMAN BENDELL, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology, 1892 to 1894; Lecturer on Otolology, 1894 to 1896; Clinical Professor of Otolology, 1896 to —.

EZRA A. BARTLETT, M. D., Lecturer on Electro Therapeutics, 1892 to —.

G. ALDEN R. BLUMER, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity, 1893 to 1896; Adjunct Professor of Insanity, 1896 to —.

THEODORE F. C. VAN ALLEN, M. D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology, 1894 to 1896; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1896 to —.

ANDREW MACFARLANE, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Microscopy, 1895 to 1896; Clinical Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Microscopy, 1896 to —.

CLINTON B. HERRICK, M. D., Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, 1895 to —.

JOHN V. HENNESSY, M. D., Lecturer on Materia Medica, 1896 to —.

WILLIAM G. LEWIS, M. D., Lecturer on Pharmacy, 1896 to —.

LEO H. NEUMAN, M. D., Lecturer on Symptomatology, 1896 to —.

The Alumni Association of the A. M. C. was organized January 20, 1874, and incorporated February 6, of the same year. The object of this association is to promote the interest of the college in the work of medical education, and to cultivate social intercourse among the alumni. The names and addresses of 1,302 graduates are on the roll of membership. The management of this association is entrusted to an executive committee and a general meeting is held annually on commencement day.

The Albany College of Pharmacy was created by act of the Board of Governors of Union University, June 21, 1881, and incorporated August 27, 1881. Chemistry, Botany and Materia Medica, Pharmacy and the Microscope and its application to pharmacy are taught in a two years' course. The lectures are delivered and the laboratory classes in chemistry conducted in the class rooms of the Medical College building. A commodious pharmaceutical laboratory is connected with the college. The school is well managed and equipped to impart thorough instruction in pharmacy and its kindred branches.

The following constitute the faculty: Willis G. Tucker, M. D., Ph. D., F. C. S., president, professor of chemistry; Alfred B. Huested, M. D., Ph. G., professor of botany and materia medica; Gustavus Michaelis, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy; Theodore J. Bradley, Ph. G., lecturer on pharmacy; De Baum Van Aken, instructor in chemistry; Frank Richardson, Ph. G., instructor in materia medica and director of the pharmaceutical laboratory; Thomas W. Jenkins, M. D., instructor in microscopy.

THE ALBANY HOSPITAL.

The Albany Hospital was founded in 1849. In 1830 Dr. Alden March, professor of anatomy and physiology in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, delivered a public lecture on the "Propriety of Establishing a Medical College and Hospital at Albany." The late John C. Spencer was the first president, and to his popularity and energy, coupled with the unremitting efforts of Dr. James H. Armsby and the support of generous contributors, this institution was opened for the reception of patients November 1, 1851. The male and female wards, the child's ward, endowed by the late William H. De Witt, are comfortably furnished and well appointed. The rooms for the treatment of private patients, fitted up and furnished by charitably inclined ladies representing the various churches of Albany, have largely added to the comfort and accommodation of patients admitted to this institution. The dispensaries are open to the poor, and the hospital records show that thousands of charity patients have been provided with medicines and attendance. The entire management is vested in a Board of Governors, who have endeavored to combine thoroughness and efficiency in every department, and that they have merited the support and confidence of the citizens of Albany is apparent by the general interest manifested and the liberal contribution of funds to provide for the accommodation and care of the sick. In 1851 and 1852 sufficient funds were collected by special subscription to purchase and equip an adjoining building for the purpose of affording rooms for clinical instruction to students attending the Albany Medical College. The building, originally erected as a county jail, before being occupied required remodeling to adapt it for hospital purposes. From 1849 to 1873, principally due to the unremitting efforts of Dr. James H. Armsby, over one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to defray the cost of enlarging the building and providing proper hospital accommodations. As the city increased in population greater facilities for the treatment of private and dispensary patients became necessary and the friends of the institution have annually and liberally responded to the appeals of the governors for subscriptions to enlarge and continue this worthy charity. The City Council appropriates a liberal sum annually toward the support of the charity wards, and the income of an increasing endowment fund, together with the receipts from private patients, help to meet the expenditures. The projected new hospital and training school to be connected with the

same, a scheme encouraged by mutual co-operation of those interested in the future prosperity of the Albany Hospital, will not be erected on the site of the present building, it being deemed advisable for the proper care and comfort of the sick and convalescent that the new hospital shall be erected remote from the crowded city thoroughfares. The present staff of the hospital consists of:

Medical and Surgical Staff.—Consulting physicians, Samuel H. Freeman, M. D., Joseph Lewi, M. D.; consulting specialist, William H. Bailey, M. D.; surgeons, Albert Vander Veer, M. D., William Hailes, M. D., Samuel R. Morrow, M. D.; attending specialists, Cyrus S. Merrill, M. D., eye and ear, Herman Bendell, M. D., eye and ear, John M. Bigelow, M. D., throat and nose, James P. Boyd, M. D., gynecology, Frederic C. Curtis, M. D., dermatology, Ezra A. Bartlett, M. D., electricity; physicians, Samuel B. Ward, M. D., Henry Hun, M. D., Joseph D. Craig, M. D., Howard Van Rensselaer, M. D.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

The building occupied as St. Peter's Hospital was formerly the residence of Governor King. Subsequently this building was purchased by the late Peter Cagger and transferred by him to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Conroy, who transferred the building to the Order of the Sisters of Mercy to be used as a hospital. St. Peter's Hospital was opened for the reception of patients November 1, 1869. This hospital is managed by the Sisters of Mercy aided by an advisory Board of Managers; it has been conducted with success, and its benefits bestowed as liberally as means and facilities would permit. Many additions and improvements have been made to the building to adapt the same for hospital purposes, and with increased accommodations the managers have been enabled to provide for the many applicants seeking the care and comforts of this benevolent institution. Credit is due to the untiring efforts and charitable work of the Sisters of Mercy in promoting and dispensing the benefits of this noble charity. Thousands of poor are gratuitously provided with medical attendance and medicines, and the contributions of its benefactors are expended in the true cause of charity, for the relief of the afflicted, without regard to creed or condition. The Sisters of Mercy who act as nurses receive no compensation for their services; their work is a labor of love for suffering humanity, and those who are familiar with the daily work of these devoted women, can best appreciate the real good of true charity.

This hospital is supported by private contributions, by the income received from private patients, and by an annual appropriation from

the city for the care of charity patients. Connected with the hospital is a dispensary for the treatment of out door patients. The male and female wards and private rooms are well ventilated and neatly furnished, and the entire management of the institution is in thorough keeping with the aims of the administration entrusted with its care. Connected with the hospital is an amphitheatre and lecture room, where clinical lectures and instruction to the students of the Albany Medical College are given. Modern improvements for the treatment and comfort of patients are being continually made, thus enabling the management to fully consummate the object which prompted the founding of this hospital. It is a worthy tribute to the memory of the eminent jurist, to whose liberal contribution the public is indebted for this great charity.

Hospital Staff.—Consulting physicians, Samuel B. Ward, M.D., D. V. O'Leary M. D. Consulting surgeons, A. Vander Veer, M.D., Lewis Balch, M.D., James P. Boyd, M.D. Attending physicians, Henry Hun, M.D., T. K. Perry, M.D., Howard Van Rensselaer, M.D., Andrew MacFarlane, M.D. Attending surgeons, S. R. Morrow, M.D., P. J. Keegan, M.D., William Hailes, jr., M.D., J. V. Hennessy, M.D. Specialists, C. S. Merrill, M.D., T. F. C. Van Allen, M.D., Clement F. Theisen, M.D., F. C. Curtis, M.D., George S. Munson, M.D., John M. Bigelow, M.D.

THE CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

The Child's Hospital was opened for the treatment of patients March, 1875. It is one of the works of charity undertaken by the "Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany," of which the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane is the president. The hospital was originally located in a small building on Lafayette street. Subsequently, owing to an increased demand for its benefits, the hospital was removed to a larger house on Elk street. In 1877 the first hospital building was erected having accommodations for forty patients. The present building, erected in 1891, equipped with all modern appointments for the comfort of patients and treatment of medical and surgical cases, is also located on Elk street and contains ninety beds. In the erection of this building great care was given to all details pertaining to sanitary provisions and arrangements for the care and treatment of patients. Children between the ages of one and fifteen years, requiring medical or surgical treatment, are admitted to this hospital. This worthy charity is in charge of the "Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus," and its financial management entrusted to a committee of lady managers. It is

mainly supported by voluntary contributions, and its benefits are extended for the relief of the afflicted without regard to creed or condition. The annual reports record the gifts of money from subscribers and churches showing broad charity for the support of this benevolent institution. Closely related to this hospital, and forming a group of charity institutions, is the Sisters' House and St. Margaret's House. These buildings, completed and occupied during the past year, were erected at a cost of \$70,000; of this amount \$60,000 were donated by generous friends and the buildings are entirely free from debt. A large number of cases are treated annually at this hospital; its success is due to the unremitting care and faithful work of the Sisterhood in charge of its affairs. During the summer the little patients are sent to the St. Christina Home, a retreat located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The Child's Hospital is open to the students of the Albany Medical College for clinical instruction, and no efforts are spared by the management in liberally providing for the comfort of children entrusted to their care.

The following constitute the medical and surgical staff:

Attending Physicians, Dr. T. M. Trego, Dr. Henry Hun; Attending Surgeons, Dr. Lewis Balch, Dr. S. R. Morrow; Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon, Dr. C. S. Merrill; Physician to Out-Patient Department, Dr. H. Van Rensselaer; Dental Surgeon, Dr. Fr. G. Michel; Assistant Aural and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. C. H. Moore.

The Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital was founded in 1872. The nucleus for this hospital was the establishment of a free dispensary by the County Medical Homoeopathic Society in 1867. Soon after the opening of the dispensary it was evident that in order to provide additional facilities to meet the growing demands for dispensary work, it was necessary to equip a building for both dispensary and hospital purposes. In 1871 a building was purchased and the plan of combining the dispensary and hospital carried into effect. Although this building was well equipped, it soon became evident that it was undesirable and that a larger one was necessary. In 1875 the building now occupied was purchased and remodeled to adapt it for hospital purposes. This hospital is centrally located and has accommodations for fifty patients. It is successfully conducted under the management of the board of trustees who are elected annually. The resources of both the hospital and dispensary are derived from the income of private patients, from voluntary contributions, and an annual appropriation by the city government. Much credit is due to the homoeopathic profession of

Albany for the establishment of this worthy charity. It is an institution doing good work, and its benefits are liberally dispensed. It has gratuitously afforded medical and surgical treatment to many applicants who preferred to avail themselves of its medical service. The number of dispensary cases treated is unusually large, and accommodation for the treatment of indoor patients not adequate to the demands. The feasibility of enlarging the present hospital, or procuring a site for the erection of a new building, is being considered by the board of trustees. The services performed by the physicians and surgeons connected with this institution have been rendered in the true interests of charity, and the management of the hospital conducted to fully accomplish the objects for which it was established. The present staff of the hospital consists of the following physicians:

Attending physicians: C. E. Jones, M. D., George E. Gorham, M. D., W. M. Nead, M. D., W. J. McKown, M. D., F. J. Cox, M. D. Attending surgeons: W. E. Milbank, M. D., A. B. Van Loon, M. D., Edmund G. Cox, M. D.

This brief history is based upon research from records, and presents in concise form and as accurately as could be obtained, the part performed by the medical profession in the history of Albany city and county. Many changes to meet the demands of a growing city, that has celebrated its bi centennial anniversary, have necessitated larger facilities for medical education and more ample provisions for the care of its needy and afflicted citizens. The Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, Homoeopathic Hospital, Child's Hospital, and Hospital for Incurables, besides the Open Door Mission and Asylums, institutions that have contributed so largely in providing for the care of the sick and indigent, are entitled to a more exhaustive history than detailed in this book. In no city in the Union is the progressive and humanitarian element of the medical profession more active. The State Medical Library, the Albany Medical College, the Bender Hygienic Laboratory, the Hospitals and Dispensaries, are monuments that reflect credit and honor to their untiring energy and efforts. The honorable record of those members of the profession from the city and county, who served their country from the outbreak through the most trying times of the late Civil war, briefly as it is here detailed, merits appreciation and does honor to those who shared in the great struggle. The number of physicians registered in the county clerk's office since 1880 is 468.

This list represents a class of general practitioners and specialists



WM. M. NEAD, M. D.



who rank high in the profession and many are representative members of State, county and special medical associations. The faculty of the Albany Medical College is recognized as a most efficient body of medical instructors. The medical and surgical staffs of the various hospitals and dispensaries are made up of men well qualified to fill their respective positions. Lack of space prevents the writer from detailing much matter pertaining to the history and progress of medicine in Albany city and county. It is a privilege and a pleasure to chronicle the good work accomplished by distinguished physicians who entered upon their career of usefulness in this city. Many have gone, covered with honors and duties well done. Many are still active in pushing forward the good work inaugurated by the early pioneers of reform, in all matters relating to higher education and greater usefulness. The day of primitive education in medicine has given way to the imperative demands of this age of progress.

THE ALBANY COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY HORACE M. PAINE, M. D.

The Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society, organized January 24, 1861, has been a recognized FORCE in the establishment, upbuilding and permanent development of the homoeopathic system of practice, and its representative institutions, the Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary.

The records of this society show that its members have been active participants in the great medico ethical controversy of this country; and that they have rendered effective service in the frequent contests for securing, in behalf of themselves and their associates throughout the State, a status, equal in every respect to that of their old school rivals.

There has ever been a desire manifested, during the whole of the thirty-seven years since the organization of the society, to make it a means for the mutual improvement of its members; the purpose being, that the contributions of practical knowledge by individuals might, in turn, be made available by the whole membership, thereby making the organization in the highest and best sense a medium through which the public would be largely benefited.

While it is doubtless true that these beneficent purposes may not have been carried out to the fullest extent, it is unquestioned that it has been a centre of influence and power for maintaining the fellowship, integrity, prestige and influence of the homoeopathic school in this city, and, in fact, in all the northern part of the State.

The members of the Homoeopathic County Society, like other homoeopathic physicians, maintain adherence to the tenets of their system, on the alleged superior curative qualities of homoeopathic remedies, when subjected to practical tests in the treatment of disease.

They admit that while some of the theoretical formulas promulgated by Hahnemann are strangely absurd and untenable, the ESSENTIAL principles on which the homoeopathic system is founded are reasonable, sound, and an exemplification of a natural law of cure.

A proposition to open to the public a homoeopathic free dispensary was first made at a meeting of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society, held February 4, 1865.

During the following two years various plans were offered and an interest in the subject was sustained, and at length culminated, in the fall of 1867, in the establishment of a FREE DISPENSARY, at that time the only public institution in Albany for furnishing gratuitous medical service and medicines to those who chose to avail themselves of its benefits.

This charity has been ably supported by members of the homoeopathic medical profession, and the large numbers of worthy poor who have been the recipients of its beneficent aid attest both its popularity and usefulness.

During the first ten years of its history it afforded gratuitous medical and surgical aid to more than sixty thousand applicants.

The number of medical prescriptions and of minor surgical operations performed have usually ranged from two to three hundred per month.

The amount of charitable work in the aggregate during the first thirty years of its history, now nearly completed, is astonishing in magnitude, encouraging and gratifying to those who have been its willing supporters, and pleasing and beneficial to its thousands of grateful recipients.

An experience of five years of dispensary service revealed the fact that many of the applicants required hospital accommodations and treatment.

With a view, therefore, of increasing its usefulness, and placing its work and operations upon a broader foundation, a building was purchased in the summer of 1872 and supplied with the requisites for both dispensary and hospital uses. The building at first selected having been found undesirable, in 1875 a larger and more suitable one was provided.

The present hospital and dispensary building is centrally and conveniently located at No. 123 North Pearl street, is large and complete in its appointments, and is provided with all suitable appliances for accommodating thirty patients. The experience of the past three years plainly indicates that a building of double the capacity of the present one is greatly needed.

All of the homoeopathic physicians in the city hold themselves in readiness to render any assistance that may be needed. The staff of surgeons, Drs. W. E. Milbank, E. G. Cox, W. H. Van Loon and W. N. Nead, are so efficiently maintaining the high standard of success in their special departments that the resources of the institution are not only constantly taxed to the utmost limit, but make clear the pressing need of securing a far greater number of suitable rooms in larger and more desirable buildings.

While the influence of the membership of this society has been largely in support of the establishment of EQUALITY in the exercise of medical civil rights, as between schools of medicine, it must be admitted that its influence has been also actively exerted in support of the two essential principles of homoeopathic practice, viz.: the SMALLNESS OF THE CURATIVE DOSE, and the physiological (PATHOGENETIC) ACTION OF DRUGS IN HEALTH AS A RATIONAL BASIS FOR THEIR CORRECT APPLICATION IN DISEASE.

Although the honor of having introduced the homoeopathic system of practice to the citizens of Albany, belongs to Dr. A. P. Biegler, who came in 1837, the real PIONEER of homocopathy in this city was Dr. I. M. Ward. Dr. Ward came to Albany in 1841. He was the first resident American homoeopathic practitioner north of New York city, and for several years the only homoeopathic physician residing in Albany.

The representatives of the homoeopathic system at Albany, prior to the advent of Dr. Ward, were physicians of foreign birth and education. Their antecedents and manners did not contribute to the rapid promulgation and popularization of the system of therapeutics which they

labored hard to introduce. Their theories were considered visionary and their practice unsound.

The following list contains the names of upwards of one hundred homoeopathic physicians who have resided in Albany county, and have identified themselves with homoeopathic interests, either by membership in the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society, or by service in the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary.

The names of those who have been admitted to membership in the county society, are printed in small capitals. The names of those who have not joined the county society are printed in ordinary type.

The left hand column of figures indicates the chronological order and date of entrance on homoeopathic practice in Albany county.

1837. Augustus Philip Biegler, A. M., M. D. Born in Prussia, in 1790. Was graduated, March 29, 1832, from the Medical Department of the University of Berlin.

To him belonged the distinguished honor of having introduced the homoeopathic system of practice to the citizens of Albany, in November, 1837. He resided in Albany two and a half years, and then removed to Schenectady, and subsequently, to Rochester.

He enjoyed the rare opportunity of having had a long personal acquaintance with Hahnemann, and of obtaining from him a thorough knowledge of homoeopathic principles and practice. He died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1849, at the age of fifty-nine years.

1838. Dr. Rosenstein. Formed a business partnership with Dr. Biegler. Resided in Albany one year, and then removed elsewhere.

1839. Emanuel Sieze, M. D. Dr. Sieze and Dr. Biegler came together from Germany to this country, to engage in the practice of homoeopathy. Dr. Sieze first located at Hudson, where he remained a year and a half. He resided four years in Albany. He was an educated physician. In practice he made quite an extensive use of hydropathic treatment.

1840. Charles Frederic Hoffendahl, A. M., M. D. Born in Germany in 1799. Was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Berlin, in 1828. Came to this country in 1837; settled first in Philadelphia; came to Albany in 1840; removed to Boston in 1842, where he died in April, 1862, at the age of sixty-three years.

1841. Isaac Moreau Ward, A. M., M. D. Born at Bloomfield, N. J., October 23, 1806. Was graduated in arts from Yale, in 1825; and in medicine, from Rutgers Medical College in 1829. Began practice in

Newark, N. J.; removed to Albany in 1841; returned to his home at Lyons Farms, N. J., in 1847, where he died February 24, 1895, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was widely known as an eminent physician and an upright and highly respected citizen.

1842. Charles Herbert Skiff, M. D. Born at Spencertown, N. Y., May 12, 1808. Was graduated, in 1832, from Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. Began practice at Spencertown; removed in 1842 to Albany; and in 1843 to New Haven, Conn., being the pioneer homoeopathic physician of that city. Died at New Haven, December 11, 1875, at the age of sixty seven years.

1845. HENRY DELAVAN PAINE, A.M., M.D. Born at Delhi, N. Y., June 19, 1816. Was graduated in 1838, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. Began practice in Newburgh, N. Y.; removed, in 1845, to Albany; returned to New York city in 1865. During his residence in Albany Dr. Paine won the confidence and respect of the entire community, his friends and adherents being among the leading, most influential and intelligent citizens. The inauguration of special medical legislation in behalf of the homoeopathic as a separate and distinct school of medicine, was due to Dr. Paine's efforts, more than to those of any other person. By the enactment of the law of 1857, providing for the organization of county homoeopathic medical societies, and the enactment of the law of 1861, providing for the organization of the State homoeopathic medical society, the homoeopathic profession of the State secured the same legal rights and privileges as were extended to old school physicians; and among those whose wisdom, tact and zeal were instrumental, during previous years of trial and self-denying labor, in placing the homoeopathic school and its organizations upon a safe and enduring foundation, the unflagging energy and well directed efforts of Dr. Paine were exceptionally effective, and are worthy of the grateful recognition and unqualified approval of the whole homoeopathic profession of the entire State. He died in New York city, June 11, 1893, at the age of seventy seven years. An expressive epitome of his life and character, and touching tribute to his memory; is found in the closing sentence of an obituary notice of his death; "A devoted Churchman; a priestly physician; a Christlike man."

1846. ERASMUS DARWIN JONES, M. D. Born at Upper Jay, N. Y., September, 10, 1818. Was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1841. Began practice at Keeseville, N. Y.; removed to Albany in

1846, where for forty-five years he conducted a large, successful and lucrative practice. He was noted for self-sacrificing devotion to the interests and welfare of his numerous patients. He excelled in industry, accuracy of discrimination, untiring patience, and a never exhausting wealth of resources in all difficult and complicated cases. And through, and with, these characteristic qualities, there was always exhibited a kindliness of feeling, courtesy of manner, and fervency of zeal, that caused both devoted friends and professional associates to sincerely regret that the infirmities of advancing years had, in 1891, brought forced retirement from active and effective work, in the field where his tact and skill were so long recognized as qualities developed to a degree to which few younger men could ever hope or expect to attain. He died August 17, 1895, at the age of seventy-seven years.

1847. John Alsop Paine, M. D. Born at Whitestown, N. Y., July 10, 1795. Was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1825. Began practice at Volney, and continued successively in Paris, New Hartford, and Utica, N. Y.; in Newark, N. J., Albany, N. Y., where he remained four years; subsequently in Newark, N. J., and Lake Forest, Ill., where he died June 16, 1871, at the age of seventy six years. He practiced the allopathic system nineteen, and the homoeopathic twenty-six years.

1848. Henry Adams, M. D. Born at Coxsackie, N. Y., July 6, 1787. Licensed to practice under the law of 1808. Began practice at Coxsackie. Appointed surgeon to one of the regiments of the American army in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Adopted the homoeopathic system of practice in 1846. Removed to Albany in 1848, and to Cohoes in 1850, where he resided to the time of his death, July 6, 1857, his seventieth birthday.

1849. HORACE MANSFIELD PAINE, A. M., M. D. Born at Paris, N. Y., November 19, 1827. Was graduated, March 11, 1849, from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. Began practice at Albany; removed to Clinton, Oneida county, in 1855; returned to Albany in 1865. Relinquished active practice in 1895. Resides, in summer, at West Newton, Mass., and in winter, at Atlanta, Ga. He has, for forty years, been actively identified with the adoption of measures for establishing the homoeopathic system of practice on a reasonable and enduring foundation; for dissociating it from untenable and visionary theories; for securing the enactment of such laws as would extend to the representatives of all recognized schools of medicine EQUAL



JAMES W. COX, M. D.

CIVIL RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES; and such laws also, as would UNIFY and ELEVATE medical educational standards, by transferring the right of medical licensure from medical college faculties (private corporations), to State control. In the prosecution of these measures, during the whole of that period, he has steadily made use of official positions on committees, or as secretary of a number of medical associations, for promoting these desirable purposes. He received the degree of Master of Arts (honorary) from Hamilton College in 1859; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University, on the recommendation of the State Homoeopathic Medical Society. He is an honorary member of a number of State homoeopathic medical societies in this and other countries.

1850. DAVID SPRINGSTEED, M. D. Born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, January 17, 1808. Attended medical lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College, and at the Duane Street Medical College in the city of New York. Licensed to practice in 1830, by the Medical Society of the State of New York. Began practice in Bethlehem. Adopted the homoeopathic system in 1845. Removed to Albany in 1850; retired from active practice in 1880, after having completed a full half-century of successful professional work. He removed in 1880 to Saugerties, N. Y.; in 1884, to New York city; and in 1889, to South Woodstock, Conn., where he died March 26, 1894, at the age of eighty-six years. He was appointed county physician by the Board of Supervisors of Albany county in 1851, the first appointment, it is believed, of a homoeopathic physician to such a position in the United States.

1851. WILLIAM HENRY RANDEL, M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., August 28, 1829. Was graduated, in 1851, from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. Began practice in Albany, where he remained to the time of his death, December 13, 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Randel was closely identified with the work and progress of the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and was unremitting in his efforts to promote its development and usefulness.

1851. Pascal P. Brooks, M. D. Came to Albany in 1851. He had been an old school practitioner sixteen years, and had recently adopted the homoeopathic system. He remained in Albany two years, and then removed elsewhere.

1852. JAMES WILLIAM COX, M. D. Born at Gilbertsville, N. Y., February 5, 1828. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in

January, 1852: Began practice in Albany, in association with his former preceptor, Dr. H. D. Paine. He remained a resident of Albany to the time of his death, June 9, 1896, at the age of sixty eight years. Dr. Cox was an accomplished, skillful and successful physician. His natural powers of insight enabled him to distinguish hidden and obscure features of disease; and he was blessed, in a remarkable degree, with the ability to inspire with courage, cheer and hope, those to whom he ministered as a physician. These qualities of mind were of the highest order, and won for him the steadfast confidence and love of all who were fortunate in making his acquaintance.

1853. Charles Gilbert Bryant, M. D. Born at Gilbertsville, N. Y., March 13, 1829. Was graduated from the Albany Medical College in January, 1852. Began practice at Little Falls, N. Y.; came to Albany in 1853; removed in 1854 to San Francisco, Cal., where he died in 1866, at the age of thirty-seven years.

1854. LESTER MARCUS PRATT, M. D. Born at Pratt's Hollow, N. Y., April 25, 1818. Was graduated in 1854 from the Pennsylvania Homoeopathic Medical College at Philadelphia. Began practice the same year at Albany. Remained in Albany until August, 1893, when he retired from active practice and removed to Homer, N. Y. During his long medical career he endeared himself to many personal friends on account of his recognized professional skill, his readiness to minister to the relief of human suffering among those in the higher walks of life, as well also as the illiterate and indigent. He possessed a cheerful and hopeful disposition and a sympathetic nature. Having these estimable qualities of mind and heart, it is not surprising that his friends were drawn toward him with a strong and abiding attachment; nor that his influence and life were radiant with the elevating and ennobling tendencies that mark the highest and best type of true manhood.

1857. GEORGE HENRY BILLINGS, M. D. Born at Claremont, N. H., June 19, 1835. Was graduated from the Castleton Medical College in June, 1857. Began practice at Cohoes in September, 1857; removed to Cambridge, N. Y., in 1862, to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1865, and returned to Cohoes in 1871, where he died May 20, 1893.

1862. JOHN SAVAGE DELAVAN, M. D. Born at Ballston, N. Y., October 18, 1840. Was graduated from the Albany Medical College, December 23, 1861. Began practice at Albany in 1862. Served three years in the war of the Rebellion in the capacity of assistant surgeon. Returned to Albany in 1865; removed to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872;

returned to Albany in 1876, where he remained to the time of his death, which occurred by accidental drowning, August 7, 1885. Dr. Delavan was respected for his noble and generous impulses. He stood in the front rank of the profession. His smile of recognition, his cordial greeting, and his faithful services were characteristic of a whole souled, generous hearted friend.

1863. WALTER SAMUEL BAKER, M. D. Born at Newark, N. J., July 18, 1841. Was graduated in March, 1863, from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice at Cohoes in June of the same year, and in 1870 removed to Newark, N. J., where (in 1897) he still resides.

1865. JOSEPH C. BUTLER, M. D. Pursued the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Randel, of Albany, and was graduated in 1865 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice in Albany immediately thereafter in association with his former preceptor. After a residence in Albany of two years he removed to Florida, where he died the following year.

1867. HARMON SWITZ, M. D. Born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 29, 1818. Began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. L. S. Roe, a homoeopathic physician of that city; entered on practice before he had completed his studies on account of the sudden death, by accident, of his preceptor. He subsequently attended medical lectures, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1865 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. He became a member of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1867. He was for many years the sole representative of the homoeopathic school of practice in the city where he was born, and where he resided during the whole period of his life. Possessing the faculty of close observation with acuteness of perception, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine long before he became a legally qualified practitioner.

1867. JOSEPH N. WHITE, M. D. Born at Deerfield, N. Y., July 4, 1816. Was graduated in 1854 from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. He began practice at Amsterdam, N. Y., and remained there to the time of his death, April 24, 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. He became a member of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1867. He possessed a natural aptitude for his profession. He was gentle and sympathetic in manners, of simple tastes and habits, tenacious of principle, a Puritan in morals, yet withal possessed of the broadest charity.

1867. HERMAN BROWNELL HORTON, M. D. Born at New Lebanon, N. Y., October 9, 1831. Was graduated in 1858 from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. Began practice at Eden, N. Y.; removed in 1865 to Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, to Bath, in the same county, in 1866; to Albany in 1867; to Kinderhook in 1869; and in 1871, to Huntington, Suffolk county, where he died September 1, 1890. Dr. Horton took an active interest in the canvass which resulted in the establishment of the Albany Homoeopathic Dispensary, and on its organization was appointed its first resident physician. He practiced the allopathic system seven, and the homoeopathic twenty-three years.

1867. J. Fenimore Niver, M. D. Born at Bethlehem, N. Y., April 31, 1839. Was graduated in 1864 from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. Began practice at Stillwater, N. Y.; removed in 1867 to Cohoes; and in 1871 to Cambridge, Washington county, where, in 1897, he is still engaged in active practice.

1867. JAMES HENRY AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, M. D. Born at Sandisfield, Mass., January 11, 1809. Was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1836. Began practice in the city of New York, where he remained a number of years; resided at Catskill several years; and during the last few years of his life, at Berne, Albany county, where he died in October, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years. He adopted the homoeopathic system in 1871, and adhered to it during the remainder of his life. He had been an old school practitioner thirty-five years.

1868. JAMES FRANCIS MCKOWN, M. D. Born at Guilderland, N. Y., April 1, 1844. Was graduated from the Albany Medical College, November 25, 1866. Began practice (old school) at Albany the same year. Adopted the homoeopathic system in 1868, and adhered to it during the remainder of his life. He died August 25, 1892, at the age of forty-eight years.

1868. GEORGE ALDOMER COX, M. D. Born at Butternut, N. Y., May 17, 1846. Was graduated in December, 1868, from the Albany Medical College. He began practice at Albany immediately after graduation; removed to Cohoes in 1870; returned to Albany in 1871, where, in 1897, he is engaged in the duties of active practice. He served two and a half years in the war of the Rebellion, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865.

1869. JOHN SMITHWICK, A. M., M. D. Born at Boston, Mass., November 8, 1842. Was graduated in December, 1868, from the Albany

Medical College. Began practice at Albany in 1869; removed, in 1871, to Weston, Mass.; in 1880, to Sharon, Mass., his residence in 1897.

1869. PORTER LAFAYETTE REYNOLDS, M. D. Born at Cabot, Vt., May 18, 1823. Was graduated in the spring of 1861 from Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, and in December, 1861, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice (old school) at Troy in 1862; enlisted as assistant surgeon, and served two years in the war of the Rebellion; began practice (homoeopathic) in 1864, at Albany; removed, in 1878, to Saratoga Springs; returned, in 1880, to Albany; and in 1887, to Oneida, N. Y., where he died April 21, at the age of sixty-four years.

1870. NELSON HUNTING, M. D. Born at Gallupville, N. Y., November 21, 1837. Was graduated in 1869 from the New York Homoeopathic College and Hospital. Began practice at Gallupville, remained one year, and came to Albany in 1870, where in 1897 he is engaged in active practice.

1870. EDWARD ANNON CARPENTER, M. D. Born at Albany, November 11, 1846. Was graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1869. Entered immediately on practice in Albany; removed in 1872, to Plattsburg, N. Y.; thence, in 1882, to Cambridge, Mass., where, in 1897, he is practicing his profession.

1870. STEPHEN H. CARROLL, M. D. Born at Milanville, N. Y., August 22, 1842. Was graduated in 1870 from the New York Homoeopathic College and Hospital. Began practice in Albany immediately after graduation, and in 1897 is still engaged in the duties of active practice.

1870. THOMAS HENRY MANN, M. D. Born at Norfolk, Mass., April 8, 1843. Was graduated in December, 1870, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in 1871 at Willimantic, Conn.; removed in 1872 to Block Island, R. I.; in 1876 to Woonsocket, R. I., where for ten years he successfully pursued the practice of his profession. In 1885 he relinquished the practice of medicine, and entered other business pursuits. Residence in 1897, Fitchburg, Mass., at which place he holds the office of postmaster, and is the editor and publisher of the Fitchburg Evening Mail. Dr. Mann enlisted in the army in 1861, serving during the war of the Rebellion; was held a whole year at Andersonville Prison, and was mustered out of service in May, 1865.

1870. PHILIP I. CROMWELL, M. D. Born at Queensburg, N. Y., July 12, 1848. Was graduated December 22, 1870, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Albany, remaining one year; removed

in 1872 to Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y.; in 1874 to DeKalb, Ill.; and subsequently to Wilmington, Will county, Ill., where, in 1897, he still resides.

1871. HENRY GREEN PRESTON, B. A., M. D. Born at Hartford, Conn., in 1847. Was graduated in 1869 from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Began practice in 1869 at St. John, New Brunswick; removed in 1871 to Albany and in 1876 to Brooklyn, N. Y., where in 1897 he is still engaged in successful practice.

1871. JOHN HIRAM FITCH, M. D. Born at New Scotland, N. Y., April 2, 1837. Was graduated in 1868 from the Eclectic Medical College in New York city. Began practice in 1868 in New York city; in 1871 came to Albany; in 1873 returned to New York city, and in the fall of the same year removed to New Scotland, Albany county, where in 1897 he still resides. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and was mustered out of the service in September, 1864.

1871. FRANK W. THOMAS, M. D. Born at Watertown, N. Y., December 29, 1846. Was graduated in 1871 from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. Began practice the same year at Albany; removed in 1873 to Dayton, Ohio, where he died September 16, 1890, at the age of forty-four years. His death was occasioned by severe burns, caused by the explosion of a lamp.

1871. ELLIOT CALVIN HOWE, M. D. Born at Jamaica, Vt., February 14, 1828. Was graduated in 1853 from the Metropolitan Medical College of New York city. Began practice (eclectic) the same year at Troy, remaining until 1868; pursued the occupation of teaching seven years; in 1868 resumed practice and removed to New Baltimore, N. Y.; in 1872 removed to Yonkers; and in 1884, to Lansingburgh, where in 1897 he still resides.

1871. D. A. COOKINGHAM, M. D. Had been an old school physician for a number of years. On coming to Albany in 1871 he adopted the homoeopathic system of practice; removed in 1872 to Schenectady; thence in 1874 to Chicago, Ill.

1872. WILLIAM EDWARD MILBANK, M. D. Born at Coeymans, N. Y., March 6, 1841. Was graduated in December, 1872, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany the same year, and still (in 1897) is engaged in a large, successful and lucrative practice. Dr. Milbank has attained the highest standing in his profession; his counsel is often sought by his associates in the care of complicated and difficult cases; and his official connection with the State Board of

Health contributed largely to the promotion of the purposes for which it is established.

1872. FREDERICK WADSWORTH HALSEY, M. D. Born at Plattsburgh, July 3, 1849. Was graduated in 1871 from the National Medical College at Washington, D. C. Began practice at Albany in 1872; removed in the fall of the same year to Fort Henry, Essex county; removed in 1876 to Middleburg, Vt., and in 1885 removed to Boston, Mass., where in 1897 he is conducting an extensive and remunerative practice.

1872. TOWNSEND BOWEN, M. D. Was graduated in December, 1872, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Albany the same year, removing in 1873 to Huntington, N. Y., subsequently to Oneonta, N. Y., thence to Denver and Leadville, Col.

1873. CHARLES EDMUND JONES, A. M., M. D. Born in Albany, February 13, 1849. Was graduated in arts in 1870 from Hope College, at Holland City, Mich.; in medicine in December, 1872, from the Albany Medical College; also in March, 1873, from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. He began practice immediately after graduation, in association with his father, Dr. E. D. Jones. He is still (in 1897) conducting an extensive and exceptionally successful practice. He has held many positions of trust and responsibility, and, as his father was, is regarded as a physician of distinguished ability.

1873. HORACE CURRAN MILLER, M. D. Born at Schodack, N. Y., in 1846. Was graduated January 20, 1874, from the Albany Medical College. Held the position of resident physician at the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital six months prior to graduation. After graduation he began practice in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, where (in 1897) he still resides.

1873. CATHARINE ELIZABETH GOEWY, M. D. Born in the town of Greenbush, N. Y., November 26, 1835. Was graduated in May, 1873, from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Began practice in Albany the same year; removed in 1887 to Brooklyn, N. Y.; returned in 1890 to Bath, Rensselaer county, where she died in 1896, at the age of sixty-one years.

1873. RUFUS REED, M. D. Born at Rockville, Ill., April 12, 1843. Was graduated in 1871 from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Resided and practiced one year in Staunton, Va.; removed in 1873 to Cohoes, Albany county, remaining three years; removed in 1877 to Lambertville, N. J.; thence in 1882 to Philadelphia, his residence in 1897.

1874. JOHN JEFFERSON WALLACE, M. D. Born at Niagara, Can., December 15, 1805. He attended medical lectures and was graduated from one of the New York medical colleges about the year 1835. Entered on practice (old school) in that city; was persuaded to make a study of the homoeopathic system; was graduated in 1862 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, being one of the first to graduate from that institution; removed in 1874 to Albany, and in 1877 to East Albany, where he died December 15, 1878, at the age of seventy-three years.

1874. David Edward Collins, L. M. Began the study of medicine in 1870; attended four full courses of medical lectures at the Albany Medical College; rendered essential and helpful service three years as assistant physician at the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital; was licensed to practice in the spring of 1874 by the Columbia County Homoeopathic Medical Society; began practice in 1874 at Grapeville, Greene county; removed to Medway, an adjoining town, and is still (in 1897) rendering active professional service.

1874. Edgar Valentine Trull, M. D. Born at Cohoes, N. Y., August 26, 1853. Was graduated in December, 1874, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Cohoes, remaining three years; removed in 1873 to Manchester, Vt., where (in 1897) he still resides.

1874. William Wesley Seeley, M. D. Born at Carlisle, N. Y., in 1852. Was graduated in 1874 from the Detroit Homoeopathic Medical College. Began practice after graduation at Albany; removed in 1876 to East Walworth, N. Y.; returned in 1880 to Albany, and in 1889 removed to Poughkeepsie.

1874. WILLIAM HENRY VAN DERZEE, M. D. Born at Bethlehem, Albany county, December 18, 1856. Was graduated in December, 1874, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany the same year, where he remained to the time of his death, August 29, 1883.

1875. NAHIANIEL EMMONS PAINE, A. M., M. D. Born at New Hartford, N. Y., July 14, 1853. Was graduated in arts in 1874 from Hamilton College; in medicine, December 23, 1875, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Albany; appointed in 1877 assistant physician at the Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital for the Insane; returned in 1880 to Albany; appointed in 1885 superintendent of the Westborough State Homoeopathic Hospital for the Insane at Westborough, Mass.; removed in 1892 to conduct a private institution of his own for the care and treatment of nervous and mental diseases at West Newton, Mass., his residence in 1897.

1875. JOHN NELSON BRADLEY, M. D. Born at Berne, Albany county, December 30, 1852. Was graduated December 23, 1875, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Cedarhill, Albany county, and has resided successively in the following places: Delmar, Albany county; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Fort Fetterman, Wyoming; Delmar; South Plattsburg, Tenn.; Clarksville, Albany county; Westerlo, Albany county, his residence in 1897.

1875. RICHARD BENNETT SULLIVAN, M. D. Born at Ithaca, N. Y., November 27, 1850. Was graduated, in 1875, from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice at Albany, and resided successively in the following places: New York city; Plainville, Onondaga county; Baldwinsville, in the same county; Albany; Colorado Springs, Col.; Albany, N. Y., where he died, October 29, 1890.

1875. HOWARD LANSING WALDO, M. D. Born at Centreville, N. Y., September 13, 1852. Attended lectures at the Albany Medical College; admitted to an examination by the State Board of Homoeopathic Medical Examiners, appointed under the law of 1872; approved by such board; received June 30, 1875, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University. Began practice in Watervliet (West Troy); removed, in 1887, to the city of Troy, his residence in 1897.

1876. JOHN JAY PECKHAM, M. D. Born at Easton, N. Y., in 1851, was graduated, in March, 1874, from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Began practice, in 1874, at Crescent, Saratoga county; removed, in 1876, to Albany; in 1877, to California; in the spring of 1878, to Greenbush, Rensselaer county, and in the fall, to Albany. Returned, in 1883, to Los Angeles, Cal.; removed, subsequently, to San Francisco, and later, to Emigrant Gap, Cal., his place of residence in 1897.

1876. Burdette Warren, M. D. Was graduated, in 1872, from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice at Worcester, Otsego county, and in July, 1876, came to Albany; returned to Worcester in January, 1877.

1876. ELISHA BARKER GRAHAM, M. D. Born at Italy, N. Y., January 28, 1840. Was graduated, in 1866, from the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical College. Began practice at Three Rivers, Mich., removed in 1876, to Albany; in 1878, to Cheyenne, Wyo.; in 1888, to Ogden, Utah, his residence in 1897.

1877. GEORGE PODMORE HARIRE TAYLOR, M. D. Born at Turk's Isl-

and, West Indies, April 20, 1847. Was graduated, in 1874, from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. Began practice in the city of New York; removed, in 1876, to Stillwater, Saratoga county, his residence in 1897. He became a member, in 1877, of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society.

1877. RICHARD ROWE TROTTER, M. D. Born at Roxbury, Mass., April 5, 1849. Was graduated, in 1877, from the Boston University School of Medicine. Began practice at Springfield, Mass.; removed, in 1877, to Albany; in 1878, to Berne, Albany county; and, in 1883, to Yonkers, N. Y., his residence in 1897.

1877. GEORGE H. BENJAMIN, M. D. Began old school practice about the year 1870. Gave attention to the study of the homoeopathic system of therapeutics, and adopted it in practice. Was admitted in 1877 to membership in the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society. Removed, in 1879, to New York city.

1878. GEORGE ELMER GORHAM, M. D. Born at Le Raysville, Pa., November 8, 1850. Was graduated, in 1874, from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Chicago. Began practice at Athens, Pa.; removed, in 1877, to Cheyenne, Wyo.; and in 1878, to Albany, where, in 1897, he is engaged in active professional duties. Dr. Gorham is held in very high esteem by his medical associates and by his many personal friends, for strength and accuracy of judgment; for high moral tone that pervades every action; for his assiduous and enthusiastic work as a student; and for the decisive way in which he blends reading and experience and puts them to practical uses. His genius for applying well known principles to new uses and purposes, is strikingly illustrated in the construction of the celebrated and unique apparatus known as "The Gorham Bed," manufactured by the Albany Invalid Bed Company.

1878. GERTRUDE ANNA GOEWY BISHOP, M. D. Born at Greenbush, Rensselaer county, June 23, 1838. Was graduated, in April, 1877, from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Began practice at Albany, in 1878, removing, in 1879, to Brooklyn, her residence in 1897.

1878. Lyman Byles Waldo, A. M., M. D. Born at Edmeston, N. Y. Was graduated, in arts, in 1844, from Hamilton College; and in medicine in 1863 from the Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical College. Began practice at Adams, N. Y.; removed, in 1869, to Oswego; in 1872, to Lansingburgh; and in 1878, to West Troy, Albany county, where he died in 1879, at the age of sixty-four years.

1878. William H. Griffith, M. D. Held the appointment of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital during the summer and fall of 1878. He removed elsewhere.

1879. George Washington Gregory, M. D. Born at Fleming, N. Y., September 22, 1854. Was graduated, in 1879, from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany; removed, in 1880, to Troy, Pa., and in 1895, to Elmira, N. Y., his residence in 1897.

1879. Edson Wyckoff Masten, M. D. Born at Schodack, N. Y., in 1857. Was graduated, in 1879, from the Albany Medical College. Although well qualified to enter on active practice, he has given his whole time to the business of preparing and dispensing medicines. Has been engaged since graduation in medicine in conducting a large and profitable drug business in the city of Albany.

1879. MARY ALMEDA GARRISON POMEROY, M. D. Was born at Oswego, N. Y., February 10, 1823. Was graduated, in 1875, from the Boston University School of Medicine. Began practice immediately after graduation, at Syracuse, N. Y.; removed, in 1878, to Albany; and in 1881, removed to Ocean Grove, N. J., where she died, in January, 1892, at the age of sixty-nine years.

1881. HOWARD SIMMONS PAINE, A. M., M. D. Born at New Hartford, N. Y., July 14, 1856. Was graduated in arts in 1878, from Hamilton College, and in medicine in 1881, from the Albany Medical College. Was admitted to an examination by the State Homoeopathic Board of Medical Examiners; was approved by the board and received a second time the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University. Began practice at Albany immediately after graduation, and removed in 1894 to Glens Falls, N. Y., his residence in 1897, his practice being limited to the treatment of diseases of the eyes, ears and throat.

1881. EDWARD LLEWELLYN CRANDALL, M. D. Born at Greenbush, N. Y., in 1857. Was graduated in 1880 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Troy immediately after graduation; removed in 1881 to Albany; returned in 1883 to Troy, his residence in 1897.

1882. ROBERT KENNEDY, JR., A. M., M. D. Born at Washington, D. C., July 29, 1856. Was graduated in 1881 from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He received the degree (honorary) of Master of Arts from the Philadelphia High School, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. Began practice in 1881 at Ocean Grove, N. J., removed in 1882 to Green Island, Albany county; in 1883

to Philadelphia, Pa.; and subsequently to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died in April, 1894, at the age of thirty-eight years.

1883. AARON JOHN BOND, M. D. Born at Dalton, N. H., May 7, 1857. Was graduated in March, 1883, from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Was appointed the same year resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital; resigned in 1884 to accept a similar position at the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital; removed in 1886 to Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., his residence in 1897.

1884. WALTER FOOT ROBINSON, M. D. Was born at Albany in October, 1859. Was graduated in 1884 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany; spent three years in study in various European hospitals; returned in 1890 to Albany, where in 1897 he is giving special attention to the study and treatment of nervous diseases.

1884. CLARK DURANT WELCH, M. D. Born at Albany June 14, 1844. Was graduated in 1876 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice in 1877 at Cobleskill, N. Y., and in 1879 removed to Castleton, Rensselaer county, his residence in 1897.

1884. MARGARET JACKSON REYNOLDS, M. D. Born near Cloues, Monaghan county, Ireland, April 12, 1836. Was graduated in 1884 from the Boston University School of Medicine. Began practice the same year at Albany in association with her husband; removed in 1887 to Oneida, Madison county, N. Y., and in 1888 removed to Richmond, Ind., her residence in 1897.

1885. JOSEPH EZRA WRIGHT, M. D. Born at Fox Chase, Philadelphia county, Pa., June 4, 1862. Was graduated in March, 1884, from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Was appointed immediately after graduation to the position of interne to the Ward's Island Homoeopathic Hospital; also the same year to the position of ambulance surgeon to the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital; resigning in the winter of 1884, entered on private practice at Royersford, Pa., in 1885, appointed resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital; removed in 1886 to Sommerville, N. J.; and in 1890 removed to Phoenixville, Pa., his residence in 1897.

1885. ELMER ARKILL BLESSING, M. D. Was born at Albany, August 20, 1861. Was graduated in 1885 from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington. Began practice at Albany immediately after graduation, and in 1897 has risen to a position of distinction and prominence in his profession.

1886. Edward Willers Campbell. Born at Albany, February 6, 1863, attended two full courses of medical lectures at the Albany Medical College, and while an undergraduate held the position of resident-physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital. Before graduation he entered mercantile pursuits.

1886. Robert Edward Fivey, M. D. Was born at New York city, July 28, 1862. Was graduated in 1887 from the Albany Medical College. While an undergraduate in 1885 he held the appointment of resident physician to the Albany County Alms House; in 1886 held a similar appointment in the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital. Removed in 1887 to New York city, his residence in 1897.

1886. David James Barry, M. D. Born at Lee, Mass., June 30, 1858. Was graduated in 1888 from the Albany Medical College. Was appointed while an undergraduate to the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital. After graduation began practice at Schenectady, N. Y., his residence in 1897.

1886. CHARLES WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, M. D. Born at Littlestown, Pa., October 19, 1857. Was graduated in 1880 from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Began practice in 1882 at Emmetsburg, Md.; removed in 1886 to Albany, and in 1894 to Ticonderoga, N. Y., his residence in 1897.

1886. WILL MELANGCHTON NEAD, M. D. Born at Lodi, Ohio, November 30, 1859. Was graduated in March, 1884, from the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College. Began practice at Keeseville, N. Y.; removed in 1886 to Albany, his residence in 1897. Dr. Nead has succeeded in establishing a large and steadily increasing practice.

1887. FRANK WILLIAM VAN ALSTYNE, M. D. Born at Chatham Centre, N. Y., August 3, 1863. Was graduated in 1886 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. After graduation held the position of assistant surgeon at the Ward's Island Homoeopathic Hospital; removed in 1887 to West Troy, where he died December 23, 1890.

1887. Henry Oscar Rockefeller, M. D. Born at Germantown, N. Y., June 8, 1862. Was graduated in 1887 from the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College. After graduation he held the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital; removed in 1888 to Brooklyn, his residence in 1897.

1887. CLARENCE MANN PAINE, A. M., M. D. Born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., July 9, 1860. Was graduated in arts in 1884 from Ham-

ilton College; in medicine, in 1887 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice at Albany immediately after graduation, removing in 1889 to Atlanta, Ga., his residence in 1897.

1887. Owen Frank McAvenue, M. D. Born at Little Falls, N. Y., September 21, 1861. Was graduated in 1887 from the Albany Medical College. After graduation held the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital; removed in 1888 to Amsterdam, N. Y.; returned in 1890 to Albany, his residence in 1897.

1889. DAVID WESLEY PITTS, M. D. Born at Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y., September 10, 1835. Was graduated in 1865 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice at Johnsonville, Rensselaer county; removed in 1889 to West Troy, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred December 21, 1895.

1889. Wilbur Fiske Lamont, A. M., M. D. Born at Richmondville, N. Y., July 29, 1864. Was graduated in arts in 1886 from Union College; in medicine in 1889 from the Albany Medical College. He held the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital one year. Removed in the fall of 1889 to Catskill, Greene county, his residence in 1897.

1890. Edward Bernard Coburn, A. M., M. D. Born at Troy, N. Y., February 6, 1868. Was graduated in arts in June, 1888, from Union College; in medicine in 1890 from the Albany Medical College. He held the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital one year. Gave special attention to the study of diseases of the eye and ear, spending one year in New York city and one year in Europe. On returning in 1893 he located in New York city, his residence in 1897. Treatment of diseases of the eye and ear exclusively.

1890. WILLIAM MELANCTHON CAMPBELL, M. D. Born at Stillwater, N. Y., November 21, 1861. Was graduated in 1889 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in 1889 at Waterford, Saratoga county; removed in 1890 to Cohoes, his residence in 1897.

1881. Robert Brockway Lamb, M. D., Ph. G. Born at Jamestown, N. Y., August 4, 1867. Was graduated in 1889 from the Albany College of Pharmacy; also in 1891 from the Albany Medical College. He held the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital four months in 1891. Appointed in 1891 clinical assistant at the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane; promoted in 1893 to the

position of second assistant physician, which position (in 1897) he still holds.

1891. ARTHUR BURTON VAN LOON, M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., December 23, 1868. Was graduated in 1891 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany immediately after graduation; pursued post-graduate studies in the winter of 1891 and of 1892; attended a course of lectures in 1892, and was graduated from New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine the second time. Held the position of interne one year at Ward's Island Homoeopathic Hospital; returned to Albany in 1893, his residence in 1897. Member of the surgical staff of the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital.

1891. Alexander Charles Calisch, M. D. Born at Jersey City, N. J., January 29, 1870. Was graduated in 1891 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Was appointed the same year to the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital, which position he held six months. Removed in 1893 to Sharon Springs, N. Y., and in 1894 to Port Chester, Westchester county, N. Y., his residence in 1897.

1892. FREDERICK JOSEPH COX, B. A., M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., June 27, 1866. Was graduated in arts in 1889 from Williams College; and in medicine in 1892 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice in Albany immediately after graduation, where he is engaged in active practice, and is giving special attention to some of the new and inviting fields of bacteriological studies.

1893. ALBERT MOFF, M. D. Born at Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., November 28, 1850. Was graduated in 1873 from the Long Island College and Hospital. Began practice at Sandy Hill, Washington county, remaining twenty years. He removed in 1893 to Cohoes, Albany county, his residence in 1897.

1893. EDWARD GILBERT COX, A. M., M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., February 6, 1868. Entered Williams College in 1889, remaining two years; received the degree of Master of Arts after graduation in medicine. Was graduated in 1893 from the Albany Medical College. Entered at once on the practice of medicine in Albany in his father's office, where (in 1897) he is successfully engaged in the active duties of professional life. He is a gifted physician and skillful and successful operator. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital. To his skill and high standing as an accomplished

surgeon the present prosperity and gratifying success of the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital is largely due.

1894. WILLIAM JAMES MCKOWN, M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., January 23, 1872. Was graduated in 1894 from the Albany Medical College. Began practice immediately after graduation, where (in 1897) he is engaged in active professional work.

1894. CHARLES VAN SCHAICK EVANS, M. D. Born at Cohoes, N. Y., September 24, 1864. Was graduated in 1893 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Began practice in 1893 in the city of New York; removed in 1893 to Albany, his residence in 1897.

1894. Charles Burnstein, M. D. Born at Carlisle, N. Y., December 21, 1872. Was graduated in 1894 from the Albany Medical College. Immediately after graduation was appointed to the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital, retaining the position six months. Appointed in 1894 assistant physician to the State Custodial Asylum at Rome, Oneida county, which position (in 1897) he still holds.

1895. Archibald Gilbert, M. D., Ph. G. Born at Albany, N. Y., June 7, 1868. Was graduated in pharmacy in 1889 from the Albany College of Pharmacy; in medicine in 1895 from the Albany Medical College. Was appointed in 1895 resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital, resigning the position after an acceptable service of three months to enter on a course of special studies in Europe.

1895. GEORGE EVERETT NOBLE, M. D. Born at Freehold, N. Y., November 17, 1871. Was graduated in 1895 from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Appointed in May, 1895, resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital, and held that position one year. Resigned in 1896 to form a business association with Dr. George E. Gorham. Residence, in 1897, Albany, N. Y.

1896. ALBERT HUSTED ROGERS, A. B., M. D. Born at Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1867. Was graduated in arts in 1890 from Hamilton College; in medicine in 1896 from the Albany Medical College. Received the appointment in May, 1896, to the position of resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital, which position (in 1897) he still holds.

CHAPTER XIV.

JOURNALISM IN ALBANY COUNTY.

The historical record of Albany county must be followed for many years before it appears that its inhabitants were blessed with a local newspaper. Even when that appeared in 1771 it was one of the very few then printed in this State. In 1811 there were only thirty-four in the whole State, and within two years thereafter a paper was founded in Albany that is still in existence. The city of Albany boasts of a long list of eminent journalists, as they are termed in these modern years; indeed, it is doubtful if any other city in the Union of similar size has been the home and field of newspaper work of so many who were among the leaders in this profession. The antiquity of the city, its position as the political center and capital of the Empire State, and other less definite causes, have doubtless contributed to bring within its gates so many men who enjoyed high repute as makers of newspapers.

The first number of the first Albany newspaper, the Albany Gazette, appeared in November, 1771; it lived less than a year. Those were turbulent times, and the publishers, Alexander and James Robertson, were loyal to Great Britain. This may have been the cause of the early suspension of the Gazette. In any event, when the revolutionary uprising came the brothers left for Nova Scotia. The following quaint apology appeared in their issue of January 13, 1772:

The printers of the Gazette, from motives of gratitude and duty, are obliged to apologize to the public for the omission of one week's publication; and hope the irregularity of the mail from New York since the first great fall of snow, and the severe cold preceding Christmas, which froze the paper prepared for the press so as to put a stop to its operation, will sufficiently account for it.

To old-time printers this extract will convey vivid impressions of a pile of dampened paper left over night in a room warmed with a wood fire which often died out during the night and left the sheets of paper to freeze together in a solid mass. The omission of a number of one of the very early papers was not an infrequent occurrence.

Before continuing the long mortuary list of Albany newspapers, we

shall first describe those that are still in existence and potent forces in the community, with their direct ancestors. The Albany Argus, the first number of which appeared January 26, 1813, is the oldest newspaper in Albany county, and among the oldest in the State. Its founder was Jesse Buel, whose name must forever be prominently and honorably associated with local journalism. He was born in Coventry, Conn., January 4, 1778, learned the printing trade and in June, 1797, began the publication of the Troy Budget in association with Robert Moffitt. He left that paper in 1804, having meanwhile published the Guardian in Poughkeepsie in 1801, and the Political Banner, both of which lived but a short time. Late in 1802 he established the Plebeian in Kingston, which he published with success until the close of 1813, when he settled in Albany and founded the Argus. In December, 1820, he sold the latter establishment¹ to Moses I. Cantine and I. Q. Leake. The former became editor-in-chief, and in the following year the Argus was made the State paper, which aided in rapidly increasing its influence. Mr. Cantine was a native of Catskill, received a classical education and was admitted to the bar in 1798. His natural talent for writing led him into the editorial profession. He died suddenly in January, 1823, necessitating a change in the Argus management. Edwin Crosswell had been one of the editors of the Catskill Recorder, and possessed excellent ability as a political writer. Attending Mr. Cantine's funeral, he there met Martin Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, and Judge William Duer, then leading Democrats in the State and deeply interested in the prosperity of the Argus. They strongly urged him to take the position of assistant editor with Mr. Leake, which he soon did. In 1825 the daily edition of the Argus was established. In 1831 Sherman Crosswell, cousin of Edwin, became an associate in the editorial conduct of the Argus. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826. In 1833 he became Assembly reporter for the Argus, retaining the position for twenty-five years, with the sole exception of one year (1854). At the time of his retirement in 1857 he had no superior in the country in his chosen field of work. He became proprietor of the Argus establishment July 26, 1834, and

¹ After Mr. Buel sold the Argus he took up farming in this county, in which he was very successful. In March, 1834, he founded the Cultivator under auspices of the State Agricultural Society. So successful was this paper that in March, 1838, it had a subscription list of 23,000. Mr. Buel was long the soul of this successful journal, which is perpetuated through consolidation with the Country Gentleman, noticed further on. Outside of his newspaper and agricultural prominence, Mr. Buel held numerous offices and positions of responsibility and honor. He died October 1, 1829.

so continued until January, 1855. In the previous year Edwin Crosswell retired from the *Argus* and was succeeded by Gideon J. Tucker, who was chosen secretary of state in 1857. In 1855 Sherman Crosswell and Mr. Tucker sold out to James I. Johnson, who associated with himself Calvert Comstock as editor.

In 1841 the firm of Vance & Wendell started the publication of the *Daily Albany Atlas*, as the organ of the Barnburners, between which and the so-called Hunker faction of the Democratic party a determined and bitter strife was waged, the *Argus* taking the side of the Hunkers. In the spring of 1843 William Cassidy became associated with Henry H. Van Dyke in the editorial control of the *Atlas*. Mr. Cassidy was born in Albany August 12, 1815, received his education in Union College, and studied law. At the age of twenty five years he entered the field of journalism as a writer on the *Plaindealer* and *Rough Hewer*, then being published in Albany. From 1841 to 1843 he was State librarian. Mr. Cassidy, as the friend of Silas Wright and a Free Soiler and Barnburner, wielded his vigorous pen in their interest and made his antagonists feel his power. The contest continued unabated until the birth of the Republican party in 1856 wrought momentous political changes. The *Atlas* and the *Argus* now saw that their interests were mutual and a consolidation was effected. Mr. Cassidy's power as a writer led to his selection as editor of the *Atlas* and *Argus*, which soon demonstrated his ability and fitness for the position in largely increased influence and patronage. In 1865 the *Argus* Company was formed, as a joint stock organization, of which Mr. Cassidy was made president, and the weekly edition was established. He continued to edit the paper almost up to the time of his death, which took place January 23, 1873. At this time Daniel Manning (who had for some time acted as assistant to Calvert Comstock), partner with Mr. Cassidy in the *Argus*, took full charge of the establishment and was made president of the company. Mr. Manning was born in Albany August 16, 1831, and at eleven years of age began work in the *Atlas* establishment, where, by his native ability, his unflagging industry, and his fealty to his employers, he rose to the lofty position that he finally attained. He was born for a leader in whatever field of endeavor he might enter. It has been written of him that "No public man of either party in State service at Albany for years past, has failed to feel the governing strength of Mr. Manning's mind on the higher and larger interests of politics." He never sought political office, but was long a leader in committees and con-

ventions, where his influence was paramount. He served efficiently and honorably in many positions of responsibility in his native city, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet in 1885; he resigned in 1887, and died December 24, 1887. Stephen C. Hutchins was editor of the paper from 1873 to 1878, and St. Clair McKelway from 1878 to 1887. A change was made in the summer of 1893 under which William H. Johnson became president of the Argus Company; William R. Cassidy vice-president, and William McMurtie Speer, treasurer and manager. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Cassidy retired from the company, and Edward Murphy, 2d, was elected vice-president, and Amasa J. Parker, jr., secretary. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Speer retired from the management of the Argus and James C. Farrell succeeded him as treasurer and general manager. At the same time T. C. Callicott was made editor of the paper.

The first number of the Albany Evening Journal was issued March 22, 1830, by D. B. Packard & Co., with Thurlow Weed editor. This is not the place to speak at length of the long and honorable career of Thurlow Weed; nor is it necessary, for his life has been well written and is found in most libraries. He was born in the town of Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., November 15, 1797, was given only limited opportunity to obtain an education, and in 1808 went with his parents to Cincinnatus, Cortland county, to aid in building a log house and clearing land. In the following year the family removed to Onondaga Hollow, near Syracuse, and there he learned the printing trade with Lewis H. Redfield, the pioneer journalist of that locality. He was next found about 1812 publishing the Tocsin in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county. Next he was working at his trade with Seward & Williams in Utica, whence he left for the frontier with the army in 1813. Returning he found employment with Webster & Skinner in Albany. From that time until 1815 he worked in various offices, and then again located in Albany, where he learned his first lessons in politics by listening to debates in the Legislature. He worked in the Argus office in 1816, and in the following year was given the foremanship of the Albany Register. There he began his first efforts at editorial writing, giving early indication of his future powers. Between 1818, in which year he purchased an office and established the Agriculturist in Chenango county, and 1830, Mr. Weed was employed in the Albany Argus office, and the Rochester Telegraph office, and from Rochester he was elected to the Assembly in 1825 and again in 1830. During this interven-

ing period he had made the acquaintance of many of the leading politicians of the State. It was while Mr. Weed was in the Assembly in 1830 that the project of founding the Albany Evening Journal was discussed and finally consummated, and he was chosen its editor. He held that position more than thirty years, attaining a position in the political field and as a writer that has been reached by few. He retired in 1869, and was succeeded by George Dawson as editor. Mr. Weed died in New York November 22, 1882.

George Dawson was a native of Scotland where he was born March 13, 1813. His father came to America in 1816 and two years later brought over his wife and three young children. The son was given very limited opportunity to obtain education, and when eleven years old began learning the printing trade in the office of the Niagara Gleaner, the family at that time being residents of that locality. In 1826 the family removed to Rochester where Thurlow Weed was then editing the Anti-Masonic Inquirer. There Dawson found employment and began the acquaintance and friendship with the man with whom he was eventually to be so intimately associated. When Mr. Weed came to Albany and was given the editor's chair on the Evening Journal, he was followed by Mr. Dawson, who was made foreman of the office. He soon began contributing to the editorial columns of the Journal and his articles were influential in extending the patronage of the paper. In the legislative session of 1831 he began reporting the proceedings, showing marked ability in that line of work, which he continued until 1836, when he was called to the editorship of the Rochester Democrat. There he was remarkably successful and gained a reputation that led to his being requested to accept a similar position on the Detroit Advertiser, in August, 1839. Very soon after assuming this position he was appointed State printer for Michigan, and held that office until 1842, in which year the Advertiser office was burned. He then returned to the editorial chair of the Rochester Democrat and there remained until August, 1846, when, at the urgent and prolonged solicitation of Mr. Weed, he accepted the post of associate editor of the Albany Evening Journal. During all of Mr. Weed's career the Journal was almost omnipotent with the Whig and Republican parties, and Mr. Dawson shared almost equally its care and prosperity. In 1862 Mr. Weed retired from the editorship of the paper and Mr. Dawson succeeded him as senior editor and proprietor. He ably filled this station until 1877, when George W. Demers was given the editorial chair, and in the same year

Mr. Dawson sold his interest in the establishment to Charles E. Smith, afterwards editor of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Dawson did some desultory editorial work for the Journal until 1880, when, for a time, he again took the managing helm, on account of the retirement of Mr. Smith, who had endorsed Governor Cornell's nomination of John F. Smyth as superintendent of the Insurance Department, which was disapproved of by the controlling partners. Mr. Dawson finally retired in September, 1882, and was succeeded by Harold Frederick, who has since obtained high recognition as London correspondent of New York papers. Mr. Dawson was appointed, without personal solicitation, post-master of Albany in 1861 and held the office six years. Outside of journalism Mr. Dawson was gifted as a writer. He was possessed of a poetic temperament, loved nature in all her moods, and was an enthusiastic angler, for the benefit it was to him and the opportunity it gave him to study the works of the Creator. He was author of the very pleasing work, "Pleasures of Angling." He died in Albany February 17, 1883.

In March, 1884, the Albany Journal Company was formed, with W. J. Arkell, president; J. W. Drexel, secretary; James Arkell, treasurer, the editorial chair being given to John A. Sleicher. The Albany Morning Express was started September 13, 1847, and after passing through the control of different publishers, among whom were Munsell & Co., in 1854, its name was changed to the Daily Statesman in 1857. It continued as such a few years and suspended. The Albany Morning Express was revived by Stone & Henly, who were the original proprietors, on May 4, 1857, with J. C. Cuyler, editor. The Albany Weekly Express was first issued August 4, 1881, and a Sunday edition March 4, 1883. These were published by the Albany Express Company, composed of Edward Henly, J. C. Cuyler, Addison A. Keyes, and Nathan D. Wendell. In 1888 the Express establishment was purchased by William Barnes, jr., and became part of the Journal Company in 1889. The officers of the Journal Company are William Barnes, jr., president; J. H. Lindsay, secretary and manager; John M. Davis, treasurer. The managing editor of the Journal is John Hastings, while Arthur Lucas occupies this position on the Express. Mr. Barnes is editor-in-chief of both papers.

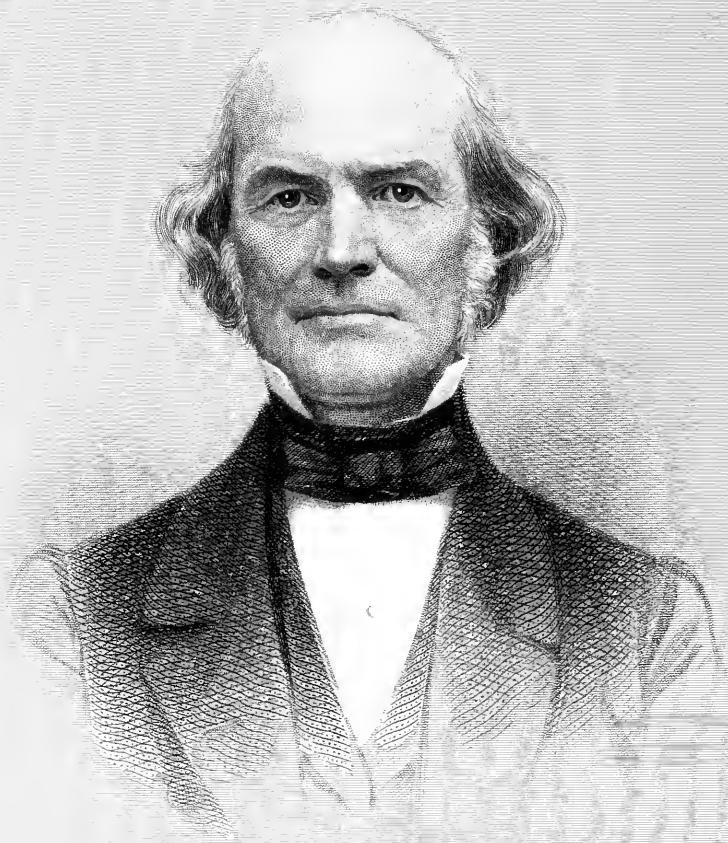
The Albany Knickerbocker was founded and its first number issued September 4, 1843, by Hugh J. Hastings. Mr. Hastings was a native of Ireland and came to this country with his parents when eight years



WILLIAM BARNES, JR.







Luther Tucker.

old. Though his opportunities were not the best for obtaining an education, he was a great reader and gradually acquired a large store of general information. He mingled in politics, made the acquaintance of influential men, and soon made his paper popular and successful. The Weekly Knickerbocker was first published June 8, 1857. Mr. Hastings sold his establishment in 1867 and purchased a controlling interest in the New York Commercial Advertiser, his conduct of which added to his high reputation as a journalist. He died in September, 1883. The first number of the Sunday Press was issued May 13, 1870, and of the Daily Press on February 26, 1877. On August 10 of the last named year these journals were consolidated and published under the title, Press and Knickerbocker, by the Press Company, then composed of John H. Farrell, Myron H. Rooker, and James McFarlane. The officers of the company at the present time are: President and treasurer, Myron H. Rooker; secretary, John W. Walsh.

The Albany Times-Union is composed of two separate newspapers. The Albany Morning Times (later the Evening Times) was started April 21, 1856, by Barnes & Godfrey; it was afterwards published by Alfred Stone, by David M. Barnes, Edward H. Boyd, and later by Samuel Wilbor. On the 1st of March, 1861, the Times was consolidated with the Evening Courier (started in August, 1858). The Albany Weekly Times was first issued July 16, 1872. The paper passed through the usual vicissitudes under various changes in management and editorship. In May, 1881, Theophilus C. Callicott, now editor of the Argus, took the editorial chair. The Albany Evening Union was first issued by the Union Printing and Publishing Company on May 29, 1882. On July 15, 1883, John J. Parr became editor and proprietor, and a little later Fred W. White was made president of the company and editor of the paper. Mr. White was succeeded by Ira L. Wales, an editorial writer on the Albany Argus, and a man of indomitable perseverance, great natural ability, and a wide acquaintance among public men. Mr. Wales assumed entire control of the Union, and had succeeded in making it a paying property when death intervened and wrote an untimely "30" to a rising and brilliant career. In November, 1891, John H. Farrell bought both papers and consolidated them under the present title. Mr. Callicott acted as editor until the summer of 1896, when he took his present position on the Argus.

The Cultivator was a monthly agricultural journal established, as before stated, by Jesse Buel in March, 1834. Others who were early

connected with the paper were J. P. Beekman and J. D. Wasson. It was subsequently published by W. Gaylord and L. Tucker, and later by L. Tucker & Son. Luther Tucker's name is prominent among those of Albany journalists. He was born in Brandon, Vt., May 7, 1802. He early learned the printing trade, at which he worked a number of years as a journeyman, and in 1825 joined with Henry C. Sleight in the publication at Jamaica, L. I., of works for New York firms. In 1826 he went to Rochester, where he had formerly worked, and on October 27 issued the first number of the Rochester Daily Advertiser—the first daily newspaper west of Albany. The new paper was a success, and on January 1, 1831, while still conducting it, he issued the initial number of the Genesee Farmer. This was one of the earliest of the long list of agricultural newspapers, and its name soon became familiar through the country. Having finally acquired sufficient means to carry out his wish, he purchased a farm near Rochester and sold his daily paper, which still exists as the Rochester Union and Advertiser. Before a year had passed Jesse Buel died, leaving his agricultural paper, the Cultivator, without a head and a proposition was made to Mr. Tucker to consolidate the two. This arrangement was effected and the new journal was removed to Albany where the number for January, 1840, was issued. This journal was continued as the Cultivator and in January, 1853, Mr. Tucker, associated with John T. Thomas, started the Country Gentleman, another very successful paper, the character of which is happily set forth in its name. The two journals were consolidated and issued as a weekly January 4, 1866, which soon ranked high, as it does to day, among the leading agricultural papers of the country. Mr. Tucker died January 26, 1873, having previously associated in his business his sons, Luther H. and Gilbert M. Tucker. On the 1st of December, 1893, L. H. Tucker, jr., was admitted to the firm. Luther H. Tucker died February 23, 1897.

The first number of the Albany Telegram (weekly) was issued March 14, 1888, by James Hill, in association with Messrs. Hazard & Brooks, publishers of the Elmira Telegram, and as a part of that enterprise. A dissolution was effected in January, 1893, Mr. Hill taking the Albany edition and his partners the Elmira paper. The Telegram has a large circulation both in Albany and the surrounding country.

The German population of Albany county has for many years been represented by excellent papers printed in their own language. Of these the oldest is the Freie Blaetter, which was started by August



LUTHER H. TUCKER.



Miggael and Henry Bender in 1852; the former has for many years been sole proprietor, with Julius Kaestner editor. The paper is Democratic in politics,

The Albany Daily Herold (German) was started in 1868, by Jacob Heinmiller. Upon his death it was conducted by his widow until 1895, when she sold to the present proprietors, L. Munchausen and W. Vesperman, the latter being the editor. The Herold is Republican in politics.

The Albany Sonntag Journal was started in 1884 by the German Publishing and Printing Company, of which Max Kurth is president and manager; Michael Schrodt, vice-president; John Gutman, secretary and treasurer. This company publishes, also, the Freie Deutsche Presse in Troy.

The Farmers' Union League Advocate was started March 31, 1892, by L. D. Collins, jr., who is still publisher and editor. It is an agricultural journal and the organ of the Farmers' League of this State.

There are a number of small religious, family and temperance papers issued in Albany, but which do not possess local importance. Seven of this character are published by the Leonard Publishing Company, as follows: Everybody's Paper, started January 1, 1875; Temperance Truths, started January 1, 1875; Bright Jewels, started January 1, 1875; Everybody's Magazine, started January 1, 1885; Little Folks' Paper, started January 1, 1885; Buds of Promise, started January 1, 1885; The Sunday Hour, started January 1, 1894.

The existing newspapers published in Albany county outside of the city are few in number and are properly noticed in the histories of the towns in this volume.

The list of newspapers that have been published in Albany for longer or shorter periods and suspended is a long one. They can be but briefly mentioned here. One of the earliest printers in Albany was Solomon Balentine, and he was connected with the publication of the second journal issued in the city. In 1782 Charles R. Webster settled in Albany and joined with Mr. Balentine in the publication of the New York Gazette and Northern Intelligencer, the first number of which was issued June 2. Webster was a practical printer. In 1783 he left the partnership and went to New York where he began publishing the New York Gazette. This was not a permanent enterprise and in 1784 he returned to Albany (Mr. Balentine having meanwhile left) and on

May 28 issued the first number of the Albany Gazette. This paper had Federal proclivities, though its columns were held open to some extent to both parties. Its editorial management was on a high plane and the paper wielded a powerful influence in the early years. On the 25th of May, 1789, the publication of a semi-weekly edition was begun, and in March, 1817, it was consolidated with the Albany Advertiser. This latter paper was started September 25, 1815, by John Walker, printer, and Theodore Dwight, editor, as a daily. At the time of the consolidation it was published by William L. Stone. Mr. Webster soon associated with himself his brother, George Webster, and the firm of C. R. & G. Webster became widely known. On January 26, 1788, they began the publication of a semi-weekly with the long title, *The Albany Journal, or Montgomery, Washington and Columbia Intelligencer*; this paper was issued in connection with the Gazette, and was discontinued May 25, 1789. The Webster firm was dissolved in 1821 by the death of George. The survivor purchased his brother's half of the property at the Elm Tree corner for \$13,000, and the firm of E. W. Skinner & Co. was formed, which purchased one-half of the stock of the establishment. The firm of Webster & Skinner then continued until the death of Mr. Webster, July 18, 1834. The original publication continued in existence until April 14, 1845.

In February, 1788, the Federal Herald was removed to Albany from Lansingburgh by Claxton & Babcock, but remained but a short time. In the same year the Albany Register was started by John and Robert Barber and continued until 1808, when Solomon Southwick took it and continued until 1817. It was revived in 1818 by Israel W. Clark.

In November, 1796, the Chronicle was started by John McDonald; discontinued in 1799. The Albany Centinel was started in 1797 by Loring C. Andrews, and suspended November 10, 1806. It was at once revived with the title, the Centinel Revived in *The Republican Crisis*, by Backus & Whiting, and later was published by Isaac Mitchell, Harry Crosswell & Co., in 1808, and Crosswell & Frary in 1809, when the name was changed to the Balance and New York State Journal. In 1811 it was removed to Hudson.

In 1807 the Guardian was started by Van Benthuisen & Wood; it lived about two years. It was a literary publication and was issued from what was the beginning of the oldest printing establishment now in existence in Albany. O. R. Van Benthuisen left the partnership with Wood in 1808 and opened a separate office in rear of

the present 376 Broadway. In 1814 Robert Packard became associated with him. In 1839 the firm of Charles Van Benthuyzen & Co. was formed, composed of father and son Charles. In 1848 Charles Van Benthuyzen became the sole proprietor, continuing such until 1866, when his sons, Charles H. and Frank, were admitted to the partnership. The business is still in existence under proprietorship of Charles Van Benthuyzen.

On April 11, 1812, Samuel R. Brown started the Albany Republican, and was soon succeeded by B. F. Romaine; the paper was finally taken to Saratoga. In 1813-14 the Stranger, 8vo., was published by John Cook. In June, 1815, Horatio Gates Spofford began publishing the American Magazine, which lived less than a year. The Christian Visitant, by Mr. Southwick, started this year, has been mentioned. The Friend was another ephemeral publication of this year, by D. & S. A. Abbey; it lived a year. The Statesman was published and edited by Nathaniel H. Carter in 1815, and was removed to New York in 1818.

* Solomon Southwick's¹ Ploughboy was started in 1819 and in 1820 Charles Galpin started the Albany Microscope, which lived but a few years. August 3, 1822, Bezaleel Howe issued the first number of the Oriental Star, a religious weekly. In 1823 William McDougal began publishing the National Democrat in Albany and New York; it was discontinued in April of the next year, but was at once revived by Solomon Southwick, but proved to be short-lived. In May, 1824, Chauncey Webster started the Religious Monitor, which was removed to Philadelphia. In 1825, August 8, George Galpin issued the first number of the Albany Patriot and Daily Commercial Intelligencer. This was doubtless short-lived, for on July 25, 1826, Mr. Galpin started the National Observer, with Mr. Southwick editor, which continued four years.

The year 1826 saw the birth of a long list of newspapers, few of

¹ Solomon Southwick was distinguished not alone as a publisher, but as a politician and man of affairs. He was a native of Newport, R. I., where he published and edited the Newport Mercury during a part of the Revolutionary period. Later he located in Albany where he was associated with his brother-in-law, John Barber, in the Register office. He was soon made a partner and upon Mr. Barber's death in 1808, he succeeded to the establishment. The Register was a Democratic organ and Mr. Southwick made it a power in the State, being himself a leader in the party. The Register continued for a number of years, and after its suspension he published the Ploughboy. He also edited the Christian Visitant, and later the National Democrat. During the anti-Masonic excitement he established and for several years conducted the National Observer, as organ of that misguided movement. He received the nomination for governor against Martin Van Buren and Smith Thompson. Failing of election, he withdrew from the turmoil of political life. He died in November, 1833.

which survived more than a brief period. On April 22 the Albany Daily Chronicle was started by Charles Galpin and M. M. Cole. In the same month John Denio and Seth Richards started the Albany Morning Chronicle, which was discontinued within a year. E. B. Child started the *Escritoire*, or Masonic and Miscellaneous Album, which in February was changed to the American Masonic Record and Albany Saturday Magazine. January 30, 1830, the name was again changed to American Masonic Record and Albany Literary Journal, which title probably killed it. In May, 1826, L. G. Hoffman started the Albany Christian Register, with J. R. Boyd, editor. This paper was subsequently united with a religious journal in Utica and published as the Journal and Telegraph by Hosford & Wait in 1831. Mr. Hoffman at about this time started and published about five years the American Masonic Register.

In May, 1827, Solomon Southwick started the Antidote, which was continued only a short time. Matthew Cole started the Standard, which was short-lived. On August 4, the Comet was started with Daniel McGlashan editor. October 13 the Albany Signs of the Times and Literary Writer was born, with Daniel McGlashan publisher, and J. B. Van Schaick and S. D. W. Bloodgood editors.

The Daily Morning Chronicle was issued in 1828 by Beach, Denio & Richards. The Age, by Galpin & Sturtevant; and the Albany Times and Literary Writer, with slight change in name, passed to James McGlashan, publisher. The Albany Minerva was started this year by Joel Munsell,¹ whose name and fame is indissolubly connected with printing and publishing in Albany. The Minerva was continued several years.

Arthur N. Sherman started the Albanian January 30, 1830, and on April 3 the Farmers', Mechanics', and Workingmen's Advocate was issued by McPherson & McKercher. In the same month the Albany Bee was started by J. Duffy, W. S. McCulloch and C. Angus.

¹Joel Munsell was born in Northfield, Mass., April 14, 1808. He early learned the printing trade in Greenfield, Mass., and soon came to Albany. Here he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1830, when he started his first paper. In 1834 he was associated with Henry D. Stone in successfully publishing the *Microscope*. In 1836 he set up a job printing office at 58 State street. He was a skillful workman himself and soon gained a high reputation in the art. He engaged largely in book printing and publishing, among his most useful publications being the *Annals of Albany*, in ten volumes, which were begun in 1849 and completed in 1859. He also published four volumes of *Collections on the History of Albany*. About a dozen newspapers and periodicals were issued from his printing office, on some of which he was editorially employed. No man has done more for the perpetuation of local history and in the local publication of worthy books than Mr. Munsell. His death took place January 15, 1889, his sons Charles and Frank succeeding to his business.

On September 7, 1831, the Albany Literary Gazette appeared with John P. Jermain, editor, and James D. Nicholson, publisher. On November 21, Hosford & Wait took up the publication of the Journal and Telegraph before mentioned. The Temperance Recorder had a brief existence beginning this year. In 1832 the Daily Craftsman began a short existence, and the Albany Quarterly was first issued by the Albany Historical Society. In February, 1833, the American Quarterly Hemp Magazine was started and continued two years. In 1834 the Daily News, by Hunter & Hoffman, and the Albany Whig, by J. B. Van Schaick, were started. In January the American Temperance Intelligencer began a brief existence.

On October 12, 1835, the Albany Transcript was started as a penny paper by C. F. Powell & Co. In May of this year the Silk Worm was established and continued two years as a monthly, when it was changed to the Silk Worm and Sugar Manual; discontinued in 1858. The Albany Bouquet and Literary Spectator was started this year by George Trumbull; it was a short-lived monthly. In 1836 was commenced the publication of a monthly called the Zodiac, by De Coudrey Holstein, and another paper, the Common School Assistant, by J. Orville Taylor. Neither lived long.

In 1838 Solomon Southwick published a short time the Family Newspaper; and on July 4 was started the Daily Patriot, an anti-slavery paper, by J. G. Wallace. In 1840 Horace Greeley started the Jeffersonian. The Albany Patriot was published by J. C. Jackson and continued four years. Other ephemeral publications of the year, chiefly for campaign purposes, were the Unionist, the Tomahawk and Scalping Knife, and the Rough Hewer. In 1842 H. O'Kane published the Irishman seven weeks. Other unimportant papers of the year were the Sunday Tickler, the Albany Switch, and the Youth's Temperance Enterprise; the latter lived three years.

Besides the Knickerbocker, elsewhere noted, the Subterranean was started in 1843 by James Duffy. On April 9, 1845, Thomas A. Devyr started the Albany Freeholder, an anti-rent organ. Joel Munsell started the Gavel; Woodward & Packard began the Scourge, and Abbott & Crosby the Vesper Bell.

On December 8, 1846, the Albany Herald was started by A. B. Van O'Linda. December 17 the Albany Morning Telegraph was first issued. In 1847 the District School Journal was published by Francis Dwight; the Castigator, by M. J. Smith, and the year saw the beginning of the

Express, now controlled by the Journal Company. Jasper Hazen began the issue of the *Christian Palladium* in 1848, which was removed to New Haven in 1855, with the name changed in 1849 to the *Christian Herald*. E. Andrews began the publication of the *Busy Bee* and continued it two years. On May 15, 1849, the *Albany Daily Messenger* was started by B. F. Romaine. On June 30 the *Sunday Dutchman* was started. Besides the first issue of the *Albany Daily Times*, elsewhere described, B. F. Romaine started the *Half-Dollar Monthly* in 1850. The *Albany Atlas* was also begun in this year.

On the 1st of September, 1851, John Sharts started the *Albany Daily Eagle*, which survived four months. On January 4, the *American Mechanic* was started by J. M. Patterson. The *Carson League*, a radical temperance organ, was started by T. L. Carson and J. T. Hazen, and soon removed to Syracuse. The *Albany Mirror and Literary Cabinet* was published by J. H. Carroll and W. M. Colburn, and the *Cithren*, by Warner & Hooker. The *Northern Light* was also issued in this year and continued about three years, with able editors.

The papers of 1852 which were soon wrecked, were the *Temperance Recorder*; the *Family Intelligencer*, by Rev. Jasper Hazen; and the *New York Teacher*, the organ of the New York State Teachers' Association.

On February 1, 1853, Cuyler & Henly started a penny paper called the *Evening Transcript*. The *Prohibitionist* was started this year as the organ of the State Temperance Society; in 1857 it united with the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*. In 1854 D. C. Estes started the *Family Journal*. July 21, 1855, the *State Police Tribune* was started by S. H. Parsons and R. M. Griffin; it was removed to New York. March 26, 1856, the *Albany Daily Statesman* was started; September 8, was begun the *Albany Evening Union*, a penny paper, by James McFarlane, which became consolidated with the *Times*. George Herb began the publication of the *Albany Volksblatt* this year. In 1857 was started the *Albany Evening Herald*, the name of which was changed in June, 1857, to *Albany Evening Union*. On May 4, Charles Galpin started the *Microscope*.

The papers of 1858 were the *American Citizen*; the *Evening Courier*, started in August; the *Hour and the Man*, daily and weekly, by George W. Clarke and John J. Thomas; the *Mercantile Horn*, started in October; the *Voice of the People*, a campaign paper; the *Evening Standard*, by R. M. Griffin & Co., started in December; the *Independent*

Press, which lived only a few months; *Astronomical Notes*, by Professor Brunow; the *American Magazine*, monthly, by J. S. & B. Wood; the *Gavel*, by John Tanner; and the *State Military Gazette*, by C. G. Stone, afterward removed to New York.

The first issue of the *Evening Post* appeared in October, 1860, published by R. M. & E. Griffin; R. M. Griffin, editor. This journal was successfully conducted until July, 1895, when it was merged with *The State*, a new Republican daily, which was established with a heavy investment and apparently bright prospects. The enterprise was, however, a very injudicious one and the paper lived less than a year.

On January 17, 1863, appeared the first number of the *Standard and Statesman*, which did not long survive. *The Voice* was started as a monthly by Edgar S. Werner, in January, 1879. *The Albany Law Journal* was first issued January 9, 1870, with Isaac Grant Thompson, editor and still continues, under the editorship of Amasa J. Parker, jr., to be one of the leading legal journals of the country. The first number of the *Catholic Telegraph* appeared in January, 1880. *The Poultry Monthly* was started by the Ferris Publishing Company in November, 1879. *Forest, Forge and Farm* was started by H. S. Quackenbush in 1882. *Outing* was started in 1883 by the *Outing Publishing and Printing Company*, and was removed to Boston. *The Inquirer and Criterion* was first issued by Charles S. Carpenter; taken in February, 1882, by Burdick & Taylor; discontinued January 5, 1884, and revived as *The Inquirer* April 30, 1884. *The Daily News* was incorporated March 27, 1895, but the publication ceased after a few months.

The following, supplied by a well-known and versatile writer, is thought to be of sufficient interest to warrant its insertion in this chapter:

SOME ALBANY PERIODICALS.

JOSEPH A. LAWSON.

The progress of a city in its literary development is attested in various ways. One of the most satisfactory evidences to be adduced is the encouragement it has given to, or withheld from, publications of a periodical nature. The following brief summary of such ventures, incomplete though it be, will go very far toward assigning Albany to its proper place as a literary center.

One of the earliest magazines to make its appearance was "The

Stranger," a literary paper, published by John Cook at his reading room. This was in 1814. The title page bore the following line from Hamlet, "Therefore as a Stranger bid it welcome."

The editor, in his valedictory, explaining its suspension at the close of the first year of its existence, would have it understood that patronage was not wanting, but that which was far worse, the utter lack of contributors. And so the Stranger silently stole away into the shades of oblivion.

The year 1815 was more prolific in periodical literature. Two magazines had the temerity to come into existence; and their aims and objects are amply set forth in their titles. The first, the American Magazine, a monthly miscellany, devoted to literature, science, history, biography and fine arts, etc., etc. This was edited by Horatio Gates Spofford. Editor Spofford had a good bit of confidence in the early Albanian, or else he thought the odd half dollar more of an inducement than it is at this date, for he offered his publication at \$2.50 if paid in advance, or \$3.00 if paid at the end of the year. As it resulted, the half dollar was no inducement, and the confidence misplaced, for, at the end of one year, Editor Spofford was forced to make an assignment to one "Absolom Townsend, Jun. Esq." after sinking two thousand dollars in the venture. To our eyes, accustomed to the "infinite variety" of the magazines of the present day, this periodical has an exceedingly dry-as-dust flavor. This editor thinks he has fathomed the reason of its non-success for, in his closing editorial he says: "Should this publication be again revived, it will be in the hands of people having ample pecuniary resources, and who will punctually distribute the numbers on the first of each month. This, I think, is all that is now wanted to ensure a respectable patronage, and that permanency for which it was designed." Delightful ingenuousness!

The second, contemporaneous with the foregoing, was "The Friend, a periodical work, devoted to religion, literature and useful miscellany." The following quotation ornamented its title page, and was evidently fondly hoped to be the entering wedge to popular favor:

"The greatest blessing is a pleasant friend."

The publishers to undertake this enterprise were D. & S. A. Abbey. The editor's announcement in the first number ran as follows, and proved him anything but a "pleasant friend" to his confrère in the field of literature:

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we feel an unaccountable aversion to puffing, we shall not imitate the conduct of some of our brethren of the quill in making a multitude of fine promises which can never be performed. We arrogate to ourselves no extraordinary genius or uncommon literary acquirements; nor shall we attempt to make amends for lack of abilities by adding to our name a long list of titles. . . . We shall endeavor to "satisfy our readers;" but we shall never attempt to attain that object by serving up "a small select dish" of vulgar and profane jests and tales. Those who prefer such fare will, therefore, seek it in another quarter.

This charming bit of editorial courtesy was "starred" to refer to the bottom of the page, where the following explanation was found:

For the information of persons of this description, we subjoin the following elegant extract from the prospectus of a periodical work, published in this city, entitled "The American Magazine," conducted by Horatio Gates Spofford, A. M., author of a Geography of the United States, a Gazetteer of the State of New York, etc., a member of the New York Historical Society, and one of the Counsellors of the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts—a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, Massachusetts.

Extract from the prospectus of the American Magazine:

The editor is no friend to those medleys of *bon mots*, and vulgar and profane jests and tales; but if he cannot satisfy his readers without, he will occasionally serve up a small, select dish.

Even at that early date these little amenities were current among the "brethren of the quill." But "The Friend" fared no better than its contemporary, and at the expiration of its first publication year, "joined the silent majority." Certain it is, it contained no "medleys of bon mots," so far as we are able to discover in a hasty perusal, and we ourselves think we would hardly have been able long to tolerate a "friend" that bore so striking a resemblance to the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance.

From 1827 to 1831 appeared the American Masonic Record, and Albany Saturday Magazine. This was a weekly periodical devoted to Masonry, science and the arts, popular tales, miscellany, current news, etc., etc. Published by E. B. Childs, corner of North Market and Steuben streets.

Appealing, as it did, to so large a class of the community as the Masonic fraternity, and having the celebrated Morgan episode to dwell upon, placed it upon a foundation that insured it a much longer lease of life than its predecessors had enjoyed. And, too, it was cleverly

edited, and contained much matter that appealed to the popular taste. A clear case of the "survival of the fittest."

The Albany Quarterly, edited by James R. Wilson and Samuel Wilson, made its appearance in 1832, published under the patronage of the Albany Historical Society.

This was scarcely a literary effort; partaking more of the nature of a denominational publication. The opening paper in the first number was a history of the Reformed Presbyterian church.

A short extract from one of the articles appearing in it serves to show how much we have to be grateful for, more than half a century later, that the Legislature of the State of New York has become, in truth, a "reform" Legislature, and no longer closes its ears to the "means of grace" daily offered it. The extract reads:

Immediately after the assembling of the legislature in 1832, a resolution was offered to dispense with prayer. . . . Ministers, except Methodists, refused to pray in either senate or assembly.

We should be eternally grateful to these long suffering Methodists whose patience accomplished such beneficent results. A slight perusal convinced us that The Albany Quarterly might, with propriety, be described as a "blue-light" antique.

The Albany Bouquet and Literary Spectator was next to venture into the troubled waters of periodical publication, in 1835. George Trumbull was the hardy mariner who stood at the helm. The prospectus ran as follows:

The undersigned will issue, as soon as sufficient encouragement shall have been obtained to warrant the undertaking, a semi-monthly work, under the above title, to be devoted exclusively to polite literature, viz, popular tales, essays, biography, natural history, traveling sketches, anecdotes, etc. It is believed that Albany, with a population of nearly thirty thousand, and embracing as much intelligence and literary taste as any city of equal size in the union, is competent to sustain a publication of this kind; and although similar experiments have been unsuccessful, that result, it is thought, is to be attributed to other causes than the lack of liberality on the part of the citizens. [Here was another editor who thought he knew to what lethargy of the Albany public was attributable.] The papers at present published in this city are so exclusively occupied with the political controversies of the day as to exclude all matter of a literary character; and it is believed that a publication devoted entirely to miscellaneous reading, which shall "strew the rugged path of politics with the flowers of literature" will meet with ample encouragement.

The bulk of this magazine was made up of translations and clippings. The original story contained in the first number, to which attention

was called editorially, was entitled "The Storm," and its hero and heroine, Egbert and Lucinda. Vision of bell-crowned hats and crinoline!

Editor Trumbull also thought to lure the wily Albanians by his terms, which were \$1.00 per annum in advance, \$1.50 after six months and \$2.00 at the end of the year. But to no purpose, for The Albany Bouquet was doomed to become as "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la," and at the end of six months expired gracefully in the arms of the Zodiac (a copy of which we have been unable to find, although we have seen *signs* of it), without editorial comment. It would seem as though a magazine holding out such inducements as the following editorial contain, merited a kinder fate:

No critical Cerberus guards our columns to crush the germs of genius with the withering blasts of malicious criticism; and, we trust, therefore, that our young men, and particularly the members of the Young Men's Association, will favor us with some original flowers for our bouquet.

From 1842 to 1844 the New York State Mechanic, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of mechanics and artisans, and placed within their reach by being published at \$1.00 a year, was put out by Joel Munsell of this city, and enjoyed a well deserved circulation and popularity. A few more such efforts at this period would go far to lessen the recurring conflicts between labor and capital.

In 1844 Alfred B. Street, assisted by S. S. Randall, esq., Prof. James Hall and others, began the publication of the Northern Light, devoted to music, literature, general information, education, science, and the arts. The publication price was one dollar a year, or six and a quarter cents each. Its objects were outlined as follows:

We hope the appearance of the present number will please our patrons and readers. It is a specimen of what we pledge ourselves the future numbers will be. . . . Indeed, so far from deteriorating, we intend making greater and greater improvements.

But alack, and alack! So far as we have been able to ascertain, but five numbers of this clever periodical ever appeared. The literary firmament was again darkened as the Northern Light went out.

It was now left for the fair sex to take up the pen fallen from the nerveless fingers of those "lords of creation" who had essayed literary efforts theretofore. In 1845, The Monthly Rose bloomed, "conducted by the present and former members of the Albany Female Academy." The initial number contained the following plea for recognition:

Our Monthly Rose! Silently, have we watched its unfolding. Silently, yet with deep feeling and earnest thought. Carefully have we nurtured it, yet with trembling hope; calmly have we turned it to the scanty sunshine, while the chilling fear frost has fallen upon our hearts.

This magazine contained many bright contributions, although some of the verses were strikingly characteristic of a young ladies' magazine. One in particular, entitled *The Phantom Bride*, attracted our attention. The valedictory, appearing at the close of the first year of its existence, shows a decided revulsion of feeling in the mind of the fair editor:

“ . . . But what mean these words, “leave taking” ? Simply that the time has expired for which we were pledged to conduct a monthly periodical connected with the Albany Female Academy. For good and sufficient reasons we decline the renewal of that pledge, as none of our friends seem to court the inheritance of the editorial mantle, the Monthly Rose will be discontinued after this present year.

And, with this graceful farewell, the Rose folded its petals, and modestly withdrew from public gaze.

The last periodical to make its appearance before the Albany reading public, was *The Fort Orange Monthly*, published by the Riggs Printing and Publishing Company, and under the editorial management of Joseph A. Lawson, a member of the Albany bar, who sought to diversify his calling by incursions into the realms of literature, and incidentally, to develop the latest talent of the capital city. The first number appeared in February, 1886. The valedictory appeared in the issue of September of the same year, when the advertising contracts had all expired. *O tempora, O mores!*

CHAPTER XV.
GENERAL EDUCATION.

Though the men of Holland who were directly responsible for the first settlements along the Hudson River and in the territory now embraced in Albany county, seem to have possessed the wisdom to realize that one of the principal factors of prosperity and advancement in this far-off country would be the education of children, yet their ideas of ways and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose were at that early date necessarily crude and imperfect, and seem to have been carried out in careless and ineffective manner. In the charter to the West India Company is found the following pertinent section:

XXVII.—The Patroons and Colonists in particular, and in the speediest manner, must endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they may supply a minister and schoolmaster, that thus the service of God and zeal for religion may not grow cool and be neglected among them, and they shall, for the first, procure a comforter of the sick there.

Furthermore, in the charter of Exemptions and Privileges under which Patroon Van Rensselaer established his "Colonie," we find the following:

The patroons shall, also, particularly exert themselves to find speedy means to maintain a clergyman and schoolmaster, in order that Divine Service and zeal for religion may be planted in that country, and send, at first, a comforter of the sick thither.

The West India Company was at a later date bound by the following regulations:

Each householder and inhabitant shall bear such tax and public charge as shall hereafter be considered proper for the maintenance of clergymen and comforters of the sick, schoolmasters, and such like necessary officers.

It is known that this office of "comforter of the sick" was often, and probably nearly always, combined with that of schoolmaster. The incumbent aided the minister of the gospel in his charge, and gave such time as he could to teaching. Much of that teaching was of a religious character, and outside of inculcating the youthful mind with

the Scriptures, the Dutch teacher worked in the most primitive manner.

Adam Roelantsen, who had taught school in Amsterdam, came to Rensselaerwyck in 1639. He undoubtedly taught a short time at New Amsterdam before coming up the river, and was probably the first schoolmaster there. The masses of the immigrants of the early years were unable to read and write, and the immorality that always accompanies ignorance prevailed. Dr. O'Callaghan is authority for the statement that "the state of morals in New Amsterdam was, at this period [1638] by no means healthy—a statement which applies as well to Beverwyck. The early schools were not eagerly sought nor liberally supported by the people, and the teachers were frequently ignorant and sometimes unprincipled. The records of the Dutch period are almost bare of the mention of schools. While the community were required to have their children instructed by good schoolmasters, the requirement was little heeded. A schoolmaster in 1644 received thirty florins a month, boarding himself; this was only one-fourth what was paid to a minister; but quite likely it was more than he was usually worth. By 1661 his pay had advanced to eighteen guilders per month and his board."

In a remonstrance against the management of the West India Company, made in 1649 (one of the many alluded to in early chapters of this volume), is found the following paragraph:

There ought to be, also, a public school, provided with two good teachers, so that the youth in so wild a country, where there are so many dissolute people, may, first of all, be instructed and indoctrinated, not only in reading and writing, but also in the fear of the Lord. Now the school is kept very irregularly, by this one or that, according to his fancy, as long as he thinks proper.

There is an epitome of the whole situation in that pregnant paragraph; and it indicates to what an extent scriptural teaching, such as it was, was combined with the secular. It would appear that the West India Company cared more for new and profitable schemes for obtaining furs from the Indians than for education. The reply to the above mentioned remonstrance was made in the same year by Secretary Van Tienhoven for the Director-General; it is admitted therein that the new school house had not been built and that "there is no Latin school or Academy;" but asserted that a place for a school to be taught by Jan Cornelissen had been selected, while other schools sufficient for "the circumstances of the country," were being taught in hired houses.

Further complaint of the neglect to build a school house was made in

1650, and it was probably in that year that a committee was appointed for that task and to collect the necessary funds. Andries Janse was appointed to take charge of the school when the building was ready; he probably served only a short time. Rev. Gideon Schaets was called to Rensselaerwyck as a minister in 1652, and a little later was directed to teach the catechism in Beverwyck and Fort Orange, and "to pay attention to the office of schoolmaster for the old and young."

The early wretched condition of education in the colony was slow to change. Regarding the subject as it was in 1656 Dr. O'Callaghan remarks:

Bad as it was with the churches, it was worse as regards schools; not one of all these places, whether Dutch or English, had a schoolmaster, except the Manhattans, Beverwyck and Fort Cassimer.

Revs. John Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius wrote in the same strain in 1657. Stuyvesant knew the value of learning and the necessity for schools, for he employed a private tutor; but he was the submissive agent of the West India Company. If that company did not advise or order the building of school houses and the employment of teachers, he certainly would not, so that at the close of his administration in 1664 there had been little improvement.

Educational affairs improved under the English. John Shutte was the first teacher at Albany after the change, as is shown by the following license:

WHEREAS, the teaching of the English tongue is necessary in this government; I have, therefore, thought fitt to give License to John Shutte to bee the English Schoolmaster at Albany; And, upon condition that the said John Shutte shall not demand any more wages from each Schollar than is given by the Dutch to their Dutch Schoolmasters. I have further granted to the said John Shutte that hee shall bee the onely English Schoolmaster at Albany.

Given under my hand, at Fort James, in New York, the 12th day of October, 1665.

RICH'D NICOLLS.

An order is on record of May 16, 1670, signed by Francis Lovelace, the preamble of which says: "Whereas, Jan Jeurians Beecker [Bleecker or Becker] had a Graunt to keep ye Dutch school at Albany for ye teaching of youth to read & Wryte ye which was allowed of and confirmed to him by my predecessor, Coll. Richard Nicolls," etc. On the 4th of April, 1676, Gerritt Swartt, Jan Becker (probably the one above named) and Arien Appel were chosen schoolmasters at Albany, and soon afterward in the same year, Luykas Gerritse (Wyngaard) was added to the teaching force. These men had other business besides teaching, and

it was probably necessary that they should have, in order to live. Becker formerly kept a tavern at Fort Cassimer, on the Delaware River, and was there convicted of selling liquor to the Indians, but his fine was remitted because it was shown he was no worse than many others. Swartt was high sheriff of Rensselaerwyck from 1668 to 1673. Appel had a lot in Beverwyck in 1654 and bound himself to build thereon an inn for travelers and not for an ordinary tippling house. He taught from 1676 to 1686. Wyngaard became a baker and had his shop in 1715 on the south corner of Broadway and State street.

In the instructions given to Governor Dongan at Windsor, May 29, 1686, was the following:

38. And wee doe farther direct that noe Schoolmaster bee henceforth permitted to come from England & to keep school within Our Province of New York without the license of the said Archbishop of Canterbury; and that noe other person now there or that shall come from other parts bee admitted to keep school without your license first had.

Similar instructions were given to his successors in that office. As a departure from the regular custom of issuing licenses only by the colonial officials, the following is of interest:

Att a meeting of ye Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council held in ye Citty Hall of Albany, ye 23d of January 1730.

The request of Cornelis Bogardus by ye mouth of Mr. Willm de Meyer to be admitted a schoolmaster for ye Citty is taken into consideration and unanimously doe graunt ye same, as also a freeman of this Citty upon his arrivall.

The following is from the records of the Common Council of the date given:

Att a Common Council held in the City Hall of Albany, the 8th day of April, 1721.

Whereas it is very requisite and necessary that a fit and able Schoolmaster settle in this city for teaching and instructing of the youth in speling, reading, writeing and cyffering, and Mr. Johannis Glandorf having offered his service to settle here and keep a school if reasonably encouraged by the corporation. It is therefore Resolved by this Commonalty, and they do hereby oblige themselves and their successors to give and procure unto the said Johan's Glandorf free house rent for the term seaven years next ensuing for keeping a good and commendable school as becomes a diligent Schoolmaster.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated in 1701, accomplished something for the cause of education in the colonies. One of their orders as to qualifications of teachers contained the following:

1. That no person be admitted a Schoolmaster, till he bring Certificates, with respect to the Particulars following:

1. The Age of the Person.
2. His Condition of Life, whether Single or Married.
3. His Temper.
4. His Learning.
5. His Prudence.
6. His sober and pious Conversation.
7. His zeal for the Christian Religion and Diligence in his Calling.
8. His Affection to the present Government.
9. His Conformity to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England.

This society also published an extended code of instructions for its teachers, covering every possible contingency and phase of their calling.

A grammar school was opened at New York in 1702 and continued to 1709, and at about that time attempts were inaugurated to found a college in this province. In 1773 there was established under an act of the General Assembly "a public school to teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the city of New York."

Most of the school teachers prior to the Revolution were men. Down to that time less attention was given to the education of women than of men, and many young women possessed of brilliant natural talents, were taught only to read and write and a few simple accomplishments. These unjust conditions have all happily passed away. With the close of the Revolutionary war and under the civilizing influences of freedom, the cause of education was rapidly advanced. The Regents of the State of New York were incorporated in 1784, (reorganized 1787) and in their report of 1793 they called attention to the benefits likely to accrue from the establishment of more schools in various parts of the State. "The mode of accomplishing this object," said the report, "we respectfully submit to the wisdom of the Legislature." At the opening of the session of 1795, Governor Clinton thus alluded to this subject in his message:

While it is evident that the general establishment and liberal endowment of academies are highly to be commended, and are attended with the most beneficial consequences, yet it cannot be denied that they are principally confined to the children of the opulent, and that a great portion of the community is excluded from their immediate advantages. The establishment of common schools throughout the State, is happily calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and will therefore engage your early and decided consideration.

These were the first steps taken directly toward the establishment of the common school system of the State. On the 11th of January, 1795, the Assembly appointed a committee of six to consider the school subject, and on February 19 they reported "An Act for the Encourage-

ment of Schools," which became a law on the 9th of April. This act appropriated \$50,000 annually for five years, for the general support of common schools, which sum was at first apportioned to the several counties according to their representation in the Legislaturè; later it was apportioned according to the number of electors for member of assembly, and to the several towns according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The act provided for the election of not less than three nor more than seven commissioners in each town, who should have supervision of the schools in each town. The inhabitants in different sections of the towns were authorized to meet for the purpose of procuring "good and sufficient schoolmasters, and for erecting and maintaining schools in such and so many parts of the town where they may reside, as shall be most convenient," and to appoint two or more trustees, whose duties were defined by the act. The public money paid to each district was to be apportioned by the commissioners according to the number of days of instruction given in each of the schools. Provision was made also for annual returns from all districts, towns and counties.

Lotteries were early instituted by the State for the support of schools, first in 1799, when \$100,000 was to be raised, \$12,500 of which was to go to academies and the remainder to common schools. Again in 1801 an equal amount was raised, one-half of which went to common schools.

On the 2d of April, 1805, an act was passed providing that the net proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of unappropriated State lands should be made a permanent fund for the support of schools, the avails to be invested until the interest amounted to \$50,000, when an annual distribution of that amount should be made. By February, 1807, receipts for the school fund in the treasury had reached \$151,115.69.

In 1811 a law was enacted authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners to report a system for the organization of the common schools. The commission consisted of Jedediah Peck, John Murray, jr., Samuel Russell, Roger Skinner, and Samuel Maccomb. Their report, made February 14, 1812, was accompanied by the draft of a bill embodying the main features of the common school system as it existed until 1838. One feature of the bill was, that each county should raise by tax an amount equal to that apportioned by the State. Following is a brief outline of the system:

That the several towns in the State be divided into school districts, three commis-

sioners elected by the citizens qualified to vote for town officers, that three trustees be elected in each district, to whom shall be confided the care and superintendence of the school to be established therein; that the interest of the school fund be divided among the different counties and towns, according to their respective population, as ascertained by the successive censuses of the United States; that the proportions received by the respective towns be subdivided among the districts into which said towns shall be divided, according to the number of children in each, between the ages of five and fifteen years; that each town raise annually, as much money as it shall have received from the school fund; that the gross amount of moneys received from the State and raised by the towns, be appropriated exclusively to the payment of wages of teachers; and that the whole system be placed under the superintendence of an officer appointed by the Council of Appointment.

Gideon Hawley was made the first superintendent of common schools and held the office from 1813 to 1821. In the first report (1814) he called attention to the fifth section of the law under which it was a possibility that a single town in a county might receive the whole of the public money for that county; and to other provisions giving each town the choice of complying with the law and receiving its benefits and bearing its burdens, or of refusing such compliance. Under these provisions many towns had refused compliance with the act, to the great detriment of the system. The superintendent suggested that it be made obligatory upon the towns to comply with the act, and also on the Boards of Supervisors to levy on the respective towns a sum equal to the sum "which shall be apportioned to such towns out of the public money to be distributed." These suggestions were promptly carried out by amendments to the act.

The founding of this school system was an educational movement of the greatest importance and its benefits became at once apparent. In his second report (1815) Mr. Hawley said:

But the great benefit of the act does not lie in any pecuniary aid which it may afford. . . . It consists in securing the establishment of common schools wherever they are necessary; in organizing them on a suitable and permanent foundation; and in guarding them against the admission of unqualified teachers.

In the mean time, in 1813, the Albany Academy was incorporated, as described further on, and was succeeded later by those at Rensselaerville, Knoxville, and Coeymans. (See town histories).

In his sixth annual report the superintendent renewed his recommendation before made, for a revision and consolidation of the existing school laws. On the 19th of April, 1819, accordingly, the Legislature re-enacted the "act for the support of Common Schools," making the various amendments suggested by Mr. Hawley. To him is given the

honor and credit of having done more than any one person in the founding of the common school system in this State. John Van Ness Yates was secretary of state and superintendent *ex officio* of common schools from 1821 to 1826, the separate office of superintendent of schools having been abolished by the Constitution of 1821. The Constitution, provided, also, "the proceeds of all lands thereafter to be sold, belonging to the State, with the exception of such as might be reserved for the public use or ceded to the United States, together with the existing school fund, were declared to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of the common schools."

In 1820 Albany county had 155 common schools, exclusive of parts of districts adjoining other counties. Of this number twenty-five were in Albany, twenty-five in Bethlehem, fifteen in Coeymans, sixteen in Westerlo, eighteen in Rensselaerville, thirty in Berne, seventy-four in Guilderland, and twelve in Watervliet.

Azariah C. Flagg held the office of secretary of state and superintendent of schools from 1826 to 1833, and was succeeded by John A. Dix (1833-39), during which period great improvements were made in the details of the school system. In 1827 the sum annually distributed to the various districts was increased to \$100,000; in 1837 it was \$110,000. On the 13th of April, 1835, an act was passed which laid the foundation of district school libraries; it authorized the taxable inhabitants of each district to impose a tax of not more than \$20 the first year, and \$10 each succeeding year for the purchase of a district library. Under this act libraries were established in very many districts of the State and the resultant benefit is beyond estimate.

In 1838 \$160,000 were added from the annual revenue of the United States deposit fund to the amount to be apportioned among the various school districts. In the following year the number of districts in the State was 10,583. The increase in the number of districts from time to time is shown as follows: 1798, 1,352 districts; 1816, about 5,000; 1820, 5,763; 1825, 7,642; 1830, 8,872; 1855, 9,865.

On the 4th of February, 1839, John C. Spencer was appointed secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, and he continued in the office until 1842. He advocated several changes in the system, the most important being, perhaps, the county supervision of schools by regular visitors. These visitors reported to the superintendent, and one of the results of their early reports was the plan of

appointing county superintendents, which went into effect in April, 1842, and resulted in a great improvement in the general character of the schools. The office was abolished March 13, 1847, during which period the following persons from Albany county held the office: Royal Shaw, Francis Dwight, Rufus King, Horace K. Willard, Abraham Van Vechten, Henry S. McCall.

In his annual message of 1844 Governor Bouck treated largely the school question, stating among other things the following:

The substitution of a single officer, charged with the supervision of the schools of each town, for the board of commissioners and inspectors formerly existing, in connection with the supervisory and appellate powers of the several county superintendents, as defined by the law of the last session, seems to have met with the general approbation and concurrence of the people.

Samuel S. Young was secretary of state and superintendent of schools from February, 1842, to February, 1845, when he was succeeded by Nathaniel S. Benton, who continued until 1847, when the new Constitution was in effect.

The subject of Teachers' Institutes was first brought forward in the Tompkins County Teachers' Association in the fall of 1842, and the first institute was held in Ithaca, April 4, 1843; they soon became a powerful auxiliary in elevating the teacher's profession.

A persistent and nearly successful attempt was made to engraft upon the new Constitution of 1846 a free school system for the State. The section under which it was to be accomplished was the following:

The Legislature shall provide for the free education and instruction of every child of the State in the common schools, now established; or which shall hereafter be established therein.

This section was adopted by a vote of 57 to 53, and a provision was then added directing the Legislature to provide for raising the necessary taxes in the districts to carry out the plan. The convention then adjourned for dinner. After reassembling the school article was referred, on resolution, to a committee of one with instructions to strike out the last two sections relating to free schools. This was done and the provision for the establishment of free schools was defeated.

On the 13th of November, 1847, the Legislature passed an act abolishing the office of county superintendent of common schools, directing appeals authorized to be made by law to be made to the state superintendent, and the annual reports of the town superintendents to be made to the county clerk. This measure was adopted largely in

response to popular clamor, and was in many respects temporarily disastrous to the welfare of the schools. Reports of town superintendents were often superficial and incomplete, while they were "wholly incapable of supplying the place in the system which had been assigned to the higher class of officers."

On the 16th of December, 1847, the various statutes relating to common schools were consolidated into one act, with such amendments as seemed expedient; town superintendents were to hold their office two years; the library law was modified so that library money in any district might be used for teachers' wages, with the consent of the state superintendent, provided the number of volumes in the library had reached a certain proportion to the number of children, etc.

Christopher Morgan was state superintendent of schools and secretary of state from 1847 to 1851, when he was succeeded by Henry S. Randall, who held the office until 1853. In the message to the Legislature of 1849 Governor Fish expressed his belief "that the restoration of the office of county superintendent would be productive of good to the school system." He recommended two measures, either of which would improve the situation:

First, The repeal of chap. 358, laws of 1847, restoring the office of county superintendent, and making it elective by the people.

Second, The election of a superintendent in every Assembly district, except in the city of New York, and the cities which now have, or shall hereafter have, a city superintendent, or board of education, to manage their school affairs.

The superintendent then reviewed the situation as to the problem of free schools which was before the people. On the 26th of March, 1849, the Legislature passed the "Act establishing Free Schools throughout the State." For its provisions in detail the reader must be referred to the statutes. The practical application of this system met with widespread and intense opposition from the first, and it soon became apparent that a demand for its repeal would have to be met. At the annual election in the fall of 1850, therefore, the people voted upon the question of its repeal, and the majority in favor of repeal was 46,874, in forty-two of the fifty-nine counties of the State; in the remaining seventeen counties the majority against repeal was 71,912, leaving a majority of 25,088 against repeal. Thus the beneficent free school system was permanently established. The majority in favor of repeal in Albany county was 6,798.

The number of districts in the State reported in 1850 was 11,397, and

the number of children taught was 735,188. The number of districts in 1895 was 11,121.

In 1856 the provision of the law of 1851 appropriating annually \$800,000 was repealed and a tax of three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of real and personal property substituted for payment of teachers' wages, and the rate bill was continued; the school commissioners to be elected by the Boards of Supervisors.

A law was passed in 1853 providing for union free schools, authorizing the inhabitants of two or more districts to elect trustees and levy a tax on the property in the united districts for the payment of teachers' wages and other expenses.

The general school law was revised in 1864, and in 1867 the rate bill was abolished and a tax of one and a quarter mills on the dollar of valuation substituted.

In 1860 Albany county had 169 districts. At the present time (1896) the number is 151. Most of these are supplied with comfortable school houses, some of which are commodious and modern in style. The town histories on later pages of this volume contain such reference to the local schools as has been found available.

The first attempt to establish an educational institution of a general character in Albany was made in 1767-8, when Eleazer Wheelock came from Lebanon, Conn., where he had taught an Indian school, and endeavored to establish one here. The Common Council took an interest in the undertaking and voted to raise \$7,500 for the erection of the necessary buildings. For some unknown reason the project failed. During 1779 an attempt was made to incorporate Clinton College at Schenectady. The proposed list of incorporators included the names of the following citizens of Albany: Eilardus Westerlo, Philip Schuyler, Robert R. Livingston, Abraham Ten Broeck, Abraham Yates, jr., Robert Yates, John Cuyler and Robert Van Rensselaer. This attempt failed, but opened the way for the later founding of Union College, in which many prominent citizens of Albany county took an interest. For a time it was undecided whether the institution would be located in Schenectady or in Albany. The first trustees of that college when it was founded in 1795, had among their number the following citizens of Albany: Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsboro Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Joseph Yates. The first president of the college, Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, was called from the pastorate of the

First Presbyterian church of Albany. The citizens of Albany have always shown an active interest in the welfare of the institution.

In 1812 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Albany Lancasterian School Society. The trustees were composed of thirteen citizens with Mayor Philip S. Van Rensselaer, president. The members of the Common Council were also members of the board *ex officio*. It was the first attempt to establish an institution with partially free school character. Any person contributing \$25 to its benefit was entitled to the tuition of one scholar. Its first and only principal here was William A. Tweed Dale, a Scotchman and disciple of Joseph Lancaster, of England. Charles R. Webster, whose career as the pioneer Albany printer is sketched in the preceding chapter, was one of the leaders in founding this school. The school was taught in the upper part of the building of the Mechanics' Society, corner of Chapel and Columbia streets. In 1815 the site now occupied by the Medical College was purchased and a school house built thereon at a cost of \$24,000, which was opened April 5, 1817, and accommodated 500 pupils. In support of the school the city corporation allowed \$500 a year from the excise receipts, and about the same amount came from the school fund, while receipts received from scholars amounted to about \$400 a year. This school was continued until 1836, when it was closed by the Common Council, as the attendance had decreased and the pupils could be accommodated in the common schools. The basis of the Lancasterian system was the teaching of the masses of children with small expense, few teachers and self-help.

In the summer of 1780 the founding of an academy in Albany was earnestly discussed and finally acted upon by the Common Council. In September proposals made by George W. Merchant, of Philadelphia, to take charge of the institution in rooms which had been fitted up in a private dwelling, were accepted. This was not a permanent arrangement, and in 1804, and again in 1806, further efforts were made toward the erection of a suitable academy building, resulting only in failure. Finally in 1812, just as the country was assuming another war, the project was again taken up under the auspices of Philip S. Van Rensselaer, mayor, and on January 18, 1813, the Common Council called a meeting for the 25th in the Capitol. The council appropriated the old jail on the south side of State street, just below Eagle, and about \$5,000 in other property. The academy was incorporated March 4, 1813, by the Regents of the University, and the trustees held their first meeting March 23, the trustees being as follows:

Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Lansing, Archibald McIntyre, Smith Thompson, Abraham Van Vechten, John V. Henry, Henry Walton, Rev. William Niel, Rev. John M. Bradford, Rev. John McDonald, Rev. Timothy Clowes, Rev. John McJimpsey, Rev. Frederic G. Myer, Rev. Samuel Merwin, and the mayor and recorder of Albany, *et officio*.

The Common Council also donated the site where the academy now stands, appropriated funds for the building, and grants were made by the Regents. On July 28, 1815, the corner stone of the building was laid and the structure was completed within the next two years at a cost of \$90,000. It is of stone and is a handsome edifice. In the mean time the school was kept temporarily in a wooden building on the southeast corner of State and Lodge streets, where the first session opened September 11, 1815, under the presidency of Benjamin Allen, LL.D. With him were associated Rev. Joseph Shaw, professor of languages; they with Trustees Niell, Beck and Sedgwick welcomed the first class. It numbered about eighty. In August, 1817, Theodore Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL.D., was appointed principal, and held the position until 1848, excepting from 1841 to 1844, when Rev. Andrew Shiland acted. Dr. Beck was born in Schenectady in 1791, and graduated at Union College in 1807. When called to the principalship he was practicing medicine in Albany. It was in this old academy that Joseph Henry, LL.D., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1826 to 1832, made himself and the institution immortal by the discovery that the electric current could be transmitted long distances and communications made by its agency from one point to another. He arranged a coil containing a mile of wire in the upper rooms of the academy, and there for the first time transmitted through it the signals which constitute the germ of the electric telegraph. In 1836 H. W. Delavan died and left \$2,000 to the academy, the income from which has been used for the education of a few poor boys each year. In 1831 William Caldwell gave \$100, the income of which was to be devoted each year to the purchase of a medal for the student of four years' standing who had made the greatest proficiency in mathematics. The Albany Institute has had rooms in the academy building from the time it was first occupied. The later principals of the academy have been as follows: Rev. William H. Campbell, 1848-51; George H. Cook, A. M., 1851-53; Rev. William A. Miller, A. M., 1853-56; David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D., 1856-63; James W. Mason, A. M., 1863-68; Rev. Abel Wood, 1869-70; Merrill E. Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., 1870-82; James M. Cassety, Ph.D.,

to January, 1887; Henry P. Warren, M. A., the present incumbent. For a long time prior to 1858 the records do not show a graduating class. In that year six are recorded as graduates, as follows: William H. Hale, Charles E. Smith, Edward S. Lawson, Thomas M. Gaffney, Thaddeus R. White, and Thomas S. Willes. In the spring of 1872 the academy was made a military school, the students wearing a cadet uniform and being drilled and governed under the regulations applying to such institutions. The entire record of Albany Academy is one of prosperity. From its walls have gone out more than 7,000 students, while the Faculty has increased from the original two members to fourteen. Several literary societies are connected with the academy, contributing to the welfare of the students.

The nucleus of the Albany Female Academy was a school for the higher education of young women which was opened mainly through the efforts of Ebenezer Foot, a prominent lawyer, on May 21, 1814. It first occupied a one story building on Montgomery street, and was called the Union School, but was incorporated under its present title February 16, 1821. The first board of trustees were James Kent, John Chester, Joseph Russell, John V. Henry, Asa H. Center, Gideon Hawley, William Fowler, Teunis Van Vechten, and Peter Boyd. In the year of its incorporation a building was erected in rear of the Delavan House, at a cost of \$3,000, which would accommodate 120 pupils. The institution prospered, and to provide the necessary larger accommodations the old building on North Pearl street was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$30,000, and it was first opened May 12 of that year. The first principal of this academy was Horace Goodrich, who was succeeded by Edwin James. In 1815 Lebbeus Booth took the position and was succeeded in 1824 by Frederick Matthews. In 1826 Alonzo Crittenden was appointed and continued until 1845. Under his long and successful administration the academy flourished to a remarkable degree. L. Sprague Parsons succeeded Mr. Crittenden, and resigned in 1854 to be succeeded by Eben S. Stearns, who held the position until 1868, when Caroline G. Greeley was appointed for a brief term and was succeeded by Louisa Ostrom; she continued to 1879, since which year, with a short intermission, Lucy A. Plympton has been principal. The academy is now in a prosperous condition, having removed from the old property on North Pearl street to Washington avenue, next to the Harmanns Bleecker Hall, where it occupies two large and well equipped buildings.



LUCY A. PLYMPTON.



The Albany State Normal School is the oldest of the several now in existence in this State. It was established by the Legislature May 7, 1844, and opened on the 18th of December with twenty-nine pupils, in the old depot building of the Mohawk & Hudson River Railroad, which was procured for the purpose by the city, the first principal being David B. Page, of New Hampshire. In 1848 the school was made a permanent institution, its previous work being in the nature of an experiment. In that year a new building was erected on Lodge street at a cost of \$25,000, which was first opened July 31, 1849. Mr. Page, the first principal, died in 1848, and his successors have been as follows: George R. Perkins, 1848; Samuel B. Woolworth, 1852; David H. Cochran, 1856; Oliver Arey, 1864; Joseph Alden, 1867; Edward P. Waterbury, 1882; William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL.D., incumbent. In 1885 the school was removed to its new building on Willett street, facing Washington Park, which was erected at a cost of \$140,000. This accommodates 670 students, including 400 normals, 200 in the model department, fifty in kindergarten, and twenty in the object class. This institution has been of incalculable benefit to the educational system of the State.

The Convent and Academy of the Sacred Heart was founded through an application made in 1853 by Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, bishop of Albany, to the Mother House of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in Paris, France. It was his desire to establish a school for higher education of young Catholic women. His request was granted and several women left the convent at Manhattanville and settled in Albany to found the new school. A boarding and day school was at first opened in the Westerlo mansion on North Pearl street, but pupils increased so rapidly that more ample accommodations were needed and the extensive grounds of Thomas Hillhouse, on the Troy road, were purchased. The building thereon was fitted up for school purposes and for a time served its purpose.

In 1858 the splendid residence of Joel Rathbone, near Kenwood, was offered for sale. The mansion was nearly new and the grounds very extensive and picturesque. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart, with the bishop's permission, asked the Very Rev. J. J. Conroy and Mr. John Tracey to purchase the premises for them, which was done at a cost of \$45,000. The property on the Troy road was sold. The Rathbone residence was used for the school several years, but in 1866 a new building was erected with accommodations for about 200 pupils, with a

wing for a training academy for those who wished to consecrate their lives to the work. A chapel was also erected in the building between the academy and the novitiate. The entire buildings have cost about \$200,000.

St. Agnes school was founded in 1870 through the efforts of Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, bishop of Albany, for the education of Christian women. The Corning Foundation for Christian Work was incorporated March 14, 1871, and ground was broken for the building May 8; the corner stone was laid June 19, and the school was opened on Hallowe'en, 1872. The financial basis of this now well known institution was laid by Erastus Corning, sr. The building accommodates 110 students with board and rooms, and the annual attendance is about 200. Its purpose is most beneficent and it has been successful from the beginning.

The Christian Brothers' Academy was founded in 1864 and incorporated by the Regents of the State August 3, 1869. The object of the institution is to train young men for business or college life, at the same time offering moral and religious education to its students. These are chiefly Catholics, but students of other denominations are received.

The school system of the city of Albany is described in the pages devoted to the history of the city.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS.

The State Capitol.—In 1803 the Common Council of the city of Albany sent a request to the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the erection of a State House and Court House, and appointed a committee to prepare a petition and a map. This committee were John Cuyler, Charles D. Cooper, and John Van Ness Yates. Their report was submitted March 7, 1803, and the Legislature authorized the erection of the structure then called the New Capitol, by act passed April 6, 1804. The capital commissioners were John Taylor, Daniel Hale, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, and Nicholas N. Quackenbush. The act required the supervisors of Albany county to raise by tax \$12,000. Provision was made for raising an equal sum by lottery, a practice

then much in vogue for raising money for public improvements, but which was abolished in 1821. The \$24,000 thus provided for was added to the proceeds of the sale of the Old Stadt Huys. The building erected cost \$110,688.42, including the furnishing of the council chamber. Of this sum the city of Albany paid \$34,200, the county \$3,000, and the State the remainder. The commissioners chose what was known as Pinkster's Hill for the site of the structure, and on April 23, 1806, the corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. The building was first occupied by the Senate and Assembly in special session November 1, 1808. It was an imposing edifice for those times and was visited by many people. The following careful description of the edifice was written by H. G. Spafford, of Gazetteer fame:

It stands at the head of State street, 130 feet above the level of the Hudson. It is a substantial stone building, faced with freestone taken from the brown sandstone quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The walls are fifty feet high, consisting of two stories and a basement story of ten feet. The east or main front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, tetrastile, the entablature supporting an angular pediment in the tympanum of which is to be placed the Arms of the State. The ceiling of the wall is supported by a double row of reeded columns; the floors are vaulted and laid with squares of Italian marble; the building is roofed with a double hip of pyramidal form, upon the center of which is a circular cupola, twenty feet in diameter. On its dome is a statue of Themis, facing eastward—a carved figure of wood, eleven feet in height, holding a sword in her right hand and the balance in her left.

This is a description applicable as the building appeared in 1883, when it was taken down, with the exception of minor additions in the rear, and more or less interior alteration. The city and county officials met in the Capitol until the completion of the City Hall in 1831, when they removed thither.

The New Capitol, upon which work is still in progress, is fully described in numerous current publications, rendering it unnecessary to give in these pages more than an account of the steps which led to its erection. The subject of a new Capitol building and of removing the State capital to some other city than Albany was agitated to some extent about 1860. On April 24, 1863, on motion of James A. Bell, senator from Jefferson county, the Senate referred the subject to the Trustees of the Capitol and the Committee on Public Buildings. In 1865 the Senate appointed a committee of three to receive propositions from various cities as to what action they would take regarding the removal of the capital from Albany. No satisfactory result was

reached through this committee. Albany proposed to convey Congress Hall Block, or any other lands in the city suitable for the new Capitol building, and the proposal was promptly accepted. On May 1, 1865, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new Capitol. Work upon the foundations of the structure was begun July 7, 1869. In the summer of 1871 the superstructure was far enough advanced to receive the corner stone. June 24 was set as the day for that ceremony, which was grand and imposing. An introductory address was delivered by Hamilton Harris, followed by the reading of documents that were to be placed in the stone by William A. Rice; an address by John T. Hoffman, then governor; and Masonic ceremonies conducted by Most Worshipful John Anton, grand master of the Grand Lodge of the State.

The first Board of Capitol Commissioners was composed of Hamilton Harris, May 3, 1866; John V. L. Pruyn, May 3, 1866; Obadiah B. Latham, May 3, 1866; James S. Thayer, May 19, 1868; William A. Rice, May 19, 1868; James Terwilliger, May 19, 1868; John T. Hudson, May 19, 1868; Alonzo B. Cornell, May 19, 1868. The second board was thus constituted: Hamilton Harris, April 26, 1871; William C. Kingsley, April 26, 1871; William A. Rice, April 26, 1871; Chauncey M. Depew, April 26, 1871; De Los De Wolf, April 26, 1871; Edwin A. Merritt, April 26, 1871. The second Board was superseded by act of Legislature passed in 1875, and the lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, and auditor of the canal department were made commissioners. On July 15, 1875, an advisory board to these commissioners was appointed consisting of F. Law Olmsted, Leopold Eidlitz, and Henry Richardson. This board was superseded in 1876 by the appointment of architects. An act passed March 30, 1883, authorized the governor, with consent of the Senate to appoint an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the New Capitol, and who was to have charge of the completion of the structure in all respects. His term of office is the same as that of the governor, two years. The same act abolished the office of Superintendent of the Capitol. A subsequent law passed the same year designated the governor, lieutenant-governor and speaker of the assembly, *ex-officio*, trustees of the finished parts of the building, and of other State buildings in Albany, for which they appoint a superintendent with an annual salary of \$5,000. The Capitol building is now nearing completion. Situated in what is to be hereafter known as Capitol Park, on the lofty eminence overlooking the valley of the



F. J. H. MERRILL.

historic Hudson, it forms one of the grandest State buildings in the country. For a detailed description of the structure the reader is referred to H. P. Phelps's Albany Hand Book.

State Hall.—On February 14, 1797, a bill passed the Legislature authorizing the erection of a public building in the city of Albany with the view of making it the seat of State government. A site was chosen on the corner of State and Lodge streets and ground was broken for the foundation early in that year. The building was completed in the spring of 1799. The building is still standing and presents nearly the same appearance that it did nearly a century ago. It is substantially built of brick, four stories high, with the front on State street. In the eastern wall is a tablet with the following inscription:

Erected for State Purposes,

A. D. 1797.

John Jay, <i>Governor.</i>	}	Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck,
William Sanders, <i>Archtt.</i>		Teunis T. Van Vechten, Daniel Hale,
	}	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, <i>Commissioners.</i>

In this building were located the State departments, by which it was occupied until 1842, when they were removed to the new State Hall, and the State Museum was placed in this building. Interior changes were made to fit it for its new purpose. The museum consists of departments in botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy, which embrace nearly all of the natural productions of the State. At a later period the building was used in part for the State Agricultural Society. This so crowded the apartments that the Legislature subsequently made an appropriation for the erection of a building in rear of the old Capitol, and in 1858 the libraries, antiquities and other collections of a literary and art character were removed thereto. In 1865 the Legislature publicly recognized the importance of making the State Cabinet of Natural History a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoology. In 1870 a law was passed organizing the State Museum of Natural History, and providing an annual appropriation for its support. Since that time the old hall has been known as Geological Hall.

State House.—What is known as the State House, situated on Eagle street, was finished in 1842, and at once occupied by the various State departments which were removed from the old hall. It is a substantial and handsome structure, and until its really grand proportions were overshadowed by the new City Hall which stands just to the south of it, it was one of the finest buildings in the city. It is built of the white

stone from the Sing Sing quarries and cost the State \$350,000. The building is now occupied by the comptroller, the state engineer and surveyor, the bank department and state geologist.

The Post-office.—As far as known there were no public postal facilities established at Albany until after the Revolution. Prior to that time each person made such arrangements as he could to get his meager mail. But the new government at the close of hostilities promptly established the post-office department, by the appointment in July, 1775, of a postmaster-general, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin being the first incumbent of the office. Regulations for the guidance of postmasters, the carrying of mails, duties of post-riders, etc., were rapidly established, and routes between different points opened. The first congressional act relating to mails in Albany was the following:

September 7, 1785. Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be and is hereby authorized, and instructed, to enter into contract for the conveyance of the mails by stage-carriages from the City of New York to the City of Albany, according to the accustomed route.

No paper money to be received for postage.

The history of the Albany post-office as a government institution begins in 1783, when Abraham Yates was appointed postmaster. There is a tradition that Col. Henry Van Schaick performed the duties of postmaster in Albany in 1775, but if so it was only in a partially private capacity. The early mail facilities were confined largely to individual enterprise; messages were sent to New York by river conveyance and by post-riders to other points. The post-riders met at certain points and exchanged their letters and papers, a custom that prevailed in some localities as late as 1820. The building of steamboats and the construction of railroads worked a marvellous change. The policy of the government was from the first, and still continues, to give the people the best and cheapest postal facilities, even at a heavy outlay. In 1785 Albany was mail headquarters for Greenbush, Schenectady, Cherry Valley, Orange and Dutchess counties, and Vermont letters were advertised here. In 1786 mails came twice a week from New York and once a week from Springfield, Mass. In 1789-90 routes were opened westward, the old stages which have been described carrying the mails along the line of what is now the Central Railroad. In 1792 post routes were extended eastward to Bennington and Burlington, Vt. In 1798 regular mails were carried between Albany and

Philadelphia, 280 miles, and delivered in three days; in the same year mail facilities were extended west into the Genesee country, and post-riders began to traverse the county in various directions to the hamlets and settlements.

The earliest post-office in Albany of which there is reliable record stood in 1784 a few doors above Maiden Lane on the east side of Market street (now Broadway), and was kept by Abraham Yates. During the war of 1812, on the corner of State street and Broadway, was Jacob Mancius's drug store, in rear of which, in a small room, was located the post-office. The clerk mingled the selling of drugs and the handling of mail. In 1823 the post office was situated on North Market street (Broadway) a little north of the site of the Government building. The office was removed to the Exchange building in 1840 and there remained until 1862. During repairs in that building the office was temporarily located on State street above Green, and in 1863 went back to the Exchange, where it remained until 1873. Its next location was on the east side of North Pearl street, south of Columbia, where it continued until 1877, when it was removed to the Delavan block on Broadway. There it remained until it was placed in the new government building, January 1, 1884.

The postmasters in Albany have been as follows: 1795, George W. Mancius, Jacob Mancius; 1812, James Mayer; 1815, Peter P. Dox; 1816, Gerrit L. Dox; 1821, Solomon Southwick; 1822-39, Solomon Van Rensselaer; 1839-40, Azariah C. Flagg; 1842-43, Solomon Van Rensselaer; 1843-49, James D. Wasson; 1850-58, James Kidd; 1858-61, Calvert Comstock; 1861-65, George Dawson; 1865-69, Joseph Davis; 1869-71, Morgan L. Filkins; 1871-77, John F. Smyth; 1877-85, William H. Craig; 1885-89, Dr. D. V. O'Leary; 1889, James M. Warner; January 1, 1894, Francis H. Woods.

The Government building, corner State street and Broadway, contains the post-office and all other Federal offices. The first definite action relating to its erection was taken by Congress March 21, 1872, when an act was passed providing for such a building and limiting the appropriation to \$350,000. The appropriation was not made at that time, as it was required that a site be donated by the city. The city subsequently purchased the Exchange building for \$100,000 and the site was accepted by the government. It was afterwards determined that the site was too small, and in 1873 (March 3) an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for the purchase of the Mechanics' and Farmers'

Bank property on the north and separated from the Exchange site by Exchange street. Another appropriation of \$5,000 was made June 3, 1874, making the total cost to the city and government \$225,000. In March, 1877, an act was passed limiting the cost of the building to \$500,000, but meanwhile work had progressed in demolishing the Exchange building. In June, 1877, work was resumed, and the corner stone was laid May 7, 1879. The building is of granite in the Italian renaissance style of architecture. It was first occupied during 1883-84.

The United States Arsenal was located in the town of Watervliet, within the bounds of the present city of Watervliet, in 1813, upon twelve acres of land, constituting the original purchase. The arsenal was commenced in 1814 under direction of Col. George Bumford, of the ordnance department; later its supervision was given to Major Daliba, and still later at different periods to various other officers of the government. In 1825 James Gibbons offered to sell the government forty acres of land at \$300 an acre, to constitute an addition to the arsenal property. The purchase was effected from his widow after his death, on April 28, 1828. Some minor additional lots have been since purchased. The arsenal is under charge of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department at Washington, and is fully equipped for the rapid production of every description of heavy ordnance for the army. The cost of the buildings for arsenal purposes, including machinery and all fixtures, is estimated at \$1,500,000, and the cost of all the land was about \$57,000. During the war of the Rebellion the arsenal employed 1,500 men, many of the departments running day and night. The average number employed in recent years has been about 150, though this number is increased at the present time.

The New York State Library, for the use of the government and people of the State, was established April 21, 1818, in charge of the governor, lieutenant-governor, chancellor and chief justices of the Supreme Court as trustees. By an act of May 4, 1844, the Legislature placed the library completely in the custody and control of the Regents of the University as trustees *ex officio*, thus protecting it from the political dangers which have nearly ruined many other State libraries. The rapid growth in size and usefulness under the Regents' control resulted in the erection of a fine new library building just west of the Capitol and connected with it by a two-story corridor. Into this building, 114 by 48 feet, the library was moved in 1854, where it remained till the building was demolished in 1883 to make room for the ap-



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proaches to the new Capitol. For the following six years the library was in temporary quarters under the present Assembly chamber.

In 1889 there was a radical revision of the laws governing the library. All existing laws were repealed, and the library was made an important and integral part of the University of the State of New York. Early in the same year it was moved to its present magnificent quarters in the west end of the Capitol. By day the reading-rooms are flooded with light, and the dark places in the stacks have electric lights, available at all hours both day and night. Electric student-lamps light the tables, and carefully shaded ceiling or bracket lamps light the shelves, aisles and alcoves.

The Capitol Library—a new feature which has amply justified itself—is a lending library, free to every State employee residing in Albany or vicinity. It has the choicest books in the best editions, and the State's mechanics, porters, and laboring men are as welcome as the clerks or officials to any assistance the library can give in finding the most entertaining or profitable reading. This collection is largely used and highly appreciated.

There are also nearly five hundred similar collections of about one hundred volumes each which are called traveling libraries and which are lent for periods of six months to any community in the State wishing access to the best reading. This system has been productive of so great educational results for the expenditure that it is being rapidly copied by the other leading States of the country.

Through the paid help department any person in New York or in any part of the world may have any service in the library for which he is willing to pay actual cost. The least expensive assistant competent to do the work is assigned to it, and the charge is simply enough to prevent its being a burden on the taxpayers.

The library now contains 201,799 volumes besides 29,861 volumes in the traveling libraries and 142,225 duplicates. It is open every week day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., except Saturdays and holidays, when it closes at 6 P. M.

The Albany Institute.—This useful institution is the direct successor of similar organizations with different names, the inception of which dates back to 1791. On February 27, 1829, a charter was granted under the present title, the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History being consolidated to form it. The Institute has a library containing about 7,000 volumes, and many

valuable papers. It has published ten volumes of Transactions, besides volumes of its proceedings.

The Dudley Observatory stands in the western part of the city, on high ground, 215 feet above mean tide, and a short distance from Washington Park. It was founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of Charles E. Dudley, with co-operation of leading citizens of the city. The act of incorporation was passed in 1852, and the first Observatory building was formally dedicated in August, 1856, under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Geological Hall, Albany, was opened on the previous day, as elsewhere explained. The address commemorating the inauguration of the Observatory was delivered in Academy Park by Edward Everett. Previous to the address an additional and unexpected gift of \$50,000 was received from Mrs. Dudley. The total donations to the Observatory exceed \$200,000, of which sum \$105,000 came from Mrs. Dudley. More than \$100,000 was expended on the old buildings and their equipment and about the same sum is invested for a permanent fund. While the first Observatory served its purpose for many years and gained celebrity, the time came when it was deemed necessary that the former buildings should be superseded by more modern structures, located on a more desirable site. Land was selected on Lake avenue, about two miles southwest of the former site, in the southwestern part of the city, and efforts were begun to collect the necessary funds for the new institution. Among the contributors was Miss Catherine W. Bruce, of New York city, who offered to donate \$25,000, chiefly for permanent endowment, provided the change was made as contemplated. Other contributions raised the fund to more than \$70,000. The work of erecting new buildings was prosecuted in 1892-93. In October of that year Miss Bruce added \$10,000 to her first gift, to be used largely in supplying additional equipment to the institution. The site was donated by the city of Albany from property in possession of the Park Commission, and it also gave \$15,000 in exchange for the original property. The sons of the late Thomas W. Olcott provided means for refitting the Olcott Meridian Circle, for remounting it on the new site and for housing it in a proper manner. The sons of the late Robert H. Pruyn gave \$6,000 for the construction of a new equatorial telescope, to be twelve inches in aperture, and adapted both to visual and photographic use. Both instruments are in position, and are in active use. The new establishment was formally dedicated to the advancement of astronomy in

November, 1893, the National Academy of Sciences taking part in this ceremony. The institution is now doing work of high scientific value under the director, Lewis Boss, A. M. The observations and studies of the institution relate principally to the motions of the stars, and to the motion of the sun in space. These researches of the Observatory have been aided for several years by appropriations from the Bache Fund of the National Academy of Sciences.

Young Men's Association.—This is the oldest institution of its character in the United States; it was founded with a membership of about 750 on December 10, 1833. Amos Dean was its first president and was re-elected in the second year. The association was incorporated March 12, 1835, its chief purpose being the maintenance of a library, a reading room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of mutual improvement. During twenty-two years it sustained a debating society through which much good was effected. Its rooms were in Knickerbocker Hall on Broadway until 1840, from where it was removed to Exchange building, site of the Government building, remaining there until 1852; it was next located until 1870 in the Commercial Bank building, and from there went to the Music Hall building until 1877. In that year it first occupied rooms in the Bleecker building on North Pearl street. Harmanus Bleecker died in April, 1849, and his widow created a fund, retaining only a life interest in same, and made John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y., sole trustee, with power to name his successor. This trust consisted of real estate and securities, which in course of time had a value of about \$80,000, though ultimately it attained a value of over \$130,000. This property came under control of Mr. Pruyn in 1852. He died in 1877, and his will, recorded January 17, 1878, transferred all this property to Amasa J. Parker. On the 13th of December, 1886, Judge Parker addressed a communication to the association, that he had at his disposal for the benefit of the association, this property, if the necessary arrangements could be made for funds towards the building in the city of Albany of a large public hall. Besides this property there was a fund of \$10,000, left to the association by will by Erastus Corning in 1872. The Board of Managers of the association on December 14, 1886, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the generous proposition of Hon. Amasa J. Parker giving to the Y. M. A. the use of the Bleecker fund, for the building of a public Hall and Library Building, to be under the management of the Association be accepted, and that the Association will endeavor to carry the same to a successful completion.

In January, 1887, a committee from the association was appointed to formulate the views and wishes of the body relative to this subject, who reported March 9, 1887. One feature of the suggested plans for using the fund was the raising of \$50,000 additional, which was accomplished after considerable effort. Upon the raising of this sum Judge Parker transferred the whole Bleecker property to the association, on January 7, 1888, a part of the property consisting of land on Washington avenue, on which the hall of the association has since been erected. The building erected is finely adapted for its purposes, and is called Harmannus Bleecker Hall. It is capable of seating about 2,500 persons.

The Young Men's Association has been of incalculable benefit to the city of Albany in many directions. Among its officers have been many of the leading citizens of the city, an indication of which fact is gained in the list of presidents, which is as follows:

Amos Dean, Robert E. Ward, Charles A. Hopkins, John Davis, Robert H. Pruyn, Denison Worthington, William E. Bleecker, Charles P. Smyth, Walter R. Bush, Arthur C. Southwick, Rufus King, Charles H. Stanton, Franklin Townsend, William A. Rice, Hooper C. Van Vorst, George B. Steele, William Dey Ermand, Rufus G. Beardslee, James I. Johnson, Theodore Townsend, Gilbert L. Wilson, George C. Lee, Ralph P. Lathrop, Richard Merrifield, Clinton Cassidy, Charles T. Shepard, Robert L. Johnson, Charles P. Easton, Edmund L. Judson, John T. McKnight, John Templeton, Samuel Hand, Franklin Edson, William D. Morange, Edward De Forest, Frank Chamberlain, Robert Lenox Banks, Grenville Tremain, John S. Delevan, Frederick T. Martin, John Swinburne, Henry C. Littlefield, Charles A. Robertson, Amasa J. Parker, jr., Fred W. Brown, Jacob S. Mosher, Thurlow Weed Barnes, John M. Bigelow, William P. Rudd, George E. Oliver, Frederick Harris, Oren E. Wilson, Eugene Burlingame, Isaac D. F. Lansing, Harmon P. Reed, Curtis N. Douglas, Charles B. Templeton, C. V. Winne.

The Albany Penitentiary.—This institution was incorporated in April, 1844, and on December 19, of that year the supervisors authorized the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of buildings. The site selected comprises now about forty-five acres, to the south of Washington Park. Work on the first buildings was commenced at once, and was largely performed by prisoners who were taken to and from the jail for the purpose. It was opened in 1846. Amos Pillsbury was appointed superintendent in 1844, and held the position until his death in 1872. During his administration of almost thirty years he established a system of government for the penitentiary that was so wonderfully successful as to give it and its author a world-wide reputation. The system has been perpetuated under subsequent management. Orig-

inally the prison had only ninety cells, but this number has been increased to more than 600. Many new workshops have been erected and the grounds enclosed by a high wall. The penitentiary has been made a paying institution through its acceptance of prisoners from other counties, and from contract labor done by convicts. General Pilsbury was succeeded by his son, Louis D. Pilsbury, who held the office of superintendent until 1879, when John McEwen was appointed. He held the position until 1889, when James McIntyre was appointed. He was succeeded in 1896 by Chester F. Dearstyne. On May 11, 1885, an act was passed by the Legislature, which relieved the supervisors and the mayor and recorder of the city of responsibility for the management of the penitentiary, which was vested in a Penitentiary Commission.

Albany County Almshouse.—The office of overseer of the poor is one of the oldest in the State, being in existence long before the beginning of the present century, and has always had an important bearing upon Albany county and city. Unlike most other counties of this State, Albany county has never made any material distinction between the poor of the towns and those of the county. The poor laws are executed by the superintendent of the almshouse, the overseers of the poor, and to some extent through a few of the charitable institutions. The powers of the office of overseer of the poor were considerably enlarged by the act of 1703, and so continued through the colonial period and were retained nearly intact by the legislative act of March 7, 1788. This act made provision for establishing an almshouse in Albany, which was the first one in the State established under State law. The churches had, previous to that time, maintained parish almshouses, one of which is described in the act of August 10, 1720, incorporating the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Albany. The act of 1788 gave the overseers of the poor, with consent of the towns, authority to build, purchase or hire houses for the poor, and to provide work for them. An act of April 2, 1819, amended the former act extending the powers and duties of the overseers to lunatics, habitual drunkards and poor children. The supervisors have the power under certain restrictions, to abolish the distinction between town poor and county poor, making them all chargeable to the county. This law provides that in those counties where the poor are made a charge upon the counties, there shall be a superintendent of the poor, with the same powers and rights as the overseers of the poor in respect to compelling relatives to

care for their own paupers, the seizure of property, etc. There are no superintendents of the poor in Albany county. The charter for 1883, and the city ordinances under it, passed in May, 1884, provide that the overseer of the poor in the city of Albany shall have charge of and apply and distribute funds for the temporary relief and support of the poor of the city.

The site of the almshouse is south of Washington Park and west of the penitentiary. A farm of eighty-six acres belongs to the institution. Here are the poor house, hospital, pest house, and other structures for proper care of the poor. The expense is borne in the ratio of sixty per cent. by the city and forty per cent. by the county. The lands granted under the Dongan charter have all been alienated to the city, excepting the farm before mentioned, and the parade ground and old burying ground which are included in Washington Park. The first buildings for the poor were erected in 1826, at a cost of \$14,000. The poor house proper of to-day was built about 1850, and other structures and improvements have been made as necessity demanded.

Albany County Agricultural Society.—The first agricultural society in this county was formed in 1818, and thereafter held three annual fairs. The county was then without an organization akin to an agricultural society until the organization of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society, which held its first exhibition in the Geological rooms in September, 1847. Fairs and exhibitions followed in 1848, 1849 and 1850. In 1851 the town of Coeymans organized an agricultural society, with James W. Jolley, president; this was afterwards merged into the county society. On May 14, 1853, a meeting was held in Albany, in which James W. Jolley was chairman, and Joseph Warren, of Albany, secretary. After some discussion an organization was effected with the following officers: President, James W. Jolley; treasurer, E. E. Platt; secretary, Joseph Warren; with a vice-president from each town. The first annual fair of this society was held at Bethlehem Center, October 4-6, 1853. While this was in a measure successful, it was seen that the fairs must be held in or near the city; the second fair accordingly was held on the Washington Parade Ground in November, 1854. A number of succeeding fairs were held on these grounds. On May 8, 1862, was organized the Town Union Agricultural Association of the County of Albany, with the following officers: President, Jurian Winne; vice-president, James W. Jolley; treasurer,

William H. Slingerland; secretary, Samuel C. Bradt. In the next month the title of this association was changed to Albany County Agricultural Society. In 1863 a fair was held by the society on the Washington Parade Ground. Fairs continued to be held down to 1870, with the exception of one year, some of which were moderately successful, but as a whole they were not very generously supported. In June, 1873, the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association was organized with the following officers: President, Thomas W. Olcott; vice-president, Maurice E. Viele; treasurer, William H. Haskell; secretary, Volkert P. Douw. This society purchased about forty-four acres of land four miles north of the city, a tract which was happily adapted to the purposes of the organization and where it was hoped permanent buildings might be erected and the institution start upon a long career of usefulness. The land was properly laid out and buildings were erected at a cost of \$30,000. The State Agricultural Society held its fair of 1873 on these grounds. In 1874 this society and the Albany County Society held a joint fair September 22-25, with Volkert P. Douw, superintendent. The county society held no fairs after that year. The other association continued in existence and held exhibitions several years. The grounds are now in market for sale.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CITY OF ALBANY.

The general history of Albany county, which has been traced in the preceding pages of this volume, necessarily includes very much of the history of the city of Albany down to the close of the Revolutionary war; but a few salient facts relating to that period of about 150 years must be briefly noticed here.

It cannot be truthfully stated that the topography of the site of Albany was originally favorable in all respects as a situation for a great city. Consisting of a narrow level tract along the Hudson River, low enough to be sometimes partially overflowed, backed by a slope extending westward for nearly a mile, quite steep in some sections and divided into four well-defined ridges, separated by deep valleys or ravines,

this much of its area was not especially inviting to the early seekers for a city site. Still farther westward extended a sandy plain, into which the ravines mentioned cut their way for some distance. But causes other than favorable topographical conditions have often determined the situation of large communities. If the land on which Albany was to be built seemed forbidding as necessitating vast labor to render it suitable for close settlement, it on the other hand offered in its sloping hill sides and parallel ravines, the best of conditions for perfect drainage, excellent facilities for military fortifications, which were so important to the early residents, and picturesque natural attractions. It is not probable that the future drainage facilities or the beauties of nature awakened remarkable enthusiasm in the Dutch settlers, but the proximity to the Indians and their rich furs, facilities for self-protection and for traveling and shipping southward on the great river and westward on the Mohawk, were something tangible.

There are five creeks, or kills, as they were called by the Dutch, flowing wholly or partially across the territory which was incorporated in the city of Albany. These are the Normanskill, Beaverkill, Rutenkill, Foxenkill, and Patroon's or Mill Creek, some of which have become parts of the city sewer system. The Normanskill is one of the largest streams in the county and is represented in city territory only by the headwaters of the Krumkill, one of its smaller branches, though the creek itself empties into the Hudson at Kenwood, but a quarter of a mile south of the city limits. Beaverkill (sometimes called Buttermilk Creek) rises in the westerly part of the city and empties into the Hudson a little below the steamboat landing. This was formerly a considerable mill stream, and a part of it is now incorporated in the sewer system. The Rutenkill had its source above Lark street and flowed wholly within the old city walls. Ordinarily a small stream, it was periodically swollen into a torrent by rains and melting snows and poured its waters down through a deep ravine, where Hudson avenue now is, crossed Pearl street at the site of the Beaver block and emptied into the Hudson a little below State street. It was bridged at South Pearl street and Broadway. Clay was found on its banks from which were made bricks for some of the old buildings, and, in early years, fish abounded in its waters. The ravine of the Rutenkill was about 350 feet broad and fifty feet deep through most of its length and was a neglected, filthy place. Here was erected the gallows for public executions, which was last used for the hanging of Strang in 1827 for

the murder of Whipple. Between 1845 and 1850 the ravine was filled and the hills lowered by contract which was given to Charles Stanford, a brother of Gov. Leland Stanford. The Foxenkill flowed outside of the city before the extension of the boundaries, being a stream of considerable size, and affording excellent fishing. It was bridged on North Pearl street near Canal. Patroon's Creek once supplied power to the Patroon's mills and discharged its waters into the Hudson near the old manor house.

The names given to this city have been: Pem-po-tu-wuth-ut (place of the council-fire), by the Mohegans; Sche-negh-ta-da (through the pine woods), by the Iroquois; Ga-ish-tin-ic, by the Minci; Fuyck (fouk), a hoop-net, otherwise Beversfuyck, supposed to refer to a bend in the river where fish were caught, probably first Dutch name; Beverwyck, a place for beavers, retained from about 1634 to 1664 (sometimes written Beverswyck); Fort Orange, in honor of William, Prince of Orange and Nassau; Rensselaerwyck, in honor of the Patroons, the Van Rensselaers; Aurania, another name for Orange; Williamstadt, in honor of William, the Stadtholder; New Orange, in honor of the Duke of Orange probably (a designation seldom used); Oranjaburgh, city or fortress of Orange (a name spoken of by Mrs. Grant); Albany, in honor of James, Duke of York, Albany and Ulster, brother of King Charles II, who made him proprietor of the New Netherlands. He afterward ascended the English throne, from which he was driven soon after because of his odious character.

The boundaries of Albany as given in the charter of 1686 were as follows:

East, the Hudson at low water mark; south, a line drawn from the southernmost end of the pasture at the north end of Martin Gerritsen's Island, and running back due northwest sixteen miles into the woods, to a certain creek called Sandkill; north, a line parallel to the former, about a mile distant; and west, a straight line drawn from the western extremities of the north and south line.

The charter included ferry rights, all waste land, rights to certain fields and public buildings, the right of fishing in the vicinity of the Hudson within the limits of the county, and of purchasing from the Indians 500 acres of meadow land at Schaahtecogue on the north, and 1,000 acres at Tiononderoga (Fort Hunter) on the west, whereon to establish colonies for frontier protection. After the organization of counties from the western district of Rensselaerwyck, that part which was west of the Hudson, the city boundaries were:

Westerly, Rotterdam and Niskayuna in Schenectady county; easterly, a line running through the center of the Hudson River channel; southerly, Bethlehem and Guilderland; northerly, Colonie and Watervliet.

The first territorial change was made February 25, 1815, when a part of old Colonie was annexed, the line of which adjoining Albany extended from the river westerly along Patroon street, where are now Quackenbush street and Clinton avenue. This constituted the old Fifth ward. The remainder of Colonie was annexed to Watervliet at the same time. The changes which gave the city its present boundaries were made April 6, 1870, and April 26, 1871.

The islands constituting a part of Albany are Kasteel (or Castle) Island, as it was called in early years, and which has had various other titles, but is now known as Van Rensselaer Island, and which has been referred to in earlier chapters as the probable site of Elkins's trading post, established about 1614, and as where Corstiaensen landed, and another island, lying between the city and Greenbush, and belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The granting of the charter of 1686 makes Albany one of the oldest existing cities of the original thirteen colonies. It was for that reason, as well as for others, that the issue of that document was a most important historical event. Dongan was known as a just man, one of large views for his time, of good judgment and clear foresight, with the result that the charter was drawn upon broad lines. It sought in no way to interfere with the then existing privileges of the people nor to abridge their rights and liberties. While he may not have foreseen the future importance of the place in times of war, he evidently clearly understood its commercial advantages, which were even then attracting notice. These facts are indicated by some of the provisions of the charter. It provided that "the said town should forever thereafter be called by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany." It granted "to the city of Albany, all the waste, vacant, unappropriated land lying and being in the City and the precincts and liberties thereof, extending and reaching to the low-water mark in, by and through all parts of the said City, together with all rivers, coves, creeks, ponds, water courses in the said City not heretofore granted." It gave the city corporation its power to purchase and hold land in its corporate name—a most important provision—as follows:



GEN. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.



I do, by these presents, give and grant unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, full power and license at their pleasure, likewise to purchase from the Indians the quantity of 1,000 acres of low or meadow land lying at a certain place called or known by the name of Tionondoroge, which quantity of 1,000 acres of low or meadow land shall and may be in what part of Tionondoroge, or the land adjacent on both sides of the river, as they, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Albany shall think most convenient; which said several parcels of low or meadow land I do hereby, in behalf of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, give, grant and confirm unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany aforesaid, to be and remain to the use and behoof of them and their successors forever. To have and to hold all and singular, the premises to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Albany and their successors forever, rendering and paying therefor unto his most sacred Majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, or to such officer or receiver as shall be appointed to receive the same, yearly, forever hereafter, the annual quit rent or acknowledgement of one beaver skin, in Albany, on the five and twentieth day of March, yearly forever.

The charter designates the officers of the city as follows:

There shall be forever hereafter, within the said City, a Mayor, Recorder, Town Clerk, and six Aldermen and six Assistants, to be appointed, nominated, elected, chosen and sworn, as hereinafter is particularly and respectively mentioned, who shall be forever hereafter called the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany, and that there shall be forever, one Chamberlain, or Treasurer, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Clerk of the Market, one High Constable, three sub-Constables, one Marshall or Sergeant-at-Mace to be appointed, chosen and sworn in manner hereinafter mentioned.

It provided further:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder shall be Justices and Keepers of the Peace, and Justices to hear and determine matters and causes within the said City and precincts thereof, to hear, determine and punish all petty larcenies and all other petty offences.

The mayor was made *ex-officio* coroner and clerk of the market, and he with the aldermen and recorder of the city were to be justices of the peace of the county, and as such, "shall and may sit in the Court of Sessions or County Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, that from time to time shall be held in said County; and that the Mayor, Recorder, and some one of the Aldermen shall preside at such County Courts and Courts of Sessions. The town Clerk of the said city shall always be the Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Sessions or Court of the County."

Early in July of 1686 Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston were appointed commissioners to go to New York and receive the charter. On the 22d of July they returned with the important document and

were given a public reception "with all the joy and acclamations imaginable, and received the thanks of the magistrates, burgesses and other dignitaries of the city, for their diligence and care."

By the terms of the charter the following persons were appointed the first officers of the city:

Peter Schuyler, mayor; Jan Bleecker, chamberlain; Isaac Swinton, recorder; Richard Pretty, sheriff; Robert Livingston, clerk; James Parker, marshal.

Aldermen.—Dirk Wessels, Jan Jans Bleecker, David Schuyler, Johannis Wendell, Lavinus Van Schaack, Adrian Gerritse.

Assistant Aldermen.—Joachim Staats, John Lansing, Isaac Verplanck, Lawrence Van Ale, Albert Ruyckman, Melgert Winantse.

The first meeting of the "Justices of ye peace for ye County of Albany," was held on the 26th of July, and the previously named officers took their oaths of office. From the judicial powers conferred upon the mayor and aldermen, those of the justices of the peace, all the court proceedings of minor character came before them, which had previous to the charter been brought before justices of the peace, whose limited powers were conferred by the governor-general. The first meeting of the Mayor's Court, which was also a meeting of the mayor and aldermen for transaction of municipal business, was held in the city hall August 31, 1686. On that occasion, it is recorded, a negro with the classical name of Hercules, was charged by Myndert Frederickse with stealing wampum out of his house. The prisoner confessed and was sentenced "to be whipped through ye towne at ye carte tale by ye hangman, for an example to others." The sense of justice of this court apparently exceeded its ability to spell correctly.

In those days city officials were placed under penalties to attend to their duties which at the present day would impoverish some aldermen. The following ordinance was adopted at that meeting:

Whoever of the members of the Common Council shall be absent att ye second ringing of ye bell, being in towne, at any common council day, shall forfeit six shillings, *toties quoties*.

Upon the expulsion of King James II of England in 1689, and the accession of William and Mary, the event was celebrated in Albany. The news reached the city on the 1st of July and a meeting of the Common Council was promptly called. A procession was formed in which marched the mayor, council, other officials and citizens. Proceeding to the fort the mayor there proclaimed, in English and Dutch, that William and Mary were their lawful sovereigns. Then guns of the fort

were fired and bells were rung. The imagination may picture the peculiar scene. Compare it with a modern political procession following a presidential election. The little concourse of probably less than a hundred stolid Dutchmen tramping up the hill, destitute of banners and band, to hear the mayor announce that a new king was their master on the other side of the broad ocean. The Dutchmen were evidently happy over the change, as well they might be.

It was as difficult, probably, in those days to collect taxes as it is at the present time. It was found in 1695 that the city was a number of thousand pounds in arrears, and at a meeting of the Council October 14, 1695, when Evert Bancker was mayor, the following report was made:

Whereas, the Arriears of ye £2,000 and £1,500 tax having been directed to ye constables of each warde by an warrant from Dirk Wessells, Justice, which constables give in their report, that all who are indebted to ye said arriears gives them an answer that they have paid it, and setts them aft from time to time.

At the same meeting the accounts of the treasurer were examined and a warrant was directed to be issued to "fetch up all the lycenses." The justices were also directed to appear before the board on December 9, following, "to correct all affairs between the City and County." The licenses mentioned were those granted for the sale of various kinds of merchandise.

A case that would have been summarily disposed of in these days, but which seems to have puzzled the city dignitaries at that time, for they never adjusted it as far as the record shows, is described in the following:

Cornelia Vanderheyden appears here at ye barr, and gives in the oath of her suster Ariaantje, who is brought to child-bed, that Lieft. Symon Young is ye father thereof, ye only father, and none but he; and desires that ye Mayor and aldermen would use some methodd or anoyr with ye sd Young for the maintenance of the child.

"Ye only father" is decidedly quaint. Lieutenant Young was subsequently appointed sheriff and offered to take and support the child, but the mother refused; and there the matter probably ended.

The old line of stockades which enclosed the city gave the inhabitants considerable trouble. On December 17, 1695, an order was made for repairing "the City Stockadoes, which were out of repair toward the river side, and that four hundred and fifty new Stockadoes should be provided, to be thirteen feet long and a foot over, and that a warrant may be directed to the assessors, to make an equal assessment thereof

upon the inhabitants, and then deliver the same to the Mayor." The line of this stockade was on what is now Steuben street on the north, Hudson avenue on the south, the river on the east, and Lodge street on the west. Later the boundaries of the stockade were much extended.

The year of 1696 witnessed a great deal of suffering from a scarcity of grain, particularly wheat. The crop was poor and prices became very high so that the poor people were utterly unable to obtain it. The thrifty Dutch merchants saw their opportunity and bought up all that was available, for shipment to New York, where the price was about double what they were compelled to pay in Albany, whereupon the Common Council took a hand in the matter, as indicated in the following:

Whereas Several persons of ye citty and county has given in a complaint to ye Mayor and justices of the citty and county, yt there is severall persons doe goe with money in thare hands to buy wheat, and can not have it, by reason of ye marchants has engrossed in there hands, being resolved to ship it to New York; the Mayor, aldermen, and ye justices of ye peace have resolved and agreed upon yt no merchts or any other persons whatsoever shall ship any corn aboard any sloop, vessel, boat whatsoever untill such time wee have his Excell. directions in it, as they will answer upon there utmost perill.

On July 17, 1697, the following was adopted, showing that the Dutch city officials, in spite of their general stolidity, were not wholly insensible to flattery:

Whereas, Mr. Lieft. Oliver doth make his addresse to the Court for bedding, since he complains that he is in great necessity for want thereof, ye gent'n of ye Court cannot fynde that they are obliged to furnish such supplies but, in consideration of his Civility, doe give as a gift ye summe of five pieces of eight.

There was an officer with the title of city porter, whose chief duty it was to open and close the city gates. On November 23, 1697, the following order relative to this office was adopted:

Whereas, It is by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty concluded, who have appointed John Ratecliffe as Citty Porter, instead of Hend. Marselis, Deceased, that he is upon all occasionable times to open and shutt ye gates of this Citty, especially in ye mornings and in ye evenings at ye appointed time, as also to attend ye Church Ringing of ye bell on all occasions, for which he is to receive yearly eight and twenty Pieces of Eight at six shillings, and to be paid quarterly; moreover, he, ye sd John Ratecliff, is to attend ye Burger Guards, to keep them clain, and to make every eveing a fyre, wherefore he is to receive Three pence per Diem. Who hath made oath to be true.

It is well known that the Dutch set a good example to the other



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colonists in their treatment of the Indians, the city of Albany, for instance, being obliged, if it required more land, to purchase it in a fair and open trade. The same policy was pursued in nearly all of their relations with the natives, for which the settlers in after years had much cause for thankfulness. A resolution was adopted by the Common Council May 9, 1698, providing for building an Indian House on the hill, for the accommodation of the Indians, and on the 1st of February, 1699, the Council resolved as follows:

Resolved, That one other Indian house, besides ye two heretofore resolved on in January last, shall be built just upon ye hill going up from ye Pearl street geat northwesterly, in or about ye middle part of said hill, where ye whole Common Council forthwith shall appoynt ye Place, and yt ye Building and Charges thereof shall bee in ye lyke manner as ye two houses aforesaid.

These brief records of the more important proceedings of the city authorities down to the year 1700, quaint and primitive as some of them are, indicate nevertheless much wisdom and a determination to govern the little settlement in the interests of morality and for the common good. It may here be remarked that a similar intelligent, prudent and conservative administration of municipal affairs continued to the close of the colonial period in 1776.

In 1700 Albany was still but a small village, two years earlier (1698) the number of inhabitants being only 803, of which five families were English, one was Scotch, and the remainder were Dutch. Many years were to pass before there would be much change, except in gradual growth, and when it did come it was through the introduction of new elements into the population, and not through any desire for innovations on the part of the Dutch settlers, who were, as a general rule, contented with the existing order of things, they being slow, stolid, industrious, and usually thrifty. They cared more for the profit of the trade they were pursuing, than for the amenities of life, so that what are now known by the general name of public improvements possessed little attraction for them. What if it required a week to make the journey down the river to New York, were there not more weeks coming and was it not a pleasant trip? So slow was the process or change in those early times that in 1718 the place was described by a traveler as little else than a fortified village, with unpaved, dirty and irregular streets. Most of the residences were situated on the margin of the river, the lower end of State street, and on Court street (now Broadway). A few stores were on the present Chapel

street. In the middle of State street and in Broadway were all the public buildings—the town house, two churches, the guard house, and the market. On the river were three docks—lower or King's dock, middle and upper docks. The docks must have been of the most primitive character and of recent construction, for the records show no mention of them until some years later. The Common Council took the initiatory steps towards providing suitable wharves in October, 1727, when an ordinance was adopted requiring that the "freeholders of the city who held lands or ground fronting on the east near or to the Hudson river, be directed to produce their titles to the same, in order that the Common Council may be better enabled to consider of finding out the proper ways and means for docking and regulating of streets on the east thereof, along the Hudson river, and that such titles be produced in Common Council at the city Hall on the 10th day of November next." As against this, Kalm, the Swedish traveler, from whose writings we shall have further occasion to quote, visited Albany in 1749, and said: "The Hudson river at Albany is from twelve to twenty feet deep; that there is as yet no quay made for the landing of yachts, because the people feared it would be swept away in the spring; that the vessels come pretty near the shore and receive their cargoes from two canoes lashed together."

The scarcity of water or its impure character occupied the attention of the authorities at an early date, about which Kalm, from whose writings we have already quoted, said:

The water of several wells in this town was very cool about this time, but had a kind of acid taste which was not very agreeable. On a nearer examination I found an abundance of little insects in it, which were probably monocoli.

After a description of these insects he continues:

I think this water is not very wholesome for people who are not used to it, though the inhabitants of Albany who drink it every day say they do not feel the least inconvenience from it. I have several times been obliged to drink water here, in which I have plainly seen monocoli swimming; but I generally felt the next day something like a pea in my throat, or as if I had a swelling there.

The water question was under discussion in 1760, and on April 3d of that year a petition was presented to the mayor and council, praying for the right to bring water in pipes from the hills, collect it in reservoirs and establish pumps. After a hearing the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioners have an instrument drawn, including their petition;

that the Mayor will sign the same and cause the Seal of the City to be thereupon fixed by virtue of this resolution.

It was many years later before an adequate supply of wholesome water was provided for Albany. Wells were long used and doubtless with evil results. Morse's Geography, published in 1796, has the following on the subject:

The well water in this city is extremely bad, scarcely drinkable by those not accustomed to it. It oozes through a stiff blue clay and it imbibes in its passage the fine particles common to that kind of soil. This discolors it, and when exposed any length of time to the air it acquires a disagreeable taste. Indeed all the water for cooking is brought from the river, and many families use it to drink. The water in the wells is unwholesome, being full of little insects, except in size, like those which are frequently seen in stagnated water.

The city ultimately obtained a satisfactory water supply, which is described in later pages.

The inhabitants of the city in 1800 were obtaining their drinking water from wells, though something must have been accomplished prior to that time towards a water supply for the extinguishment of fire. In the year in which the charter was granted (1686) there was a fire, concerning which the records have the following:

It has been found by experience that the bringing of water of the fountains from the hill has not only been of great use to the inhabitants for water, but the only means of quenching the late fire, which otherwise, by all probability, would have destroyed the whole town.

A well was sunk in Jonker (now State) street in 1695, though whether there were others prior to 1712 is not known, but in that year (1712) one was constructed in the First ward, about twelve yards from the east side of the market house, and another on the north side of Cross street. Two years later three more were added, one in each of the three wards. In the mean time something had been accomplished towards providing apparatus for use in extinguishing fires. An old record of October 15, 1694, names certain fire officials called "Brantmasters," and continues:

It is ordered, and found very requisite yt ye Aldermen of each respective Ward shall cause to be made two Brantleere [fire ladders] a greate one and a little one, with yron hooks, and yt in time of one month, and cause to be brought to a ready place in case of any occasion whatsome ever, and they to bring in their accounts.

In 1706 a primitive fire department was organized by the appointment of certain "Fyre-masters," which is described further on.

The Dongan charter conferred the right of establishing ferries across

the river between the city wards and Greenbush. A ferry had, however, been in existence since the year 1642, which is claimed by some authorities to be the oldest established ferry in the United States. The ferry landing on the Albany side was a little north of the Beaverkill, which emptied into the river at what is now the termination of Arch street; the Greenbush landing was directly opposite. The first ferry boat was a mere scow which was propelled with setting poles, being, however, large enough to carry horses and wagons, while a smaller craft was used for passengers. The first ferry-master was Hendrick Albertsen, who also built the first ferry house on the Albany side of the river. He was succeeded by Jacob Janse Stall, who settled at Beverwyck in 1630, and who held the post until 1657. At that time and for many years after the date of the Dongan charter, no charge was made by the authorities for the right of operating.

Owing to the slope of much of the land on which stood the early Albany it is probable that the unpaved streets could be kept in much better condition and with considerably less labor than would have been possible upon a level. The old records contain frequent allusions to sidewalks and to measures for promoting cleanliness in the streets, but paving did not come until many years later. It was ordered in the Common Council March 12, 1694, that "every householder shall make, or cause to be made, eight foot ground before his own house, fronting on the streets, paved with stone, under a penalty after the first of June, of every week, of six shillings." This refers, of course, merely to a paved sidewalk. In 1695 the sum of £50 was raised by the Common Council for thus paving sidewalks. In 1817 a number of streets were ordered to be paved, but it is difficult to distinguish in the early records between sidewalk paving and street paving.

A few of the ordinances of the Council in the early years are interesting. In 1686 it was decreed that every Saturday morning each inhabitant should clean the street in front of his dwelling and that no filth should be thrown in the street. Only a few years after the granting of the charter the following ordinance was passed:

Resolved, That an ordinance be issued forth that all the respectable inhabitants within said city do severally clean the streets from the dung, dust, chips and filth before their houses or lots in the said streets; and that all wood and stone, except for present building, or cooper's wood, be removed out of the said street before the 15th of April next ensuing, on penalty of paying for every default afterwards by them made, the sum of six shillings to the use of the Sheriff or any Constable who shall sue for the same. An that hereafter, if any dung, dust, chips or filth shall be found



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(on any Saturday after twelve o'clock noon) lying in the said streets against the house or lot of any person within the said city, that such person shall pay, also, for such default and contempt, the like sum of six shillings, to be sued for as aforesaid. And that hogs or swine belonging to any of the said inhabitants be ringed with one ring in the nose before Saturday night next, and remain ringed from that time; and if the hog or swine of any person as aforesaid shall be found not ringed, the owners of such hog or swine shall pay for every such default or neglect the sum of six shillings to the Sheriff or Constable who shall sue for the same.

Another ordinance forbade driving through the streets faster than a walk, under penalty of three shillings. In writing of the streets of Albany in 1749, Kalm said:

The streets are broad and some of them are paved. In some parts they are lined with trees: the long streets are almost parallel to the river, and the others intersect them at right angles. The street which goes between the two churches is five times broader than the others, and serves as a market place. The streets upon the whole, are very dirty, because the people have their cattle in them during the summer nights.

On the early maps of Beverwyck only a few streets are mentioned, but in early conveyances the following names appear: Broadway was called Cow, de Breede (or Broad), Lower Hondlaers, and Brewers street; Hudson avenue was Spanish street; Green south of Beaver was Esplanade or Plain street; north of Beaver it was the Voddemart, or Rag market, and Cheapside; Chapel was Berg street; State was Jonkers street, and South Pearl was De Klyne street. After the charter of 1686 the city was divided into three wards, the first of which embraced all that part of the city south of Exchange and State streets; the second the territory north of State and west of James streets; the third the portion north of State and Exchange streets and east of James street. When State street was laid out it was made of unusual width for those times, to accommodate the old Dutch church which stood in its center. The map of 1792 shows it 149 feet wide at Pearl street and gradually increasing in width until it is 158 feet at Lodge street, but from Broadway to the river it was very narrow as it is to this day. This broad street ascending straight up the hill has been an impressive one from the first. Spafford's *Gazetteer*, 1813, describes it as a grand avenue in the heart of the city, "where its opulence is to be displayed, where taste shall vie with taste, architect with architect, age with age, in perpetual succession." It was an unpaved avenue until 1796.

Perhaps the best description of Albany in about the middle of that

century is from the entertaining pen of Mrs. Grant, in her delightful *Memoirs of an American Lady* (1764), as follows:

The City of Albany stretched along the banks of the Hudson. One very wide and broad street lay parallel to the river, the intermediate space between it and the shore being occupied by gardens. A small but steep hill rose above the center of the town, on which stood a fort, intended (but very ill adapted) for the defense of the place and of the neighboring country. From the foot of this hill another street was built, sloping pretty rapidly down till it joined the one before-mentioned, that ran along the river. This street was still wider than the other. It was only paved on each side, the middle being occupied by public edifices. These consisted of a Market-place or Guard-house, a Town Hall, and the English and Dutch churches. The English Church, belonging to the Episcopal persuasion, and in the diocese of the Bishop of London, stood at the foot of the hill at the upper end of the street. The Dutch Church was situated at the bottom of the descent, where the street terminated. Two irregular streets, not so broad, but equally long, ran parallel to those, and a few even ones opened between them. The town, in proportion to its population, occupied a great space of ground. The city, in short, was a kind of semi-rural establishment. Every house had its garden, well, and a little green behind. Before every door a tree was planted, rendered interesting by being coeval with some beloved member of the family. Many of these trees were of prodigious size and extraordinary beauty, but without regularity, every one planting the kind that best pleased him, or which he thought would afford the most agreeable shade to the open portico at his door, which was surrounded by seats and ascended by a few steps. It was in these that each domestic group was seated in summer evenings to enjoy the balmy twilight or the serenely clear moonlight.

This picture of rural simplicity has, however, a reverse side of business activity that was not so carefully noticed by Mrs. Grant. The business advantages of the place were attracting residents quite rapidly, the population of the county in 1723 having reached 6,501, which had increased in 1731 to 8,703, and was in 1790 3,506 in the city alone.

The Common Council on July 31, 1753, made an order that the pavement between the houses of Jacob Lansing and David Schuyler in the Third ward, be raised, so that the water that came down from the hill between those houses "may vent itself through the lane or street, and so down to the river."

In 1754 the council fixed the following rates of ferriage across the river:

For every person, if single.....	3 coppers
" " " if more than one.....	2 coppers
" " head of cattle.....	9 coppers
" " cwt. of beaver or skins.....	4 coppers

The ferry-masters were directed to run their boats from sunrise to

eight o'clock in the evening. At this time the ferry was in charge of Barnardus Bradt and Johannes Ten Broeck, who had paid the city £5 for its use and privilege. From that date until 1786 the ferrymen were Harmes Gansevoort, Philip John Schuyler, John Courtney, John Bromley, Thomas Lotridge, Dirck Hansen and Baltus Van Benthuyssen. At stated times the council advertised that the right of ferriage would be sold to the highest bidder, a course that could be profitably adopted by the authorities in granting franchises in modern times and which has been followed in some cities in recent years. From 1754 to 1786 the amount paid for the ferry privilege ranged from £5 to £130. In the last named year a new ferry house forty by fifty feet in size was built by Baltus Van Benthuyssen, and the city corporation issued the following schedule of rates:

Man or horse, ox or cow.....	9d.
A calf or hog.....	2 coppers
A sheep or lamb.....	2 coppers
For every wagon, or two horses with its loading, provided the same remains on the wagon.....	2 shillings
For every cart or wagon drawn by four horses or oxen, with or without loading.....	3 shillings
And 6d. for every ox or horse above that number.....	
For every chaise or chair or horse.....	1s. 6d.
For every full chest or trunk.....	4 coppers
For every empty chest or trunk.....	2 coppers
For every barrel rum, sugar, molasses, full barrel.....	4 coppers

Articles of agreement were entered into November 15, 1768, between the city corporation and Stephen Van Rensselaer, under which the latter agreed that within three months of the granting to him by the Crown of letters patent giving him exclusive ferry privileges over the Hudson between Bears' Island and Cohoes, he would grant to the city the exclusive ferry privileges "from the mouth of a certain creek, commonly known as De Vysele Kill, on the south of the city limits, to lands of H. Van Schack; with one acre of ground, to be taken by said Corporation in such position as it shall think most convenient to them, joining to and on the north bounds of John Van Rensselaer." Two years later (1770) the ferry to Greenbush was leased to Thomas Lotridge for three years at £30 a year, he to make a dock fourteen feet wide.

At a meeting of the Common Council held July 10, 1756, the following important resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk draw a deed to the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, in the City of Albany, for them and their successors, in trust forever, for a piece of ground for a burial place, lying upon the hill adjoining the fort, agreeable to a map made by John R. Bleecker, and that the Mayor execute a deed, and cause the City Seal to be thereupon affixed in behalf of the Corporation.

It has been stated herein that by the Dongan charter the title to all the land within the city corporation was vested in the mayor, recorder, aldermen and Common Council. Under their right to sell, which was thus conferred, a great many transfers were made in early years, some of which are of historical importance. The first deed executed by the city corporation is dated November 1, 1687, the year after the charter. It conveyed land to Dr. Godfredius Dellius, pastor of the Dutch church. On account of its early date and its quaint wording we quote the conveying clause:

To All Christian People to whom these presents Shall Come, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of ye City of Albany Send Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know ye that for and in consideration of ye sum of three hundred an ninty pounds currant money of this province to them in hand paid, at and before ye en-sealing and delivery hereof, by Doctor Godfredius Dellius, Minister of ye Reformed Nether Dutch Congregational Dutch Church, Albany, a certain piece or parcel of land commonly called or known by ye name of Pasture, Situate, lying and being to ye Southward of ye said City, near ye place where ye Fort Stood, and extending along Hudson River till it comes over against ye most northerly point of ye island, commonly called Marston Gerrittsen's Island; having to ye east Hudson River, to Ye south ye manor of Renslawewck, to ye west of highway leading to ye Towne, Ye pasture lots in ye occupation of Martin or Marston Geritsen, and the pasture lot in ye occupation of Casper Jacobs, to the north of ye several pasture lots in ye occupation of Robert Sanders, Myndert Harmons, and Evert Wendell, and ye Several Garden lots in ye tenure and Occupation of Killian Van Rensselaer and Abraham Staats. Together with All and Singular ye profits, commodities and appurtenances whatsoever to ye said Pasthur Piece or Parcel of land and Premises, or any part or parcel thereof Belonging or in any way appertaining to or with the same, now or at any time heretofore belonging or own'd occupied, enjoyed as part, parcell or member thereof, and All deeds, Evidences and writings Touching and Concerning the premises only.

This deed was signed by Peter Schuyler, mayor. Some of these public lands were sold at auction as seen in the following:

Resolved, By this Board, That the Clerk put up Advertisements that a piece of land lying on Gallows hill containing between 10 and 11 acres, as per Draft to be seen at the time of Sale, to be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 20th day of this current month, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty at two o'clock in the afternoon at the City Hall in the City of Albany.



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On the 19th of February, 1761, the council by resolution directed John R. Bleeker to make a survey of the land described in a petition of the minister and officers of the Dutch church, leaving room for highways, for which land the board was to give a deed to the church in consideration of £50, and a reserve of £20 per annum forever. The tract thus conveyed contained 153 acres and is described in Bleeker's survey. In 1762 an important land transaction was consummated in the transfer of what has been known as the Wendell Patent, a tract in the heart of the city; the northwest line of this lot extended 1,207 feet in a straight line; the southwesterly corner was situated in the center of the block west of Eagle street, between Hamilton and Hudson streets; and the northeasterly corner, which was the end of the above mentioned straight line, terminated on the west side of Lodge street about 152 feet north of Howard street. The other boundaries of the tract were irregular, the southeast corner terminating in the corner of William street, about fifty feet south of Beaver street. In following the southeast line a bend and corner is situated in the center of the block between Philip, Grand, Hudson and Plain streets, the other remaining corner terminating about ninety-five feet east of Eagle on the north side of Hamilton street. The original map of this tract is still in possession of descendants of the patentee, and the outline of the tract appears on some of the early maps.

The old records show that there was a corporation officer in those days called the town whipper, who had considerable employment in his peculiar official capacity. There are frequent instances where he was complimented for his good work in his particular line. In one case in 1762, when one Rick Van Toper held the office, he was voted five shillings and sixpence, in addition to his regular fees, "for the due and wholesome manner in which he laid the lash upon the back of Tiberius Haines," who had been convicted of beating his wife. On the 30th of January, 1789, the corporation agreed with Benjamin Gable to act as town-whipper at a yearly salary of £20.

At the beginning of Mayor Cuyler's administration in 1780 a question arose as to the right of the mayor and aldermen, who were by the charter made *ex-officio* members of the Supreme Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to sit on the bench with the judges of those courts. When these courts sat on June 5, 1771, they were waited upon by a committee (appointed by the council), consisting of the mayor and Aldermen Yates and Ten Broeck, and informed that the mayor,

recorder and six aldermen intended to sit with them on that day. After their withdrawal from the court the city officials received a communication from the judges denying their right to sit in such judicial capacity and concluding as follows:

We cannot conceive that your city charter can be so construed as to render this honorable Court a Mob, instead of a Bench of Judges with full consideration of their dignity and responsibility. We have therefore directed the Officers of the Court to prevent your taking your seats upon the Bench, in case you insist upon so doing.

As a result of this singular contest, the council adopted resolutions in October, expressing their determination to send a commission to New York and submit the matter to the colonial authorities. Alderman Abraham Yates was selected for this mission, which was probably unsuccessful, as the records contain no allusion to the sitting of those officials in those courts; they were, however, members of the Court of Sessions of the City and County of Albany, as elsewhere explained.

In April, 1774, various changes were made in the city ordinances, among them being provisions for regulating the ferry between Albany and Greenbush; for grading and paving some of the streets; for regulating the line of vessels at the docks and wharves; regulating cartmen and their carts and the public market; against profaning the Lord's day; protecting the city from danger of gunpowder; preventing fires and accidents from fast driving, and many other minor matters.

It will already have been inferred by the reader that by far the most important business of the Common Council for many years was in relation to the real property owned by the city corporation or coming into its possession under the provisions of the first charter. The provision enabling the corporation to purchase 1,000 acres of low land at "Tionderoge" will be remembered. Under this, several Indians in June, 1721, conveyed a tract of eleven morgen of land to Mr. Cuyler in fee, whose heirs obtained from the corporation, April 24, 1769, for £30 a conveyance releasing the land. Again, on July 7, 1730, certain Indians conveyed about the same quantity land to Peter Brower for 999 years; he on November 29, 1734, conveyed the same to the corporation, and on April 27, 1749, the corporation leased the land to Peter Brower for 999 years at the annual rent of one skipple of wheat for each morgen. Other parts of these lands were obtained from the corporation at the same annual rent, but leaving the larger part of the 1,000 acres the property of the city. In 1779 the Indians had all removed from these lands, and they had become occupied principally by refugees and

squatters. What to do under these conditions and how to recover the rights of the city, was an important problem of that time. The whole question was finally referred to Peter W. Yates, one of the ablest lawyers of that era. His subsequent report was to the effect that the city and its successors had an undoubted estate in fee simple in the lands in question; that although the Indian deeds could not be considered a part of the title, yet the city's title was paramount to that of any other claimant.

Other land difficulties soon arose in connection with the large and valuable tracts owned by the city at Schaghticoke (now in Rensselaer county). These lands were occupied by tenants who began to neglect to pay their rents. In order to learn the particulars of the situation the mayor and aldermen held a meeting at the house of Johannes Knickerbacker, at Schaghticoke, September 20, 1780, where they summoned the delinquents before them. Various excuses for the non payment of rent were made, many claiming that none was due. There was no course left the city authorities but to proceed to extremities, and Peter W. Yates and John Lansing, jr., were retained and instructed to bring actions against all the tenants from whom rent was due, which was done. At a meeting held at the city hall January 30, 1784, at which were present the mayor, aldermen and assistant aldermen, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Peter W. Yates, Esq., be directed to immediately write letters, as Attorney for the Corporation, to the tenants of this Board at Schaghticoke, and who were lately prosecuted for non-payment of rent, acquainting them that unless they pay this winter the wheat stipulated in the agreement for the stay of suits, they must depend upon being prosecuted.

The resolution explains itself. When the actions were first brought in 1780, the suits were stayed upon agreement by the tenants to pay a certain quantity of wheat in regular settlement. Many did so, while others delayed, and some never paid. It was customary in those times for the city to receive its rents in wheat and large storehouses were frequently filled with grain and kept in charge of the chamberlain, who sold it under direction of the council. In times of scarcity this policy was of great benefit to the poor, and the sales to those who might be disposed to speculate were restricted in quantity to each buyer. In January, 1777, an order is recorded directing the chamberlain "to sell 100 skepels of the wheat belonging to the Corporation, at four shillings sixpence per skepel, to those persons who had demands on the Board. No person to have more than three skepels at a time."

In February, 1780, the question came before the Common Council of surrendering some of the privileges granted by the charter of 1686, and applying to the State Legislature for others. The matter met with much opposition and was long discussed, and final action postponed until 1787, when on March 21, the act entitled "An Act for altering the Charter Rights of the City of Albany," passed the Legislature. The principal changes took from the mayor the right to grant licenses to tavern keepers, victualers, and all retail dealers in liquors; also the right of the mayor and the aldermen to have the sole regulation of trade with the Indians; annulled the provision that a court of Common Pleas should be held once in every fortnight before the mayor; and altered the time of election of aldermen, their assistants and the chamberlain to the last Tuesday in each year.

The city of Albany was now one hundred years old, and at the close of the war of the Revolution its growth was stimulated and its business interests rapidly increased. The enterprising Yankees saw their opportunity and came in large numbers to supplant the slow methods of the Dutch with their activity and ingenuity. Up to this time, it has been written, the city "old as it was, still retained its primitive aspect, and still stood in all its original simplicity, unchanged, unmodified, unimproved, still pertinaciously adhering in all its walks to the old track and the old form. The rude hand of innovation was then just beginning to be felt; and slight as was the touch, it was regarded as an injury, or resented as an insult." The Dutch resisted Yankee encroachment on their trade, but the new element was daily becoming strong, and before long they were overmatched.

Albany celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on July 22, 1786. A meeting of the Common Council was held July 15, in the City Hall, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the 22d instant, being the jubilee of the charter of this city, be commemorated by a public feast at the City Hall; that a committee of five be appointed to procure the materials necessary, and to regulate the same.

The committee appointed were Aldermen Philip Van Rensselaer, Peter W. Yates, and Assistants John W. Wendell, Richard Lash and Jelles Winne. On the 18th of July this committee reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the mode of celebrating the 22d of July instant, being the century anniversary of this city, do report that, in their opinion, the Common Council do convene in the forenoon of that day, at ten o'clock, at the

City Hall, and from thence proceed in procession to the hill westward of the city, attended by such citizens as shall choose; that, during the procession, all the bells of the several churches in this city shall ring; and at the arrival at the place assigned for the purpose, on the hill, thirteen toasts, and one for the charter, under the discharge of fourteen cannon; and that a barrel of good spirits be purchased for the occasion.

This report was accepted and another committee was appointed to have entire charge of the celebration. When the day arrived an imposing procession for that time was formed, which marched up State street to the grounds formerly occupied by the Old Capitol, where the ceremonies took place. Later in the day the mayor, alderman and commonalty of the city partook of a supper served at Lewis's tavern, where it may be presumed some of that "barrel of good spirits" lent its inspiring influence to the flow of reason. The expenses of this celebration were ordered paid by the chamberlain.

The year 1797 saw Albany made definitely and permanently the State capital. Previous to this time the Legislature had met here on several occasions, the first being one of the three sessions of the third Legislature in 1780, the next being a session of the Fourth Legislature, which also held three sessions, in 1781. Aside from these, however, the Legislatures up to 1788-89 were held in Poughkeepsie and New York. The twelfth session was held in Albany; from 1789 to 1793 the meetings were in New York; the seventeenth session was held in Albany in 1794, the eighteenth at Poughkeepsie and in New York, the nineteenth in New York, 1796, and the twentieth, 1796-7, in New York and Albany. At this session the question of permanently locating the State capital was finally settled in favor of Albany. While political influence and the power of wealth had something to do with this choice, the chief factors determining the selection were the situation of the city with reference to the remainder of the State and the natural advantages of the place. Albany became the capital in the same year that the United States Constitution was transmitted to Congress for ratification or rejection. The constitution received bitter opposition from the Anti Federalists of New York State, with George Clinton at their head, and of course Albany was the center of the local strife; but the old governor and his political adherents were destined to defeat. From the adoption of that constitution down to the present time Albany has been the center of great political influence and power. From this ancient city into every part of the State have ramified the various

parts of the vast and intricate system of political machinery which has controlled public affairs.

The beginning of the century found Albany city with a population of 5,289, which increased to 9,356 in 1810, these figures being according to the United States census. The State census in 1814 gave Albany 10,083 inhabitants. This shows the remarkable growth during the first twenty years succeeding the Revolution. "About 1781," wrote a local editor, "not more than seventy, at the utmost calculation, shops and stores were kept in this city, nor had we manufactories of any kind, but depended on importation for every manufactured article. Now [seven or eight years, later] we behold Market and State streets crowded with stores, and rents in those streets enhanced to such a degree as to put houses out of the reach of inconsiderable traders." In alluding to the business of one day (February 8, 1794), the Gazette said:

On a moderate estimate, it is presumed the purchases and sales of produce and merchandise exceeded 850,000. Of the article of wheat, between 25 and 30,000 bushels were brought to this market; a quantity far exceeding the receipts of any one day since the settlement of this country. The price of wheat rose during the day from 7s. 6d. to 8s., or the highest price between this and the first of March. The last mode of purchase is truly novel and must be convincing to the farmer that the merchants of this city are too independent to form combinations.

Count Liancourt visited Albany in 1795, and has left the following regarding business interests at that time:

The trade of Albany is chiefly carried on with the produce of the Mohawk country, and extends eastward as far as agriculture and cultivated lands expand. The State of Vermont and a part of New Hampshire furnish many articles of trade, and the exports chiefly consist in timber and lumber of every sort and description, potatoes, potash and pearl ashes, all species of grain, lastly, in manufactured articles. These articles are most of them transported to Albany in winter on sledges, hauled by the merchants, and by them successively transmitted to New York, where they are either sold for bills on England or exchanged for English goods, which are in return sent from Albany to the provinces, whence the articles for transportation were drawn. . . . The trade of Albany is carried on in ninety vessels, forty-five of which belong to the inhabitants of the town, and the rest to New York or other places.

This French nobleman was surprised that no vessels had yet sailed direct from Albany to England, causing a loss to the local merchants and a gain to the shippers in New York. At the beginning of the century the great tide of migration westward, a large part of which passed through Albany, had begun its flow, and within a few years reached enormous proportions. In one day in 1795 a citizen counted five hun-

dred sleighs laden with emigrants. All of this travel through the city left a constantly increasing profit to tradesmen, and stores multiplied rapidly. In 1796 there were one hundred and thirty-one stores, almost double the number of sixteen years earlier, and sixty-eight storehouses. During the war of 1812, as the reader has already been informed, the city was one of the principal places for accumulating and transporting government supplies, for the armies in the West and North. It then cost from \$20 to \$30 a ton to transport goods from Albany to Buffalo, and it was estimated that 9,000 tons were shipped from this port. This account of trade conditions early in the century may be closed with the following from the Spafford Gazetteer of 1813:

Situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, at a distance of 200 miles from the ocean, whose tide it enjoys; with an uninterrupted sloop navigation; and in the center of an extensive and fertile country, of which it becomes the natural mart, Albany carries on an immense trade already, and seems destined to become one of the greatest inland towns in America. . . . Of the shipping belonging to Albany I am not precisely informed, but, agreeable to information derived from the dock-master, there are fifty Albany sloops that pay wharfrage by the year; sixty belonging to Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford; twenty-six from Tarrytown and New York; seventy from New Jersey and the eastern States, including twenty schooners, in all two hundred and six; and about one hundred and fifty from different places have paid wharfrage by the day, being engaged in different kinds of trade, during the season of 1812, making a total of 356. The quantity of wheat purchased annually in Albany is immensely great; and good judges have estimated it at nearly a million bushels. Other grain, and every article of the agricultural and other common products, nearly in the same proportion, swell the aggregate exports from this city to an enormous amount.

This growing business interests in Albany gave rise to the need of banking facilities. Prior to 1792 the project of establishing a bank in the northern part of the State was much discussed, some favoring it and many violently opposing it. On the 3d of February of that year a meeting was called at Lewis's tavern in Albany, at which many leading capitalists attended for discussion. There was at that time only one bank in the State, the Bank of New York, the stock of which was fifty per cent. above par. It was announced in the newspapers that \$100,000 in subscriptions could be taken for stock in a new bank. At a later meeting the project assumed definite form and it was determined to found a financial institution here with the name of the Albany Bank and a capital of \$75,000, to be divided into five hundred shares of \$150 each, \$15 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing and the remainder in three installments. Thirteen directors were to be

chosen, nine of whom should be residents of Albany. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jacob Van Derheyden and Barent Bleecker were appointed to open the subscription books and close them as soon as five hundred shares were taken. The books were opened February 17 and in less than three hours the amount of stock was over-subscribed. As soon as the books were closed the stock advanced ten per cent. and on the Saturday following it rose to 100 per cent. advance. A charter was applied for and obtained towards the close of the session of the Legislature. Further description of this and other banks is given in later pages. A second bank was established in 1803 and the third in 1811.

While deeply engrossed in promoting the various business interests and public affairs of the city, the people very properly sought some means of amusement and recreation. A theatrical company under management of Hallam Brothers played a season in New York in 1769, and obtained permission to appear in Albany three times a week for one month, opening July 3, in "Venice Preserved." Mrs. Grant has recorded that the officers of an English regiment stationed here, played the "Beau's Stratagem" in a barn in 1760; but the Hallam company were the first to open a regular season. In 1785 a company came up from New York and in the Gazette of December 5, announced performances of "Cross Purposes," and "Catharine and Petruchio." Permission had been obtained from the authorities, but before the performances, a storm of opposition arose against the theatre, and a petition signed by seventy persons was presented to the officials asking withdrawal of their consent to the company. But the mayor, recorder and council, by a vote of nine to four decided that as consent had been given, and expense incurred by the company in fitting up rooms, it would not be just to turn them away. The performances were given twice a week until the latter part of February. In 1803 a company managed by William Dunlap and Lewis Hallam played in Albany three nights a week from August 22 to October 27, in a dancing room on North Pearl street, in the company being the grandparents of Joseph Jefferson, the comedian. In the spring of 1811 John Howard Payne, then twenty years old, who is better known as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," than as an actor, played an engagement there. In November of that year an actor named John Bernard came from Boston with the avowed intention of establishing a permanent theatre in a building to be erected for the purpose. At that time there was much opposition among some

classes to the theatre as an institution; the theatre in Richmond, Va., had recently burned with the loss of seventy-one lives, and the Boston manager was not warmly welcomed in Albany. The feeling against his project was intense, and a motion was made in the council to abolish all theatrical performances as a nuisance. The matter was referred to the committee on law, who made a long report dated January 12, 1812. In the report the opinion was expressed that "a well-regulated theatre, supported by the respectable portion of society, so far from being contrary to good order and morality, must essentially contribute to correct the language, refine the taste, ameliorate the heart, and enlighten the understanding." The report closed with an opinion that the council could not interfere with the projected building. During its erection, which was begun at once, Bernard's company played in the Thespian Hotel, which was the name of a hall near Clinton avenue. The theatre was situated on the west side of Green street, south of Hamilton, and was formally opened to the public January 18, 1813, with the plays, "West Indian," and "Fortune's Frolic," the admission being about the same as commonly demanded now—\$1, 75 and 50 cents, and the opening address being written by Solomon Southwick. Mr. Bernard managed the theatre for four years, and though he had a good company met with but indifferent financial success, and in 1818 sold it to the Baptist Society who used it for many years for a church. In 1824-5 a theatre was built on the site of the Leland Opera House, a portion of which is incorporated in the present building, being opened May 13, 1825, and here many of the great actors of their times have played. There was also an Albany Museum, established in a small way as early as 1797, which was continued from 1826 by Harry Meech, and was removed in 1831 from the corner of Hudson avenue and Broadway to the corner of State and Broadway, where in later years theatrical performances were given in connection with the museum.

Between the beginning of the present century and the war of 1812 the administration of the city government moved quietly along, the proceedings involving little of importance. The public revenue for the fiscal year 1799 was £146 14s. 4d. and the city was in debt £479 1s. 8d.

At this time the yellow fever was raging in New York, and collections were taken up in the Albany churches for the relief of sufferers, the total contributions amounting to \$555.87. For a number of years

there was more or less of this dreaded disease in New York, causing grave fears that it would be brought up the river to Albany. In 1803 the Common Council, acting as a Board of Health, passed an ordinance requiring all vessels from New York city to be quarantined for a short time at a point some miles down the river. There was one death from the disease in Troy that year, but none in Albany.

When the news of the death of Washington reached Albany, December 23, 1799, the Common Council immediately assembled and recommended the closing of all places of business, directed the tolling of bells from three to five o'clock, and that the members of the board wear crape during six weeks. The 9th of the following January was designated as a day for the observance of public funeral ceremonies, which were most solemn and impressive. Many of the citizens were then living who had been present at the reception given to Washington in the city at the close of the Revolutionary war, and the loss of the great statesman and general was deeply felt.

In the early years a part of the duty of the Common Council was to fix the weight and price of a loaf of bread, this being known as "the assize of bread," and any baker who was detected in selling a loaf that was below the prescribed weight was subject to a fine of one dollar. For example in 1799 a loaf weighing two pounds and five ounces, made from inspected wheat, sold for *sz.*, and other weights in proportion. In 1813, during and on account of the war, flour rose to \$11 a barrel, and the Council adopted an ordinance requiring the flour merchants so to assize the bread that it would correspond to \$9 a barrel. The bakers complained bitterly at this and called a meeting, at which a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was inexpedient to longer interfere with the baking and sale of bread.

It will surprise some readers of to-day to learn that prior to 1818 all meetings of the council were held behind closed doors. On November 16 of that year the board adopted a resolution that thereafter the meetings should be open to the public. The council at that time occupied the northeast corner of the first floor of the Old Capitol, all the other rooms on the first floor being used by the State. It will be remembered that the city had paid about \$34,000 towards the expense of erecting the Capitol. At this time several efforts were made in the council to pass a resolution ordering the sale of the city's interest in that building and the Board of Supervisors also discussed the policy of disposing of the interest of the county to the State. These measures were destined

to be postponed for many years, and meanwhile the Council and the supervisors met in the Old Capitol until the erection of the first city hall.

With the passing years the city became deeper and deeper involved in debt, that being the history of most cities in that respect. On September 30, 1822, the council directed a tax to raise \$3,000 with which to pay the interest on the city debt, and at the same time \$6,000 was ordered raised for lighting the streets and for the night watch, and \$8,000 for caring for the poor. The following table shows the condition of the city's finances at the close of the first quarter of this century:

SINKING FUND.

City Stock held by Commissioners	\$6,000 00
Albany Insurance Stock	2,500 00
Bonds, notes and interest due for lands sold	2,879 67
Cash loaned	4,535 00
" on hand	3,130 88
359 Shares in Great Western Turnpike	8,975 00
46 Shares in Bethlehem Turnpike	1,150 00
Total	\$29,170 55

Mayor	\$400 00
Chamberlain	500 00
City Superintendent	450 00
Superintendent of Alms-house	400 00
Overseers of the Poor	200 00
Police Justice	450 00
" Constables (2)	400 00
Deputy Excise Officer	200 00
City Physician	550 00
Clerk of Common Council	150 00
Deputy Clerk of Market	100 00
Bellringers	40 00
Total	\$3,840 00

CITY DEBT.

Funded	\$205,000 00
Due on bonds to individuals	40,100 00
Small notes unredeemed	10,300 18
Total	\$255,400 18

Returning for a moment to the year 1818, we find that the Common

Council had been authorized by law to fund the city debt, to the amount of \$205,000. On the 14th of April, 1820, a law was passed by the Legislature authorizing the council to sell certain lands belonging to the city to an amount not exceeding \$250,000, on a lottery basis, valuation being placed on the various lots which were to be the prizes, but the scheme under this arrangement did not succeed. The council therefore, in 1825, applied to the Legislature for permission to sell the lands, and at the same time for the privilege of raising the remainder of the fund necessary by selling tickets in a lottery created under the act of 1820, the prizes to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale. This plan was carried out and called forth much denunciation from individuals and from the press. The New York Evening Post said: "The capital of the State, with the aid of the Legislature, has become an immense gambling establishment." It is well known that lotteries were favorite institutions in early years for raising money for all sorts of public purposes. In January, 1814, a law authorized a lottery to raise \$200,000 for Union College, and was favored by Dr. Nott, the distinguished president of the institution. In May, 1825, the council appointed a committee to negotiate with Yates & McIntyre, who had made a proposition to purchase the Albany City Lottery, as the institution was called, for \$200,000, which arrangement was subsequently carried out, though the purchase price was \$240,795, to be paid in five years. The total valuation of the city lands which constituted the basis of this lottery was \$254,385.

For the year ending in October, 1826, the receipts by the chamberlain were \$60,060.19, the expenses \$62,004.98. The chamberlain's report for 1829 showed the gross receipts of the city treasury to be \$320,878.52, the disbursements, \$317,126.15. The heavy expenses of the year were due in part to the erection of two markets, the beginning of the City Hall, and large cost of keeping the poor. The population of the city had now (1830) reached 24,209, having increased to that number from 12,630 in 1820, and progress was everywhere manifest.

In 1835 the county clerk reported to the Common Council that the population of the city according to a recent canvass was 13,712 males and 14,373 females, a total of 28,085, of whom 4,489 were voters. Erastus Corning was inaugurated mayor of the city on January 1, 1836, in which year the election of members of the Board of Aldermen took place in the spring for the first time. Improvements were made that year in the basin, and the government improved navigation in the river.

Of the city debt of more than \$250,000 in 1817, there remained now due only \$95,000. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad was nearing completion and the early opening of an uninterrupted line to Buffalo was in sight. At this time the Common Council adopted measures to open a space in the pier between the Columbia and the State street bridges, and a resolution was also adopted, to allow the Hudson and Mohawk Railroad to continue its track from Gansevoort street to North Ferry street.

In 1840 the canvassers reported to the Common Council that the population of the city was 33,627, which number was increased in 1850 to a little more than 50,000. Previous to 1848 the money raised annually by tax for the expenses of the city government was usually nearly or quite exhausted by the 1st of May, in the temporary loans made in anticipation of the tax levy, a practice which has prevailed in most cities, but in that year a law was passed by the Legislature doing away with this method, greatly to the benefit of the city. The reports from 1844 to 1850 inclusive show the following sums of money applicable to the support of the city government in the years named:

1844.....	\$19,464.67
1845.....	10,677.81
1846.....	6,797.98
1847.....	793.70
1848.....	662.35
1849.....	41,668.78
1850.....	67,731.34

These figures indicate the great increase in the amounts immediately available in the last two years, under the operation of the law just mentioned. The chamberlain's report for 1850 gives the amount of money received from all sources, inclusive of \$41,668.78 which was the balance on hand, as \$695,366.67, and the expenditures, as \$627,635.42, leaving a balance of \$67,731.34. The mayor's statement of that year upon the financial condition of the city has the following:

On the first of May, 1848, debt of the city (exclusive of certain loans so amply secured that they cannot be considered absolute liabilities of the city) amounted to \$752,896.93. Since that date this debt has been reduced \$211,764.90; and the exact amount of the same at this time is \$541,132.03.

The assessment rolls in 1849 give the valuation of the taxable property of the city as \$11,971,263. Such was the condition of the city's financial affairs in the middle of this century.

During this period of growth in municipal affairs, vast changes took place in other directions. The steamboat came in 1807, to be followed ere long by the canals and the railroads, all of which were of great importance to Albany, revolutionizing methods of transportation and travel, and river commerce was greatly extending, with the greatest benefit to all industries and trades of the city. Fulton's first steamboat, the *Clermont*, was thus noticed in the *Albany Gazette* of September 2, 1807:

The north river steamboat will leave Paulus' Hook Ferry on Friday, the 4th of September, at nine in the morning, and arrive in Albany on Saturday, at nine in the afternoon. Provisions, good berths and accommodation are provided.

The through fare was \$7. In the *Gazette* supplement of September 7 appeared the following notice of the first trip of the steamboat to Albany:

This morning at six o'clock, Mr. Fulton's steamboat left the ferry stairs at Courtland street dock for Albany. She is to make her passage in 36 hours from the time of her departure, touching at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, and Hudson on the way. The steamboat arrived at Albany on Saturday afternoon, and this morning at nine o'clock again departed for New York, with about forty ladies and gentlemen.

The first steamer continued her regular trips, gradually reducing the time of passage to twenty-eight hours, receiving constantly increasing patronage. Other boats soon followed. The Hudson River Line was established in 1825, with three boats, and within four years added three more. The North River Line was established in 1826 and the Troy Line in 1832. In the next year these three lines were consolidated as the Hudson River Association Line, which sailed three day and three night boats. The People's Line was established in 1834 in opposition to the day boats of the Hudson River Association, but was sold in 1835 to the association for \$100,000 cash and \$10,000 a year for ten years. The People's Line was revived in 1836 by Daniel Drew, and within the next twenty-five years bought or built seven or eight splendid boats, among them the *Dean Richmond* and the *Drew*, and ending with the superb *Adirondack* of to-day.

By the year 1848 the fleet of sailing vessels on the river had increased to 331 sloops and 284 schooners, and at the end of the succeeding thirty-seven years (1885) the character and numbers had changed to 53 sailing vessels, 113 steam vessels, 175 canal boats, and 86 barges, with a total tonnage of 61,261. The number of canal boats indicates the importance of the great artificial waterways,

which have already been alluded to in detail. Between 1840 and 1850 railroad traffic became an important factor in the general prosperity of Albany, bringing hither from the West the immense grain product for reshipment to New York, and successfully contending for a large share of the passenger traffic. A great lumber interest had been created, the receipts of which in the year 1840 reached 124,173,383 feet of boards, and 784,310 feet of timber. By 1850 these figures were increased to 425,095,436 feet of boards, and 3,039,588 feet of timber. In the year 1840 there were eighty-four saw mills running in Albany county, though these were only a small factor in the local lumber business. The iron industry had become large and the manufacture of stoves, begun in 1808, reached enormous proportions. In 1833 the quantity of iron castings, a large part of which consisted of stove plates, is given as follows: Howard, Nott & Co. (manufacturers of the famous Nott stove), 1,000 tons; Bartlett, Bent & Co., 350 tons; I. & J. Townsend, 300 tons; Rathbone & Silliman, 200 tons; Maney & Ward, 450 tons; a total of 2,300 tons. Besides this in that year Heermans, Rathbone & Co. sold 750 tons of stove plates brought from Philadelphia, and nearly as many more were sold by other firms. The manufacture of brick, begun here in 1708, was large and at one time reached about 20,000,000 a year. A large brewing interest had grown up which has continued to the present time. The manufacture of pianos, begun at Albany by James A. Gray in 1825, was successfully continued by himself and with William G. Boardman, and many other departments of industry were successfully developed.

The insurance business was begun in Albany in 1811 by the organization of the Albany Insurance Company with the following directors: Elisha Jenkins, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Isaiah Townsend, Dudley Walsh, Henry Guest, jr., Charles Z. Platt, Simeon De Witt, Stephen Lush, Charles D. Cooper, Thomas Gould, John Woodworth, Peter Gansevoort, and Christian Miller. The capital stock was \$500,000, and the first president was Isaiah Townsend, an able business man and good citizen. This old company has continued in successful operation ever since. The Merchants' Insurance Company was organized in 1824, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and having Charles E. Dudley for its president. The Clinton Insurance Company was organized in 1829, with capital stock of \$300,000. The Firemen's Insurance Company was incorporated in April, 1831, with capital stock of \$150,000,

and with James Stevenson as the first president, while the Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1836 and is still in business.

Banking facilities were also extended to meet the demands of increasing business. The Commercial Bank was incorporated in 1823; the Canal Bank, which failed in 1848, in 1829; the Albany City Bank in 1837; the Albany Exchange Bank in 1838. Besides these two savings institutions were founded, the Albany Savings Bank in 1820 and the Albany City Savings Institution in 1850.

As the capital of the State and an active business center, Albany has always attracted a large number of strangers, and is also the temporary residence for the members of the State government. This fact will in a measure account for the number and high character of the hotels of the city, the names of some of which have become familiar throughout a wide extent of territory. The old American Hotel was opened in 1838 and for some years had a large patronage. The Delavan began its long and popular career in 1845 and is still open to the public, though reduced in its accommodations by fire; the Stanwix was opened in 1844 and continues to care for hosts of guests, while the Kenmore is the latest addition.

The principal public improvements and most important proceedings of the city government during the past forty-five years may now be briefly summarized. Illuminating gas was first introduced into the city in 1845 and is now supplied by the Municipal Gaslight Company, which came into existence by the consolidation of the Albany Gaslight Company (incorporated in 1841), and the People's Gaslight Company (incorporated in 1872). The Fire Department was wholly reorganized in 1848, as described in detail further on, and measures were adopted towards the early development of the sewer system begun in 1854.

The city chamberlain's report for 1860 shows the following figures:

Balance on hand November 1, 1859.....	\$ 24,210 31	
Receipts for current year.....	448,418 58	
	<hr/>	\$472,628 89
Disbursements	\$423,276 93	
On hand November 1, 1860.....	49,351 96	
	<hr/>	\$472,628 89

Similar statements at the close of each year up to 1870 since the above date, and for 1880 and 1890, will give the reader a fair knowledge of the gradually changing financial condition of the city. They are as follows:

Balance on hand November 1, 1861.....	\$ 40,906 40	
Receipts for current year	525,749 14	
	<hr/>	\$566,652 51
Disbursements.....	\$463,528 19	
On hand November 1, 1862	103,124 35	
	<hr/>	\$566,652 54
Balance on hand November 1, 1862.....	\$103,124 35	
Receipts for current year	608,422 86	
	<hr/>	\$711,547 21
Disbursements.....	\$607,946 69	
On hand November 1, 1863	103,600 52	
	<hr/>	\$711,547 21
Balance on hand November 1, 1863.....	\$103,600 22	
Receipts for current year.....	756,936 82	
	<hr/>	\$863,737 04
Disbursements.....	\$796,981 34	
On hand November 1, 1864.....	66,555 70	
	<hr/>	\$863,737 04
Balance on hand November 1, 1864	\$66,555 70	
Receipts for current year.....	905,457 60	
	<hr/>	\$972,013 30
Disbursements	\$883,210 77	
On hand November 1, 1865	88,802 53	
	<hr/>	\$972,013 30
Balance on hand November 1, 1865.....	888,802 53	
Receipts for current year	961,026 75	
	<hr/>	\$1,049,829 28
Disbursements.....	\$978,037 71	
On hand November 1, 1866.....	71,791 57	
	<hr/>	\$1,049,829 28
Balance on hand November 1, 1867.....	\$78,632 47	
Receipts for current year	890,307 19	
	<hr/>	\$968,939 66
Disbursements.....	\$871,155 63	
On hand November 1, 1868.....	97,784 03	
	<hr/>	\$968,939 66
Balance on hand November 1, 1868.....	\$97,784 03	
Receipts for current year	\$1,367,647 01	
	<hr/>	\$1,465,431 04
Disbursements	\$1,338,109 52	
On hand November 1, 1869.....	127,321 52	
	<hr/>	\$1,465,431 04
Balance on hand November 1, 1869.....	\$127,321 52	
Receipts for current year	\$1,510,538 37	
	<hr/>	\$1,637,859 89
Disbursements.....	\$1,448,487 36	
On hand November 1, 1870	187,372 53	
	<hr/>	\$1,637,859 89
Balance on hand November 1, 1871.....	\$366,989 14	
Receipts for current year	1,080,323 18	
	<hr/>	\$1,447,312 32
Disbursements	\$1,266,410 28	
On hand November 1, 1872	180,902 01	
	<hr/>	\$1,447,312 32

Balance on hand November 1, 1879.....	884,493 01	
Receipts for current year.....	81,306,457 41	
	<hr/>	\$1,390,950 42
Disbursements.....	81,296,665 60	
On hand November 1, 1880.....	94,288 82	
	<hr/>	\$1,390,950 42
Balance on hand November 1, 1889.....	8665,110 29	
Receipts for current year.....	81,889,106 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,554,216 79
Disbursements.....	82,029,942 26	
On hand November 1, 1890.....	524,274 53	
	<hr/>	\$2,554,216 79
Balance on hand November 1, 1894.....	8685,907 96	
Receipts for current year.....	81,983,496 21	
	<hr/>	\$2,669,404 17
Disbursements.....	82,001,602 46	
On hand November 1, 1895.....	667,801 71	
	<hr/>	\$2,669,404 17

For the year closing November 1, 1895, the chamberlain's report shows that the expense of maintaining the almshouse was \$30,715.67. There was paid on Washington and Beaver parks, \$64,313.88. The board of health cost \$9,524.35; the city hall and city building about \$10,000; the city poor, \$12,481.46; the fire department, \$111,065.15; hospitals, \$22,490.79; police department, \$149,272.85; street cleaning, \$13,000.27; and street improvements, \$42,503.90.

Horse cars were introduced into Albany in 1863, the first car being run on June 22, of that year. This improvement was the work of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, which was incorporated April 16, 1862, with a capital stock of \$240,000. In 1864 the line was continued to the Albany Cemetery and in 1865 to Green Island. The Albany Railway Company was incorporated September 14, 1863, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first line of track was finished in February, 1864, extending through State, Washington and Central avenue to Knox street. This line was extended to West Albany in the following year, and other lines were added until the present complete system was established.

For a number of years the subject of establishing a large public park in Albany attracted attention and caused much discussion in the public press and among the people, and in June, 1863, an able paper on the subject was read before the Common Council. Nothing, however, was definitely accomplished until 1869, when a law was passed creating a Board of Park Commissioners for the city and setting apart what was

then known as the burial ground property, the old Washington Parade Ground, the penitentiary ground and the almshouse farm. The Board of Commissioners comprised John Bridgford, Arthur Bott, George Dawson, Dudley Olcott, William Cassidy, John Fair, Rufus W. Peckham, jr., Samuel H. Ransom, and John H. Van Antwerp. Plans were made for improvements on a part of this territory and work began in 1870, under supervision of R. H. Bingham, chief engineer. In the following year the old burial ground was divested of its dead, laid out and opened to the public as part of the park. Further improvements continued every year. In 1880 and 1882 additional land was purchased, including the Knox street property of nine acres, and a tract lying on Madison and Lake avenues. Washington Park now contains about eighty-two acres and is one of the most beautiful of its area in the country.

By an act of the Legislature passed March 16, 1870, the city charter was largely amended. There had, of course, been many minor changes in the charter since the city was founded in 1686, but none of very radical character, and the corporation still retained its original title of The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany. By the act referred to this title was abridged to that of the City of Albany. For the other important amendments the reader is referred to the original and the present charters, which are accessible in many places in the city. Still further amendments were made in April, 1883, some of which were of importance.

As indicated in succeeding pages under separate headings, the history of Albany during the last half century is a record of continuous advancement. In the extension and improvement of streets; in beautifying the public parks; in largely adding to the number of its Christian and benevolent institutions; in building up the public school system until it is excelled nowhere in the country; in all the departments of public works that better the condition of the community at large, and in the extent and variety of its manufactures, it has more than kept abreast of its growth in population.

The city of Albany celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its existence as a chartered city in 1886. For some time prior to that the subject of appropriately observing the day had been considered and discussed among leading citizens. The matter was definitely brought up by a resolution offered in the Common Council November 16, 1885,

by Alderman James B. Lyon, that the celebration of the bi-centennial be referred to the Committee on Public Celebrations and Entertainments of the council. The city budget of 1886 contained an item of \$10,000 "for celebrating the bi-centennial of Albany." On December 18, the bi-centennial proclamation was issued by the mayor, A. Bleecker Banks, and the committee before mentioned, which consisted of Galen R. Hitt, Patrick McCann, Jeremiah Kieley, James Thornton, and August Whitman. In response to a call in the proclamation a meeting of citizens was held in the council chamber January 6, 1886, where many local organizations were represented. The proceedings adopted for the celebration of the centennial in 1786, described on an earlier page, were read, and a committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed, with the mayor as chairman, to act in conjunction with the council committee in carrying out the plans for the celebration. This committee were A. Bleecker Banks, chairman, Robert Lenox Banks, Lewis Boss, Anthony N. Brady, Walter Dickson, Franklin M. Danaher, Douw H. Fonda, Charles E. Jones, Rufus H. King, J. Townsend Lansing, James H. Manning, Archibald McClure, Edward J. Meegan, John C. Nott, Michael N. Nolan, Amasa J. Parker, jr., Robert C. Pruyn, John H. Quinby, Simon W. Rosendale, Samuel B. Towner, William B. Van Rensselaer, John L. Van Valkenburgh, Daniel W. Wemple, William M. Whitney, Robert D. Williams, Horace G. Young, John Zimmerman. Aldermen—Galen R. Hitt, Patrick McCann, Jeremiah Kieley, James Thornton, August Whitman, John J. Greagan, David J. Norton, George L. Thomas, James O. Woodward. Robert D. Williams was chosen recording secretary, and James H. Manning, corresponding secretary of the committee.

The full account of the proceedings of this committee and of the celebration itself has been published in a handsome volume of 461 pages, which is in the hands of many citizens of the city and is accessible to all. This fact renders it unnecessary, as it is also entirely impracticable, to give more than a very brief outline of the event in these pages.

The committee above named appointed sub-committees, including the executive, finance, reception, historical pageant, regatta, military parade, civic parade, educational day, trades' parade, all nations' day, fireworks, decorations and monumenting, music, bi-centennial flag and medal, printing and press committees, with a loan commission, a bureau of information and accommodation, an auditing board and an advisory

committee of 147 members to aid all the others. These committees met frequently and labored with energy to carry out the elaborate plans. On March 4, 1886, the executive committee reported that the celebration should begin on Sunday, July 18, and end on July 23. Sunday was named as a day of general religious observance, with historical and memorial sermons in the churches; Monday, educational day, on which the school children were assembled in a public place for exercises, singing, recitations and addresses, and historic spots were monumented, with addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered at each place marked. Tuesday was the day of all nations, devoted to national sports, exercises and observances, under direction of the German, Irish, English, Scotch, French, Italian, Holland and other national societies; in the afternoon a regatta, amateur and professional, was held over the Island course, and a yacht race in front of the city; in the evening a river parade of illuminated and decorated steamboats, with music and fireworks. Wednesday was civic day, and was ushered in by a national salute of thirty-eight guns; a grand parade of civic bodies at 10 A. M., with a firemen's tournament; in the afternoon there was a continuation of the regatta, and a canoeing tournament in front of the city; in the evening a grand historical pageant under colored fires and electric lights, showing the contrast between past and present, the growth of two centuries, and placing before the people in living tableaux the historical events and great men in Albany's history. This pageant massed, after the parade, in State street at 12 o'clock midnight, and there amid a blaze of fireworks, ringing of church bells, sounding of whistles and singing of the national anthem, ushered in the anniversary day. Thursday, bi-centennial day, a salute of 200 guns was given at sunrise, fifty guns being fired in four separate places; a grand military procession in the morning as escort to orator, poet, guests, etc., to place of exercises, these exercises consisting of music, invocation, singing, poems, orations, addresses, etc.; in the evening, fireworks and municipal reception. Friday, trades and manufactures; a parade of all trades' unions, assemblies and Knights of Labor, manufacturing and business interests, represented by floats bearing workmen carrying on their various trades; in the afternoon, grand open air concert; in the evening singing by Albany societies in the Capitol Park, with fireworks as a finale.

It can be stated in a general manner that this programme was, in the main features, carried out in a most successful manner. The vari-

ous committees arranged plans for the different features of each day's proceedings and reported frequently to the general committee; thus the entire work of preparation moved along harmoniously to its consummation. On April 1 it was resolved that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen be invited to hold their regatta in Albany during bi-centennial week, and \$1,850 was appropriated to cover the expenses; this was a substitute for the first proposed regatta.

About the middle of April the committee on the historical pageant made an elaborate report, which was adopted, and the sum of \$10,000 appropriated to carry out its provisions. On April 22 an estimate of the entire expenses of the celebration placed it at between \$35,000 and \$40,000. On the 29th of April, Gov. David B. Hill was appointed orator, and William H. McElroy, poet of the occasion. On May 6 Mayor Banks was succeeded in that office by John Boyd Thacher, and resigned his chairmanship of the bi-centennial committee; Mr. Thacher was elected in his place and Mr. Banks was chosen vice-chairman.

During the month of May the work of collecting funds progressed satisfactorily and a committee of five was appointed to meet with the committee on celebrations of the Common Council, to appropriate and distribute the \$10,000 given by the city. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for fireworks; \$2,500 for monumenting and decorating; \$1,900 for expenses of the reception committee, and \$500 for preliminary expenses of the loan exhibition.

On June 10 Walter Dickson, of the committee on monuments and decoration reported, advising the placing of the following bronze tablets, with appropriate inscriptions, which were given in the report and which now appear on the tablets in various parts of the city:

No. 1, located 50 feet east of the bend in Broadway, at Steamboat Square. No. 2, inserted in the exterior surface of the Eagle street wall of the city hall. No. 3, on the government building fronting State street. No. 4, the first Patroon, placed in the city hall. No. 5, the Old Dutch church, in the government building adjoining No. 3. No. 6, Lutheran church, on the South Pearl street face of the city building. No. 7, First English church, in the wall near the curb, northwest corner of Chapel and State streets. No. 8, Old St. Mary's, in the wall of the present St. Mary's. No. 9, First Presbyterian church, in the wall of building northeast corner of Grand and Hudson streets. No. 10, Schuyler Mansion, in front of wall inclosing grounds on Catherine street. No. 11, Fort Frederick, in sidewalk at the head of State street on lower edge of Capitol Park. No. 12, Philip Livingston, in Tweddle Building wall. No. 13, Anneke Jause Bogardus, on front door pier of State street side of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. No. 14, the old Lansing House, in granite block in front of the present house, corner of Pearl and Columbia streets. No. 15, oldest

building in Albany, southeast corner of State and North Pearl street (this building has since been removed). No. 16, old Elm Tree Corner, on granite block northwest corner of State and North Pearl streets. No. 17, Vanderheyden Place, in front wall of Perry Building. No. 18, Lydius Corner, in Pearl street wall on northeast corner of State and North Pearl streets. No. 19, Washington's Visit, in Beaver street wall northwest corner of Beaver and Green streets. No. 20, First Theater, in front wall of the original building, the Green street theater. No. 21, First English Schoolmaster, on the High School building. No. 22, Foxenkill, in southern wall of building northwest corner of Canal and North Pearl streets. No. 23, Beaverkill, in granite block corner of South Pearl and Arch streets. No. 24, City Gate, in face of north wall of American Express building, Broadway and Steuben street. No. 25, Manor House, in granite near the Van Rensselaer business office on Broadway. No. 26, Johannes Van Rensselaer, in the wall of the original mansion on the Greenbush banks. No. 27, Joel Munsell, in gable building 58 and 60 State street. No. 28, Northwest Gate, in building on North Pearl street, occupied by Johnson & Reilly. No. 29, Northeast Gate, in granite block in walk in front of the Van Benthuyzen printing office, Broadway. No. 30, First Methodist church, in wall of building corner of North Pearl and Orange streets. No. 31, Academy Park, in granite block in the park. No. 32, Washington Avenue, on corner of Capitol Building. No. 33, Hamilton Street, on corner building at Hamilton and Pearl streets. No. 34, Dean Street, in Government Building corner of State and Dean streets. No. 35, State Street, on old Museum corner. No. 36, James Street, on Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. No. 37, Eagle Street, on corner building State and Eagle streets. No. 38, Exchange Street, on north side of government building. No. 39, Norton street, north side of Beaver Block. No. 40, Franklin Street, corner of Franklin and Madison avenue. No. 41, Clinton Avenue, corner of North Pearl street. No. 42, Monroe street, south side of Dutch Reformed Church.

The placing of these historical tablets was one of the most important and useful features of the celebration.

In June it was determined to eliminate Friday from the programme of the parade, and the Trades' Parade was transferred to Monday, the 19th of July. June 17 was reported the acceptance of Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, as chaplain of Bi-Centennial Day. On the 24th of June the committee on bi-centennial flag presented a design, which is described and illustrated in the volume before alluded to. The committee on medals also presented the design that had been adopted; the scene represents Governor Dongan seated at his desk with Livingston and Schuyler on his either side, commemorative of the statement that these two men went to New York to receive the charter from Dongan. On the reverse is the inscription, "In memory of the two hundredth anniversary of the city of Albany, N. Y., 1886."

On July 1 the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for expenses of the military committee; it was also resolved that all persons subscribing \$1

or more to the All-Nations' Day fund should be entitled to a bi-centennial flag; subscribers of \$20 two flags; \$50, three flags, and \$100, four flags.

On July 13, Amasa J. Parker, jr., presented a resolution which had been adopted in a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly, to the effect that the senators and members of the then present Legislature and all previous Legislatures be cordially invited to meet the legislative committee at the Delavan House July 22, to make such arrangements as seemed desirable. The Senate committee were Amasa J. Parker, jr., J. Sloat Fassett, John Raines, James F. Pierce, and Edmund L. Pitts. The Assembly committee were James W. Husted, George S. Batcheller, George L. Erwin, Henry D. Hotchkiss, George W. Lyon, William F. Sheehan, Michael F. Collins, Thomas McCarthy, George W. Green, and Edward D. Cutler.

A grand stand was erected, a short time before the opening of the celebration, on the Capitol grounds opposite the City Hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500.

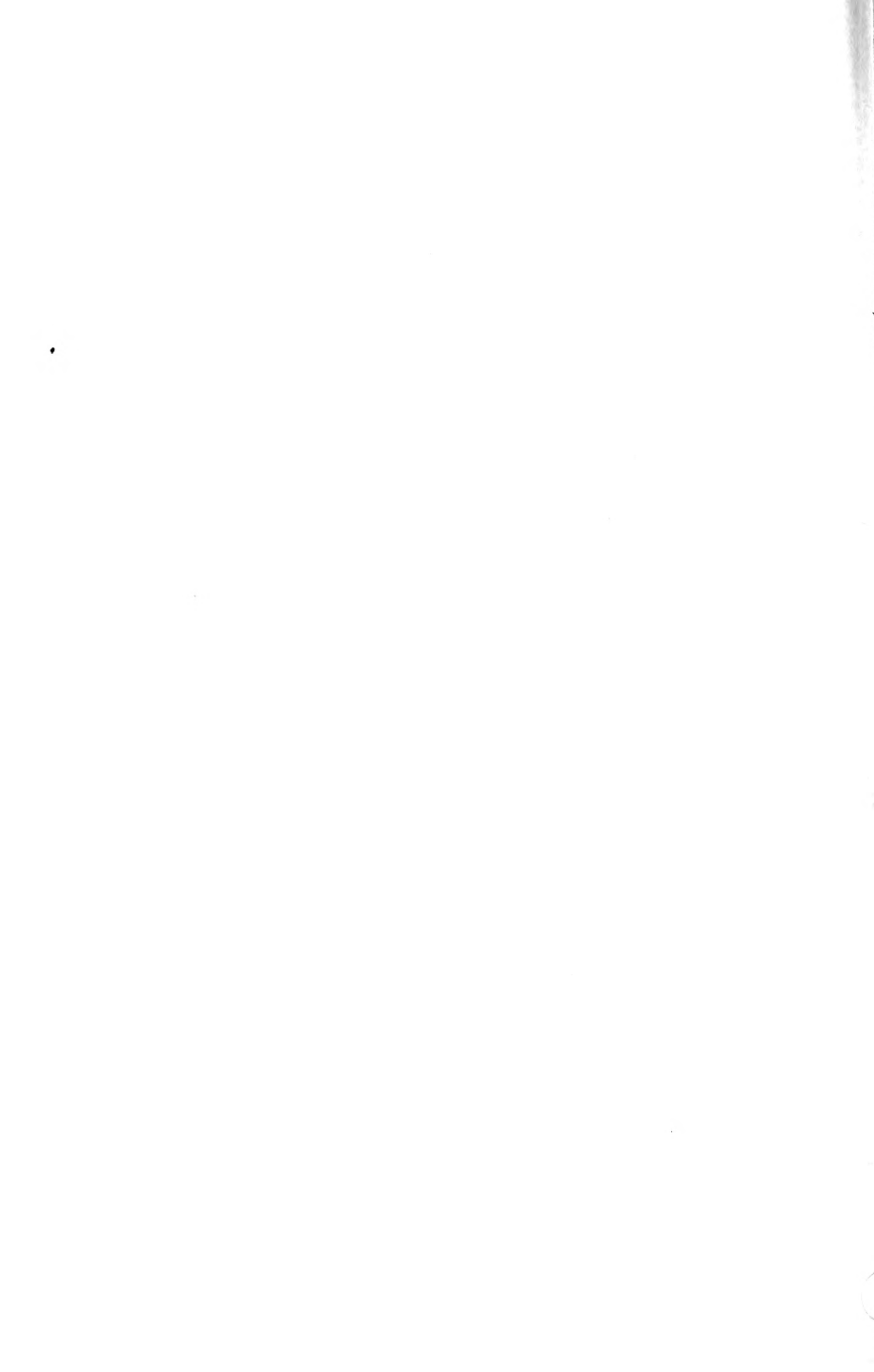
The celebration opened auspiciously. The elaborate programme as carried out cannot be followed here, but the principal events were the opening of the Loan Exhibition July 5, and the reading of a poem on that day by William D. Morange, and an oration by Leonard Kip; the reception of the Caughnawaga Indians on July 17; the services appropriate to the event in most of the churches on Sunday, the 18th; the parade of industrial interests and the children's exercises on the 19th; the parade of the nations on the 20th, and their review at the Capitol by high State officials; the very interesting exercises of Civic Day on the 21st; the grand military display and the reading of the poem by William H. McElroy; the legislative reunion, and the delivery of the oration on Bi-Centennial Day, the 22d.

This hasty glance at this great celebration, perhaps the grandest ever held for a similar purpose in this country, must suffice for these pages. It was in every way a fitting culmination of the two hundred years of the city's history.

Mayors of Albany.—The first mayor of Albany is named in the Dongan charter of July 22, 1686. That charter provided for the annual appointment of a mayor "upon the feast day of St. Michael, the Archangel." By virtue of his office the mayor was also commander of the militia of the county, and possessed the authority of a justice of the



EDWARD DE L. PALMER.



peace, coroner, commissioner of excise, and clerk of the market. Twenty-six mayors were thus appointed under the Colonial government, down to the English accession; among them were five members of the Schuyler family, three of the Bleecker family, and three of the Cuyler family. Following the Declaration of Independence the mayors of Albany were for a period appointed by the governor; later and down to and including 1839 they were chosen by the Common Council. In 1840 and since they have been elected by the people.

The first mayor was Peter Schuyler, with whose eminent career the reader must now be comparatively familiar. He filled the office with dignity and ability; exercised a powerful influence over the neighboring Indians, and for some years held the office of Indian Commissioner.

The second Mayor was John Abeel, appointed October 14, 1694, who also served another term, 1709-10. He was recorder in 1702 and held several other local offices. He died January 28, 1711.

Evert Baucker, mayor 1695-96 and 1707-09, was born January 24, 1665. He was a merchant of Beverwyck and held several offices, among them master in chancery, Indian commissioner, and member of assembly. (See civil list.) He was buried July 10, 1734.

Dirck Wessels, mayor 1696-98, was also the first recorder under the charter of 1686. He was a prominent fur trader, held the rank of major in the militia and was conspicuous in public affairs. He died September 13, 1717.

Hendric Hansen, 1698-99, held the office of alderman, commissioner of Indian affairs, and assemblyman. He was buried February 19, 1724. Nicholas Hansen, the last male representative of this family, died in 1869.

Peter Van Brugh, son of Johannes Pieterse Verbrugge, a leading Holland trader, was mayor 1699-1700 and in 1721-23. He resided on State street, on the north side, west of Pearl. He was buried July 20, 1740.

Jans Janse Bleecker, mayor 1700-01, was a blacksmith and later a trader, and also held the offices of recorder, justice of the peace and member of the Provincial Assembly.

Johannes Bleecker, 1702-03, was brewer and a captain in the militia; was buried January 12, 1737.

Johannes Schuyler, 1703-06, was the son of Philip Peter Schuyler and brother of Peter, the first mayor. He was attached to the army of General Winthrop in 1691 as captain, and exhibited great bravery and energy in border warfare. He took an active part in several important military movements; was alderman several years, Indian commissioner, in 1705. He died at his home, corner of State and Pearl streets, July 25, 1727.

David Schuyler, 1706-07, one of the five sons of David (brother of Philip Peter), also held the offices of alderman, justice of the peace, and Indian commissioner. He was twice married and had seven children.

Robert Livingston, 1710-19, was the first settler of that name in the province from whom were descended many eminent men. The family is of Scotch descent and espoused the cause of the patriots in the Revolution. Robert was secretary of Al-

bany nearly fifty years, 1675-1721, and held other offices. His house stood on the northwest corner of State and North Pearl streets. He died April 20, 1725.

Myndert Schuyler, 1719-21 and 1723-25, was son of David Pieterse Schuyler, and also held the office of alderman and other public positions. He was sent in 1720 into the Seneca country where he succeeded in dissuading the Senecas from further war upon the Western Indians. He acted as Indian commissioner with signal ability. He died October 10, 1755.

Johannes Cuyler, 1725-6, son of Hendrick, was a trader and settled in Albany in 1637.

Rutger Bleecker, 1726-9, held also the office of recorder in 1725. He was buried in the old church August 5, 1756.

Johannes De Peyster, 1729-31 and 1732-3, and 1741-2, was son of Johannes, who was mayor of New York, and grandson of Johannes, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of that city, who was the founder of the family in this country, which was of Huguenot origin. The Albany mayor also held the offices of Indian commissioner, member of assembly and was the first surrogate of the county. He died February 26, 1789.

Hans Hansen, 1731-2, and 1754-6, was a successful trader. He died December 6, 1756.

Edward Holland, 1733-40, was the first man of English descent to hold the office of mayor. His father, Henry Holland, was in command of the Albany garrison in 1632.

John Schuyler, jr., 1740-41, second son of Mayor John Schuyler, was born in 1697. One of his nine children was Major-Gen. Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

Cornelius Cuyler, 1742-46, was father of Col. Abraham C. Cuyler, who was mayor at a later date.

Dirck Ten Broeck was mayor 1746-48. He died in January, 1751.

Jacob C. Ten Eyck, 1748-50, was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he died September 9, 1793.

Robert Sanders, 1750-54, was a leading merchant and died, probably, in 1795.

Sybrant G. Van Schaick, 1756-61, was a son of Goosen Van Schaick, who was prominent in the army.

Volkert P. Douw, 1761-70, one of the nine children of Petrus Douw, was born in Greenbush and married a daughter of John De Peyster, by whom he had ten children, among whom was Gen. John De Peyster Douw, a distinguished officer. During Mr. Douw's mayoralty grave responsibilities devolved upon him, but he proved himself equal to the emergency and conducted public affairs with ability. He was a judge of the Common Pleas, 1759-70; recorder, 1750-60; member of assembly, 1757-59; member of the first Congress, 1775; State senator, etc. He died March 20, 1801.

Abraham C. Cuyler, 1770-78, was the last mayor to serve under royal commission. He became an open royalist and finally went to Canada, where he died February 5, 1810.

John Barclay, 1778-9, was the first mayor under the State government. He was president of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, organized in 1774, and a man of high character. He died while in office in 1779.

Abraham Ten Broeck, 1779-83 and 1796-99, son of Mayor Dirck Ten Broeck, was a merchant, and a man prominent in public life; was a member of the Colonial As-

sembly 1760-65; member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and ranked high as a militia officer in Revolutionary times. After the war he was State senator, 1780-83, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1781-94.

John Jacob Beekman, was mayor 1783-86, and died December 17, 1802.

John Lansing, jr., 1786-90; was delegate to the convention that framed the United States Constitution, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1788. While in New York and about to start for Albany he suddenly disappeared December 12, 1829, and was never after heard from.

Abraham Yates, jr., 1790-96, was one of the Committee of Safety, president of the Provincial Congress 1775-6, and an active patriot. He died June 30, 1796.

Phillip S. Van Rensselaer, 1796-1816 and 1819-21, had the longest term of any Albany mayor. He was a son of Stephen Van Rensselaer,

Elisha Jenkins, 1816-19, was the son of Thomas Jenkins, and was also member of assembly, State senator, and secretary of state, the latter in 1806-09, comptroller 1805-06, and a Regent of the University.

Charles E. Dudley, 1821-24 and 1828-29; settled in Albany in 1819 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was State senator 1823-25; U. S. senator 1829-31. He died January 23, 1841. His widow was the founder of Dudley Observatory.

Ambrose Spencer, 1824-26, was a graduate of Harvard and an LL. D., studied law and early in life was called to public office. He was attorney-general 1802-04, at which time he settled in Albany, coming from Hudson. He was also a justice of the Supreme Court 1804, and chief justice 1819-23, and a member of congress 1829-31. He held other local offices and was eminent in his profession. He died March 13, 1848.

James Stevenson, 1826-28, was long a prosperous and active citizen. He died July 3, 1852.

John Townsend was mayor in 1829-31 and in 1832-33. He was a brother of Isaiah Townsend and for a long time his partner in their extensive business operations. Isaiah settled in Albany in 1799 and John in 1802. The firm of John & Isaiah Townsend was formed in 1804 and continued until the death of Isaiah in 1838. The business consisted largely of the purchase and sale of iron, but they also had an interest in the Troy Nail and Iron factory, in a furnace and machine shop in Albany, and in other large industries. John was a counselor of De Witt Clinton in the Erie Canal enterprise; was the founder of the insurance business in Albany; prominent in the banking business, and in all ways a leading citizen. He died August 26, 1854.

Francis Bloodgood, 1833-34, son of Abraham Bloodgood, who was a merchant in West India trade. He was a graduate of Yale, and studied and practiced law; was clerk of the Supreme Court, a director and president of the State Bank, and president of the Albany Insurance Company. He was a man of high character and ability. He died March 5, 1840.

Erastus Corning, 1834-37, was born in Norwich, Conn., December 14, 1794, and died April 8, 1872. During his long life he was one of the leading business men of Albany and one of its foremost citizens. Beginning in a humble position in the store of Hart & Smith, he later became confidential clerk for John A. Spencer & Co., in which firm he soon became a partner. He remained in the hardware trade for nearly half a century, with different persons as partners, among them his son,

Erastus Corning, jr. He was a leader in establishing the early railroads of the State, the importance of which he clearly foresaw, and was chosen president of the New York Central when the consolidation of several lines was effected in 1854. He occupied similar responsible positions in various other great corporations. In official life he was alderman in 1828: a Regent of the University; State senator, 1841; delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848 and 1852; member of congress 1857-59, and two later terms, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In all of these high stations he acquitted himself with signal ability. He was benevolent and generous with the large fortune which he had accumulated, giving largely to many of the most useful institutions in the city. Endowed with a high degree of public spirit, he was ever ready to devote his powerful influence to the advancement of every good work.

Teunis Van Vechten, 1837-39 and 1841-42, was born November 4, 1785, and died February 4, 1859. He bore the same given name as his father and grandfather, both of whom lived in the county, his father having been a merchant in Albany in 1805, on the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane; later he was admitted to the bar and was counsel for the old Patroon and his son Stephen. The mayor was for many years a director and president of the Albany Insurance Company, and was alderman for several terms.

Jared L. Rathbone, 1839-41, was the first mayor elected by popular vote. He was a trustee and president of the Albany Medical College, and was prominently connected with the educational, industrial and benevolent interests of the city. He died in 1845.

Barent P. Staats, 1842-43, was a member of one of the oldest Holland families in the State. He was born in Rensselaer county in 1796 and died in 1871. He was a practicing physician in Albany for about fifty years and was eminent in his profession. He also held the offices of supervisor and alderman.

Friend Humphrey, 1843-45 and 1849-50, was born in Simsbury in 1787 and settled in Albany in 1811. He was a successful leather dealer and prominent in educational and religious work. He died March 15, 1854.

John Keyes Paige, 1845-46, was an attorney and clerk of the Supreme Court for nineteen years before he was elected mayor, and was also president of the Canal Bank, which failed. He afterwards resided in Schenectady, where he died December 10, 1857.

William Parmalee, 1846-48 and 1854-56, was a native of Lansingburgh, born in 1807, and graduated from Yale in 1826; practiced law in Albany; was city attorney in 1836; county judge in 1839 and 1847-52; and recorder 1840-46. He died during his term as mayor, March 15, 1856.

John Taylor, 1848-49, was born in Durham, England, in March, 1790, died in Albany September 31, 1863. He came to Albany in 1793 with his father, whom he joined in the tallow chandler business. Later he was very successful as a brewer, and gained great wealth and popularity through his generosity to the poor.

Franklin Townsend, son of Isaiah Townsend, 1850-51, took charge of the Townsend furnace and machine shop while yet a boy. He served also as alderman and supervisor, member of assembly and for nine years as adjutant general of the State; he was prominent also in the banking business. General Townsend now resides on Elk street.

Eli Perry, 1851-54, 1856-60 and 1862-64, held also the office of alderman and served one term in Congress. He accumulated a fortune in the meat packing business, which he greatly increased by judicious real estate investments. His term as mayor included most of the war period, during which his duties were arduous and of great responsibility. These he performed with rare energy and ability and for many years he was among the foremost citizens of the city. His second election was contested by John V. P. Quackenbush and the case was taken to the courts, Recorder W. S. Paddock acting in the mean time. The case was never tried, Mr. Paddock serving the term, and Mr. Perry and Dr. Quackenbush both receiving the full salary of mayor. Mr. Perry was born December 25, 1799, and died May 17, 1881.

George H. Thacher, 1860-62, 1866-68 and 1870-74, was descended from Rev. Thomas Thacher, a Puritan and first pastor of the old South Congregational church of Boston. He was born in Hornellsville, June 4, 1818, and settled in Albany in 1848, where he was successful in the manufacture of stoves, and later of car wheels and other foundry products. He was a man of indomitable energy, active, public spirited and ready at all times to co-operate in every enterprise that promised to be for the public good. The present mayor, John Boyd Thacher, is a son of George H. Thacher.

Charles E. Bleecker was mayor 1868-70.

Edmund L. Judson, 1874-76, is the grandson of Nathaniel Judson, one of the New England immigrants who came to Albany in 1796, and son of Ichabod L. Judson, who was a prominent Albany business man. He was born November 30, 1830, and succeeded to his father's business. He was alderman 1862-66.

A. Bleecker Banks, 1876-78 and 1884-86, is a native of New York city and a member of the law publishing house of Banks Brothers. He represented Albany county in the Assembly in 1862 and in the State Senate in 1868-71, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and has held numerous offices of trust and honor, both of a public and private nature.

Michael N. Nolan, 1878-83, a native of Ireland, was member of congress 1881-83, is president of the Beverwyck Brewing Company, and a man of rare business sagacity.

John Swinburne was mayor 1883-84. The contest for the office of mayor in 1882 was a very exciting one between Mr. Nolan and Dr. Swinburne and Nolan was declared elected by a small majority. The case was taken to the courts and Nolan resigned after filling the office about fifteen months and Dr. Swinburne was seated June 25, 1883. Dr. Swinburne was one of the leading physicians of the city. (See chapter on the medical profession herem.)

John Boyd Thacher, 1886-88 and 1896- —, is a son of George H. Thacher and a prominent citizen of Albany. Mr. Thacher has held many offices both of a public and private nature, notably state senator, 1884-86, world's fair commissioner, 1892-93. He still continues with his brother, George H. Thacher, the car wheel foundry established by their father.

Edward A. Maher was mayor 1888-90. Mr. Maher was formerly manager of the Albany Illuminating Company, and is now president of the Union Railway Company of New York city.

James H. Manning, 1890-94, is the son of Daniel Manning, the distinguished jour-

nalist and politician, of whom a sketch is given in the chapter devoted to the newspapers of Albany county. James H. Manning received a liberal education and subsequently occupied the post of managing editor of the *Argus*, and is now president of the Weed-Parsons Printing Company.

Oren E. Wilson was mayor May 1, 1894, January 1, 1896, being the candidate of the Honest Election party. Mr. Wilson was at the time of his election associated with the large dry goods house of W. M. Whitney & Co., but is now in the insurance business.

SCHOOLS OF ALBANY.

The reader of Chapter XV has learned something of educational affairs at large and as they existed in Albany county in early years. It is there made clear that the education of the young in Albany city was much neglected prior to the beginning of the present century. Elkanah Watson has left a record that the schools of Albany in 1788 were mostly taught in the English language; but how many there were or what their character he did not state. In 1796 the Common Council passed an ordinance for the establishment of free schools; but it was many long years before anything of a practical nature was accomplished. The *Albany Gazette* of November 26, 1804, has an item of news regarding a school that was taught in a building erected through contributions for the benefit of helpless female children, where twenty-three pupils were instructed by a matron in reading, writing, and plain work. Munsell's *Annals* of 1810 note the fact that there were no public schools in the city at that time, and the corporation was then considering the project of starting the Lancasterian school, which is described in Chapter XV. In 1813 the record shows that the following schools were in existence in the city:

Widow Catherine Goheen, 1 Liberty; Widow Esther Bedford, 119 Washington; Catherine Peck, 39 Hudson; Widow Martha Wilson, 39 Steuben; Miss Brenton, 118 State; Catherine B. Thompson, Young Ladies' School, 38 Colonie; Sarah McGeorge, Young Ladies' Seminary, 66 Market; Mrs. Smith, School, 13 Washington; John Nugent, Young Ladies' Seminary, 81 Pearl; and the following male teachers: Thomas D. Huggins, 43 and 45 Pearl; John Keys, 57 Church; Joshua Tinker, 16 Deer; George Upfold, 8 Van Tromp; William Andruss, 19 Pearl; Robert O. K. Bennet, 67 Pearl; James W. Blacket, 70 Hudson; John Brainard, 35 Chapel; Joseph Caldwell, 25 Steuben; Thomas Ennis, 48 Beaver.

Between 1830 and 1865 the schools of Albany do not seem to have advanced in proportion to the growth and intelligence of the city, though the causes for this condition may be difficult to determine. The first important step towards the founding of the free school system in

Albany was taken in 1830 when, on April 17, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the annual election of a Board of School Commissioners and a Board of School Inspectors, one commissioner and one inspector to be chosen from each ward. This action divided the city into nine districts for common schools. The commissioners had power to appoint three trustees for each school district, and to apportion the money received from the State on the basis of the number of scholars of school age, and they prescribed the rate of tuition so as not to exceed two dollars a quarter for each scholar. Under this law the Board of Supervisors was directed to cause a sum of money to be raised and paid to the chamberlain of the city for the support of the common schools of the city. The schools east of Perry street were to be taught nine months of each year, and those west of that street, four months, in order to enable them to draw this public money. This was the old free school system. The several boards of trustees were at that period compelled to supply the necessary rooms for school purposes for which no provision had been made by the city authorities. The school in the first district was kept in a building which had formerly been a stable; in the ninth district the cellar of the old Universalist church on Herkimer street was used for a time and afterwards the basement of a church on Westerlo street. In district No. 8 the school was taught for some years in the lecture room of St. Peter's church, while another school occupied the upper part of the engine house on William street. The other schools were most of them located in equally undesirable quarters.

In 1832 the first school building, excepting the Lancaster school, was erected by the trustees of district No. 2, at a cost of \$22,000; being three stories high, and containing four large school rooms, two halls, and a room for an engine company. It stood at 218 State street, and was sold in 1884, when the present building on Chestnut street, known as No. 2, was erected at a cost of about \$37,000. George H. Benjamin is the present principal of this school, and has twelve teachers under him.

In the year 1838, after the Lancaster school had been abolished, a new impulse was given to educational affairs in Albany by the erection of eight new school buildings, as follows: No. 1, 310 South Pearl street, three stories, 312 seats, cost \$13,000. No. 3, at 7 Van Tromp street, three stories, 200 seats, cost \$13,000, sold in 1882. No. 4, at 55 Union street, three stories, 206 seats, cost \$11,000, sold in 1882. No. 5, at 172 North Pearl street, three stories, 296 seats, cost \$13,000, sold in 1882.

and the present building erected. No. 7, at 56 Canal street, three stories, 300 seats, cost \$11,000. No. 8, at 157 Madison avenue; three stories, 338 seats, cost \$17,000; rebuilt in brick in 1880, with 448 seats at a cost of \$25,000. No. 9, corner of South Ferry and Dallius streets, three stories, 210 seats, cost \$12,000. No. 10, at 182 Washington avenue, three stories, 312 seats. No. 18, formerly at No. 6, and located at the junction of Madison and Western avenues, originally one story, a second added in 1870, cost originally \$7,000. The change in the number of this district was caused by alteration of the city school limits, leaving that school out of the jurisdiction of the Board of Education and placing it under control of the trustees west of Perry street; thereupon the school on Second street (Arbor Hill) in 1849, took the number 6.

The sum of money thus expended in 1838 for school buildings was about \$119,000, affording accommodations, with those of the buildings erected in 1832, for 2,783 scholars; but at that time there were at least 7,000 children of school age in the city. While very many of these attended private schools (as they were forced to do in order to obtain education), the utter inadequacy of school facilities in the city at that time is apparent. Nothing further was done until 1849, when the old school No. 6 was erected at 105 Second street.

In 1844 a law was passed authorizing the creation of the Board of Education, to be elected by the people and to take the place of the former Board of Commissioners and trustees. In 1854 school No. 24 (formerly No. 11), at 417 Madison avenue, was erected. It was enlarged in 1868, and on completion of the Grammar School adjoining the number was changed, the latter school taking the old number and No. 24 going to the old building. The present school No. 24 was erected in 1893 on Delaware Square, near the corner of Delaware and Madison avenues, at a cost of \$47,000; it seats 700 and is under charge of Jennie A. Utter, principal.

In 1856 School No. 12, corner of Washington avenue and Robin street, was erected as it stands at present, at a cost of about \$75,000; it seats 1,000 and is under E. E. Packer, principal.

At this time there were thirteen public schools in the city, besides academies, while there were seventy private schools, some of which were excellent, while many were inferior and insignificant. In the year 1856 there were registered 6,813 scholars in the public schools, which was

nearly double the number for which there were proper accommodations; at the same time 5,292 attended private schools. This condition called out in the report of the Board of Education for 1857 a statement that the public schools were wholly inadequate and led to the erection of several new structures. School No. 16, 201 Hudson avenue (the Wilberforce school for colored children), was opened in 1858, with accommodations for 143 scholars; it ceased its existence as a distinctive colored school in 1874 and was sold in 1883. During the period of 1856-58 the school buildings from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, excepting No. 6, were enlarged and improved by the addition of another story or more recitation rooms. In 1858 the Common Council purchased the old State Arsenal, corner of Broadway and Lawrence street, for \$10,800, and remodeled it into a school building for 594 scholars, at a cost of \$7,300. This is now No. 13. The arsenal was erected in 1799. A. Elizabeth McCarthy is principal.

School No. 14, at No. 70 Trinity Place, was built in 1861 substantially as it at present stands, at a cost of \$35,000. This was the last school building erected under the supervision of the old Board of Education. James L. Bothwell, A.M., is principal of this school, which seats 804.

By act of the Legislature, passed in 1866, the Board of Education was given the title of the Board of Public Instruction. The new board took charge of the schools and under its subsequent supervision the school system of the city has been developed to its present magnificent proportions. At that time the value of the school property was estimated at \$187,000, while the annual expense of maintaining the schools was about \$69,000. The new board was confronted by the same conditions that had surrounded their predecessors—the great lack of school accommodations. Moreover, there existed at that time a feeling of serious opposition among the people to the expenditure of much money for public improvements, while the condition of the currency and of business generally was unsettled through the effects of the war. The need of a higher department of education in which more advanced studies could be pursued was imperative, and led to an effort to establish a free academy. A majority of the board and many progressive citizens favored this plan, and on December 17, 1866, a bill was presented to the Legislature for this purpose. The Common Council and a large body of prominent citizens opposed the measure. Upon a thorough examination of the law of 1866 it was discovered that the board

was amply clothed with authority to establish such an academy, without further legislation, and measures were promptly adopted to carry out the plan. The board leased Van Vechten Hall on State street, where the Normal School had formerly been held. The Free Academy was opened in September, 1868, with Prof. John E. Bradley, principal, and 141 pupils. The other teachers were Charles W. Cole, A.M. (now superintendent of schools of the city), Samuel B. Howe, A.M., Mary Morgan, and Rebecca I. Hindman. Soon afterward Mr. Howe resigned and Charles A. Horne, A. M., was chosen in his place. The hall was soon found inadequate for the attendance and other rooms connected with the premises were engaged and occupied. In 1870 the rooms over the Harris livery stable on Maiden Lane were fitted up, and in 1873 those in the second story, formerly a part of a carpet store, were adapted to school purposes. The academy prospered and was placed under visitation of the Regents of the University in 1873, at which time its name was changed to the Albany High School. In 1873 there were 130 academic scholars in the High School; this number gradually increased until 1896, the report of which year shows that there were 800. The High School was continued in Van Vechten Hall until 1876, when the western part of the present splendid structure was erected. It has a front on Eagle street of eighty seven feet, 135 feet on Steuben street, 120 feet on Columbia street, and ninety-two feet in rear. The cost of the building with the addition erected in 1893 was \$185,000. John Edwin Bradley was chosen as principal of the High School and was succeeded in 1886 by the present incumbent, Oscar D. Robinson, A.M., Ph. D. The following table shows the enrollment in the High School from its establishment to 1896:

Year.	Whole number of pupils.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year.	Whole number of pupils.	Increase.	Decrease.
1868-69	141	--	--	1882-83	591	7	--
1869-70	209	68	--	1883-84	607	16	--
1870-71	279	70	--	1884-85	608	1	--
1871-72	314	35	--	1885-86	622	14	--
1872-73	328	14	--	1886-87	623	1	--
1873-74	362	34	--	1887-88	646	23	--
1874-75	429	67	--	1888-89	646	--	--
1875-76	494	65	--	1889-90	698	52	--
1876-77	532	38	--	1890-91	758	60	--
1877-78	580	48	--	1891-92	765	7	--
1878-79	581	1	--	1892-93	794	29	--
1879-80	595	14	--	1893-94	773	--	21
1880-81	583	--	12	1894-95	812	39	--
1881-82	584	1	--	1895-96	800	--	12

The number of "Academic scholars"—that is, those holding Regents' preliminary certificates—in the institution each year since it was received under the visitation of the Regents, has been as follows:

1872-73.....	130	1884-85.....	527
1873-74.....	250	1885-86.....	531
1874-75.....	320	1886-87.....	534
1875-76.....	348	1887-88.....	512
1876-77.....	401	1888-89.....	562
1877-78.....	447	1889-90.....	629
1878-79.....	455	1890-91.....	672
1879-80.....	501	1891-92.....	643
1880-81.....	466	1892-93.....	643
1881-82.....	471	1893-94.....	643
1882-83.....	473	1894-95.....	728
1883-84.....	491	1895-96.....	721

The Albany High School occupies an enviable position in the educational world; being admittedly in the front rank of the secondary schools of the country. Its varied and elastic courses of study offer opportunities for choice in lines of work that permit special preparation for all walks in life, thus meeting the needs of the great majority of its pupils who must end their scholastic career with the High School, and that also afford the best facilities for preparation for collegiate and professional study. Evidently the success of such an institution must largely depend on the organization of the elementary schools from which it draws its students. The elementary public schools of this city are organized on a broad and generous plan, in accordance with the best educational thought of the day, and are equipped with skillful instructors and the most approved apparatus and material in all grades.

Returning to the other schools of the city, we find that No. 15, corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, was erected in 1871, the cost of the building and lot being \$91,000. This was the first school building erected in the city on modern plans and now seats 940 scholars. Levi Cass, A. M., is principal.

School No. 17, corner of Second avenue and Stephen street, was erected in 1856 by the town of Bethlehem. It came within the city limits in 1870. The present building was erected in 1878 and has a seating capacity of 440. Its cost was \$15,000. Martha B. McFarland is principal.

The school formerly situated in West Albany, and then known as No. 19, was erected by the town of Watervliet, but came within the city

limits in 1870, and was abandoned in 1875, and School No. 21, at 666 Clinton avenue was erected to take its place. This building seats 854, and cost \$48,000. P. H. McQuade is principal.

What was formerly school No. 20, on Mohawk street, was erected in 1872, but was sold in 1880, and the present brick two story structure, corner of North Pearl and North Second streets was erected to take its place. The building seats 668 and cost \$18,000. Ernest A. Corbin, A. M., is principal.

School No. 22, at 292 Second street, is of brick, two stories and basement, and was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$24,000. It seats 440. Mary A. Simpson is principal.

School No. 25 was erected in 1878, corner of Morton and South Swan streets, at a cost of \$15,000. It is two stories, brick, and seats 440. Julia Cordell is principal.

School No. 11, at 409 Madison avenue (before mentioned in connection with No. 24), was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$50,000. The building is of brick, three stories, and seats 640. Lewis H. Rockwell, A.M., is principal.

In 1882 school buildings Nos 3 and 5 were sold and the Tabernacle Baptist church, North Pearl street, was purchased and converted into a school building, at a cost of about \$35,000. It is now known as No. 5, and seats 584. Thomas S. O'Brien is principal.

The present School No. 6, at 105 Second street, was erected in 1893, at a cost of \$50,000. Almond Holland is principal. School No. 7, at 165 Clinton avenue, was erected in 1886; it is of brick, three stories, and cost \$30,000. It seats 600, and C. E. Franklin, A. M., is principal. The present School No. 8, at 157 Madison avenue, was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$25,000. It is of brick, two stories, and John E. Sherwood, A. M., is principal. The present School No. 10, corner of Central avenue and Perry street, was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$37,000. It is of brick, two stories, and seats 440. Mary E. Howard is principal.

The following statement shows the number of schools in the city and the number of scholars registered in each from 1857 to 1895 inclusive:

Year.	Number of schools.	Registered number.	Year.	Number of schools.	Registered number.
1857	12	6,529	1877	24	14,412
1858	13	7,760	1878	25	14,024
1859	13	7,832	1879	26	14,632
1860	14	8,395	1880	26	11,049
1861	15	9,182	1881	26	13,976
1862	15	9,614	1882	26	13,984
1863	15	9,507	1883	26	13,914
1864	15	8,917	1884	24	13,708
1865	15	8,850	1885	24	13,720
1866	15	8,924	1886	24	13,410
1867	15	8,880	1887	24	13,410
1868	15	9,414	1888	24	13,580
1869	16	9,665	1889	24	13,616
1870	16	9,933	1890	23	14,389
1871	22	10,939	1891	23	14,412
1872	24	12,060	1892	22	13,914
1873	24	12,327	1893	22	13,655
1874	25	12,460	1894	21	13,491
1875	25	13,773	1895	21	13,522
1876	24	13,941	1896	21	13,418

Connected with the city schools is an admirable kindergarten system which is now under supervision of Frances C. Hayes. There are eighteen of these schools, all of which are well attended. The following table shows their condition for the school year, from September, 1895, to June, 1896:

Schools.	Number of boys register'd.	Number of girls register'd.	Schools.	Number of boys register'd.	Number of girls register'd.
No. 1	40	38	No. 12	32	48
No. 2	24	31	No. 13	18	32
No. 3	30	33	No. 15	40	27
No. 4	23	33	No. 20	44	32
No. 5	29	22	No. 21	29	26
No. 6	21	24	No. 22	30	35
A. M.	16	18	No. 24	34	47
P. M.			No. 25	19	19
No. 7	20	18		—	—
No. 8	25	19			
No. 10	27	33		501	535

The grand proportions of the public school system may be judged from the present total valuation of the buildings and lots devoted to public education, namely, \$1,036,000.

The Board of Public Instruction was reorganized March 18, 1892, the membership of the body being reduced from twelve to seven in

number, and other desirable changes effected. Following is a list of the officers of the board since its organization in 1866:

Presidents.—*John O. Cole¹, 1866–1869; George W. Carpenter, 1869–1871; *Charles P. Easton, 1872; *Addison A. Keys, 1873–1874; *Charles P. Easton, 1875–1880; Herman Bendell, 1881–1882; Alden Chester, 1883; *George B. Hoyt, 1884; Peter J. Flinn, 1885; Oren E. Wilson, 1886; James M. Ruso, 1887; William P. Rudd, 1888; Henry W. Lipman, 1889; Charles H. Gaus, 1890; Michael F. Walsh, 1891; William L. Learned, 1892.

Superintendents of Schools.—*Henry B. Haswell,² 1866–1869; *John O. Cole,³ 1869–1878; Charles W. Cole, A. M., Ph. D., 1878.

Superintendents of Buildings.—*John G. Treadwell,⁴ 1872–1879; Alexander Sayles, 1879–1885; *Hugh J. McDonald,⁵ 1885–1886; Robert Parker, 1886–1887; John H. Oliver, 1887–1892; Thomas H. Dwyer, 1892.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Public Instruction since its organization in 1866:

When chosen.	Term of service.	When chosen.	Term of service.
1866	*John O. Cole† ⁶	1869	Barnet B. Sanders.....
1866	George W. Carpenter†.....	1869	Daniel V. O'Leary ^{1,2}
1866	Michael Delhanty†.....	1869	William L. Learned.....
1866	*Charles P. Easton†.....	1870	*John Tracy ^{1,3}
1866	*Paul F. Cooper†.....	1870	*Daniel L. Babcock.....
1866	John G. Treadwell† ⁷	1871	*Arthur C. Quinn ^{1,4}
1866	*Charles Van Benthuysen†.....	1871	*Alfred Edwards ^{1,5}
1866	*Stewart McKissick†.....	1872	Daniel V. O'Leary.....
1866	*James L. Babcock†.....	1872,*	Thomas Hayes.....
1866	*Bradford R. Wood† ⁵	1872	*Addison A. Keyes.....
1866	*Jacob S. Mosher† ⁹	1872	John McKenna.....
1866	William C. McHarg†.....	1872	*Charles Senrick.....
1866	*Howard Townsend ¹⁰	1872	*George B. Hoyt.....
1867	*Porter L. F. Reynolds.....	1873	James J. Franklin.....
1868	Joseph Lewi.....	1873	*James H. White.....
1868	*Robert H. Waterman ¹¹	1873	*John V. Lansing.....
1868	*Warren S. Kelly.....	1874	*Samuel Templeton.....
1868	William L. Learned.....	1874	Joseph P. Morrow.....

† Deceased.

¹ Appointed by the act creating the Board—the first four named to serve for three years, the second four for two years and the last four for one year.

² Resigned October 4, 1869, and elected superintendent.

³ Died in office August 10, 1869.

⁴ Died in office January 4, 1878.

⁵ Resigned March 3, 1879.

⁶ Died in office January 21, 1886.

⁷ Resigned October 4, 1869.

⁸ Resigned July 1, 1872.

⁹ Registered June 1, 1866, without taking his seat.

¹⁰ Resigned June 1, 1868.

¹¹ Died in office January —, 1867.

¹² Resigned April 15, 1872.

¹³ Resigned April 15, 1872.

¹⁴ Resigned July 6, 1871.

¹⁵ Died in office September 12, 1871.

¹⁶ Appointed by the Mayor.

When chosen.	Term of service.	When chosen.	Term of service.	
1874	John Kautz.....	1874-1877	1884 Oren E. Wilson.....	1884-1892
1875	Daniel V. O'Leary ¹	1875-1877	1884 Edward A. Durant, Jr. ⁹	1884-1886
1875	Peter J. Flinn.....	1875-1887	1884 Peter A. Stephens.....	1884-1888
1875	*Isaac Edwards ²	1875-1879	1885 Francis B. Delehanty.....	1885-1886
1876	Timothy D. Keleher.....	1876-1879	1885 Robert G. Scherer.....	1885-1886
1876	*James Morris.....	1876-1879	1885 *John Neil, Jr. ¹⁰	1885-1886
1876	William Morgan.....	1876-1882	1885 Edward Phillips.....	1885-1886
1877	Daniel Casey.....	1877-1878	1886 Fred C. Ham.....	1886-1889
1877	Henry W. Lipman.....	1877-1892	1886 William F. Hourigan.....	1886-1889
1877	*Charles A. Robertson ³	1877-1880	1886 *William F. Reddy.....	1886-1890
1878	John H. Lynch ⁴	1878-1883	1886 William P. Rudd.....	1886-1892
1879	John A. McCall ⁵	1879-1885	1876 Charles H. Gaus.....	1886-1892
1879	Linzee T. Morrill ⁶	1879-1881	1887 *Cornelius D. Mosher ¹¹	1887-1890
1879	Andrew S. Draper.....	1879-1881	1888 William Reynolds.....	1888-1891
1880	Douw H. Fonda ⁷	1880-1885	1888 Michael F. Walsh.....	1888-1892
1880	Herman Bendell.....	1880-1886	1888 James J. Fitzsimmons.....	1889-1892
1881	Alden Chester.....	1881-1884	1889 Agnus McD. Shoemaker.....	1889-1892
1881	Charles E. Jones.....	1881-1884	1889 Bowen Staley.....	1889-1892
1881	James M. Ruso.....	1881-1892	1890 Stephen J. Bergen.....	1890-1892
1882	Henry T. Sanford.....	1882-1885	1890 John L. Goodley.....	1890-1892
1883	Robert D. Williams.....	1883-1889	1891 George H. Guardineer.....	1891-1892
1883	Edward J. Graham ⁸	1883-1885		

The following have constituted the Board of Public Instruction since its reorganization March 18, 1892. Full term of office seven years.

	Term of service.
William L. Learned†.....	(Appointed for seven years)..... 1892
Andrew S. Draper ^{1 2}	(Appointed for six years)..... 1892-1894
John H. Lynch.....	(Appointed for five years)..... 1892
Herman Bendell.....	(Appointed for four years)..... 1892
William J. Maher.....	(Appointed for three years)..... 1892
Charles H. Gaus ^{1 3}	(Appointed for two years)..... 1892-1891
James M. Ruso.....	(Reappointed Jan. 1, 1894)..... 1892
Howard N. Fuller ^{1 4}	(Appointed <i>vice</i> Draper)..... 1894-1891
Angus McD. Shoemaker ^{1 5}	(Appointed <i>vice</i> Gaus)..... 1891
Lewis B. Hall.....	(Appointed <i>vice</i> Fuller)..... 1891
Harlau P. French.....	(Appointed <i>vice</i> Maher)..... 1896

* Deceased.

† All of the first seven date from January 1, 1893, but actual service began March 18, 1892.

¹ Resigned February 21, 1877.

² Died in office March 26, 1879.

³ Died in office April 1, 1880.

⁴ Resigned July 16, 1883.

⁵ Resigned December 1, 1881.

⁶ Resigned September 13, 1881.

⁷ Resigned September 28, 1885.

⁸ Resigned May 18, 1885.

⁹ Resigned June 11, 1886.

¹⁰ Died in office July 27, 1886.

¹¹ Died in office September 26, 1890.

¹² Resigned April 30, 1891.

¹³ Resigned May 7, 1891.

¹⁴ Resigned October 29, 1891.

¹⁵ Appointed *vice* Gaus, resigned May 7, 1891.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The first ecclesiastical organization in Albany was the First Reformed Dutch church, the society which now worships in the First Reformed church, corner of North Pearl and Orange streets, and is one of the two oldest in the country, the other being the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city. The first minister of this faith was Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, who was sent over by the Patroon in 1642. This church was maintained chiefly from the public revenues until after the English accession when, in 1686, one hundred acres of land were granted it. During more than 140 years the services were conducted only in Dutch. The first church edifice of this society was built near Fort Orange on what is now Steamboat Square, and Church street received its name on account of its proximity to this edifice. That building was only 34 by 19 feet in size and its cost was about \$32 in the money of to-day. In 1656 a new church was built near the intersection of the present State street and Broadway, which was in use until 1715, when a larger edifice was erected. This stood for ninety-one years, and many engravings of it are in existence. It was nearly square, the roof sloping to each of the four sides, with a belfry and spire at the apex. The site of the old church was finally sold to the city for \$5,000, and the materials of the building were used in erecting the Reformed church in Beaver street. The present First Reformed church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1799, its outer appearance remaining much the same as at first. The interior has been changed materially in 1820, 1850, and 1860. Mr. Megapolensis was pastor until 1649 when he was succeeded by Gideon Schaets, who served the church for more than twenty years and was a prominent man in the community. Pastors since have been:

Revs. William Niewenhuisen, 1675; Godfriedus Dellius, 1683-99; Johannes Petrus Nucella, 1699-1702; Johannes Lydius, 1703-09; Gualterus Du Bois, 1710; Petrus Van Driessen, 1712-39; Cornelius Van Schie, 1739-44; Theodorus Frelinghuysen, 1746-60; Eilardus Westerlo, 1760, 90; John A. Livingston, 1776; John Bassett, 1787, 1805; John B. Johnson, 1796, 1802; John M. Bradford, 1805, 20; William Linn, 1808; John De Witt, 1813-15; John Ludlow, 1823-33; Thomas E. Vermilye, 1835-39; Duncan Kennedy, 1841-55; Ebenezer P. Rogers, 1856-62; Rufus W. Clark, 1862-83; J. Wilbur Chapman, 1885. The present pastor is Rev. Edward P. Johnson.

A Second Reformed church was organized and until 1816 formed, with the one above described, the First Collegiate Dutch Church of the City of Albany. When they finally separated into two distinct bodies,

two church buildings were in use, the one above described and a second one in Beaver street, which was erected very early in the present century. This was at first known as the South church, and later, when the third society was formed, as the Middle church. The church property in Beaver street was subsequently sold to the city for a market site and the present church edifice was built on Madison avenue, on the corner of Swan street, in 1881. At the time of the separation the pastors in charge were Revs. John M. Bradford and John De Witt, of whom the latter became sole pastor of the Second church. Edward G. Selden, the present pastor, took up his charge in October, 1893.

The Third Reformed church was organized December 19, 1834, mainly through efforts of Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., then pastor of the Second church. An edifice was at once erected on the north corner of Green and South Ferry streets, which is still in use, though the interior has been altered and thoroughly renovated. A two-story chapel has also been erected. The first pastor was Rev. Edwin Holmes. The present pastor is Rev. W. N. P. Dailey, who began his labor in May, 1891.

The Fourth Reformed church (German) is situated on Schuyler street below South Pearl, and was organized in 1855. The first pastor was Rev. H. F. Schnellendrussler. He remained until 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Neef. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Miller.

The First Lutheran church of Albany was formed very early in the history of the city, the exact date not being known. Lutherans are mentioned as living here in 1644, and ten years later are spoken of as strong enough to support their own church, though receiving much opposition in early years from the Reformed church element. There was certainly a congregation in Albany in 1656. In the next year Rev. John Ernest Goetwater came over to serve two congregations, one at New Amsterdam and one at Beverwyck, but he was made to return by the same ship. In 1660 a subscription was made for the support of a clergyman of their own, and in 1664 it is known that a permanent organization was in existence. The first church edifice was built on Pearl street between what is now Howard street and Beaver street, facing Pearl, which was standing in 1674. It is not known just how long it was used, but in the Annals we read that in 1795 "there is in Albany a Dutch Lutheran Church of a Gothic and very peculiar shape." This

may have been the second edifice and in it in 1786 was organized the second synod in America. The edifice preceding the present one was erected on that site during the pastorate of Rev. F. G. Mayer in 1816, and cost \$25,000. Among the early pastors of this congregation were Rev. Jacob Fabritius, the first. In 1671 Rev. Bernardus Arensius assumed the place. In 1703 Rev. Justus Falckner preached here, and at his death in 1723 Rev. William Christopher Berkenmeyer assumed the pastorate. From that time until 1806 Revs. Michael Christian Knoll, Henry Moeller, Mr. Schwerdfeger, A. T. Braun, Mr. Groetz, and John Frederick Ernst occupied the pulpit. Since that date the pastors have been Revs. F. G. Mayer, who served thirty-seven years from 1807; Henry N. Pohlman, twenty three years; S. P. Sprecher, I. Magee, and the present pastor. The present edifice was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$85,000.

The congregation of the Lutheran Tabernacle was organized on January 1, 1893, and have purchased a lot on Clinton avenue, where a church edifice will be erected in the near future. John G. Henry is the pastor, having been installed in September, 1892.

Besides these Lutheran societies, the Germans of Albany have six congregations of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. The Church of the Evangelical Association was incorporated in 1817 and the first house of worship was erected on Grand street. The second one stood on the corner of Clinton and Nucella streets. The present church, on the north side of Elm street between Grand and Philip streets, was built in 1869. The first pastor was Rev. John Wagner; the present one, Rev. P. C. Braunschweiger.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1854 under the pastoral charge of Rev. William A. Frey, who is still in charge of the congregation. The church edifice is situated on Fourth avenue, corner of Franklin street.

St. Paul's Evangelical church, Western avenue, was organized by the separation from the First Lutheran church of a part of the membership, under the pastorate of G. Fr. Stutz, who still occupies the pulpit. The church edifice was erected and first occupied in 1872, the congregation having worshiped prior to that year in the building now used by the Albany Law School.

St. John's Evangelical church, Central avenue, was organized in 1857, and the church edifice was erected in 1859. The first pastor was Rev. Ernest Hoffman who labored with the church nearly thirty years. The present pastor is Rev. Bernard Pick.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, 58 Alexander street, was erected soon after the organization of the society. The building has since been extended ten feet in rear and greatly improved in the interior. A new parsonage was built in 1894. Rev. John Flierel is the present pastor.

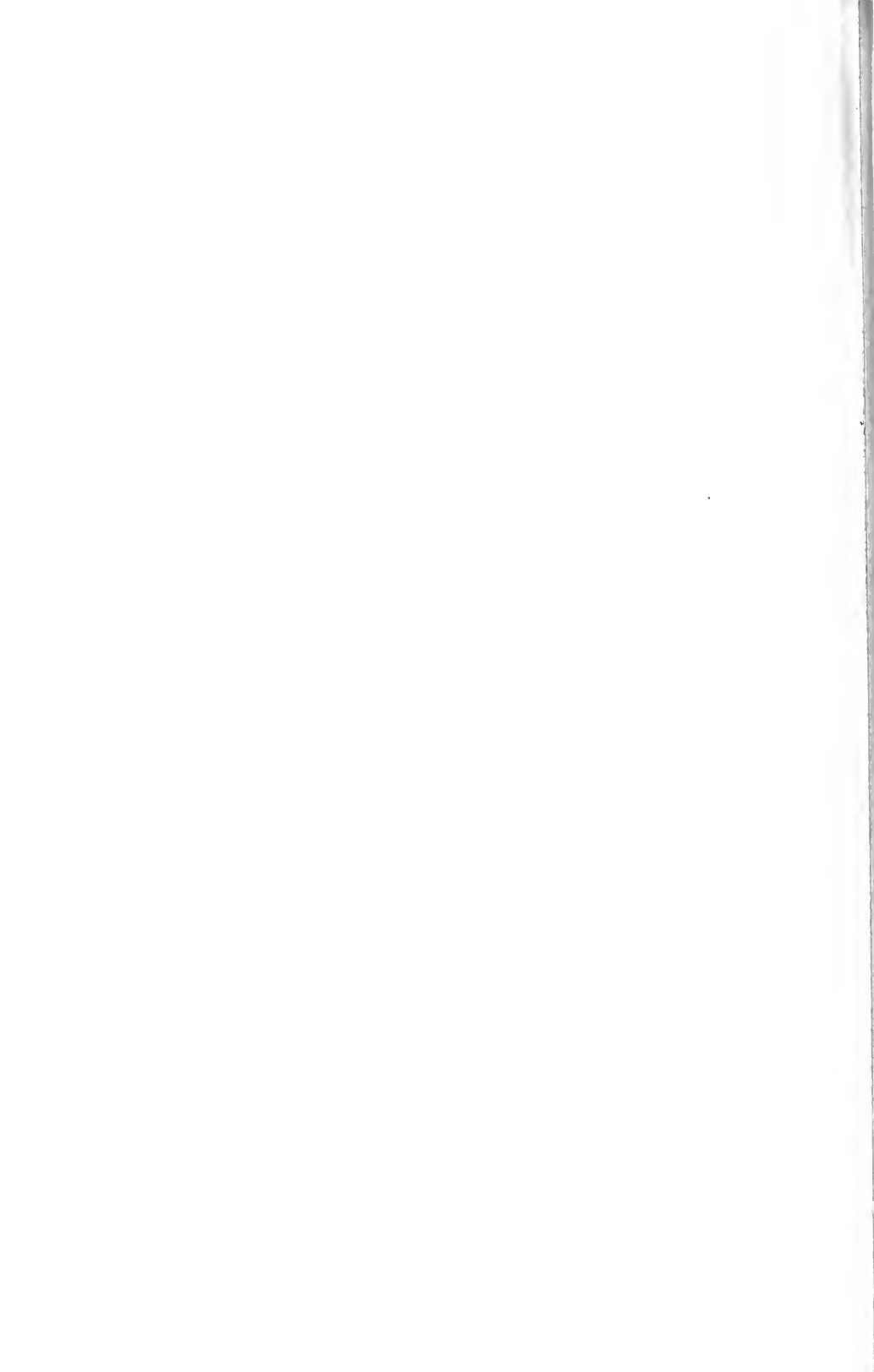
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer was organized in 1888, and the church edifice was erected soon after; it is situated on Lake avenue near Western avenue. Rev. John C. Seegers, the present pastor, began his charge over the congregation in March, 1895.

Churches of the Episcopal denomination are among the oldest in Albany. In 1675 Rev. Nicolaus Van Rensselaer, son of Killian Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, was a contemporary of Rev. Gideon Schaets (before mentioned), then pastor of the Reformed church. Mr. Van Rensselaer had received holy orders in the Church of England, on which account serious differences arose between him and his colleague. The matter was taken to the Governor and Council and there decided in Mr. Van Rensselaer's favor. He remained in Albany until his death in 1678. Episcopal chaplains at Fort Amsterdam occasionally visited Albany and held services for the benefit of the few English families and the English garrison in Fort Frederick, which stood on the site of St. Peter's church until 1704, when Rev. Thoroughgood Moore was sent by the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on mission work to the Mohawk Indians. He remained in Albany one year, but without making much progress in converting the natives, and held regular services in Fort Frederick. In 1702 Rev. John Talbot spent a few weeks in Albany and held divine service. In 1708 Rev. Thomas Barclay, who was chaplain at Fort Frederick, organized a parish and held services six years in the Lutheran chapel, which stood on the site of the old City Building, corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets. On October 21, 1714, a piece of ground in the middle of what is now State street, next below Fort Frederick, was granted by the English crown for an English church and burial ground. The Common Council remonstrated against the erection of a church edifice there, but without effect, and the building was opened for services in November, 1716. It was built of blue stone and was 58 by 42 feet in size. Mr. Barclay continued his unselfish labor in Albany and Schenectady, and among the Indians until 1721, when his pay of £50 a year was withdrawn by the English society before named. The parish in Albany was named

St. Peter's, and in 1727 Rev. John Miln assumed charge of the church, and about the same time a parish school was opened under John Beasley's teaching, which was conducted many years. In 1738 Rev. Henry Barclay, son of the first rector, and a native of Albany, who had been laboring among the Mohawks, succeeded his father as rector of St. Peter's. He remained until 1746, when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity church in New York, where he died in 1764. In 1750 Rev. John Ogilvie was called to St. Peter's. When, in 1758, the French and Indian war had somewhat scattered his congregation, he became a chaplain in the army going on General Amherst's expedition and on that of Sir William Johnson in the next year, 1759. Resigning in December, 1760, he still remained with the army until 1764, and died ten years later in New York. In 1751 the tower of St. Peter's was erected and a clock and bell placed therein, both of which were brought from England. Rev. Thomas Brown succeeded Mr. Ogilvie as rector, and was followed in 1768, by Rev. Harvey Munro. Under his administration the parish prospered, the church was repaired, and an act of incorporation obtained under date of April 25, 1769. The church was closed during most of the Revolutionary period. On May 1, 1787, the vestry elected Rev. Thomas Ellison rector. He was an able man and died in the midst of his usefulness in 1802, just after preparations had been made for the erection of a new church, of which the plans had been drawn by Phillip Hooker, a prominent architect of Albany. The building was finished in the summer of 1803, the consecration taking place October 4, 1803, under the rectorship of Rev. Frederick Beasley, who resigned in 1809. He was succeeded the next year by Rev. Timothy Clowes, who acted as officiating minister for a time and was made rector in 1811. A controversy arose over the disposition of the income from church lands in which he took part, and this led to his temporary suspension from the ministry in 1817, when Rev. William B. Lacy succeeded him at St. Peter's, who was in turn succeeded in January, 1833, by Rev. Horatio Potter. In 1821 the spire of the church edifice was erected and in 1831 a rectory was built, which was superseded ten years later by another on the corner of Lodge street and Maiden Lane. Dr. Potter remained with the church twenty-one years and was succeeded in December, 1855, by Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin. In 1858, the foundations of the church having become unstable, a new edifice was contracted for, after plans by Upjohn & Co., of New York, and the present church erected and consecrated October 4, 1860. Rev. Mr. Pitkin was suc-



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ceeded in 1862 by Rev. William T. Wilson, with Rev. William Tatlock, associate, but both resigned in 1866, and in the next year Rev. William Crosswell Doane accepted the charge. In December, 1868, Dr. Doane was elected the first bishop of Albany by the primary convention of the diocese, his consecration taking place February 2, 1869. He resigned the rectorship in that year, but remained with the church until Easter, 1870. His successor was William A. Snively, who resigned in 1874, when the present rector, Rev. Walton W. Battershall, was installed on September 29, of that year. Under his administration the church has been progressive and successful. In 1876 the parish house was erected on Lodge street, for Sunday school, charitable and social purposes. In the same year the church tower was built as a memorial to the late warden, John Tweddle, and supplied with a beautiful chime of bells. Since that time the arrangement of the chancel has been altered, and new chancel windows, altar and reredos provided, with other interior improvements. The church property is valued at \$250,000. Connected with St. Peter's church is the St. Peter's Orphan Home, which was organized in 1864. After a few years devoted to the care of orphan children the Home was incorporated under the name of the Albany Juvenile Retreat, but the rector having received assurances of support, took the institution under parish charge, and in October, 1864, it was reorganized under its present name. A board of managers was chosen from the women of the congregation, and a matron appointed. In 1865 a commodious building was erected at 59 Chapel street; this was sold to the Albany Savings Bank in 1873, and in the next year the trustees purchased the house No. 1 Pine street. This was rendered unsuitable in 1883 by the erection of the City Hall, and the household was transferred to No. 2 Madison Place. The school and home have accomplished great good. The present handsome rectory of the parish, adjoining the church, was built in 1895.

St. Paul's parish was organized November 12, 1827, though services had previously been held in a school room on South Pearl street. Rev. Richard Bury was the first rector, through whose efforts and those of the vestry a lot on South Pearl street was purchased, a church erected and consecrated August 24, 1829, being then known as St. John's church. Mr. Burey resigned in 1830 and was succeeded by Rev. William Linn Keese, who served for three years, greatly extending the parish, but resigned on account of ill health. Rev. Joseph H. Price was the third rector and was succeeded in 1837 by Rev. William

Ingraham Kip, D. D. In 1839 the church property was sold and a theatre property on the same street purchased, the building being refitted and consecrated in 1840. Dr. Kip was elected bishop of California in 1853 and was succeeded by Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D. He occupied the pulpit until 1858, and in April, 1859, Rev. William Rudder was called. During his rectorship the Pearl street church was sold and in 1862 the present property on Lancaster street was purchased. Rev. J. Livingston Reese succeeded Mr. Rudder in June, 1864, and in December of that year the church was consecrated, the rectory being added in 1867, while the Free Chapel on Madison avenue was opened in 1868 and the parish house in 1883. Extensive improvements have been made in the church itself from time to time since its erection. The present rector is Rev. F. G. Jewett.

The first meeting with reference to the organization of Grace Church was held Sexagesima Sunday, 1846, in a room over a store at the corner of State and Lark streets, under the auspices of Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, who had been for some time in charge of St. Peter's in the absence of the rector. Services were continued in this room until Sunday May 24, of that year, when a meeting was held to perfect the organization and adopt the name, and at which Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer was chosen rector. At the close of that year the congregation accepted the use of the Spring street mission building, which had been tendered them. On February 11, 1847, the lot on the corner of Lark street and Washington avenue was purchased for a church site, and the corner stone of the edifice was laid September 10, 1850, and on Christmas day of that year the first service was held in the building, though it was not wholly finished, and was not consecrated until December 15, 1852. In June, 1873, the building was removed to the corner of Clinton avenue and Robin street, and a rectory was built in 1874 at a cost of \$9,000. The church has been much improved since, particularly in 1884, 1892 and 1894, resulting in a new transept and choir, a new roof, and the guild-hall and a choir room. The rectors since Mr. Van Rensselaer have been Revs. John Alden Spooner, James R. Davenport, Theodore M. Bishop, Philander K. Cady, Edwin B. Russell, James Hutchings Brown, William A. Snively, Thaddeus A. Snively, C. W. Knauff, David L. Schwartz, William H. Bown, and George D. Silliman.

Trinity church, Trinity Place, was organized in 1839, and leased the Presbyterian (Cameronian) church on Westerlo street until 1841. In

1842 a frame edifice was built on the corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, and in 1849 the present church building was erected, since which time the chancel has been rebuilt and other improvements made. The present rector is Rev. Russell Woodman, who began his service in 1888.

The Holy Innocents' Church society was organized February 15, 1850, and the handsome church, corner of North Pearl and Colonic streets, the gift of the late William H. De Witt, was consecrated in September of the same year. During the rectorship of Rev. Richmond Shreve, which began in 1888, the parish added to its property by the purchase of a rectory on Ten Broeck street. Rev. Mr. Shreve resigned July 31, 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Randolph B. Hagerman, the present rector.

The Cathedral of All Saints was incorporated by act of the Legislature March 27, 1873, and on All Saints' day in 1872 the building at first used for cathedral purposes, and which was originally an iron foundry, was first occupied for religious services. On the festival of All Saints in 1881 the bishop announced the purpose of at once beginning the erection of the cathedral, and at a meeting held in November 23, 1881, the bishop, Erastus Corning, and Orlando Meads were appointed a committee to select a site. It was also resolved to raise the sum of \$150,000 for building purposes, exclusive of cost of site, and a subscription book was opened with James Moir (acting under Gen. S. E. Marvin, treasurer of the chapter) as treasurer. On April 30, 1883, the plans of R. W. Gibson, architect, were adopted for the edifice, and on November 28, 1883, the grounds donated by Erastus Corning, valued at \$80,000, were accepted for the site, and work on the structure soon began. At a meeting held March 24, 1884, it was resolved to lay the corner stone on June 3, and at the same meeting a special subscription was authorized for the columns of the building, to stand as memorials of eminent churchmen. These columns are twenty-four in number and cost over \$1,000 each. When the day arrived for laying the corner stone the subscriptions had reached nearly \$100,000. The edifice was carried to its present partial state of completion within the year.

Methodism was first established in Albany county in 1788, although services in this faith had been held, probably, as early as 1766 in Albany by Capt. Thomas Webb, of the British army. He was then stationed here as barrackmaster and having been converted to Methodism in his own country, held family prayers at which some of his neigh-

bors attended, and probably preached in the streets. In February, 1767, he was in New York where he labored as an evangelist. The pioneer Methodist preacher to labor regularly in the local field was Rev. Freeborn Garretson, a native of Maryland, one of the earliest Methodist preachers of American birth. He went to New York in 1788 and engaged in the revival work that was then spreading northward.

Francis Asbury, who had been elected bishop in 1771, and Mr. Garretson were assigned with a number of other young men to this district, the bishop himself passing over the territory once each three months. Albany soon became an important point in this field and Mr. Garretson obtained permission to preach in the City Hall. It can be easily imagined that the new doctrine, which had received more or less opposition wherever planted, received little encouragement in Albany, especially from the clergy of other denominations, so that Mr. Garretson wrote on July 1, 1779, that "Albany still appears to be a poor place for Methodism." The following day he met a few friends in a private dwelling and united them in a society under Methodist discipline, and in the evening preached to them in the City Hall. Within the next two years a house of worship was built on the southeast corner of North Pearl and Orange streets. This church and society were incorporated in 1784 as the Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Albany, with John Bloodgood, Abraham Ellison, Isaac Lawson, Elisha Johnson, William Fradenberg, Nathaniel Ames, and Calvin Chessman, trustees. In 1812 a new church edifice was built on Division street, the old one being occupied for a time by a Baptist congregation, and finally in 1882 being sold to the Scotch Presbyterians. The first preacher stationed at Albany after it was taken from the circuit was Joel Ketcham, after whom changes in pastors were frequent, as is customary in this denomination. In 1813 it was proposed to found a Sunday school, but as the older members of the church frowned upon the proposition as a desecration of the day, the project was temporarily abandoned in favor of a liberal circulation of tracts. The school was, however, finally established through the efforts of a woman, a Mrs. Brockway, who in 1816 had organized a day school and added Sabbath services. The church was slow in growth, its membership of forty persons in 1799 being only a little more than one hundred in 1811. In February, 1812, two lots on the south side of Division street, a little below South Pearl, were purchased and there a new church was erected and first used in 1813, the membership then being 153 white persons



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and sixteen blacks. The introduction in 1829 of the policy of renting seats caused great dissatisfaction and led to the withdrawal of a considerable number of the congregation, who rented a hall on the corner of Pearl and Columbia streets and obtained preachers from the Water-vliet circuit, and in February purchased a large building on the east side of Pearl street near the site they had occupied. Here a revival soon began which greatly enlarged not only the Methodist church, but extended its influence among other denominations. At the Conference of 1834 a third church was organized—the Wesleyan Chapel in the southern part of the city. In 1835 the membership of the three societies was 440 in the first; 435 in the second (called Garretson Station), and 214 in the Wesleyan. Another church was now authorized by the Conference called the West Station. The organization was effected by members of the Division street society and the Garretson Station, who united in the purchase of a small house of worship which the Primitive Methodists had built on State street, above the Capitol. This society, feeble at first, soon increased in numbers and in 1845 purchased a site on the corner of Washington avenue and Swan streets and there erected a new edifice. The society, through lack of wisdom in financial management, finally became reduced in number and heavily encumbered with debt. In 1839 the Wesleyan Chapel was burned. This organization had also become involved in debt and small in number, largely through its anti-slavery proclivities and activity, so that the property was sold to pay debts and in May, 1842, the society disbanded; but on the following Sabbath (May 27) the teachers of the Sunday school met and determined to reorganize, which they did at the Ferry Street M. E. church. While still under pressing difficulties Thomas Schuyler joined the congregation and relieved their financial burdens. In 1843 the Division Street church found a more eligible site on Hudson street between Philip and Grand and built a new edifice which they occupied within the same year. A parsonage has been erected in connection with the church property, and the church building has been extensively improved, particularly in 1865. The fifth Methodist church in Albany was organized in 1848, succeeding the formation of a class on Arbor Hill. In the year 1854 the Albany Methodist Sunday School Union was formed which within a few years established five schools—one on Central avenue, one at West Albany, one called the South Mission, on Benjamin street, one at Bath, and one at East Albany, the two latter being across the river. Some of these formed the nucleus of later churches.

In 1870 a remarkable revival was experienced in the Central avenue chapel, conducted by a number of zealous laymen and the missionary who had been appointed in 1868. At the ensuing Conference a second missionary was appointed with special charge of the Central avenue congregation, which had a membership of ninety at the close of the first pastorate in 1873. Meanwhile the West Station, or Washington Street church, which was merely a mission in 1853, had prospered, funds had been raised, and in 1867 a fine edifice was erected on the corner of Lark and Lancaster streets. It took the name of Trinity M. E. church and was dedicated in December, 1875. Within the past four years the interior of the church has been somewhat changed and redecorated. In 1881 the Garretson Station congregation, which had in the mean time erected its second church building, united with the Central avenue congregation. Separate worship was kept up, however, until the completion of the new church edifice, situated on the corner of Clinton and Lexington avenues, in 1883-4, which took its present name of St. Luke's. In 1869 the Broadway Mission and the Arbor Hill congregation were united under the name of Grace church, and a lot was purchased on the corner of Ten Broeck street and Livingston avenue, where a temporary structure was built which was superseded a few years later by the present edifice. When the pressure of business establishments began to crowd upon the church property of the Methodists and Presbyterians on Hudson avenue, it was realized that a removal must be made. The latter congregation finally built their new church edifice on the corner of State and Willet streets, at the northeast corner of the Park, while the Methodists purchased the building previously occupied by the Presbyterians, at the same time selling their own property. The Ferry Street church prospered and in 1863 sought a better location, a site being purchased on the corner of Westerlo and Grand streets where the present Ash Grove church was erected, with a parsonage adjoining.

The fourth church society organized in Albany was in the Presbyterian faith, the organization having been perfected in 1762. Preaching had been maintained for about two years previous to that date by supplies sent by the New York and Philadelphia Synods, among whom were Revs. Hector Alison, Andrew Bay, William Tennant, Abraham Kettletas, John Smith, and Aaron Richards. The site for the first church edifice was purchased in 1762 and in the next year the society was recognized as an incorporated body. The church was at first

connected with the Dutchess County Presbytery, organized in October, 1762, but in 1775 it was transferred to the Presbytery of New York. The first church edifice was erected in 1764, on the lot on Gallows Hill, on a site bounded by Beaver street on the north, Hudson street on the south, William street on the east, and Grand street on the south, and was a plain wooden structure, painted red, and having a bell tower surmounted by a spire. This was occupied until about 1795, in which and the following year the second edifice was erected on South Pearl street on the site occupied in recent years by the Beaver block, at a cost of about \$13,000. This building was sold to the Congregationalists in 1850 and the congregation removed to their third church on the corner of Hudson avenue and Philip street, which was erected in 1849-50, at a cost of \$15,000, the lot having been purchased two years earlier, and which was opened for service March 10, 1850. In 1856 this building was sold to the First M. E. Society (as before stated) for \$25,000, and in 1883-4 the fourth church of this society was built on the corner of State and Willett streets, fronting Washington Park, and with its session house cost about \$110,000. William Force Whittaker is the present pastor.

On the third Monday in July, 1813, certain subscribers to a building fund for a new Presbyterian church met and appointed James Kane, John L. Winne, Joseph Russell, Nathaniel Davis, and Robert Sedgwick, trustees. Work was at once commenced on a building, which was opened for worship in September, 1815, and over which Rev. John Chester was installed as the first pastor November 8, 1815. On December 3, John L. Winne, John Boardman, Chester Bulkley, and Uriah Marvin were chosen ruling elders of the church. This society was greatly prospered under Dr. Chester's administrations, the membership reaching 365 in 1829. Among the pastors of this church was Rev. William Buell Sprague, 1829-69, eminent as the author of "The Annals of the American Pulpit," a work of nine volumes.

The third Presbyterian church in Albany, now known as the Second Presbyterian church, was organized by a number of members from the First church and some from the Associate Reformed church, in 1817. An edifice was soon erected on Montgomery street, which was occupied until 1844, when it was sold to the Bethel Society, the present church, corner of Clinton avenue and North Pearl street, being dedicated December 3, 1845. The first pastor was Rev. Hooper Cumming.

The fourth Presbyterian church was incorporated December 1, 1828,

the edifice of which, on the north side of Broadway, was erected in 1829, and dedicated May 30, 1830; but this was taken down in 1865 and the present church erected in 1866. The first pastor was Rev. Edmund N. Kirk, the present being Rev. David O. Mears. During a few years past this society has erected a permanent building for the Viaduct Mission, which it established, and has considerably improved the church itself.

The fifth Presbyterian church in Albany was organized in 1831, the first meeting being held in the City Hall, the first pastor being Rev. Alonzo Welton, whose services began in 1832.

The sixth Presbyterian church in Albany was organized as a result of a prayer meeting held in December, 1855, in a room on what is now Livingston avenue, and in October of the next year a Sunday school was organized. The work continued until the spring of 1868, when Rev. John R. Young was employed as a missionary to aid in organizing the church. His place was taken in May, 1868, by Rev. Amos Hammond Dean, and the organization was perfected December 8, of that year. The church edifice on Second street was completed in the fall of 1871 and dedicated on November 16. Rev. Leslie R. Groves is the present pastor.

The State Street Presbyterian church was organized in 1860, with Rev. Alexander S. Tombley as pastor, and the present church edifice was erected and dedicated October 12, 1862, since which time it has been little changed. Rev. John McC. Holmes is the present pastor, having served the church since 1877.

The West End Presbyterian church was built in 1877 on the corner of New York Central avenue and Third street. The first pastor was Rev. Robert Ennis, the present being Rev. George N. Karner. Within a few years past the main audience room of the edifice has been enlarged and the interior otherwise improved, and a chapel has been added to the building.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian church was organized and a temporary building erected in 1888, which was occupied until 1894, when it was enlarged to meet the increasing numbers of the congregation. A new and handsome edifice in pressed brick is now (1896) in process of erection, which is due to the untiring efforts of Rev. Charles A. Richmond, the present pastor.

The United Presbyterian church in Albany had its inception as early as October, 1800, when the society was connected with the Presbytery

of Montreal, the first pastor being Rev. John McDonald, who continued until 1819 and died in Albany. In 1820 the church was transferred to the Presbytery of Cambridge and Rev. James Martin became pastor, continuing to 1842. The first church edifice stood on the corner of Chapel and Canal streets and was occupied in January, 1802. A new edifice, situated on Lancaster street near Eagle, was erected in 1860 and opened on the first Sabbath of 1861. In May, 1858, the Associate and Associate Reformed churches were united to form the United Presbyterian Church of North America, and this congregation then took its present title. Rev. S. C. McKelvey is the present pastor.

The first meeting of Baptists in Albany was held January 1, 1810, by Joshua A. Burke, Salem Dutcher, John Gray, William Penrey, Charles Boyington, Tamer Page, Betsey Burke, Catharine Gordon, Margaret Jones, Elenor Penrey, and on January 23, 1811, a church organization was perfected with twenty-one members. In 1818 what was then known as the Green Street Theater was purchased, refitted and occupied many years as a place of worship, until in 1852 a site on the corner of Hudson avenue and Philip street was purchased and there the present edifice was built at a cost of \$26,000. The building was extensively improved in 1865. Rev. De Witt T. Van Doren is the present pastor.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church is an outgrowth of a mission formed in 1856, consisting of a few members of the society now constituting the Emmanuel Baptist church, who met in a building on North Pearl street. The rapid growth of the society led to its organization in October, 1859, under the present title, and in 1875 the site of the present edifice was purchased, a new church built and dedicated February 14, 1877. The first pastor was Rev. Justin D. Fulton, the present being Rev. Thomas M. Eastwood.

Emmanuel Baptist church was organized in 1834 and bore the name of the Pearl Street Baptist church until 1871. The first pastor was Rev. Bartholomew T. Welch, D. D., who had during the seven previous years preached to the First Baptist church, but was released from that pulpit to form the new church, whose first edifice was erected on North Pearl street and cost \$46,000. In 1869-70 the present church was built on the north side of State street, between Swan and Dove streets, and was dedicated in February, 1871, the tower being added in 1883, a gift from Mrs. Eli Perry in memory of her husband. The

entire church property cost about \$220,000. Rev. Wallace Buttrick is the present pastor.

Calvary Baptist church was organized January 16, 1860, under the name of Washington Avenue Baptist church, and was first under pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. P. Everett, but the rapid early growth of the congregation led them to purchase the church on Washington avenue which had been built for the German Baptists, and February 4, 1865, the society purchased the State street Baptist church building (corner of High street), and took the present title. That building was occupied until 1880 when it was demolished and the present edifice erected. The State Street church, mentioned above, was organized in 1845, and in the same year built the edifice which was finally sold to the Calvary church. Rev. Joseph F. Elder is present pastor of the Calvary church.

The Washington avenue German Baptist church, situated on Washington avenue, was purchased in 1859, and sold within a few years to the Roman Catholics. The first pastor was Rev. William P. Everett.

The German Baptist church, situated at No. 252 Washington avenue was organized and the edifice built and dedicated in 1854. Rev. A. Von Pattkammer was the first pastor. In 1892 a new front to the edifice was erected. Rev. A. M. Petersen is the present pastor.

Hope Baptist church, on Clinton avenue, originated in a mission, and was regularly organized in 1891, when the present beautiful brick edifice was erected and dedicated. Rev. Henry S. Potter is pastor.

The organization of Roman Catholic churches in Albany followed closely upon the work of the Jesuit missionaries. On October 6, 1796, a meeting was held in Albany at the house of James Robichaux, where an organization was effected which was soon followed by incorporation, the certificate of which is on file in the county clerk's office and is signed by Lewis Le Coulteaux and David McEvers, and is witnessed by Sebastian Visscher and Archibald Yates. The first church edifice was erected on the site of the present St. Mary's church, the corner stone being laid in 1797 by Thomas Barry, then a prominent merchant. St. Mary's is older than any other Roman Catholic parish in this State excepting St. Peter's in New York city. The entrance to the first St. Mary's was on Pine street and the interior was about fifty feet square. Among the early clergy who officiated over this congregation were Rev. Fathers Thayer, Whelan, O'Brien, and La Valenure. Rev. D. Mahoney was here in 1806-7; Father James Buyshe in 1808; Father Hurley in 1809; Father Weddin in 1810-11; Father O'Gorman in 1812-13. Others

served the parish from time to time until 1816. Father Charles Smith, formerly a Methodist, was called and served the congregation until 1836. The first Roman Catholic Sunday school was formed in 1828. The demolition of this first church building began September 14, 1829, and the corner stone of a new edifice was laid on October 13, the church being opened for service August 29, 1830. It fronted on Chapel street and was entered by high steps, and contained a school room in the basement. A dwelling on Lodge street adjoining the rear of the church was used at first for an orphan asylum and afterwards as a rectory. In 1847, when the Diocese of Albany was set off from that of New York Bishop McCloskey ruling over it became its first bishop, and St. Mary's became his Cathedral. The edifice, while perhaps sufficient for the period, was rather poorly constructed and did not long suffice for the rapidly increasing congregation. Several priests succeeded Father Smith as rectors for short periods until Bishop McCloskey's administration began in 1846, when he took charge in person, assisted by Fathers Edgar P. Wadhams and Thomas Doran, until finally in September, 1866, Father Clarence A. Walworth began his long pastorate. Upon his appointment it was apparent that a new church edifice was a necessity. A new incorporation act was procured March 25, 1863, changing the name of the church to St. Mary's Church of the City of Albany, and all the property passed to the new trustees. A subscription for a new edifice was started and the city conceded to the society twenty feet of land on the eastern side of the site. Association Hall was temporarily occupied during the erection of the new edifice, the corner stone of which was laid August 11, 1867. The structure was so far completed by February 16, 1868, that it was then used for services, and was dedicated by Bishop Conroy March, 14, 1869. St. Mary's parish originally included all that part of the Diocese of Albany lying in the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, but at the present time it is only one of Albany's twelve parishes. In 1839 St. John's church on South Ferry street was bought from the Episcopalians and all the southern part of the city was set off to that parish. In 1843 the section of the city north of Clinton avenue was constituted a third parish called St. Joseph's and a new edifice was erected on the corner of North Pearl and Lumber streets. Next followed the formation of a parish for the new Cathedral, built in 1852 on Eagle street, which left St. Mary's limited on the south by Beaver and Lancaster streets; and finally, in 1858, St. Patrick's parish was formed with a church on Central avenue, tak-

ing from the old mother church the territory west of Knox street. Since then St. Mary's parish has not been changed.

The corner stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was laid July 2, 1848, by Archbishop Hughes, and on November 21, 1852, the building was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The cost of the structure was \$180,000. It is a magnificent building and its twin spires attract attention from the east and south for a long distance, but much still remained to be done to the structure when Bishop McCloskey succeeded to the archbishopric in 1864. Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy succeeded Bishop McCloskey as bishop of Albany and filled the station twelve years, and he was followed by Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny on October 16, 1877. Under Bishop Conroy little was done on the cathedral, but since his administration and under that of Bishop McNeirny, the interior has been provided with a new chancel for which the apse was extended thirty feet; the seven bays beautifully decorated; a reredos of great beauty added to the transept; handsome stained windows put in, and new altars built. Bishop McNeirny died January 2, 1894, and was succeeded on July 2, 1894, by Rt. Rev. T. M. A. Burke.

The diocese of Albany includes territory bounded on the north by the north line of Warren county, and portions of Herkimer and Hamilton, north of the northern lines of the townships of Ohio and Russia in Herkimer county; on the east by Massachusetts and Vermont; on the south by the southern line of Columbia, Greene and Delaware counties; on the west by the western line of Otsego and Herkimer and part of Hamilton.

It has an estimated Catholic population of 130,000, ministered to by 159 priests. It has ninety-two churches with resident pastors, and forty without; forty-five chapels, eighty stations; eight academies, and select schools, with 1,300 pupils; thirty-eight parochial schools with 13,000 pupils; seven orphan asylums; two homes for the aged; two hospitals; two houses of the Good Shepherd.

St. John's Catholic church was founded in 1837, with Rev. J. Kelly in charge, the first place of worship being on the corner of Herkimer and Franklin streets, but, July 1, 1839, the present church, on the corner of South Ferry and Dallius streets, was purchased from St. Paul's society. The parish has been at different periods in charge of priests who were or became eminent in the church, among them the present Bishop Ludden.

St. Joseph's Catholic church was organized in 1842 to meet the wants of the residents in the northern part of the city, and measures were at once adopted for the erection of a church edifice on the corner of North Pearl and Lumber streets, the corner stone of which was laid July 25,



+ Thomas M. A. Burke
Bishop of Albany



1842, and the building consecrated May 7, 1843. The first regular pastor was Father John J. Conroy, who was installed March 25, 1844, and under whom the parish made rapid progress. He erected what is known as the Girl's Orphan Asylum, on North Pearl street, built a parochial residence, and established a school for both boys and girls. The church soon became inadequate for the congregation and a new site was purchased, bounded by Ten Broeck, First, and Second streets, for \$45,000. Ground was broken for the present edifice in the fall of 1855 and the corner stone was laid June 1, 1856, in which year the structure was completed. In 1865 the Holy See appointed Father Conroy bishop of Albany, but he, however, retained the title of rector of this church until 1874. When Bishop Conroy took up his permanent residence at the Cathedral in 1866, he left the Rev. T. M. A. Burke in charge of St. Joseph's. Father Burke was appointed pastor in 1874.

During the administration and pastorate of Father Burke a commodious school for boys was erected, the church and grounds were improved and beautified, a large and handsome parochial residence was built, and more than \$100,000 of debt was paid. Father Burke remained in charge of St. Joseph's until December 6, 1896, when he removed to the Episcopal residence on Madison avenue. From this parish have been taken the parishes of the Sacred Heart (North Albany) and St. Patrick's. Father Joseph H. Mangan is now in charge of this church. The Church of the Holy Cross (German), corner of Hamilton and Philip streets, was erected in 1849-52, and was consecrated in the latter year during the rectorship of Father Noethen. He remained with the church until 1878 and was succeeded by Father Ottenhaus, who is still rector. Although the church has been a prosperous one, it was in later years greatly reduced by withdrawals to form other congregations, which were the Church of Our Lady of Angels, 1868; Church of the Assumption, 1869, and Our Lady Help of Christians, 1880.

St. Ann's parish was formed in 1866 from the Cathedral parish and St. John's; its first priest was Father Thomas Doran, who had previously been in charge of St. Mary's. The corner stone of St. Ann's was laid in 1867 and the edifice was dedicated December 20, 1868, the site, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Franklin streets, having been donated by John Tracy, who with Thomas Kearnan, John Carmody, and James Coyle, were the trustees. The congregation has always been zealous in advancing the church and in establishing connecting

societies, among which are Sunday School Union, St. Vincent de Paul's, and a Ladies' Aid Society. Father Terry is now the rector.

Church of the Assumption.—On January 1, 1868, the French Canadians of Albany founded the St. Jean Baptist society with twenty-five members, its objects being to aid sick members and provide a fund from which to pay a certain sum at death. In 1869 there were 130 French Canadians in Albany without church accommodations, and this led to the immediate erection of their church on the corner of Dallius street and Fourth avenue. In the spring of 1871 the residence adjoining the church was bought for \$4,000. The parsonage was erected in 1876 and cost \$8,000. Father Alphonse Villeneuve is the present pastor.

The Catholic congregation bearing the name of Our Lady Help of Christians is an outgrowth of the Holy Cross church, and was organized in 1873 by Father Teodore Noethen, vicar-general for the Germans of the Albany diocese. The church property on Second avenue was purchased in 1873 and a frame building then standing was converted into a chapel and a school was soon opened in connection and taught by John Hess, which is now in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis of Syracuse. In June, 1874, Father Stephen A. Preisser was placed in charge of the congregation, and the corner stone of the present church was laid June 28, 1880, and the dedication services are held August 28, 1881. Father Bernard Schoppe is the present rector.

Our Lady of Angels Church (German), on Central avenue at the corner of Robin street, was erected in 1868, soon after the organization of the society, the first priest being Father Francis Neubauer, who continued until 1877. In 1887 the church was considerably improved, and in 1892 a convent was erected adjoining. Rev. Fidelis M. Voight is the rector.

St. Patrick's church, the organization of which in 1859 has been alluded to, is situated on the corner of Central avenue and Perry street, having been erected in 1868 and consecrated on August 30th of that year. The first priest in charge was Father McGough, who began his work in 1859. Father P. J. Smith is the present priest.

The parish of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was formed August 5, 1884, by Bishop McNeirny, who appointed Father Francis J. McGuire the first rector. The site of the present church on Walter street was purchased at a cost of about \$7,000, but for temporary use a chapel was built on Eric street. The necessity for larger accommodations was

soon felt and the present new church was begun in July, 1876, and the church was dedicated May 23, 1880. The property was valued at nearly \$100,000. Father McGuire is still in charge of the parish.

In 1849 thirteen citizens of Albany joined in the purchase for \$20,000, of the church which had long been occupied by the First Presbyterian society, corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets. After being repaired it was first used for Congregational purposes April 7, 1850, the sermon being preached by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and the 10th of July of that year a Congregational church was organized with eighty-one members. On December 10, 1850, Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., was installed over the church, his pastorate continuing until 1866, when his successor, Rev. William S. Smart, began his long charge. The last sermon in the old church was preached February 8, 1868, after which Association Hall was used during the erection of the present edifice, on the corner of Eagle and Beaver streets, which was dedicated October 14, 1869, having cost with the site, \$130,000. Rev. J. Brainerd Thrall, the present pastor, was installed in March, 1894.

The Second Congregational church was organized in 1862, but was dissolved in the following year. The Clinton Avenue Congregational church was organized, their church being on Clinton avenue, of which Rev. Francis A. Strough is pastor. The chapel of the church was partly burned in the fall of 1895 but was at once rebuilt.

The First Christian church was organized in 1881, and a building was erected on Chestnut street, between Lark and Dove, the first pastor being Rev. E. C. Abbott. The Rev. P. A. Canada is at present in charge.

Besides the foregoing churches of Albany, the Hebrews have three religious organizations: Beth El Jacob, 28 Fulton street, Rev. Albert Kauterivitz, rabbi; Beth Emeth, on Lancaster street, organized 1850, Dr. Max Schlesinger, rabbi; Sons of Abraham, South Ferry street, Rev. J. Block, rabbi.

An Unitarian society was incorporated in Albany in 1842, and services were held in various places, until finally the society purchased the edifice of the Methodists on Division street, which they sold in 1869, since which time they have had no active existence.

The Universalists, also, had a society and held meetings from about 1825, and built their first church on Herkimer street in 1829, and a second in 1833 on Green street. Their present church is situated on the corner of Jay and Swan streets.

There are a number of patriotic hereditary orders and societies in Albany, and probably they have a larger membership than those of any other city of its population in the country. Prominent among these is the Philip Livingston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, which was organized in 1893 and chartered December 3, 1895. Following is the muster roll of this Chapter:

Baker, George Comstock.—Great-great-grandson of Private Reuben Baker, Barn's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1781.

Balch, Dr. Lewis.—Great-grandson of John Jay, member and president of the Constitutional Congress, 1774; member of New York Provincial Convention, 1775; member of Committee of One Hundred, 1775; colonel 2d Regiment New York City Militia; member New York Council of Safety; prepared draft of Constitution of New York, 1777; chief justice, 1777-9.

Banks, Maj. Robert Lenox, jr.—Great-great-grandson of Jedediah Turner, private in Captain Fitch's Company of Independent Volunteers, Connecticut.

Barker, James Franklin.—Great-great-grandson of Lieut. Walter Swits in regiment commanded by Col. Seth Warner.

Barnes, John O.—Great-grandson of Artificer Benjamin Johnson, Captain Saxton's Company, Colonel Mason's Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

Bartlett, Dr. Ezra Albert.—Great-grandson of Chief Justice Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Boutelle, Frank Warren and Frederick A.—Great-grandsons of Ebenezer Boutelle, drummer at Lexington.

Brandow, Frank Hammond.—Great-grandson of Joel Tuttle, private in Connecticut Volunteers.

Bridge, Charles Francis.—Great-grandson of Col. Ebenezer Bridge, captain in Col. John Witcomb's Regiment, Massachusetts Minute-men, "Lexington Alarm;" colonel 27th Regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry, April 30, 1775; 2d major, 8th Regiment, Worcester County Militia, Col. Abijah Stearns, February 6, 1776; lieutenant-colonel Asa Whitcomb's Massachusetts Regiment, June 3, 1775; colonel Massachusetts Militia, August 1, 1775; member of Massachusetts Provincial Congress, 1775.

Browne, Hon. Goodwin.—Great-great-grandson of Joseph Hopkins, civil officer committee State of Connecticut.

Bulkeley, Alpheus Tompkins.—Great-great-grandson of Stephen N. Tompkins, corporal in Captain Sage's Company, Col. Henry Ludington's 7th Regiment New York, was granted a pension for services by Congress, October, 1833.

Byington, Charles Sperry.—Great-grandson of Justus Byington, private in Capt. Ambrose Sloper's Company, Connecticut Militia, New Haven Alarm, 1779.

Byington, William Wilberforce.—Grandson of Private Justus Byington, Capt. Ambrose Sloper's Company, Connecticut Militia.

Chapin, Josiah Dexter.—Great-grandson of Private Abel Chapin, Capt. Charles Colton's Company, Massachusetts Militia, 1776.

Clark, Seth Henry.—Great-great-grandson of Abel Lines, Capt. Samuel Peck's Company, 5th Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Connecticut troops, Col. William Douglass, June-December 25, 1776, at Long Island and White Plains.



W. W. BYINGTON.



Corbin, Prof. Ernest Albert Morrison.—Great-grandson of Clement Corbin, private in Captain Chandler's Company, 11th Regiment Connecticut Militia.

Culver, Dr. Charles Mortimer.—Great-great-grandson of Sergeant David Culver, sr., 4th Connecticut Regiment, Continental line; also great-grandson of Private David Culver, jr., 4th Connecticut Regiment, Continental Line; also, great-grandson of Private Comfort Bullock, who participated in battle, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Continental Line.

Curtis, Dr. Frederick Cotton.—Great-grandson of Private Abel Curtis, Capt. John Woodbridge's Company, Col. John Brown's Regiment, Berkshire County Mass. Militia, July 8–26, 1777, served at Ticonderoga; private in Capt. Ebenezer Cook's Company, same regiment, September 22–October 4, 1777; private in Capt. Ezra Whittlesey's Company, same regiment, October 14–17, 1780.

Douglass, Charles H.—Great-great-grandson of Major Oliver Root, Colonel Burns's Regiment, Massachusetts Line, at Saratoga, October, 1777.

Durant, Clark Terry.—Great-great-grandson of Private Allen Durant, Colonel Gardinier's Regiment at Bunker Hill and Lexington.

Elmendorf, William Burgess.—Great-great-grandson of Private Abraham Elmendorf, Capt. Frederick Schoonmaker's Company, Col. Levi Pawling's Regiment, Ulster County Regiment, August 1, 1777; also private in Capt. Tobias Van Bemen's Company, Col. Cornelius Wynkoop's Regiment, New York Continental Line.

French, Harlan Page.—Grandson of Jonathan French, private in Captain Goss's Company, Colonel Nicholas's Regiment, with General Stark at Bennington, July 20, 1777.

Gibbons, Eugene Campbell.—Great great-grandson of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Campbell, 1st Battalion Tryon County Militia, 1778 and 1781, a member of Tryon County Committee of Safety.

Griffith, William Herrick.—Great-great-grandson of Col. Rufus Herrick, captain of Colonel Holmes's 4th Regiment, New York Line, 1775–6; colonel Dutchess county, New York, Exempts, 1779; also, great-great-grandson of Capt. Israel Platt, Dutchess County Regiment, at Kingsbridge, 1776; also, great-great-grandson of Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, Connecticut Continental Line. Engagements: Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Fort Washington, Fort Trumbull, and Horseneck; twenty-three months a prisoner of war on Long Island, and on prison ship "Jersey;" an intimate friend of Washington; also, great-great-great-grandson of Major Robert Freeman, captain in Col. David Sutherland's 6th Regiment, New York Line, 1775, major in same regiment, 1776; also, great-great-grandson of Sergeant Jonathan Freeman, Capt. Benjamin Pelton's Company, Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment, New York Line; also, great-great-grandson of Private Wm. Griffith, Capt. Joel Mead's Company, Col. Henry Ludington's Regiment, 7th New York Line.

Hale, Hon. Matthew, 1st Regent of the Chapter.—Grandson of Col. Nathan Hale, captain New Hampshire Militia; "Lexington Alarm;" major 3d Regiment New Hampshire Line, 1775; lieutenant-colonel 2d Regiment New Hampshire Line, 1776; colonel of same, 1777; prisoner of war, Hubbardton, Vt., 1777, and died a prisoner of war at New Utrecht, Long Island, September 23, 1780; also, grandson of Ephraim Eddy, Capt. Joshua Eddy's Company, 14th Regiment, Massachusetts Line, Col. Gamahel Bradford; private and corporal in Capt. Caleb Gibbs's Company, Washington Life Guards, March, 1777–March, 1780; also, great-grandson of Joseph Safford, Vermont Militia, 1780. Mr. Hale died March 25, 1897.

Hastings, Hon. Hugh.—Great-great-grandson of Corporal Joseph Jewell, Captain Ballard's Company, Colonel Frye's Regiment, New Hampshire Continental Line; served six years.

Herrick, Frank Castle.—Great-great-grandson of Col. Rufus Herrick, captain in Colonel Holmes's 4th Regiment New York Line, 1775-6; colonel Dutchess County N. Y. Associate Exempts, 1779.

Hoyt, Albert Ellis.—Great-great-grandson of Thomas Chandler, first secretary of Vermont.

Husted, Prof. Albert Nathaniel.—Grandson of Private Thaddeus Husted, Connecticut Militia Regiment, Continental Line.

Judson, Capt. Albert Lewis.—Great-grandson of Adjutant Nathaniel Judson, private in Capt. Joseph Smith's Company, 5th Connecticut Continental Regiment, Col. David Waterbury, May 9-October 13, 1777, at St. John's, Canada; private Connecticut Militia, 1776, served one month at New York; private and sergeant-major in Colonel Lewis's Regiment, Connecticut Militia, 1776, served four months; private in Connecticut Militia, 1777, served three months; private in Capt. John Yeats's Company, Col. Samuel Whiting's Regiment, Connecticut Militia, October 2-22, 1777; adjutant 1st Regiment, 4th Brigade, Connecticut Militia, September 25, 1778-80.

Laimbeer, Hon. Francis Effingham.—Grandson of Private William Pinto, Connecticut Militia, New Haven Alarm, July 5, 1779.

Lawyer, George.—Great-great-grandson of Jacob Lawyer, ensign 15th Regiment, Albany County N. Y. Militia. Col. Peter Vrooman; also, great-great-great-grandson of Lawrence Lawyer, sergeant 1st Regiment Albany County N. Y. Militia, Col. Peter Vrooman.

Leonard, Edgar Cottrell.—Great-great-grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Gardner of Massachusetts Militia in the battle of Bennington; also, great-great-great-grandson of Private Stephen Savage of Middletown, Conn., who served through the war; also, great-great-grandson of Private Jacob Fenn, 1st Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line.

Livingston, Phillip, (Honorary member, New York city).—Great-great-grandson of Hon. Philip Livingston, member of Continental Congress, 1774-78; signer of the Declaration of Independence; president New York Provincial Convention, 1775; member New York Committee of One Hundred, 1775; member of New York Provincial Congress, 1776-77.

Mills, Charles Hood.—Great-grandson of George Mills, private Captain Hubbard's Company, Massachusetts Militia, 1776, with Arnold's expedition to Quebec, taken prisoner, chained to a log with ten others, exchanged in 1777; later private in Captain Webster's Company, Col. Fellows's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

Munson, Samuel Lyman.—Great-great-grandson of Stephen Munson, private in Captain Durkee's Company, Wyoming, Pa.

Murphey, Elijah Warrener.—Great-grandson of Corporal Daniel Murphey of Col. Rufus Putnam's Massachusetts Regiment; served at the siege of Boston and until end of the war; also, great-great-grandson of Private Jonas Coolidge of Massachusetts Minute Men; served at Bunker Hill, siege of Boston, and Ticonderoga, where he died in camp.

Nellis, Dr. William Jacob.—Great-great-grandson of Private Peter Nellis, 2d Regiment, Tryon County, New York, Militia.



SAMUEL L. MUNSON.



Newman, Charles, and Major John Ludlow.—Great-grandsons of Lieut. James Lyman, Phineas Wright's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1777, at Stillwater and Saratoga; Northfield, Massachusetts Militia, 1779, at Ticonderoga; Murray's Regiment, Massachusetts, Militia, 1780; served on the Hudson.

Noble, Henry Harmon.—Great great-grandson of Asahel Noble, member of Committee of Inspection and Correspondence, New Milford, Litchfield County, Conn.

Norton, John Treadwell.—Great great-grandson of Major Ichabod Norton, Captain Mott's Battalion Connecticut State Troops, 1776; in Northern Department under Gates, 1776-7; major 15th Connecticut Militia Regiment, Hooker's, 1779; also great-grandson of John Treadwell, member of Connecticut Assembly.

Parsons, Hon. James Russell, jr.—Great-great-grandson of Surgeon Jonas Fay, M. D., Col. Ethan Allen's Regiment, Green Mountain Boys, 1775 at Ticonderoga; appointed by Massachusetts to muster troops at Ticonderoga, 1775; surgeon Col. Seth Warner's Regiment, additional Continental Infantry, 1776; clerk of Dorset Convention, 1776; secretary convention to form Constitution of Vermont, July, 1777; agent for Vermont to Continental Congress, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1782; member of Vermont State Council, 1778-84; judge Vermont Supreme Court, 1782; judge of probate, Vermont, 1782-87.

Parsons, John D., jr.—Great-grandson of Corporal Henry Browne, New Jersey Line.

Peltz, John Dewitt.—Great-great-grandson of Capt John L. De Witt, 1st Regiment Dutchess County N. Y. Minute-men, Col. Jonathan Van Ness, October 17, 1775; captain 1st Regiment Ulster County N. Y. Militia, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, January, 1776.

Pierce, George William.—Grandson of Joshua Johnson, minute man; also, great-grandson of Col. Samuel Johnson, 4th Massachusetts Militia.

Pruyn, Col. Augustus.—Great-grandson of Lieut. Casparus Pruyn, Capt. John N. Bleeker's Company, Col. Jacob Lansing, jr.'s 1st Regiment Albany County N. Y. Militia, October 20, 1775.

Pruyn, Col. John Van Schaick Lansing.—Great-grandson of Lieut. Casparus Pruyn, Albany County Militia, 1775; also, great-grandson of Quartermaster Christopher Lansing, Albany County Militia, 1775-8.

Pruyn, Robert Clarence.—Great-great-grandson of Lieut. Casparus Pruyn; also, great-great-grandson of Abraham Yates, jr., member New York Provincial Convention, 1775; member New York Provincial Congress, 1775-7; member New York Council Safety and Appointment, 1777-8; member New York Senate, 1779-90.

Pumpelly, John Hollenback.—Great-grandson of Col. Elizur Talcott, 6th Regiment Connecticut Militia, 1775-6.

Read, Gen. John Meredith, former consul-general to France, former U. S. minister to Greece, knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, etc.—Great-grandson of His Excellency George Read, one of the six signers of the Declaration of Independence who were framers of the Constitution of the United States; president of Delaware; president of the Constitutional Convention of that State; judge of the Admiralty, 1782; United States senator; twice elected chief justice of Delaware; also, great-grandson of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Meredith, major 3d Battalion, Philadelphia Associators, Col. John Cadwalader, 1775; major 3d Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, Col. John Nixon, 1777; brigadier-general Pennsylvania Militia, April 5, 1777.

at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge; also, great-grandson of Lieut. Isaac Marshall, private Capt. Moses Parker's Company, Chelmsford Mass. Militia, "Lexington Alarm;" private Capt. Zaccheus Wright's Company, Colonel Brooks's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, at White Plains; private Capt. John Minot's Company, Col. Josiah Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, May 10, 1777; lieutenant 2d Company, 7th Division, Middlesex County Mass. Militia, 1780; also, great-great-grandson of Thomas Cadwalader, examining surgeon Pennsylvania Militia, 1776.

Read, Major Harmon Pumpelly and John Meredith.—Great-great-grandsons of His Excellency George Read, one of the six signers of the Declaration of Independence who were framers of the Constitution of the United States; president of Delaware; president of the Constitutional Convention of that State; judge of the Admiralty, 1782; United States senator; twice elected chief justice of Delaware; also great-great-grandsons of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Meredith, major 3d Battalion, Philadelphia Associators, Col. John Cadwalader, 1775; major 3d Battalion Philadelphia Militia, Col. John Nixon, 1777; brigadier-general Pennsylvania Militia, April 5, 1777, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge; also great-great-grandsons of Lieut. Isaac Marshall, private Capt. Moses Parker's Company, Chelmsford Mass. Militia. "Lexington Alarm;" private Capt. Zaccheus Wright's Company, Col. Brooks's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, at White Plains; private Capt. John Minot's Company, Col. Josiah Whitney's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, May 10, 1777; lieutenant 2d Company, 7th Division, Middlesex County Mass. Militia, 1780; also, great-great-grandsons of Thomas Cadwalader, M. D., examining surgeon Pennsylvania Militia, 1776.

Rice, Col. William Gorham.—Great-grandson of Private Joseph Rice, Capt. Robert Oliver's Company, Col. Ephraim Doolittle's Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line, April–December, 1775.

Richardson, Rev. Leonard Woods.—Great-great-grandson of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, private in Captain Stone's Company, Colonel Prescott's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia.

Richmond, Adelbert G.—Great-grandson of Private Thomas Hart, Captain Stoddard's Company, Colonel Hooker's Regiment, Connecticut Militia, on duty at White Plains and along the Hudson, 1777.

Root, Dr. Arthur Guernsey.—Great-grandson of Corporal Jonathan Root, Massachusetts Continental Line.

Sage, Dean.—Great-grandson of Chaplain Rev. William Linn, D. D., 5th and 6th Battalions Pennsylvania Continental Infantry, February to December, 1776.

Sanford, Roscoe Conkling.—Great-great-grandson of Private Joseph Sanford, Colonel Hooker's Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

Sanger, Hon. William Cary.—Great-great-grandson of Richard Sanger, member Massachusetts Provincial Congress, 1775; also, great-grandson of Lieut. Joseph Requa, Dubois's Regiment New York Levies, to reinforce the army, 1780.

Sard, Grange.—Great-grandson of Private Joseph Russell, Capt. William Two-good's Company, Col. Thomas Nixon's Regiment, 6th Massachusetts Line, 1777–79; sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Haywood's Company, same regiment, January–December, 1780.

Scudder, Myton Tracey.—Great-grandson of Col. Nathaniel Scudder, M. D.,



GEN. FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

member of New Jersey Council of Safety, 1775-6; member of New Jersey Legislature and speaker of Assembly, November, 1776; member of Continental Congress, 1777-79; colonel 1st Regiment Monmouth County N. J. Militia, November 28, 1778. Killed in action near Shrewsbury, N. J., October 16, 1781.

Shoemaker, Angus McDuffie, and James Duncan.—Great grandson and great-great-grandson of Private Gottfried Shoemaker, Van Rensselaer Regiment, New York Line; siege and capture of Saratoga.

Slingerland, Cornelius H.—Great-great-grandson of Ensign Robert Andrews, Captain Colton's Company, Colonel Brewer's Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line.

Stedman, Francis W.—Great-great-grandson of Corporal Amos Hooker, Colonel Leonard's Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line.

Townsend, Gen. Frederick.—Great-great-grandson of Samuel Townsend, member of New York Provincial Congress, 1775-7; member of committee to draft the Constitution of New York, 1777; paymaster 5th Regiment, New York Line, Col. Lewis Dubois, June 25, 1777-January 1, 1778.

Treadwell, Col. George Curtis.—Great-great-grandson of Gov. John Treadwell of Connecticut.

Tucker, Willis Gaylord, M.D.—Great-great-grandson of Stephen Tucker, corporal in Captain McClellan's Company, Woodstock, Conn., lieutenant in command of 6th Company of 11th Regiment of Militia at New York in 1776.

Van Allen, Theodore Frelinghuysen Collier, M.D.—Great-great-grandson of Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, New Jersey Militia; major in Colonel Stewart's Battalion New Jersey Minute-men, February 15, 1776; captain Eastern Company of Artillery, N. Y. State troops, March 1, 1776; colonel 1st Battalion Somerset County N. J. Militia, February 28, 1778; member New Jersey Provisional Congress, 1775-8; member Continental Congress, 1778 and 1782-3.

Van Antwerp, John Henry.—Great-grandson of Lewis Simon Van Antwerp, member of Committee of Correspondence and Safety, Schaghticoke, Albany county, N. Y., 1776.

Vander Veer, Edgar Albert, M. D.—Great-great-grandson of Jacob Dievendorf, captain in 1st Company, 5th Battalion, Tryon County, New York, Militia.

Van Heusen, John Manning.—Great-great-grandson of Joseph Manning, private in Captain Olney's Company, Angell's Regiment, Rhode Island, 1780 and 1782.

Van Tuyl, George Casey, jr.—Great-great-grandson of John Van Tuyl, corporal in Lansing's Company, Orange County Regiment, New York Line.

Viele, Maurice Edward.—Great-grandson of Col. John Kuickerbocker, Albany County Militia, 1775-8.

Wadhams, Frederick Eugene.—Great-grandson of Ebenezer Bostwick, private in Capt. Elizur Warner's Company, 7th Regiment Connecticut Line, Col. Heman Swift; corporal same company, and sergeant same company.

Wallace, Major William Addison.—Great-grandson of Abijah Thompson, Capt. Samuel Belknap's Company, Woburn, Massachusetts, Militia, at Lexington and Cambridge, 19 April, 1775; also, great-great-grandson of Private Rowlandson Bond, Captain Warner's Company, Colonel Collins's Regiment, Massachusetts Line, 1777-80; also, great-great-grandson of Capt. John Wisner, captain of Florida and

Warwick Company, Orange County Minute-men, Col. Isaac Nichols's Regiment, March, 1776.

Warner, Gen. James Meech.—Great-grandson of Lieut. Joseph Little, Welch's Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; joined the Northern Army at Saratoga, September 28, 1777. Gen. J. M. Warner died March 16, 1897.

Wetmore, Prof. Edward Willard.—Great-grandson of Surgeon Ellis Willard; private Massachusetts Militia; at Boston, April, 1775; hospital surgeon, New York, 1775-9; surgeon in military hospitals at Boston, 1780-5.

Whitney, William Minott.—Grandson of Brig-Gen. Josiah Whitney, one of the "Boston Tea Party," December 16, 1773; at Concord, April 19, 1775; lieutenant-colonel of Col. Asa Whitcomb's Massachusetts Continental Regiment at Bunker Hill and Siege of Boston, April to December, 1765; colonel of Massachusetts Militia before Boston, January to April, 1776; colonel of "Colony" Regiment raised to fortify the town and harbor of Boston, April, 1776—January, 1777; colonel in command of Massachusetts Militia, Rhode Island Alarm, April, May and June, 1777, and Bennington Alarm, August, 1777; at Saratoga, September and October, 1777; member of last Provincial Legislature, 1779; member of convention that framed State Constitution for Massachusetts in 1780; member of first State Legislature in 1780, and also those of 1788 and 1789; promoted to brigadier-general, July, 1781.

Williams, Captain Chauncey Pratt.—Great-grandson of Jehiel Williams, corporal in Captain Tilden's Company, engaged at Bunker Hill; enlisted from Connecticut.

Williams, Robert Day.—Great-grandson of Corporal Isaac Foot, gunner 2d Regiment Connecticut Artillery, Col. John Lamb, 1777; corporal same, 1780.

Woodruff, Hon. Timothy Lester, Lieutenant-Governor of New York State.—Great-grandson of Private Samuel Scott, Capt. William Judd's Company, Col. Samuel Wylly's 3d Regiment, Connecticut Line, served on the Hudson May 1, 1777—January 1, 1778.

Youngman, Hon. Vreeland Houghwout.—Grandson of Private John Youngman, Wingate's New Hampshire Militia Regiment; private, also, in Frye's Company, 3d New Hampshire Line; at Saratoga, Monmouth, and Valley Forge; and Harry Vreeland Youngman, great grandson of above.

Following are lists of members of other organizations of the character under consideration, which have been prepared for this work:

Order of the Cincinnati.—J. Howard King, Richard Varick De Witt.

Sons of the American Revolution.—William H. McClure, Archibald Jermain McClure, William Herrick Griffith, George Comstock Baker, Captain C. C. Cussick, Captain Chauncey Pratt Williams, Hon. Erastus Corning, Dr. Frederick Joseph Cox, Hon. James A. Roberts, William N. Stetson, John N. Cutler, Hon. Edward T. Bartlett.

Society War of 1812 in the State of New York.—Henry Harmon Noble, William Herrick Griffith (Pennsylvania Society), George Comstock Baker, Elijah Warriner Murphey, James William Cox, jr., Frederick Eugene, Wadhams, James Duncan Shoemaker.

U. S. Daughters of 1812.—Mrs. Henry Harmon Noble.

Society of Colonial Wars.—There are thirty-six members, nearly all of whom are members of Sons of Revolution.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S.—Henry Harmon Noble, George Lawyer.

Military Order of the Members of the Loyal Legion in Albany.—Major Richard L. Annesley, Lieut. John M. Bailey, Judson Hooker Bailey, 2d class, Major Herman Bendell, Major Charles J. Buchanan, Col. Stephen P. Corliss, M. H., Lieut.-Col. Frank Chamberlain, Eugene T. Chamberlain, 2d class, Capt. Louis Dietz, Lieut. Bertold Fernow, Lieut. William Kidd, Henry M. Kidd, 2d class, Capt. Charles R. Knowles, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, Selden E. Marvin, jr., 2d class, Lieut.-Col. Andrew E. Mather, Major John S. McEwan, Major John L. Newman, Lieut.-Col. Dudley Olcott, Capt. John Palmer, Ensign Clarence Rathbone, Capt. Oscar D. Robinson, Gustavus C. Sniper, Lieut. Col. Alexander Strain, Lieut. David A. Teller, Major Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Franklin Townsend, 3d class, Gen. Frederick Townsend, Frederick Townsend, jr., 2d class, Major Albert Vander Veer, Edgar A. Vander Veer, 2d class, Capt. Samuel B. Ward, Lieut. Andrew G. White, Major Bradford R. Wood, Major George H. Treadwell, George Curtis Treadwell, 2d class, Col. Fred Phisterer, Gen. Nathaniel Wales, Mass. Commandery; Gen. Robert Shaw Olliver, Mass. Commandery; Edward Bowditch, 3d class, Mass. Commandery.

Ancient Chivalric and Heraldic Order of Knights of Albion.—Major Harmon Pumpelly Read, Director-General and Herald; William Herrick Griffith, Registrar General and Genealogist.

Order of Old Guard, Chicago.—George Comstock Baker, William Herrick Griffith.

Daughters of the Cincinnati.—Mrs. Abraham Lansing.

Society of the Colonial Dames of America.—Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn, Miss Hybertie L. Pruyn, Mrs. William Gorham Rice.

Society of Colonial Dames of State of N. Y.—Mrs. William H. McClure, Mrs. John DeWitt Peltz, Miss Mary B. S. Tibbets, Mrs. Garret A. Van Allen, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. James W. Cox, jr.

BANKS.

This city has always been the home of banking institutions of high character and ample means. Failure in such institutions have been comparatively few, while the facilities afforded by them to tradesmen and manufacturers have been liberal and progressive. The first discussion, as far as known, relating to the establishment of a bank in Albany took place in Lewis's tavern on February 3, 1792. At that early date the need of a bank in the northern part of the State was felt, there being but one in the whole State. At a subsequent meeting plans were outlined, the name, Bank of Albany, settled, and the capital fixed at \$75,000, in five hundred shares, with a board of thirteen directors, nine of whom should reside in Albany. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jacob Van Derheyden and Barent Bleecker were to open subscription books

in the following week and close them when five hundred shares were taken. The books were opened February 17, and the stock was oversubscribed in less than three hours. After the books were closed offers of ten per cent. advance on the stock were made, and within a week it rose to one hundred per cent. Considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining a charter, and the price of the stock fluctuated somewhat until towards the close of the legislative session, when the act of incorporation became a law. The first board of directors was elected June 12, 1792, as follows: Abraham Ten Broeck, Cornelius Glen, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, John Maley, Abraham Van Vechten, Henry Cuyler, John Stephenson, James Caldwell, Jacob Van Derheyden, Goldsboro Banyar, Daniel Hale and Elkanah Watson. Mr. Ten Broeck was elected president of the bank, and business was commenced on the 16th of July. The incorporating act limited the bank capital to \$260,000, but in February, 1794, it was increased to \$540,000, in 135 shares. In 1832 the charter of the bank was extended to January, 1855, at which time, for the purpose of more widely diffusing the stock, its par value was reduced to \$30 and the number of shares proportionately increased. The bank was at first located in an old Dutch edifice in North Pearl street, but in 1794 a bank building was erected and occupied until 1810, when a second building was erected by the bank on the corner of State and Broadway. This was demolished in 1832 in widening State street, and the bank removed to No. 42 State street, and from there to the Merchants' Bank building, where it remained until 1861. The presidents of this bank from 1792 to 1861 were Abraham Ten Broeck, 1792-98; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 1798-1806; Philip S. Van Rensselaer, 1806-10; Dudley Walsh, 1810-14; John Van Schaick, 1814-20; Barent Bleecker, 1820-40; Jacob H. Ten Eyck, 1840-61. During this period of seventy years there were only four cashiers, namely: Garret W. Van Schwaick, 1792-1815; John Van Zandt, 1815-32; Jellis Winne, jr., 1832-49; E. E. Kendrick, 1849-61.

This bank failed on May 11, 1861, at a time when the utmost confidence was felt in the institution and \$100 shares commanded \$150 in the market. It resulted from a combination of causes from which four Albany banks failed in that year. Adam Van Allen was appointed receiver of the bank and closed up its affairs.

New York State Bank.—This institution owed its existence largely to Elkanah Watson, and was incorporated and began business in 1803. The original directors were: The State comptroller, Elisha Jenkins,

John Tayler, Thomas Tillotson, Abraham G. Lansing, Peter Gansevoort, Elkanah Watson, John R. Bleecker, Francis Bloodgood, John Robison, Gilbert Stewart, John De Peyster Douw, Richard Lush and Thomas Mather.

At a meeting of the directors on March 25, 1803, John Tayler was chosen president, and John W. Yates, cashier. The bank began business on September 7. Opposition to the incorporation of this bank was very bitter, especially from the officials and prominent stockholders in the Bank of Albany. The original capital was \$460,000. It is at the present time \$250,000 and the surplus is an equal amount.

John Tayler continued president until his death in 1829. He was succeeded by Francis Bloodgood, who died in 1840, the last survivor of the original board of directors. Rufus H. King was elected president in 1840 and remained as such until his death in 1867. He was succeeded by Gen. Franklin Townsend. J. Howard King was elected president in 1879. John W. Yates died in 1828, and was succeeded as cashier by his son, Richard Yates, whose successor was Aaron D. Patchin. J. B. Plumb succeeded Mr. Patchin, who was succeeded by John H. Van Antwerp. He was followed by D. W. Wemple. In 1850 the charter of the bank expired, when it closed up its business, paying back to its stockholders their capital with a handsome surplus. Under the same name, with new articles of association, and under the general banking laws of the State, it commenced business on January 1, 1851. Nearly all the old stockholders subscribed for equal amounts in the new association. In 1849 the capital in this bank was reduced to \$369,000. The new bank began with a capital of \$350,000. In 1892 the bank gave back to stockholders fifty per cent. as an extra dividend. The present cashier is Willis G. Nash, who took the position in 1888. J. Howard King, president; J. H. Van Antwerp and Ledyard Cogswell, vice-presidents; John H. Van Antwerp, J. Howard King, Frederick Townsend, James H. Pratt, Marcus T. Hun, Henry K. McHarg, Ledyard Cogswell, William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Edward N. McKinney, Nelson H. Salisbury, James Ten Eyck, J. Townsend Lansing and Rufus H. King, directors.

Canal Bank.—This institution was incorporated in 1829, with a capital of \$300,000. The first directors were John T. Norton, Jeremiah Clark, Edward C. Delavan, Lyman Root, Israel Smith, John I. Godfrey, Aaron Thorpe, David Wood, Henry L. Webb, James Goold, Alexander Marvin, Edwin Crosswell, James Porter, Richard V. De Witt, Lyman Chapin.

From 1829 to 1835 John T. Norton was president. John Keyes Paige succeeded him, who a short time after was followed by Joseph Russell. The last president was Robert Hunter. Theodore Olcott was the first and only cashier of this bank.

The failure of this bank in July, 1848, was memorable as the first failure of a banking institution in Albany. It was closed by order of the comptroller, and a commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank. No irregularity was discovered.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.—This institution was incorporated March 4, 1811, and opened for business July 29, 1811. By the act of incorporation, the following were named as directors: Samuel Southwick, Benjamin Knower, Elisha Dorr, Isaac Denniston, Benjamin Van Benthuyzen, William Fowler, George Merchant, Thomas Livingston, Giles W. Porter, Willard Walker, Walter Weed, Peter Boyd, Isaac Hutton, Spencer Stafford and John Bryan. This bank was chartered ostensibly for the benefit of the mechanics and farmers of Albany county, and its charter provided that none but farmers and mechanics should be elected as bank officers; but some years after, application was made to the Legislature for an amendment to the charter, so as to authorize the election of president and directors without reference to the pursuits or employments in which they may have been engaged.

This bank was first located on the site of the post-office building. It is a memorable fact and one that for a time created some uneasiness, that the entire first board of directors were Democrats. It had been understood that two Federalists would have a place on the board, and a substitution was made a little later.

The first president was Solomon Southwick, who filled the office until 1813, when he was succeeded by Isaac Hutton. Isaac Hutton was succeeded by Benjamin Knower in 1817, who remained president until 1834, when financial embarrassments having caused his resignation, he was succeeded by Charles E. Dudley as president *pro tem.*, February 3, 1834. At the election in June of this year, Ezra Ames was elected president and Charles E. Dudley, vice-president. This seems to have been the first vice-president ever elected by this bank. Ezra Ames filled the office of president until 1836, when Thomas W. Olcott having resigned the office of cashier, was elected president, which office he held until his death in 1880. As a clerk, cashier and president Mr. Thomas W. Olcott had been connected with the bank for the long period of sixty-nine years, besides two or three years passed in the Colum-

bia Bank of Hudson, N. Y., a period of time almost beyond parallel in this country. At his death, in 1880, he was succeeded by his son Dudley. There is no record of the election of a vice-president from the date of the death of Charles E. Dudley in 1841, until 1844, when Samuel S. Fowler was chosen. He was succeeded by William H. De Witt, who held this office until January 1, 1853, the date of the expiration of the charter of the old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. From this period, until June, 1865, the bank had no vice-president, when Mr. Thomas Olcott, resigning the position of cashier, was elected vice-president, which office he held until his death in 1873. From this date until January 1, 1879, there was no election of vice-president, when Dudley Olcott having resigned as cashier was elected to that office. He held it until March, 1880, when he was succeeded by John J. Olcott, who now holds the position.

Gorham A. Worth was the first cashier, which position he held until 1817, when he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Thomas W. Olcott was appointed to the vacancy and held the position until June 7, 1836, when he was succeeded by E. E. Kendrick. E. E. Kendrick held the office until February 23, 1849, when he was succeeded by Thomas Olcott, who resigned the position in June, 1865. Dudley Olcott was his successor in the office, until January 1, 1879, when he was succeeded by George G. Davidson. At the time of the appointment of Thomas W. Olcott as cashier, in 1817, the bank's capital had become impaired, owing to the financial troubles growing out of the depression following the close of the last war with Great Britain; but from this date, the financial history of the bank has been one of unvarying prosperity.

At the expiration of the charter of the old bank January 1, 1853, the stockholders received about 115 per cent., besides their stock in the new bank, which was \$350,000. The first charter expired in 1833 and was renewed for twenty years. At the expiration of the second charter, 1853, the bank closed its affairs, dividing its surplus, and went into operation again with the same officers. During the war of the Rebellion it again wound up its affairs, and went under the national bank system; this was abandoned in 1868. Thomas W. Olcott, to whom must be credited a large share of the success of this institution, is by general consent acknowledged to have been the great banker of Albany.

The present capital of this bank is \$250,000, and it has a surplus of nearly a million dollars.

National Commercial Bank.—A bill for the incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Albany was passed by the Senate of the State of New York on March 30, 1825, and by the Assembly on April 8, 1825, and became a law by the signature of Governor De Witt Clinton on April 12, 1825. The following were named as commissioners in the bill, and constituted the first board of directors: Willard Walker, Joshua Tuffs, George W. Stanton, Lewis Benedict, William Cook, David E. Gregory, Seth Hastings, Ira Jenkins, Joseph Alexander, Robert Gilchrist, Richard Marvin, John Townsend, Asa H. Center.

The directors of the bank were for a time enjoined from opening on account of the dissatisfaction of the subscribers with the distribution of the capital stock, but August 29, 1826, the chancellor decided that the bank might go into operation so far as to issue bills and discount notes, but prohibited any transfer of stock, or making any loan or pledges on stock. A meeting of the board of directors was held at Knickerbocker Hall on the evening of May 23, 1826, at which all the directors, with the exception of William Cook were present. At this meeting the board was organized and Joseph Alexander was elected president. On July 13, 1826, Henry Bartow was appointed cashier.

The bank began business September 5, 1826, with a capital of \$300,000, and continued until the expiration of its charter on July 1, 1845, and under an extension of its charter until July 1, 1847, when it was reorganized under the general banking law of the State. On May 31, 1865, the bank was chartered under the act of Congress as a national institution, and was reorganized and began business under that act August 1, 1865. It continued under this charter for twenty years, until May 31, 1885, when an extension of the charter was granted to May 31, 1905. The capital stock was increased to \$500,000 February 1, 1855, and on June 10, 1875, was reduced to \$300,000, in shares of \$100 each, the amount of the reduction being paid to the stockholders. On January 13, 1880, the number of directors was reduced to nine, and on September 10, 1887, the number was again changed, so that it should not be less than five nor more than fifteen.

Mr. Alexander was succeeded in the office of president by the following persons, who were elected at the dates given: John Townsend, June 7, 1832; John L. Schoolcraft, August 31, 1854; Ezra P. Prentice, June 13, 1860; Robert H. Pruyn, November 24, 1875; Daniel Manning, March 4, 1882; Robert C. Pruyn, May 23, 1885.

Vice-presidents: Seth Hastings, June 18, 1836; John L. Schoolcraft,

October 28, 1839; Andrew White, June 16, 1855. The death of Andrew White, in 1857, made a vacancy until the election of Robert H. Pruyn, November 2, 1872; Robert L. Johnson, November 24, 1875; Daniel Manning, April 9, 1881; Robert C. Pruyn, March 4, 1882; Nathan B. Perry, November 20, 1885; Grange Sard, April 11, 1890.

The following cashiers have been appointed: Henry Bartow, July 13, 1826; James Taylor, October 21, 1835; Andrew White, March 17, 1854; Powers L. Green, June 16, 1855; Visseher Ten Eyek, July 7, 1858; Eliphalet Wickes, August 11, 1862; James Martin, February 24, 1866; Edward A. Groesbeck, April 30, 1873.

Assistant cashiers: James Martin, August 11, 1862; Edward A. Groesbeck, November 2, 1872; Edward J. Hussey, December 1, 1891.

The present board of directors: Abraham Lansing, Simon W. Rosendale, Robert C. Pruyn, Grange Sard, Robert L. Fryer, James H. Manning, Hamilton Harris, Horace G. Young, Anthony N. Brady, Charles Tracey, William H. Weaver, William J. Walker. This bank has been the depository of the State of New York for nearly sixty years.

Albany City National Bank.—This staunch institution was organized as the Albany City Bank April 30, 1834, with capital of \$500,000. It began business on October 1, of that year, with Erastus Corning, president; Samuel S. Fowler, vice-president; Watts Sherman, cashier. Charles L. Garfield was appointed clerk in October, 1836; in June, 1837, he was appointed teller in place of Moses B. Wright, and held that position many years. In 1840 the bank purchased from Joel Rathbone his store at 47 State street, and converted it into a bank building. Watts Sherman continued cashier until 1847, when his health failed and he was given a vacation in Europe, Henry L. Lansing taking the position in his absence. In October, 1850, John V. L. Pruyn was elected vice-president. In July, 1851, Mr. Sherman resigned as cashier and Henry H. Martin was elected to the position. The charter of this bank expired January 1, 1864, and it was immediately reorganized under the National Banking Laws with the same officers and capital. The stockholders were then paid eighty per cent. in addition to their regular dividends, and the sum of \$90,000 of the undivided profits of the old bank was carried as a surplus fund of the new one. On June 1, 1885, the charter of the bank was renewed with its present title. In December, 1870, Mr. Martin resigned as cashier and Amos P. Palmer was selected as his successor. Erastus Corning died in April, 1872, and was succeeded as president by his son, Erastus, who still holds the

office. Father and son have served the bank in the capacity of president for a period of sixty-three years up to the present date (1897). In March, 1873, work was begun on a new bank building on the same site, and it was occupied in June, 1874. In February of that year the directors reduced the capital of the bank to \$300,000. In November, 1877, John V. L. Pruyn, one of the oldest officers of the bank, died and Eli Perry was elected vice-president in his place. Upon the death of Mr. Perry George H. Thacher succeeded to the office of vice-president, and after his death his son, George H. Thacher, was elected in his stead. The present officers are Erastus Corning, president; George H. Thacher and George I. Amsdell, vice-presidents; Jonas H. Brooks, cashier; Joseph S. House, assistant cashier.

National Exchange Bank.—This bank was organized in 1838 as the Albany Exchange Bank, with capital of \$311,100, and privileged to increase it to \$10,000,000. It was among the earliest associations under the general banking act passed in April of that year. Its first board of directors was composed of John Q. Wilson, who was elected president, George W. Stanton, Alfred Douglas, Galen Batchelder, Frederick J. Barnard, Lansing G. Taylor, John Thomas, Robert Hunter, Oliver Steele, Henry Greene, John M. Newton, James McNaughton, Giles Sanford, Samuel Stevens, Robert L. Noyes. Soon after organization, and before business was commenced, John Q. Wilson and Robert Hunter resigned as directors, and Ichabod L. Judson and Gaylor Sheldon were appointed to fill the vacancies. A vacancy thus occurring in the office of president, George W. Stanton was elected president and filled the office until his death in April, 1841.

Some unfortunate speculations in the early history of this bank and the loss of money through other bank failures, weakened its credit so that at the outbreak of the Civil war its stock was offered at seventy cents on the dollar. Careful management by its officers, however, averted serious trouble, and when, in 1865, the affairs of the institution were wound up preparatory to forming it into a national bank, a creditable showing was made. On January 4, 1865, it became the National Albany Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$300,000. Chauncey P. Williams, who had acted as receiver of the former bank, was appointed cashier; William Gould, president; William G. Thomas, vice president. Mr. Gould was succeeded as president by Ichabod L. Judson; he by Chauncey P. Williams. He died May 31, 1894, and the office was filled by John D. Parsons, jr., the present president. In

1875 Theodore L. Scott succeeded Mr. Williams as cashier; he died in February, 1881, and was succeeded by Jonas H. Brooks. The latter was succeeded in 1891 by John J. Gallogly.

In view of the expiration of the charter of the bank on the 10th of January, 1885, the directors decided to not apply for the extension of its corporate existence, but recommended the formation of a new national banking association. Under direction of C. P. Williams, Lansing Merchant and A. V. De Witt the institution was given its present organization, the National Exchange Bank of Albany. The present paid up stock is \$300,000; the surplus, \$60,000.

Merchants' National Bank.—This institution was incorporated under the name of the Merchants' Bank January 19, 1853, with capital of \$250,000. The first board of directors was John Tweddle, Billings P. Learned, Richard Van Rensselaer, Matthew J. Hallenbeck, Gilbert L. Wilson, Maurice E. Viele, Henry P. Pulling, Joseph N. Bullock, John Sill. The bank began business at No. 59 State street April 7, 1853, with John Tweddle, president; John Sill, cashier. On April 22, 1865, the institution was organized as a national bank with its present title. In 1861 it was removed to its present quarters, No. 458 Broadway. In 1876 Richard Van Rensselaer became president, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. W. Tillinghast in 1880. Nathan D. Wendell was made cashier in 1864, and was succeeded by J. Irving Wendell in 1880. Nathan D. Wendell became vice-president in 1880 and held that office until his death in 1886, when he was succeeded by John G. Myers, the present incumbent. The present capital and surplus of this bank is \$400,000.

Union Bank.—This institution was first organized under the general banking law as the Bank of the Union, June 8, 1853. It began business January 1, 1854, at No. 35 State street, with a capital of \$250,000. The first board of directors was composed of Billings P. Learned, Gilbert C. Davidson, William N. Strong, Chauncey Vibbard, Amos P. Palmer, Charles Coates, George H. Thacher, William L. Learned, John H. Reynolds, Daniel D. T. Charles, Alfred Wild, Le Roy Mowry and Adam Cottrell. Billings P. Learned was the first president of this bank, holding the position from the date of its organization to the time of his death, April 16, 1884, when he was succeeded by his son, Billings P. Learned.

John F. Batchelder was the first cashier, holding the office until his resignation in 1857, when he was succeeded by Adam Van Allen, who resigned in 1861, and was succeeded by Amos P. Palmer.

In the early part of the year 1865, the stockholders of the Union Bank decided to abandon their organization under the State law, and organize under the National Bank act; and March 8, 1865, it was authorized to continue business, under the title of the Union Bank of Albany, for twenty years. At the expiration of its charter, March 8, 1885, by agreement with the stockholders, this bank was satisfactorily closed and its affairs liquidated in full. Shortly after its organization as a national bank, a bank building was erected at No. 446 Broadway, which was occupied until the expiration of its charter. The last cashier was James C. Cook, who held this position from 1870.

Bank of the Capitol.—This was one of the four banks that failed in 1861, to which allusion has been made; one of them has been described. The Bank of the Capitol was incorporated in 1853, with a capital of \$300,000. The first directors were Thomas Schuyler, M. H. Read, John G. White, Adam Van Allen, A. D. Shepard James Van Nostrand, Matthew Vassar, Alfred Noxon, and Noah Lee. The latter was chosen president, and was succeeded by Thomas Schuyler, and he by John G. White. Horatio G. Gilbert was the first cashier, and was succeeded by John Templeton. The bank failed May 18, 1861, when M. H. Read was appointed receiver.

The National Bank was another of the four failures and went into operation in 1856, with a capital of \$600,000, and the following directors: William E. Bleecker, Albion Ransom, James C. Kennedy, Richard J. Grant, Samuel W. Burnett, Charles Adams and Robert C. Martin. William E. Bleecker was chosen president, and Robert C. Martin, cashier. Both of these officers remained in their positions until the failure of the bank May 23, 1860. James Edwards was appointed receiver.

The Bank of the Interior was the fourth one of those which failed in 1861 and was incorporated in 1851. Josiah B. Plumb was its principal founder and was elected president, with John F. Batchelder, cashier; both men were in office at the time of the failure, May 1, 1861. Orlando Meads was made receiver.

First National Bank.—This bank was organized January 26, 1864, and began business on the 25th of the next month. It was the first bank in Albany organized under the national system and became the financial agent of the government for receiving and disbursing its funds in this vicinity. Thomas Schuyler was the first president, and Adam Van Allen the first cashier. The directors were Thomas Schuyler,

Garret A. Van Allen, Matthew H. Read, Charles H. Adams, and Frank Chamberlain. Matthew H. Read was chosen president in 1869 and continued such until his death in 1883, when he was succeeded by Adam Van Allen. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by Garret A. Van Allen. The present cashier, S. W. Rowell, has handed in his resignation to take effect May 1, 1897, and up to the date of this writing his successor has not been appointed. The directors besides Mr. Van Allen are William M. Whitney, C. S. Merrill, John M. Bailey, Horace S. Bell, Noel E. Sisson and John A. Dix. The capital of the bank is \$200,000; surplus, \$160,000, and it has paid to stockholders since its organization, \$756,000.

The Hope Bank.—Organized and incorporated under the general State law, began business in 1863 with \$100,000 capital. James Hendrick was president and William Young, cashier. It was continued under these officers until 1874, when it was discontinued and the stockholders paid in full. In the same year it was succeeded by the Hope Banking Company, of which Mr. Hendrick was president. This institution was discontinued in 1877.

Albany County Bank.—This institution was incorporated under the State banking law, and commenced business May 15, 1871, in Tweddle Hall building. Removed to present building corner State and South Pearl streets, January 16, 1883. Capital, \$200,000. Its first board of directors was composed of Jacob Learned, B. W. Wooster, Theodore D. Smith, A. W. Brumaghim, Royal Bancroft, Elvin Taylor, Francis N. Sill, Cornelius Smith, Joseph Mann, Henry A. Fonda and John Templeton. Jacob Learned was president from 1871 to 1878, when he was succeeded by B. W. Wooster. John R. Cornell now holds that office. John Templeton was the first cashier. The present cashier is Wm. N. S. Sanders with George C. Lee, assistant. James Moore is vice-president. Directors, John R. Carnell, James Moore, Jacob Leonard, James Mix, Seth Wheeler, Lansing Hotaling, Albert V. Bensen, Clifford D. Gregory, John J. White, Frank C. Herrick. The capital of this bank is \$250,000.

The Park Bank of Albany was organized in 1889 with capital of \$100,000. It has been prudently conducted and now has a surplus of \$25,000. The officers are Grange Sard, president; Robert C. Pruy, first vice-president; James D. Wasson, second vice-president; Charles H. Sabin, cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Albany Savings Bank is the second oldest savings bank in this State and was organized through efforts of William James, Charles R. Webster, Jesse Buel, John Townsend, and Joseph Alexander, who petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The act was passed March 25, 1820. The first officers of the institution were Stephen Van Rensselaer, president; William James, first vice president; Joseph Alexander, second vice-president; John Townsend, third vice-president; Charles R. Webster, Jesse Buel, Thomas Russell, Volkert P. Douw, William Durant, Douw Fonda, Simeon De Witt, Peter Boyd, John Spencer, John L. Winne, William McHarg, Matthew Gill, Harmanus Bleecker and Sylvanus P. Jermain, managers, none of whom received directly or indirectly, pay for their services. The first meeting of these officers was held May 16, 1820, at the Chamber of Commerce room, when Sylvanus P. Jermain was appointed secretary; and a short time after, John W. Yates was made treasurer.

The first deposit was made June 10, 1820, the money being received at the New York State Bank, with which the Savings Bank had made arrangements for the safe keeping of its funds. The deposits received this day amounted to \$527. The first depositor was Joseph T. Rice, a silversmith. The arrangements made with the New York State Bank continued until 1828, when a contract was made with the Commercial Bank to keep and invest the funds of the Savings Bank. In 1872 the business of the Savings Bank was conducted in the rooms formerly occupied by the First National Bank. It occupied its own building, No. 89 State street, in May, 1875, but is about to remove to a new structure, corner of Maiden Lane and North Pearl street.

Mr. Van Rensselaer was succeeded as president, in 1840, by John Townsend; in 1854, by Gerrit Y. Lansing; by Rufus H. King in 1863; by Harmon Pumpelly, in 1867; by Henry H. Martin, in 1882. J. Howard King is now president, with Marcus T. Hun, vice-president.

John W. Yates was succeeded as treasurer, in 1844, by James Taylor; by Visscher Ten Eyck, 1861; James Martin, 1869; Henry H. Martin, 1874; Theodore Townsend, in 1882.

This institution is one of the strongest in the State and has always had the confidence of the community. Its deposits have increased from about \$14,000 in the first year until its assets now amount to nearly \$20,000,000, with a surplus of about \$2,250,000.

The Albany City Savings Institution was incorporated on March 29,



GEN. SELDEN E. MARVIN.

1850, and began business in the Albany City National Bank building, No. 47 State street. The first trustees were Erastus Corning, sr, John Taylor, James Maher, Lansing Pruyn, James Kidd, James McNaughton, John V. L. Pruyn, William Humphrey, Watts Sherman, John T. Norton, James Goold, Samuel Pruyn, Henry H. Martin, John Knowler, John McKnight, William Boardman, John G. White, Ellis Baker, Christopher W. Bender and Thomas Noonan. The first president was Erastus Corning, sr., who was succeeded by his son, Erastus Corning. Selden E. Marvin now holds that position. Watts Sherman was the first treasurer and was succeeded by Henry H. Martin. In 1874 Amos P. Palmer took this office and was succeeded by Russell C. Case. The present treasurer is William S. Hackett. John E. Walker and Horace S. Bell, vice-presidents. The deposits and surplus amount to \$2,740,582.71. The present trustees are: Selden E. Marvin, Rodney Vose, George I. Amsdell, Francis H. Woods, Charles R. Knowles, James W. Cox, jr., John E. Walker, John E. Palmer, Geo. H. Thacher, E. De L. Palmer, Albert Hessberg, Horace S. Bell, Edward J. Gallien, J. H. Brooks, John Bowe, P. N. Bouton.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank was incorporated April 12, 1855, and commenced business in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank building. Thomas W. Olcott was its first president. He was succeeded by his son, Dudley Olcott, who still holds the office. Both Thomas W. and Dudley Olcott held the office of secretary, of which the present incumbent is George G. Davidson. Charles Newman is vice-president, and Horatio N. Snow, accountant. The surplus on July 1, 1896, was \$357,685.67. The deposits are nearly \$2,000,000.

The Albany Exchange Savings Bank was incorporated in April, 1856, with James McNaughton, president, and Joseph M. Lovett, treasurer. The office of president has been held by William G. Thomas, Isaac A. Chapman, John E. McElroy, and William Dalton, the present incumbent. In 1869 Chauncey P. Williams was elected treasurer. The present treasurer is Abraham V. De Witt, John DeWitt Peltz is first vice-president, and James McKinney second vice-president.

The National Savings Bank was incorporated May 6, 1868, and began business in June of the following year. The first president was Erastus Corning, sr., who was succeeded by John H. Van Antwerp in 1872; he has held this position ever since. Albert P. Stevens was the first treasurer, and he also has held the office to the present time. John G. Myers and G. A. Van Allen are vice-presidents. On January 1, 1897, its deposits and surplus reached the total of \$8,443,594.56, exhibiting

a continuance of growth, year by year, measuring the confidence reposed in it by its depositors in a most assuring and satisfactory manner to its officers and trustees. Economy in its administration is evidenced by the fact that its president, Mr. Van Antwerp, has from the first declined holding the presidency as a salaried position.

The Home Savings Bank, located in its new building, No. 13 North Pearl street, in this city, was incorporated May 10, 1871. William White was the first president, holding the office up to the time of his death in January, 1882. He was succeeded by John D. Capron, who held the office until May, 1891. Peter Kinnear was then chosen to succeed him, and held the office until January, 1896, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, James Ten Eyck, of the firm of Bacon, Stickney & Co., also past grand master of Masons in this State. Edmund L. Judson was treasurer from the organization of the bank up to the time of his death in April, 1890, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, John D. Capron. The other officers are David A. Thompson, first vice-president; John H. Farrell, second vice-president; and Samuel L. Munson, secretary. The deposits on January 1, 1897, amounted to \$1,604,204.23. The surplus on the same date was \$91,719.80.

The Albany County Savings Bank was incorporated April 30, 1874, with Jasper H. Pratt, president; who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Jasper Van Wormer. John Templeton was the first treasurer, and was succeeded by William N. S. Sanders, the incumbent. Albert V. Bensen has been secretary from the incorporation. Seth Wheeler, James Mix and F. C. Curtis are vice-presidents. Amount due depositors January 1, 1896, \$4,359,892.45; surplus, \$200,226.33.

MANUFACTURES.

While Albany has gained a high position as a center of political influence, in art and educational affairs, and in the character of its financial institutions, it has also attained prominence through the number and importance of its manufacturing industries.

The iron industry in its various branches is one of the oldest and most important in the city. What is now the Townsend Furnace and Machine Shop Company was established in 1807 by John and Isaiah Townsend, who were succeeded in 1838 by John Townsend alone, who was followed in 1849 by Franklin and Theodore Townsend. In 1856 Franklin Townsend became sole proprietor, and in 1867 admitted George P.



JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP.



Jackson to a partnership. In 1871 Rufus K. Townsend, grandson of Isaiah, took his father's place in the business, and in July, 1882, upon the death of Mr. Jackson, became sole proprietor. Rufus K. Townsend died in December, 1895, and his father (Franklin) again assumed control of the business and organized a stock company with the above title and the following officers: Ledyard Cogswell, vice-president; John T. Brady, secretary and treasurer; Ezra Loughren, superintendent.

The iron foundry of Isaiah Page & Son was established by the senior member of the firm in 1832, and occupied its present site in 1850. William B. Page became a member of the firm in 1883, and two years later Isaiah Page died. For more than fifty years this establishment has conducted a successful and honorable business.

The car wheel works now operated by Hon. John Boyd Thacher and his brother, George H. Thacher, jr., merit notice. This business was founded by George H. Thacher in 1852, and during many years some of the leading railroads in the country, including the New York Central, were supplied with wheels from this foundry. The Albany Saw, Steel and File Works, conducted by E. F. Decker & Bros., was established by Pruyn & Lansing (Robert H. Pruyn and Charles B. Lansing) in 1855. This firm was succeeded in 1879 by Lansing & Co., and they by the present firm in 1892. The name of the works sufficiently explains its character. Other iron industries have been conducted by Storcks & Pruyn (established 1848), and operated later by Prince & Ott; Sullivan & Ehler, steam engines; James McKinney & Son, the Albany Malleable Iron Works, E. D. Ransom & Co., and others.

During many years Albany was the headquarters of stove manufacturing in the United States, and the industry is a prominent one at the present time. Stoves were made here as early as 1827 by H. Nott & Co., and from that time onward the industry rapidly advanced. The great establishment of the Perry Stove Co. was started in 1837 by Treadwell & Perry and for fifty years carried on a large business. For reasons that need not be entered upon here the business was placed in the hands of Selden E. Marvin as receiver in 1895.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., manufacture the celebrated Acorn stoves and ranges, and have branches in Chicago, Detroit, and Aurora, Ill. The business was established in 1835 by Gen. John F. Rathbone, who is still president of the company. George Sard is vice-president and manager, and Edward Bowditch, secretary and treasurer. About 700 men are employed in Albany and 500 in Aurora. The Littlefield Stove Com-

pany was organized in 1865 by D. G. Littlefield, who is now president of the company, with H. C. Littlefield, as treasurer. D. G. Littlefield is the inventor of the first successful base-burning stove. Among other firms that have been represented in this industry are the Albany Stove Company, organized in 1868; the Ransom Stove Company, Carroll & Co., the Albany Co-operative Stove Company, and several individuals.

The brewing industry in Albany had its inception in the early years of the city's existence, and before the granting of the Dongan charter, Arent Van Corlaer making ale here in 1661. In 1695 Ben C. Corlaer and Albert Ryckman were "authorized and directed to brew, for the use of the Common Council, three pipes of beer at £10 13s." Another early and prominent brewer was Harme Gansevoort who died in 1801. At about the same period a Mr. Gill was producing 150 barrels a year and boasted of the great quantity. At the present time there are manufactured in the city approximately half a million barrels of malt liquors annually. Robert Dunlop was an early brewer, as were also John McKnight, and Andrew Kirk, the latter on the site of the present Capitol City Brewery. Among the leading brewers of ale and lager in the city at the present time is the Beverwyck Brewing Company, which had its inception in a plant established in 1845 by James Quinn; this brewery now has an annual product of 100,000 barrels of lager and 80,000 barrels of ale. The Albany Brewing Company had its inception in 1797 and now has a malting capacity of 150,000 bushels and produces more than 100,000 barrels of ale and porter annually. The Taylor Brewery was started in 1822 and is still in successful operation. The Fort Orange Brewing Company was formed in 1839 and was succeeded by the present Capitol City Brewing Company. In 1842 William Amsdell founded the ale and porter brewery now conducted by his son, George I. Amsdell, the annual capacity of which is about 100,000 barrels. Other brewers of importance are Quinn & Nolan, the Hinckle Brewing Company, the Dobler Brewing Company, and the Hedrick Brewing Company, all of which are comparatively large producers. Intimately connected with this industry is the malting interest, in which John G. White and his son, Andrew G., John Tweddle, J. W. Tillinghast, Thomas McCredie, William Appleton, Story Brothers, William Kirk and others have been prominent.

The lumber industry, which is both manufacturing and mercantile in character, has for many years been a prominent factor in the business interests of the city. The Swedish traveler, Kalm, noted the fact that



GEORGE I. AMSDELL.



vast quantities of white pine existed in this region in 1749, from which the early merchants and others sawed valuable lumber. The Patroon's early saw mills, on the creek that bears his name, have already been mentioned; they were in charge of Barent Pieterse Coeymans and Jan Gerritsen for a time, and in 1763 the former bought a large tract of land twelve miles south of the city, on which mills had already been built. In De Liancourt's notes of travel in 1795, he places timber and lumber first among the exports from Albany. In 1840 there were eighty-four saw mills in operation in Albany county; but the sale of local lumber soon became only a small part of the traffic of this city. In early years lumber was rafted and boated on the upper Hudson and the Mohawk from Northern and Central New York and here loaded on sloops and sent down the river. Two lumber yards were early established, one at the foot of South Ferry street and the other between Quackenbush street and Lumber street (now Livingston avenue). With the opening of the canals the business received a great impetus. Lumber was brought here in immense quantities and the wharves were used for its temporary storage. These soon became inadequate and slips were cut from the canal towards the river and the lumber piled along their banks. In the course of time the Lumber District, as it is termed, occupied about one and a half miles of river front and contained numerous slips running east and west. There were also erected large sawing and planing mills and other wood working establishments. In 1840 the receipts of lumber and timber were 124,173,383 feet of the former, and 784,310 of the latter, valued at over \$2,000,000. This quantity was increased in 1850 to 425,095,436 feet of lumber and 3,039,588 of timber, valued at \$6,806,213. The highest value in boards and scantling received was recorded in 1853, the figures being \$6,299,617. In 1860 the valuation was a little more than \$5,000,000. In 1870 the receipts of sawed lumber by canal were 415,000,000. In 1880, 362,000,000. After that time the quantity was considerably increased for a few years. The trade was at its height from 1880 to 1885, when about 500,000,000 were annually received by about thirty-five to forty firms. During that period by far the larger part of the receipts were from Michigan and Wisconsin, the receipts from Canada having gradually diminished. In the past ten years the business as a whole has fallen off largely, until at the present time there are less than twenty large dealers, handling from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 feet annually. The decline is due to changes in business methods, under which mill owners

consign directly to market, driving out the middle men. Unfavorable discrimination in railroad freight rates, too, has had an unfavorable influence against the business.

The Board of Lumber Dealers was organized in 1863 and was incorporated in 1869. It has been instrumental in maintaining equitable business principles among dealers, disseminating valuable information and adjusting difficulties. It is entirely impracticable here to give a detailed account of the many companies and individuals who have been connected with this great industry in Albany. Among them have been Whitlock & Fassett, who began in 1832, and were succeeded by William N. Fassett; Douglas L. White & Co., Dalton & Kibbe, Moore & Zimmerman, W. H. Weaver & Co. (whose business was founded in 1862 by William McEchron, J. Ordway, James Morgan, A. M. Adsit and W. H. Weaver), Rathbun & Co. (established in 1845 by Joshua Rathbun), Rodney Vose (began in 1853), Maltbie & Simons (succeeded by Simons & Richards), Gratwick & Fryer, L. Thompson & Co., Hughson & Co., Mattoon & Robinson, J. O. Towner & Co., Arnold & Co., J. Benedict & Son, William N. Callender, Truman D. Cameron, J. W. Dunham & Co., Charles P. Easton & Co., Fogg, Patton & Co., John H. Gordon, Hand & Babbitt, Hubbell & Hill, Harvey Hunter, John Krutz, W. C. Many & Co., T. Miles & Co., Morgan Lumber Company, Thomas Murphy, J. R. Nangle, Charles B. Nichols, Phillips & Dunscomb, H. W. Sage & Co., Saxe Bros., Robert Scott, Smith, Craig & Co., Henry Spawn, Staples & Van Allen, P. Van Rensselaer & Co., Van Santford & Eaton, C. Warren, David Whitney, jr., N. R. Wilbur & Son, C. H. Winne and Waine & Andrews.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery has been a considerable industry in Albany. The Wheeler & Melick Company was founded in 1830 and for many years were the leaders in this line of business, the value of their annual product reaching \$500,000. The agricultural and machine works of Peter K. Dederick & Co. also carry on a large industry, manufacturing the Dederick patent hand and power presses, and many other kinds of apparatus for farmers' use.

The manufacture of pianos was begun in Albany in 1825 by James A. Gray. In 1837 he took as a partner William G. Boardman, the firm name being Boardman & Gray. The business was successful and from 1840 to 1860 the firm was among the leading piano manufacturers of the country. In 1877 William J. Gray, son of the founder of the business, became a member of the firm. Mr. Boardman died in 1881 and

the business was continued by the Grays. In 1853 Marshall & Traver, two practical workmen from the Boardman & Gray factory, began making pianos, and two years later were succeeded by Marshall & Wendell. In 1882 the firm, under the title of the Marshall & Wendell Manufacturing Co., was incorporated, with Henry Russell, president; J. V. Marshall, superintendent; Harvey Wendell, manager and treasurer, and John Loughren, secretary. This business is still in existence, the present officers of the company being Jacob H. Ten Eyck, president; Thomas S. Willes, vice president; Edward M. McKinney, manager and treasurer, and James L. Carpenter, secretary.

William McCammon was an early manufacturer of pianos in Albany and his instruments acquired considerable reputation. Upon his death in 1881 the business was continued by his son, Edward McCammon, who finally removed it to Oneonta a few years since.

While there are very many other branches of industry profitably pursued in this city, this brief glance at some of the more prominent of the past and present ones will suffice to show that as a manufacturing center Albany is not far behind other cities of its size.

WATER SUPPLY.

The first notice in the city records of a proposed water supply, other than wells, occurs under date of 1794. An advertisement was then published asking for proposals for supplying the city with water through an aqueduct from a spring "at the Five-Mile House on the road to Albany." No further notice of this matter appears in the records. Two years later the Legislature passed an act to enable the corporation to establish a water supply, but this, too, failed of accomplishment. In 1797 Benjamin Prescott received from Stephen Van Rensselaer a grant of the Maezlandt Kill, and he laid a line of wooden log conduits from the fountain head. For some unexplained reason the grant must have reverted to Van Rensselaer, who, a few years later, transferred all the rights on that stream to the water company. The Albany Water Works Company was incorporated in 1802 with a capital of \$40,000. The first trustees were Stephen Lush, Philip Van Rensselaer, and John Tayler. The work of laying iron and wooden pipes through the principal streets was immediately commenced, and the Maezlandt Kill continued to be the source of supply until 1837, when that stream failed to meet the demands made upon it and the

Middle Brook was drawn upon. Within a few years both streams proved inadequate, and in 1845 a part of the Patroon's Creek was purchased by the company. Meanwhile in 1844 the capital of the company was increased to \$80,000, and in the same year the Albany Hydrant Company was incorporated, with John Townsend, John K. Paige, Bradford R. Wood, James D. Wasson, Barnum Whipple, Rufus W. Peckham, and Peter Gansevoort, trustees. This company caused extensive investigation and surveys to be made for the purpose of providing a better water supply, but nothing further was done.

A long-existing sentiment among progressive citizens that it would be wise for the city to own its own water works culminated in the submission of a bill to the Legislature by the corporation, which became a law April 9, 1850. This law empowered the council to appoint a board of five water commissioners, whose most important duty at that time was to make the necessary investigations and report upon the most feasible plan for establishing adequate water works for the city at a cost not exceeding \$600,000. The first water commission comprised James Stevenson, Erastus Corning, John Townsend, John Tayler and Robert E. Temple. The commission entered at once upon their task and had examinations made of the Hudson River, Patroon's Creek, the Normans Kill and the lakes on the Helderbergs. Plans were finally devised and reported which met the approval of the council. On August 23, 1850, all the sources of water supply owned by the old company were purchased for \$150,000, and most of the wooden pipes were superseded by iron, but the old method of obtaining water by gravitation was continued some years, the supply being the Maetzland Kill, with a further source which was adopted in 1851. This was provided by building a dam about six miles west of the city where three streams united to form the Patroon's Creek, thus creating a body of water since called Rensselaer Lake, covering full forty acres of land and holding about 200,000,000 gallons. From this lake an egg shaped brick conduit four feet high and nearly four miles long, was built to Bleecker reservoir, with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. In the same year two other reservoirs were built a little east of West Albany, which took the names of Upper and Lower Tivoli Lakes, the upper one being for storage and the lower for distribution. These received their supply from water entering the creek east of Rensselaer Lake. From the lower lake a 24-inch main was laid to the intersection of North Pearl and Van Woert streets, where the water entered the distributing mains.

This was the system of water supply up to 1875, and included iron mains all through the city east of Bleecker reservoir.

Before the year last named, however, the demand upon the water supply was so great, owing to growth of the city, that several water famines occurred, and it was evident that something must be done for relief. The Hudson River was now brought forward and discussed as a proper source of supply, and thorough analyses and investigations were made to determine its purity. O. F. Chandler, Ph. D., made an analysis of the water in 1872 and said: "I have no hesitation in recommending it as a suitable and proper source of supply." This decision he supported in 1885, when asked by the water commissioners if anything had taken place since his first analysis to lead him to change his first opinion. The plans of the water commissioners for the adoption of the river as a source of supply were carried out in 1875, the water being taken from beyond the pier, carried into a well chamber six feet in diameter and eighty feet deep through a copper wire screen of one hundred meshes to the inch, and thence through a culvert below low water mark. From this well chamber was extended a tunnel five feet in diameter and nearly nine hundred feet long under the basin to the pumping works, corner of Montgomery and Quackenbush streets, where engines were established which operated pumps to force the supply into Bleecker reservoir. While this plan gave an abundant supply to the district east of Bleecker reservoir, there were more elevated parts of the city that received no benefit from the new arrangement. To improve the conditions another reservoir was built in 1878 on Prospect Hill with a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons, and into this water is pumped from the Bleecker reservoir. The use of water from the Hudson River continued to cause discussion for a number of years, many intelligent persons insisting that it could not possibly be wholesome. On November 17, 1884, the Common Council passed a resolution requesting from the water commissioners a detailed statement of their information concerning the possible sources of water supply for the city, and of their reasons for adopting the plan of pumping water from the Hudson. The board reported February 2, 1885, as follows:

This Board has no prejudice in favor of the river water, or against any other source of supply, and if it can be shown that a better source of supply exists, it will gladly take all practicable measures within its power to secure it.

The report adds that judging by experience and by the numerous

tests made, the river is the only practicable and attainable source of supply.

The water subject continued to be agitated and before long an additional supply was needed to meet the increasing demand of the city. In accordance with a law of 1885, a special water commission was appointed consisting of Samuel Hand, president; Albert Vander Veer, secretary; Archibald McClure and Owen Golden, "to make inquiry as to the available sources of supply of pure and wholesome water for the city," and if the present supply was decided to be the best available, what method could be adopted for purifying it. On November 30, 1885, this commission recommended to the council 1st, That the supply then obtained from Patroon's Creek and Sand Creek by the Tivoli Lake be gathered and transmitted to the Tivoli main, the cost of which would not exceed \$230,000. 2d, "That a contract be made for a new supply of 10,000,000 gallons daily, to be delivered at Quackenbush street pumping station, from the flats between the Troy road and the Hudson River north of the city, at or about in the locality of the well from which the water has been tested, to be furnished by the patent improved gang well system of William B. Andrews & Bro.," the cost of this improvement not to exceed \$450,000.

The commission further recommended in the event of the council not approving of this plan, an alternative as follows: A new intake at a point in the Hudson River about 2,500 feet above the present intake, a new main from the pumping station to Bleecker reservoir, and additional pumps, with extensive facilities for aeration and filtration, and the abandonment of Tivoli Lake, the estimated expense of all this being \$750,000.

In their report to the council for 1886 the water commissioners again recommended the purchase of another and more powerful engine. At that time the consumption of water was exceeding the capacity of the pumps by more than twenty-five per cent. Although Tivoli Lake had been in one sense condemned, it was indispensable during 1886, as it was furnishing about one-fourth of the city supply. The report of the board for 1887 called for increased pumping capacity. On the 6th of January of this year Robert L. Banks, president of the Board of Water Commissioners, sent a communication to the water committee of the council, stating that the commissioners recommended such action by the council in its recommendations to the Legislature as would result in mutual action with the commissioners. That even if the driven well

project authorized by the law of 1885 should be successful, an unnecessary provision in the law of 1884 restrained the commissioners from taking any progressive steps, after an engine had been contracted for and land purchased for the completion of the plant. The commissioners' report for 1887 states that the engines already contracted for were completed and installed, but that the city was under fearful risks of water famine and destructive fire—a condition caused largely by the unnecessary provisions of the law before alluded to. The two new engines of 5,000,000 capacity, contracted for under the previous law, were finished in 1888.

On March 16, 1891, a special water commission consisting of Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Hiram E. Sickels, Owen Golden and John G. Myers, reported the driven well project a failure, and that in anticipation of this contingency they had made investigation as to the possibility of adopting some other source of supply at reasonable cost. They reported that the feeling against the use of river water for drinking purposes had not abated. One portion of the city, the eastern, where the supply was from the new reservoir, was comparatively free from typhoid and other diseases, which were then so prevalent as to amount to an epidemic in that part of the city south of Pearl street, which drew its supply from the river. This commission made careful examination of two sources of supply which alone seemed available; one, the streams and small lakes in Rensselaer county, east of the Hudson, and the other the Normanskill and its tributaries. On account of the great cost of adopting the first named source, the Normanskill was strongly recommended for adoption. The commission submitted an estimate of the cost of using this source, and further stated that the quality of the water compared favorably with that then being taken from the new reservoirs.

On December 28, 1891, the same commission submitted a report on the Normanskill, giving its flow, degree of purity, and suggesting methods for using it, adding, that by measurements and examinations made, "we are the more firmly convinced that the Normanskill will furnish a city supply amply sufficient and of good quality, and that a resort to it is the best, the most practical, if not the only practical, solution of the problem, how to give the city of Albany a better supply of water. Various expert opinions were secured as to the excellence of this water late in that year and early in 1892; but on January 16, 1892, the water committee of the council reported to that body that the project recom-

mended by the special commission ought not to receive their sanction, and therefore reported adversely upon the project.

The Board of Water Commissioners appointed in May, 1892, reported to the council December 5, 1892, that one promising source of water supply had been overlooked, which was Kinderhook Creek, which has its source in a number of streams rising in the mountainous district along the boundary of Massachusetts and New York. The commissioners submitted plans for the adoption of this source and estimates indicating that it could be made available for the sum of \$1,600,000. The water was examined by experts and pronounced superior. On December 18, 1893, Frederic P. Stearns, consulting engineer of Boston, reported to Hon. Elnathan Sweet, president of the water commissioners, that the Kinderhook Creek water was of excellent quality for all purposes, and that a supply from it would cost about \$72,000 less annually than a supply from the Hudson, if properly filtered.

Two of the pumps, before alluded to, and ordered from Milwaukee are at the present time in use, and all other plans for a better water supply were abandoned up to the present year, 1897, when there is a bill before the legislature authorizing the city to expend \$500,000 for an elaborate filtration system for the present supply. In 1896 a new building for the water works on Montgomery street was erected. William H. Weaver is now president of the board and George I. Bailey, superintendent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Something has already been written of the fact that Albany made some effort towards protection from fire as early as 1694, through a body called Brant-masters, who used brantleere (fire ladders) and hooks. In December, 1706, the city had a primitive fire department, whose members were called "fyre-masters." In that year the records show that William Hogan, Anthony Coster, William Jacobse, Joh^s Claese, Jan Evertse, and Jacobus Schuyler were appointed to that position for one year; they were to examine chimneys, and "where they find chimneys extraordinary foule, to fine ye owner in ye summe of three shillings." These fyre-masters were continued many years, and in 1726 certain fines were imposed upon any person refusing to serve in that office. At a council meeting, November 24, 1730, it was ordered that "hooks and ladders be made with all speed and kept within convenient places within the city for avoiding the peril of fire."



ELNATHAN SWEET.



No engine was owned in the city until February, 1732, when steps were taken resulting in purchasing "the Richard Newsham engine, fifth size, with six feet suction pipe and forty feet leather hose pipe." This engine was soon received in the city with great rejoicing and constituted the only means of extinguishing fires for many years. The engine was kept in a shed on what is now the corner of Beaver and South Pearl streets. The second engine (probably) was purchased in England by Harmse Gansevoort in 1763, for \$397.50, and in 1792 another engine was in use in the city which was a superior machine for that period. At that time the engine house was at the northwest corner of the old English church on State street. On January 26, 1801, the Hand Barrow company was organized with the following officers: Garrett Bogart, superintendent; John Cuyler, sub-superintendent.

The engine companies constituting the old fire department were organized as follows: No. 1, January 5, 1801; No. 2, January 15, 1801; No. 4, July 1, 1805; No. 5, February 1, 1807; No. 6, June 25, 1810; No. 7, November 11, 1811; No. 8, December 13, 1813; No. 9, October 24, 1814; No. 10, March 13, 1815; No. 11, January 6, 1840; No. 12, May 22, 1843; No. 13, October 1, 1855; No. 15, April 16, 1866.

Hose Company No. 1 was organized, October 1, 1838; Engine No. 1 was reorganized into a hose company, November 13, 1854, known as Hose No. 2; Hose Company No. 3 was organized October 1, 1855; Engine No. 4 was reorganized into Hose Company No. 4, November 13, 1854. On July 9, 1810, men were detailed from other companies to serve as Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. On April 13, 1813, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was regularly organized, and on January 28, 1813, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 was organized.

March 6, 1843, the council passed a law regulating the duties of chief engineer and fixed his salary at \$600 per annum. On the 27th of November, 1848, a law was passed which entirely reorganized the department. It was also ordered that no wooden building should thereafter be erected in any part of Albany east of Lark street.

Hand engines only were used in the city until July 13, 1863, when the council authorized the purchase of a steam fire engine, to be located on Capitol Hill at the house of No. 4, the cost not to exceed \$3,500. On the 4th of April, 1864, a company was organized for this engine, with thirty members, and J. C. Cuyler was made foreman, William Mix, jr., first assistant, William J. Shankland, second assistant, and Edward Leslie, clerk. During the fall of the same year two other steamers

were purchased, the Putnam and the Thomas Kearney. The effective service rendered by these engines soon produced a change in public sentiment, and in 1867, on the application of the council, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the council to reorganize the department to use steam engines, and to make appointments based upon merit by which certain tenure of office was assured the appointees, thereby insuring effective service. The council's action was taken March 16, 1867, and the law was passed by a vote of 13 in the affirmative to 4 negative. On April 15, 1867, the council appointed the following commissioners under the law: George Cuyler, Lansing Pruyn, Thomas Kearney, M. V. B. Winne, J. C. Cuyler, the last named being appointed secretary.

Section four of the law of 1867 conferred upon the commissioners the entire control and management of the department, and immediately upon their appointment they took the necessary steps to initiate the work of reorganization. The old department consisted of eighteen companies, with a complement of between seven hundred and fifty and eight hundred men, three steamers, seven hand engines, six hose carriages and two hook and ladder trucks. It was in a demoralized condition, and utterly inadequate for the purposes of its organization. The introduction of steamers in 1864 tended to impair the efficiency of the hand service, and the hand engines were virtually retired. Although the membership of the department numbered upwards of eight hundred, the attendance at fires seldom exceeded two hundred. The spirit of the old volunteer system, in former times so thorough and effective, was broken, and while there were some few who were prompt in the discharge of their duties as firemen, the majority absented themselves from fires. The law reorganizing the department reduced the number of companies to seven, and the entire working force to one hundred and fifty officers and men. It provided for five steamers and two hook and ladder trucks. There were but three steamers in the department and none of them was in perfect working order. To reduce the force under the circumstances would have been unwise, and have left the property of the citizens unprotected. The commissioners, therefore, immediately ordered a steamer from the Amoskeag works, which was delivered in June, 1867. It was at once put in service, in charge of a new company, to be known as Steamer Company No. 4, and on the 1st day of July, 1867, several of the old organizations were relieved from duty. The steamer Putnam was subsequently removed to Arbor

Hill, to the house formerly occupied by Hose 9, and a new company organized for it, and known as Steamer No. 2. The McQuade steamer was placed on Washington avenue, though it was temporarily located in a barn on Willett street near State street, until necessary alterations could be made to the house of Engine 5. A new company was also organized for it, known as Steamer No. 1. The Kearney steamer was allowed to remain in its old location, and was placed in charge of a new company, known as Steamer No. 3. Subsequently the commissioners ordered a second Amoskeag steamer, which was completed and delivered in the city in August, 1867. As soon as it had been accepted, it was temporarily located in the house formerly occupied by Engine 8, on Madison avenue. A company was organized for it, known as Steamer No. 5. This steamer was afterwards removed to the house formerly occupied by Engine 11, on South Pearl street, when the necessary alterations were completed. Before the 1st day of September, 1867, all of the old companies were relieved from duty, excepting Engine company 13, the commissioners deeming it unwise to discharge them from service until another steamer could be procured, to be located in the house on the corner of Jefferson and Swan streets. To complete the equipment of the department, four substantial tenders were purchased. On the 2d day of September, 1867, the board of commissioners decided to locate a steamer in the house of Engine 13, and ordered another from the Amoskeag works. A new organization was formed for it, known as Steamer No. 6. The addition of this company increased the force to one hundred and sixty-nine officers and men. Truck 1 was located in the old house on Westerlo street; Truck 2 was located in the old house on Clinton avenue, near Chapel street, the horses being kept in the house of Hose 2 on Chapel street, which was temporarily fitted up as a stable. A new building was erected on Clinton avenue, west of Hawk street, for this truck, which was completed about January 1, 1868. Subsequently the commissioners ordered one more Amoskeag engine, which was received December 1, 1867, to take the place of the McQuade steamer. The Common Council directed the commissioners to sell such apparatus, etc., not including real estate, belonging to the old department, as in their judgment was not required for the uses and purposes of the new department. The commissioners advertised the sale by auction, which took place on the 30th day of August, 1867, and realized the sum of \$5,358.55. Some of the old apparatus was retained and afterwards disposed of when an opportunity presented itself.

During the year 1871 two more Amoskeag engines were ordered to take the place of the Putnam for Steamer Company 2, and the Kearney for Steamer Company 3. The Putnam and Kearney were then held in reserve.

A destructive fire on June 20, 1873, prompted the commissioners to add to the apparatus of the department, and two more steamers were purchased and two companies organized, as noted further on. On the 29th day of January, 1883, the department was again reorganized, pursuant to chapter 382 laws of 1882. In the reorganization the commissioners were compelled to drop from active service many faithful and efficient men, the total number under the new law being fixed at 102, which was seventy-six less than under the old law. With two or three exceptions, the appointments were all made from the ranks of the old department. The foremen, without exception were all reappointed, as were the four assistant engineers.

The dates of organization of the various companies comprising the present department are as follows: Steamer 4, July 1, 1867; Truck 2, July 2, 1867; Steamers 1, 2, and 3, July 13, 1867; Steamer 6, November 8, 1867; Steamer 7, September 22, 1873; Steamer 8, November 1, 1873; Steamer 9, July 2, 1888; Steamer 10, November 1, 1802; Truck 1, July 13, 1867; Truck 3, July 2, 1888.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph was put in operation on the 3d of June, 1868. The officials in charge of this branch of the service are as follows: John M. Carroll, superintendent; George Stanwix and Terrance F. Hagan, operators; William B. Martin, lineman; William J. Toomey, battery man.

Following is the official list from the organization in 1867 to the present time:

Engineers—James McQuade, chief, from April 20, 1867, to July 25, 1886, when he died. Joseph C. Griffin, assistant from June 7, 1867, to date. John C. Mull, assistant from June, 1867, to June 1, 1885, when he retired. George E. Mink, assistant from June 7, 1867, to April 5, 1887, when he resigned. Arthur McShane, assistant from June 29, 1870. D. A. Ronan, assistant from July 1, 1870, to June 11, 1871, when he resigned. Patrick M. Mulcahy, assistant from June 11, 1871, to March 12, 1873, when he resigned. William K. Clute, assistant from March 12, 1873, to May 1, 1887, when he resigned. M. E. Higgins, assistant from June 1, 1885, to August 3, 1886, when he was promoted to chief, which position he now occupies. Matthew C. Clark, assistant from August 3, 1886, to July, 1896, when he retired. Thomas S. Jones, assistant from April 5, 1887, to date. John J. Hughes, assistant from May 3, 1887, to date.

On February 10, 1896, by act of the Common Council, the depart-

ment was again reorganized, and thirty-four call men were replaced by permanent men as follows: Steamer No. 1, four men; No. 3, four men; No. 4, eight men; No. 5, four men; No. 6, four men; Truck 1, five men; Truck 2, five men.

The present Board of Fire Commissioners is as follows: Hon. John Boyd Thacher (mayor), president *ex officio*. James McCredie, Richard V. De Witt, Richard Lawrence, Henry Patton, and Lewis J. Miller, clerk of the board.

Valuation of Fire Department Property.

Real estate	\$163,000 00
Apparatus	61,490 00
Furniture, fixtures, etc.	33,000 00
Fire-alarm telegraph apparatus, fixtures and supplies	67,000 00
Horses, harness, etc.	20,000 00
Hose, fixtures, tools, etc.	31,000 00
Repair shop and supply department	12,000 00
Total	<u>\$387,490 00</u>

Permanent and Call Forces of the Fire Department with Compensation.

	Permanent.	Salary per annum.
1 Chief		\$3,000
1 Permanent Assistant Engineer		1,000
1 Clerk		1,500
1 Supervising Engineer		1,500
1 Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph		1,500
1 Assistant Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph		1,240
2 Operators Fire Alarm Telegraph, each		1,000
1 Lineman Fire Alarm Telegraph		900
1 Battery-man and Janitor Fire Alarm Telegraph		720
1 Superintendent Hose and Supply Depots		1,200
1 Assistant Superintendent Hose and Supply Depots		720
10 Engineers of Steamers, each		1,080
10 Fireman of Steamers, each		720
10 Drivers of Steamers, each		720
24 Permanent Hosemen		720
10 Permanent Laddermen		720
3 Tillermen of Trucks, each		720
3 Drivers of Trucks, each		720
3 Permanent Laddermen of Trucks, each		720
1 Relief Engineer		1,080
1 Relief Fireman		720
1 Relief Driver		720
1 Relief Truckman		720

Call.	
1 Secretary of Board	\$1,000
1 Veterinary Surgeon (including medicines).....	600
1 Department Physician	500
3 Assistant Engineers, each	400
10 Foreman of Steamers, each.....	300
3 Foreman of Trucks, each.....	300
56 Hoseman of Steamers, each.....	200
23 Call Laddermen of Trucks, each	200
<hr/>	
187 Total	

The Albany Fire Department is now one of the most efficient in the State. This fact is shown by the very limited fire losses of the year from November, 1895, to November, 1896, the amount of which was only \$40,000.

POLICE.

Prior to 1851 there was no police department, as the title is now understood in Albany. For more than a century and a half good order was maintained by the constables appointed by the Common Council, though they were sometimes termed police constables. The charter of 1686 designated one high constable and three subordinates with the title of constable, one from each ward, to be appointed annually. This practice continued until 1737, when the number was increased to two from each ward. These officers also collected taxes, kept the public pound, and one or more were required to be on duty on Sundays. For many years it was not a salaried office, the small pay consisting of certain fees. Anthony Bries was high constable in 1696, the first one named in the records. He was followed by William Hogan and Johannes Harmesen. In the early part of the present century the title police constables began to be used for these officers, although their character had not been changed. In 1827 the constables asked the council for increased pay, as their duties then occupied nearly or quite their whole time.

Under certain legislative acts of 1851 a police force was organized on substantially the same basis of the present organization. It then consisted of a chief, four captains, four assistant captains, forty policemen, four doormen, and six constables. John Morgan was the first chief of police. The cost of maintaining the department for the year 1852 was \$27,000. A reorganization of the force took place in 1856, under which some needed changes were made. In 1872 still another

reorganization took place, under chapter 278 of the laws of that year, which provided that the mayor should be an *ex officio* member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Other features of the act provided for the removal of commissioners by the Common Council; for filling vacancies in the board; that certain court attendants be appointed from the patrolmen; and for the payment of traveling expenses in connection with the department. At the present time the department is entirely under the control of a non-partisan board of police commissioners, four in number, in addition to the mayor, who is *ex officio* president. The city is divided into five precincts, and the police force has been gradually increased as necessity demanded until it now numbers: the chief, six captains, fifteen sergeants, 133 patrolmen, four detectives, five station house keepers, four court officers, a property clerk, a surgeon and a matron. The salary list of the force for 1894-5 amounted to \$137,316.82, and the other expenses increased this sum to \$150,000. The receipts were about \$7,000, chiefly from the police office.

In 1820 a resolution was offered in the Common Council intended to abolish the salary of the police justice, as it was claimed that the office was a sinecure. The resolution was lost and the board then chose Philip Phelps and Tennis Slingerland, police magistrates. Since then John Cole (father of Charles W. Cole, present superintendent of schools), — Kane, Cicero Loveridge, Isaac N. Comstock, Sylvanus H. H. Parsons, John W. McNamara, William K. Clute, Martin B. Conway, now surrogate judge, John C. Nott, Myer Nusbaum, John Gutman, Peter a Stevens since 1890, and Daniel Adler, who succeeded John Gutman in the autumn of 1894, both now on the bench, have held the office.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TOWN OF WATERVLIELT (NOW COLONIE), WEST TROY (NOW WATERVLIELT CITY), GREEN ISLAND AS TOWN AND VILLAGE, AND THE CITY OF COHOES.¹

The town of Watervliet (changed to the town of Colonie in 1896) is the mother of towns in Albany county. The Manor of Rensselaerwyck was divided into the east and west districts on March 5, 1779, the Hudson River separating the two districts. The west district was defined as all that part of the manor lying north of an east and west line from Beeren (Baeren) Island north to Cumberland county, excepting the city of Albany.

The town of Watervliet² was erected March 7, 1788, and included the territory of the west district of Rensselaerwyck, with certain government lands in its northeastern part which were transferred to purchasers direct from the English crown by deed. One of these old deeds is in possession of the Van Denbergh family, to one of whom it was given, as noticed further on; it is written on parchment, bears the great wax seal of the crown, and is dated October 21, 1697.

From this great town of Watervliet, with its somewhat indefinite boundaries, was set off Rensselaerville in 1790 (then embracing what is now Berne and a part of Westerlo); Coeymans in 1791 (then including a part of what is now Westerlo); Bethlehem in 1793 (then including what is now New Scotland); Guilderland in 1803, and Niskayuna in 1809. Besides these territorial changes, the original town has undergone several others of importance. That part of the city of Albany lying north of Patroon and Quackenbush streets was incorporated as

¹ It will be observed that the town histories in this volume succeed each other as nearly as possible in chronological order as to the dates of the formation of the towns. This arrangement is believed to be preferable to placing them in alphabetical order for reasons that are apparent, and chiefly that historical continuity is thus preserved.

² The name, Watervliet, is Dutch and derived from water and vlatke, the latter meaning level plains or flats; it was applied to the level lands along the river which are subject to overflow; hence "overflowed flats," or water-vlakte. The last syllable has been corrupted into "vliet."

the town of Colonie March 31, 1791, and reincorporated March 30, 1801. On the 9th of April, 1804, this territory was incorporated as a village,¹ and on April 11, 1808, it was erected into a town by act of Legislature. Colonie existed as a town until February 25, 1815, when it was divided and a part annexed to Albany, and the remainder to the town of Watervliet. In 1870 a part of the town of Watervliet, which had been included in the old boundaries of Colonie, was annexed to Albany. The city of Cohoes was set off from the town of Watervliet in 1869. The other territorial changes which have been made within the past two years will be noticed further on.

The surface of this town is chiefly upland and rises to a height of from 200 to 300 feet above the Hudson River. The declivities of the uplands are broken by many gullies which have been worn out by the streams. The intervale extending along the river with a width of about half a mile, has a rich and fertile alluvial soil and is frequently overflowed by freshets. The soil of the uplands is a light and sandy loam. Quarries of the graywacke stone furnish excellent building and flagging material. Bog iron ore has been found in a few localities, and there are several mild sulphur and chalybeate springs within the town, the waters of which have been used to some extent. The principal streams in the town, aside from the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, are Patroon's Creek and its tributaries in the southern part, the Sandy Kill, Lisha's Kill, Town Branch, Schauline Creek, Donker Kill, Dry Branch, Ralger Kill, and Red Creek.

At Cohoes the Mohawk flows over a rocky declivity seventy eight feet high, about half of which distance is nearly perpendicular. The banks above and below the falls are high and precipitous. Here an immense water power has been developed and applied to extensive manufacturing industries.

¹ In reference to the village incorporation the following is quoted from the session laws of 1804: "An act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of that part of the Town of Water Vliet, in the County of Albany, commonly called the Colonie, which was incorporated, April 9, 1804, as follows: 'Lying on the west bank of Hudson's River, in the northeast bounds of the City of Albany, extending north about three-fourths of a mile to Mill Creek; thence west one mile up along said creek; thence southerly with a line parallel to the said river till it strikes the north bounds of said city; thence east to the place of beginning.'" The village was to elect five persons as trustees, who were empowered to make by-laws, levy taxes and perform other duties; a treasurer, collector and five assessors were also to be elected by the freeholders. The first town meeting was held at the house of William Kane, in April, 1809, no records of which can be found.

The Champlain Canal was opened southward to the village of Waterford in November, 1822, and fully completed in September of the following year. It extends from Lake Champlain to the Erie Canal at a point a little north of West Troy. The Erie Canal, finished in 1825, crosses the eastern part of this town in a northerly and southerly direction, passing through Cohoes and West Troy. It rises from the Hudson through Cohoes by a series of eighteen locks to the most northerly portion of the town, 188 feet above tide. There it crosses the river into Saratoga county in a stone aqueduct 1,137½ feet long, twenty-six feet high, which rests on twenty-six piers.

The first settlements in the territory now included in the town of Watervliet, as well as in other parts of the great Manor of Rensselaerwyck, the trading operations carried on by the pioneers in early years, and their relations with the Indians, have been quite fully treated in earlier chapters. The richness and beauty of the lands along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and their proximity to Fort Orange, which gave them protection, early attracted settlers to this immediate region. The first of these located north of Albany along the river as far as the site of Fort Schuyler, which became a part of West Troy. A map of the Van Rensselaer Manor, made in 1767, shows that at that date there were only 148 families located west of the Hudson River. Within the territory now embraced in the town of Watervliet the following names appear on that map: Those along the Hudson from Albany to the mouth of the Mohawk were Jeremiah Schuyler, Peter Schuyler, Col. Philip Schuyler, Peter Cluet (to the westward of the Schuylers), Jonas Sharp, Guy Young, Hans Van Arnum, Jan Outhout, Henry Bullsing, Cornelius Van Denbergh, and Wirt Van Denbergh. Those along the Mohawk from its mouth northward were Jonas Outhout, Abram Van Denbergh, Cornelius Van Denbergh. — Lansing, Henry Lansing, Cornelius Onderkerk, Douw Fonda, Franz Lansing, Dirk Hemstraet. At the Boght were Hans Lansing, William Liverse, Jan Douwve Fonda (with Frederick Clute and — Wynans on colonial lands). Along the Mohawk west of the Boght were Daniel Van Olinda, Jacob Clute, Bastian Visher, Jacob Freltie, Diederick Scheffer, Martys Bovee, Fransway Bovie, Hans Heemstraet, Bastian Cregier, — Duyvepagh, Simon Groet, Hans Cluet, Robert Canier. In the northwest corner were — Consaloe,

Hans Consaloe, Isaac Truax, The following lived over the Manor line: — Cluet, John Schuyler, Nicholas Hallenbeck, and Glen Braat. On the sand road to Schenectady were John Richies, at the Knil; Christie at the Sandbergh, and one family at the Verffbergh.¹ This list gives a clear idea of the early comers who leased lands of the Patroon and laid the foundation of homes.

The old Schuyler mansion is still standing on the west bank of the Hudson River, near the southern boundary of West Troy. It was erected about 1768, and replaced and stands on the old foundation of the still earlier building that was burned. The first structure was erected probably before 1700. In 1672 Philip Schuyler, father of Col. Peter Schuyler, purchased a large tract of land of the Patroon, which included territory within the southern limits of what became West Troy and extended over part of the flats still farther south. These flat lands were used for agricultural purposes as early as 1642, and were occupied from that date to 1660 by Arent Van Curler, and after him by Richard Van Rensselaer. On September 14, 1691, Peter Schuyler, son of Philip, married Maria Van Rensselaer, sister of Killian Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, and in April, 1711, took up his residence in the mansion. At that time the main road from Albany ran between the residence and the river. For a time during Col. Schuyler's occupancy of the mansion public safety was greatly endangered by French and Indian hostility, but through Colonel Schuyler's friendship and influence with the latter, serious outbreak was averted or mitigated. This fact gave him a commanding position in the colony. Hence, when it was decided to send a delegation of Indian chiefs to England, to see the sovereign of that nation and thus gain their further alliance, Col. Schuyler was selected to accompany them. After considerable difficulty the chiefs consented to go, provided their friend, in whom they implicitly trusted, would be their escort. The expedition was in every way successful and the chiefs were much gratified with their reception by Queen Anne and her court. The English sovereign desired to confer knighthood upon Colonel Schuyler, an honor which he respectfully declined as out of keeping with his present habits and surroundings. In 1719 Philip

¹The reader will notice the spelling of many of these names, which has materially changed in recent years.

Schuyler, eldest son of Colonel Peter, married Catalina Schuyler, his cousin, whose father had been for a number of years mayor of Albany. Upon the death of his father Philip Schuyler became owner of the lands and the mansion, and rose to prominence in public affairs; was a member of the Colonial Assembly, a colonel in the army and the first person to raise a body of soldiers in the interior of the province to join in the French and Indian war. Colonel Philip Schuyler died in February, 1758, leaving a widow, but no children. The property was devised to the widow during her lifetime and thereafter to go to his nephew, Peter Schuyler, who was an orphan and who had lived with the Colonel. The old mansion has always remained in the Schuyler family and is still a landmark of great interest.

With few exceptions the early settlers were Dutch, and in the foregoing list are found many of the names of families that have ever since been prominent in this vicinity and many whose descendants are still among the foremost men of Albany and Rensselaer counties. Of some of these it is proper to speak more in detail.

The Lansing family is descended from Hendrick Lansing, of the town of Hasselt, Province of Overyssel. He had a son, Gerret,¹ who was an early settler at Beverwyck and died before October, 1679. This Gerret was father of Hendrick, Gerrit, and Johannes (sons), and Hilletie, who married Storm Van Derzee, son of Albert Andriesen Bradt; Alltie, who married Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst; Gysbertie, who married Hendrick Janse Roseboom. From these children have originated the various Lansing families of the country. Hendrick Lansing, son of the first Gerret, was in Albany as early as 1666, and died in July, 1709. He had a son Jacob who married Hellina Pruyn; Jacob died in 1792 and his wife in 1827. Their son Hendrick J. married Lena Wynne in 1769, and their other son, Benjamin, married Mary Tymerson. The children of the last named couple were Peter, who married Catharine Norris; Helen, who married Lewis Morris; Henry B., who married Eliza Putnam and afterward Sarah Knight; Cornelius T., who married Catharine Gillson and afterward Caroline Steers. This family settled at Lisha's Kill and constitute one branch of the Lansing family.

¹ This name is spelled in the records in several different ways, leaving the writer no alternative but to follow the same course.

Col. John V. A. Lansing came here in 1791 or 1792, married Harriet Verplank and settled on the farm occupied in recent years by his grandson, Vischer Lansing. He had four sons and four daughters. The sons married four daughters of Cornelius Groat, and the daughters married respectively Richard J. Pearse (second, Garret L. Winne), Sebastian Pearse, Jacob Weaver, and Jacob C. Lansing.

Gerret and Ryckert-Claas Van Vranken, sons of Claas Van Vranken, early took up lands in Niskayuna and from them descended many families of that name. Petrus Van Vranken, a great-grandson of Gerret Van Vranken, married a daughter of Dirk Groat, from which family came the Watervliet descendants of that name.

Jacob Lansing, who had previously married Hellena Huyck, came from Holland about 1700. He had a son John who settled in the vicinity of the Boght, on the farm owned in recent years by Egbert Lansing. Gerret, son of Rutger Lansing, settled on the Mohawk River above the falls. There, in 1795, near the site of the Cohoes dam, Isaac D. F. Lansing, a descendant, erected a large two-story brick house, and made other improvements.

Isaac Fonda, born in Holland in 1715, came early to this country and in 1749 married Cornelia De Friest. He became the owner of landed interests, portions of which still remain in possession of his descendants. These are traced through his son, Isaac I., and his descendants, Isaac I., jr., Cornelius I., James V. V., Daniel D., and Charles Fonda. A part of the old Fonda house, built before the Revolution, is still attached to a dwelling on the homestead farm. In that small room Richard Kloet kept a tavern in Revolutionary times, and there is a tradition that General Washington was once a guest in the old house. Gerardus Kloet, Hendrick Rider, Jacob Lansing, and Dirk Bradt, occupied lands adjoining those of the pioneer, Isaac Fonda. Other Fonda families were those of Henry I., Isaac II., and Douw. The latter came with his wife from Holland, and the family is now represented by descendants of his sons, Abram and Douw.

Daniel Van Olinda was another early resident of the town and obtained a tract of land from John De Puyster, which is described in a deed given to Isaac Fonda.

The government lands alluded to on a preceding page, came into

possession of Peter P. and Gerret Van Denbergh, sons of Peter Van Denbergh. In 1805 Peter P. gave a partition deed to his sons, Douw, Peter G., Isaac G., and Cornelius G. Portions of this property have remained in possession of descendants of these families to the present time.

Jacob Cluet and his sons, Johannes J. and Jacob, were early settlers and owned a farm north of Town-House Corners. This property passed by deed from Stephen Van Rensselaer to Luykes Witbeck February 27, 1769. The latter had three sons, Abram L., Gerrit, and John; from these have descended the families of that name. The homestead has been occupied in recent years by John L. Witbeck, grandson of John. The land deed before alluded to was witnessed by Lucas Van Vechten, Nicholas Cluet, and Cornelus Wendell. The names of many others of the early and later settlers in this town will appear as we proceed.

A conspicuous element in the development of this town are the Shakers, who began their settlement in 1775, northwest of the center of the town, where they leased lands of the Patroon. The settlement was founded by Ann Lee, a native of Manchester, England, where she was born in 1726; she came to America with a few followers when she was thirty-eight years old, claiming to be directed hither by a special revelation. Her companions in immigration were her husband, Abraham Stanley, her brother William Lee, James Whittaker, John Hocknell, Richard Hocknell, James Shepherd, Mary Partington, and Nancy Lee. Arriving in this country, they sought temporary employment wherever they could find it, at the same time planning to establish a permanent home. For the latter purpose John Hocknell and William Lee came into this county and arranged for their land, while the others remained temporarily in Albany. Soon after their arrival Mother Ann Lee separated from her husband, Abraham Stanley, on account of his misdoings. John Hocknell returned from England with his family, December 25, 1775, and was met in New York by Mother Ann. They remained there until the following February and then came to their lands in Watervliet and spent the summer in clearing portions of it and establishing their home. They labored zealously and held their meetings there three and a half years, when they were ready to give their testimony to the world in the spring of 1780. In this year their member-

ship was increased and many came to their meetings from a distance, particularly from New Lebanon. Remaining non-combatants in the then existing war, they were accused of being traitors and Mother Ann and a number of her followers were placed in prison in Albany. The result of this action was not what was anticipated, for it served to create sympathy for the unoffending Shakers. Regarded as fanatics and enemies of the country, it was next sought to put an end to the sect by separating Mother Ann from her followers. About the middle of August, 1780, she was sent down the river, landed at Poughkeepsie and imprisoned. In the following December those who had been imprisoned at Albany were released without trial, and immediately visited Mother Ann. Through their prompt and persistent intercession she was released about the last of December of that year, thus ending Shaker persecution in this State.

It was to be renewed, however, in another locality. In May, 1781, Mother Ann and part of her followers visited Harvard, in Massachusetts. There the old charges were reiterated and new ones of living in debauchery and practicing witchcraft were brought against them. The consequences were not unlike those experienced in Albany; much sympathy was awakened for the Shakers, their testimony was extended and numbers joined the faith. In July, 1783, they returned westward, visiting the other societies. In 1784 the society suffered a great loss, first in the death of Elder William Lee, in July, and later, on September 8, in the death of Mother Ann Lee. Elder James Whittaker succeeded her in the ministry and the society continued to prosper. In the fall of 1785 the first house of worship was erected, which is still standing. Father James (as he was called) died July 20, 1787, and was succeeded in the ministry by Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright, the latter being the first appointed leader in the female line. Under their ministrations the people were gathered into a united body and gradually assumed church relations with the New Lebanon Shakers, finally uniting all their interests, spiritual and temporal.

The society now comprises four so-called families, known as the Church family, the North family, the West family, and the South family, numbering in all about 300 persons. The society owns about 3,000 acres of land, which is under excellent cultivation and well stocked. The dwell-

ings, offices, stores, shops and farm buildings are plain, substantial structures and well kept. Water power and steam are used for manufacturing purposes, and all Shaker products bear a high reputation in markets.

Their belief may be substantially epitomized as follows ; They believe in the second coming of Christ ; that all will become heirs of Christ when fitted by self denial ; that Jesus became the Christ at his baptism ; in a life of consecrated celibacy ; in non-interference in politics, non-resistance and non-combativeness in war. Their moral training is strict in every direction ; this with industry and sobriety has brought to them a high degree of prosperity. A post-office with the name, "Shakers," was established many years ago, and the settlement is a place of considerable resort in summer, over the Shaker road from Albany.

With the close of the Revolutionary war the New England element came into the population of this town, as it did to some extent in other parts of the county, bringing the characteristics of enterprise, activity and thrift which have distinguished them wherever they have settled. Public improvements were rapidly inaugurated, schools and churches multiplied, manufactures were established and the never ceasing march of progress began.

Although the territory of this town was not directly invaded by the British during the war of the Revolution, it will be correctly inferred that the inhabitants felt the most lively interest in the struggle, and many took an active part therein. The gallant career of General Schuyler is well known and has already been touched upon in these pages. Among others who participated in the war were Henry Ostrom, who was a captain of militia ; and Jacob and Gerret Lansing. So too in the war of 1812, Watervliet furnished the required quota of men, either by volunteer or draft. The names of the following men who took part in that war are recorded : Andrew Chadwick, Henry Runkle, Frederick Roff, John G. Lansing, John Van Aernum, Lansing Fonda, John Cory, David Turner, John Steenburgh and his brother, Timothy Hodgeman, Stephen Culvet, Jeremiah and Gerret Clute, and Wynant Van Denbergh. In the late war of the Rebellion, also, the patriotism of the town was

clearly demonstrated in the promptness with which response was made to each of the calls of the government for volunteers, the conspicuous features of which period have been treated in an earlier chapter.

The close of the war of the Revolution found the people of the country ready and willing to enter upon public improvements, as well as to labor with renewed energy for the founding of peaceful and happy homes. One of the earliest of the large undertakings which had a marked influence upon this immediate locality was the construction of the canal and locks of the Northern Inland Lock and Navigation Company, chartered in 1792, which has already been described in these pages. It was a forerunner of the Erie Canal. What was known as the old Cherry Valley Turnpike was placed in the control of a corporation through legislation in 1798, though the road extending from Albany to Cherry Valley, Utica and Rome, had been in use many years previous to that date. The first act was soon repealed and in 1799 a second one was passed chartering a corporation to improve the State road, as it was called, from the house of John Weaver in Watervliet to Cherry Valley. The incorporators were William North, John Taylor, Abram Ten Eyck, Charles R. Webster, Calvin Cheeseman, Zenas Penio, Ephraim Hudson, Joseph White, Elihu Phinney, and Thomas Machin.

In the spring of 1802 a bill passed the Legislature constituting John Lansing, jr., Stephen Van Rensselaer, Stephen Lush, Dudley Walsh, Garret W. Van Schaick, Daniel Hall, John Taylor, Abraham Oadthout (Oothout) and Joseph C. Yeates, a corporation to construct a turnpike between the cities of Albany and Schenectady; the capital stock was \$200,000. This road was not to interfere with the old State road between these cities. It was a costly turnpike and then the best highway in the country. For many years it was a source of profit, in face of the fact that it cost in all about \$180,000; but the building of the Erie Canal lessened its importance and greatly curtailed the freighting by wagon. It is stated that in 1803 there were on the line of this road twenty-eight taverns of various kinds, to the open doors of which the old stages and the hundreds of wagons which traveled westward and return, drew up for refreshment.

The Troy and Schenectady Turnpike Company was incorporated

April 2, 1802, by George Tibbits, Ephraim Morgan, Abraham Oothout, and their associates. This turnpike was constructed and was largely used for travel and freight, until the canal and the railroads robbed it of much of its usefulness.

An act incorporating the Watervliet Turnpike Company was passed March 31, 1828. Thomas Hillhouse, Jeremiah Schuyler, Robert Dunlap and their associates were authorized to construct a road "from the north boundary line of the city line of Albany to the upper ferry opposite the city of Troy." This turnpike was constructed in first class manner and became a very popular drive.

Among the plank roads of this town was that of the Watervliet Plank Road Company, which was incorporated and the road built in 1850; it extended from Buffalo street north through Broad street (now Broadway) to Auburn street, where it crossed the canal and thence on to Cohoes. The road never paid dividends and was abandoned after ten years of use.

The Albany and Mohawk Plank Road Company extended across a part of the town of Watervliet and was built previous to 1850. It was one of the last of those highways in the State to be abandoned, which took place April, 1896.

What is now Broadway in West Troy was originally a turnpike road and was called the Whitehall Turnpike, and also the Northern Turnpike. It was an important thoroughfare and one of the early post routes.

Manufacturing operations in this town, outside of those described in the history of West Troy (now Watervliet city), Green Island and Cohoes, have not been very important. In the early years of settlement saw mills were numerous and several small grist mills were erected. Many of these have passed away. The Shakers had a grist mill and a saw mill very early in the century. Caldwell, Frazier & Co. had a factory and a Mr. Muir a cloth works on Mill Creek as early as 1803. The Lansings had a saw mill on Lisha's Kill. Other grist and saw mills were built at an early period on Town Creek near its junction with the Mohawk. On the same stream, near Watervliet Center, a woolen factory was established and operated by the Waterburys. Truman G. Younglove built in 1866 a large brick straw board mill just below the

Cohoes Company's dam and near the city line. There were situated also lime and cement kilns and the Lansing grist mill. The lime and cement works were started in 1869 by the Capitol Lime and Cement Company, composed of Truman G. Younglove, George Stewart, and David T. Lamb, of Waterford, and Henry Dunsback, of Crescent. The grist mill was originally owned by Gerrit Lansing and later by I. D. F. Lansing.

The oldest settled hamlet in this town is Boght (or Groesbeck's Corners) in the northeastern corner in the bend of the Mohawk, from which it takes its Dutch name. This locality and the vicinity of the Aqueduct were settled by Van Den Bergh, Van De Mark, Fonda, Clute, Van Vranken and Lansing families in the early years, and later by William Groesbeck, the Simons, Godfrey, Roff, Dunsback and Runkel families. North of the Boght is the aqueduct, where a post office of that name is located, and farther north is the Dunsback Ferry across the Mohawk. John Van De Mark kept an early tavern here. There is little business at these points.

Town House Corners (known in later years as Van Vranken's and still later and down to the present time as Latham's Corners) is a hamlet at the crossing of the Loudonville road and the Troy and Schenectady turnpike, six miles north of Albany. This neighborhood was early settled by Van Den Bergh, Witbeck, Van Olinda, Van Vranken, Oothout, and Markle families. Early taverns were kept by Joseph Yearsley and Myndert Van Denbergh. Dr. Jonas Wade settled here in 1806 and was a successful physician and useful citizen many years.

Watervliet Center is a small hamlet, with post-office by that name, in the north central part of the town, on the Troy and Schenectady turnpike, two miles north of the Shaker settlement. There has for many years been a small mercantile business here and a few shops. The vicinity was early settled by the Witbeck, Orlop, Van Vranken, Groat, Fero, Fraley, Sickles, and Fort families, the latter at Fort's Ferry. Later comers were the Chamberlains, Gallagers, Weatherwax, Cragiers, and Lewis Morris; the latter came about 1835, built a hotel, a store and several shops of which he was proprietor. The woolen factory of Henry Waterbury, before mentioned, was near here on the Town Creek, and on the same stream near Fort's Ferry were the Shaker mills.

Lisha's Kill is a post-office and hamlet in the northwestern corner of the town, on the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, nine miles from Albany. The first settler here was Jacob Lansing, from whom are descended many families of that name. Another settler here was John V. A. Lansing, who came in 1792, and has many descendants in this vicinity. Others were the Van Benthuyzen, Ostrom, Van Zandt, Groat, Bulson, Campbell, and Stanford families. Charles Stanford kept a tavern on the turnpike as early as 1803, and was an enterprising and useful citizen, and father of Ex-Senator Stanford of California. The post-office was established about 1830, with Lewis Morris postmaster; he also kept a store. Jacob Morris succeeded him and was followed in 1848 by Peter Lansing, who held the office nearly forty years. Mr. Lansing was long a successful merchant.

Newtonville is a post-office and hamlet on the Loudon road four miles north of Albany. The post-office was established here in 1850 and the place called Newton's Corners, in honor of John M. Newton, who settled here about 1840, built a dwelling and afterwards a store, in which he conducted a successful business. John Holmes was the first postmaster and held the office for more than thirty years. John H. Kemp was a later merchant, and here was established the wagon manufactory of James Brewster; he settled first at Ireland's Corners, farther south, and removed to Newtonville in 1876, when the firm was James Brewster & Son. Later it was James Brewster's Sons (James C. and William H.)

Passing south on the plank road one reaches the hamlet that was formerly called Ireland's Corners, from Elias H. Ireland, who obtained lands in 1832 from Mr. Van Rensselaer. The name of this pretty village was changed to Loudonville in 1871, with post office of the same name, in honor of Lord Loudon. It is believed that this road was used prior to the Revolution. Jonathan Seeley Ireland, father of Elias H., had settled in this vicinity prior to 1832; he was a Methodist preacher. Charles T. Ireland and John Ruby were also early settlers. Dr. Peter B. Noxen located here soon after Elias H. Ireland and practiced during the remainder of his life. Mr. Ireland conducted a hotel and carried on a mercantile business in which he was successful. He died in 1870. The post office was established about 1850, with Elias H. Ireland, postmaster.

Loudonville is now one of the most attractive suburbs of Albany and many fine residences have been built by persons whose business is in the city.

What is now known as West Albany was formerly called Spencer-ville. It is a point of considerable manufacturing importance lying north of Patroon's Creek and just west of the city line. It has long been the site of extensive shops of the New York Central Railroad, and also of extensive stock yards. The stock business was commenced here about 1847 by William Wolford and a Mr. Gallup, on Washington avenue who transferred their business to the Troy road at the old Bull's Head. Later it was removed to what is now the end of Central avenue and carried on by Hunter & Gallup. About 1860 the business was removed to West Albany where extensive buildings and sheds were erected. Allerton, Dutcher & Moore were for some years proprietors of the yards, but in November, 1868, they transferred their business to Eastman Brothers. The post-office here was established in September, 1862, with Joseph Mather, postmaster. The business transacted here has decreased in recent years.

Between Albany and Troy is the railroad station called Menand's, from Louis Menand, who established his present large horticultural gardens and green-houses here in 1842. The Schuyler, Ten Eyck, Gorway, Glen, Jermain and Hillhouse families were among the early settlers in this vicinity. The grounds originally intended for the State fair are situated at this point. It is now a thickly settled district, many fine residences having been erected.

Churches in the Town of Water-vliet (now Colonie).—For many years in the early settlement in this town the Reformed Dutch church was the only organized religious body. In 1642 Rev. Johannes Megapolensis came to Albany and labored in this region. For seventy-five years this faith was the ruling one in this colony, and for 140 years services were conducted in the language of Holland. In 1716 the first Episcopal church west of the Hudson River was established, which was followed by the first Presbyterian church in 1761 or 1762. The New York Charter of Liberties contained the following: "No person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be in any ways disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion." There is the

very foundation stone of freedom of religious thought and belief. The Dutch company was bound to give churches local government; officers were to be appointed by the directors and council and were invested with religious privileges, as shown by the following: "No other religion was to be publicly tolerated, save that taught and exercised by the authority of the Reformed church in the United Provinces." Membership in the churches was largely controlled by ministers, and civil and religious obedience was exacted from all. The Dutch and the English colonists contended for religious liberty. Churches were slow to organize in districts at all remote from Albany, for reasons that are apparent in the slow progress of settlement, and the poverty and ever present necessities of the pioneers, and the disturbed condition of the country through many long years. They met for worship, but generally in private dwellings, and the interchange of religious experience and thought at such meetings had to suffice.

The organization of the Reformed churches in Watervliet took place before it was constituted a town, and those of other denominations soon followed. The Boght Reformed Dutch church in the northeastern part of the town was organized at a very early period. A petition signed by forty-two persons was presented to the Classis of Albany February 22, 1784, and the organization was effected April 14 of that year. It is probable that the Niskayuna church was organized about 1760, but soon after the organization of the congregation at the Boght the two congregations were under one pastorate. The first Consistory of the Boght church were David Fero and Isaac Fonda, elders; Abram A. Fonda and Gerrit I. Lansing, deacons. Rev. E. Westerlo, of Albany, was in charge of this church for some time, and in 1790 Rev. John Demarest assumed the pastorate of the two churches. The records during his ministry are written in Dutch. He closed his labors in 1803 at which time the connection between the two churches ceased. Changes in the pastorate were somewhat frequent after that. In 1806 measures were adopted for the erection of a new church building, which was completed in the following year. It stood on the road which now forms the western boundary of Cohoes. This was used until 1847, when the present church was erected. The land on which the parsonage was built had been given to the church a hundred years earlier.

Eight acres were donated to the society and the Patroon afterwards gave twenty-five acres on the south side of the manor line; this land was sold in later years. The building of the new church at the Boght caused disagreement over the site and as a consequence twenty-two members were dismissed; they organized the Church of Rensselaer in the same year and built a house of worship at Van Vranken's Corners. Anniversary exercises were held commemorating the centennial of the Boght church on April 12, 1884. The following list of the persons constituting the original church is appended for its value in showing who were residents of this locality at that early date:

Francis Lansing, Gerrit, Evart, Mans, Wynant, Peter, Petras, Cornelius C., Cornelius 3d and Nicholas C. Van Denbergh, Gerrit Wendell, Luycas Witbeek, Jacob Van Olinda, Johannes Lansing, Rutgers Lansing, Johannes Clute, Isaac Fonda, Isaac H. Fonda, Timothy Hutton, Henry Fero, Christian Fero, David Fero, Jacob I. Lansing, Dirck Heemstraat, Charles Heemstraat, Isaac Onderkerk, Andrew Onderkerk, Johannes Fonda, Gerrit Clute, Isaac J. Fonda, Francis Cramer, Hendrick Wendell, Abram A. Fonda, Noah Gillet, Gerrit I. Lansing, Abraham H. Lansing, Jacob Lansing, Dirck Clute, Hendrick Fonda, Jacob D. Fonda, Abraham L. Witbeek, Abraham Onderkerk.

The first officers of the Rensselaer church, before named, were Martin Van Olinda, E. J. Lansing and A. W. Van Denbergh, elders; Obadiah Van Denbergh, Nicholas V. V. Van Denbergh, and Henry Van Alstine, deacons.

The people in the Lisha's Kill neighborhood in the northwestern part of the town attended the old Niskayuna church for many years and until about 1850. At that time the old church was sadly out of repair, and when the question arose of expending a considerable sum of money to place it again in good condition the inhabitants at Lisha's Kill disapproved, and on November 16, 1852, application was made to the Classis of Schenectady by forty-eight members of the old church for the privilege of forming the Reformed Dutch Church of Lisha's Kill. The organization was effected December 5 of that year at the school house in district No. 8, and Abraham V. P. Lansing and Jeremiah Ketchum were chosen elders; and Joseph Consaul and Cornelius Lansing, deacons. In the next year (1853) a brick church was erected, and in 1859 a parsonage was built. In 1868 an addition of fifteen feet was made to the length of the building.

The Baptist church at Newtonville resulted from missionary work performed by R. M. Pease just before 1860. In that year John M. Newton, a generous citizen of Newtonville, donated a piece of land for the church and on it a brick edifice was built. The society went out of existence in 1869 and the property was sold.

Records of the beginning of the Congregational Society and Church of Watervliet bear date of May, 1859. The first trustees were Van Buren Lockrow, John Frost, Peter Steers, James Cramer, Daniel P. Sigourney, and Henry Woolley; Rev. James G. Cordell was the first pastor. A church was erected which was burned May 25, 1865, but immediately rebuilt. On December 20 of that year a resolution was adopted "that the society assume the name of the Presbyterian Society of Pine Grove." On February 5, 1867, the church was accepted by the Presbytery of Albany and named "The Pine Grove Presbyterian Church of Watervliet," and on March 29 it was thus organized by Rev. William H. Carr, who was its pastor for a time. The elders were Van Buren Lockrow and Daniel P. Sigourney. The church has at intervals been without a regular pastor.

Intimately associated with the religious institutions of this town is the Home for Aged Men, situated just north of the city line on the Van Rensselaer boulevard. The founding of this benevolent institution was due largely to early efforts by Mrs. Elizabeth McClure, Mrs. William B. Gourley, and Mrs. Cornelius Ten Broeck, with William Sawyer's co-operation. After interest in the matter was thoroughly awakened a meeting was held in November, 1875, at which a sermon appropriate to the subject was preached by Rev. Ebenezer Halley, D.D., and the announcement was made that at a previous meeting an organization had been effected and officers elected. Subscriptions were persistently sought and by the autumn of 1876 the sum of \$18,000 had been accumulated. On October 6, 1876, the Home for Aged Men was incorporated, with the following trustees: John Taylor Cooper, Maurice E. Viele, William Sawyer, S. Visscher Talcott, Dudley Olcott, Ebenezer Halley, William Van Antwerp, Benjamin W. Arnold, James H. McClure, James B. Jermain, Jeremiah Waterman, and David A. Thompson. Of these John Taylor Cooper was elected president; James B. Jermain and Jeremiah Waterman, vice-presidents; Dudley Olcott, treasurer; David A. Thompson,

secretary. On the 16th of November, 1876, the trustees purchased the present site of Mrs. Harriet Day Perry, paying \$11,000 for the dwelling and about four acres of land; this amount was increased to \$20,000 by needed changes and improvements. The Home was dedicated March 28, 1878, and has accommodations for about thirty inmates.

At the time of the erection of the town of Watervliet there was no school system in existence. Facilities for acquiring education were limited to scattering transient schools, usually miserably taught, with here and there a so-called private school, where some young man, oftentimes a preacher, who had received a little better education than his immediate associates, endeavored to eke out a slender income by teaching.

In 1795, Albany county received from the State £1,590 for school purposes, which was properly divided among the several towns. This was the first effective step towards founding the free school system and has been described in Chapter XVI. In September, 1813, this town was subdivided into twelve school districts. This number has been repeatedly changed, gradually increasing, except as it may have been decreased by reduction of the town area. In 1860, for, example, there were twenty-nine districts, while at the present time there are only twenty-six having school houses. The towns of Watervliet, Knox, and Guiderland now constitute the third school commissioner district of the county. The last report of the commissioner for the district states that many of the school buildings of the district had undergone repairs in the preceding year, and he believed they compared favorably with those of any district in the State.

WEST TROY—CITY OF WATERVLIET.

What has been for many years known as the village of West Troy, but which has very recently been made the new city of Watervliet, is situated opposite Troy city, on the west bank of the Hudson River and extending northward to the southern "sprout" of the Mohawk, which there empties into the Hudson forming Green Island. West Troy was incorporated April 30, 1836, taking within its boundaries what had previously been known as the villages of Gibbonsville, Port Schuyler, and West Troy. Of these three only Gibbonsville was incorporated.

Port Schuyler was that part of the present village (or city) lying south of the arsenal property, the land being a part of the farm of John Schuyler and Peter Schuyler, which was purchased in 1827 of them by Willard Earl, Jabez Burrows, Abijah Wheeler, David Wheeler, Enoch Burrows, Gilbert C. Bedell and Jonathan Hart. These purchasers formed the Port Schuyler Company, who, after the purchase, laid out the land in village lots. This settlement was known still earlier as the village of Washington, the settlement of which began at an early period, as the Reformed Dutch church was organized at a meeting held in the village of Washington in 1814.

Gibbonsville was that part of West Troy lying between Port Schuyler on the south and Buffalo street on the north, the land having been originally owned by James Gibbons, an Albany merchant, who laid it out in lots and gave it his name. The settlement grew and in 1824 was incorporated. It was governed by the usual village officers until 1836, when the act incorporating it was repealed by the act creating the village of West Troy.

The trustees of Gibbonsville, elected each succeeding year, were as follows, the first named in each instance being chosen as president at the first meeting of the board:

1827, Elijah Ranny, Edward Learned, Isaac Chapman, James T. Morrison, Moses Tyler; 1828, Amos Larcum, Moses Tyler, William G. Groesbeck, David Morrison, Isaac H. Williams; 1829, Daniel T. Wandell, Isaac Chapman, David Wheeler, Moses Tyler, Charles Learned; 1830, Jonathan H. Dyer, Hiram M. Hopkins, Levi Lincoln, Moses Tyler, James T. Morrison; 1831, Isaac Chapman, Ephraim Baldwin, Hiram M. Hopkins, William P. Hall, David Wheeler; 1832, William G. Groesbeck, Moses Tyler, Smith Ballou, Jonathan H. Dyer, Zachariah Craver; 1833, Isaac Chapman, Henry Thalhimer, Zachariah Craver, John Tisdall, Leonard Hannum; 1834, Isaac Chapman, Charles Learned, John B. Chollar, Eben Jones, Benjamin Brown; 1835, Edward Learned, Martin Witbeck, John C. Green, Jonathan H. Dyer.

Previous to its incorporation West Troy was that part of the present village lying north of Buffalo street and south of the northern boundary line established by the act of incorporation. This was the old line dividing the farms of John Bleeker¹ and Volkert Oothout. The West Troy site was originally the farm of John Bleeker and was purchased of him in 1823 by a number of capitalists associated as the West Troy Company. The deed transferred about 400 acres of land, with some

¹ In the old records this name is spelled as here; in later times it has been spelled "Bleecker."



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small reservations, to George Tibbetts, Nathan Warren and Richard Hart, of Troy, and Philip Schuyler, of Saratoga, as trustees; their associates were Esaias Warren, Stephen Warren, Jacob Merritt, George Vail, Samuel Gale, Ebenezer Wiswall, Elias Pattison, Philip Hart, jr., John D. Dickinson, John P. Cushman, John Paine, Theodore F. French, and William Hart. The consideration was \$45,000. That part of the tract lying east of West street was laid out in village lots and streets, while the remainder was laid out in so-called farm lots of ten to twenty-five acres each; most of the latter lots have since been subdivided and built upon. At the date of the purchase there was no building on the tract of any account excepting a small two-story tavern; this stood on the site of the Rath block of recent times, and may have been erected before the Revolution. The act incorporating West Troy divided the village into four wards and the first village election was ordered to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1836. It was so held and the following persons were elected president and trustees: President, Edward Learned; trustees, Thomas Evans, Jonathan Hart, First ward; Isaac Chapman, Hiram M. Hopkins, Second ward; Samuel E. Ford, Henry Kimberly, Third ward; Abram Van Arnam, jr., Joseph Twist, Fourth ward. The number of votes polled at this election was 476. The inspectors of election were Alva W. Rockwell, David D. Abrams, and Albert S. Blackman, First ward; Isaac Chapman, Martin Witbeck and John C. Green, Second ward; Samuel E. Ford, John T. Van Alstyne and Andrew Meneely, Third ward; Abel W. Richardson, Abraham Van Arnam, jr., and Alexander S. Lobdell, Fourth ward. All of these early officials were then leading men in the community.

For some years after its incorporation the village grew quite rapidly. The establishment in Gibbonsville of the United States Arsenal in 1813, the opening of the Erie Canal through the place and its enlargement, which was in progress in 1836, contributed to the prosperity of the new village. The first purchase of the United States from Mr. Gibbons comprised twelve acres; to this was added thirty acres more in 1828; the price of the first tract was \$2,585, and of the second, \$9,622. The deed of 1813 mentions Beaver street and Albany street, showing that some part of that village was laid out prior to that year; but most of the survey of lots and streets was made in 1828. In what was the vil-

lage of Washington (afterwards Port Schuyler) a canal, known as the lower side cut, was constructed from the river to the Erie Canal. Later the proprietors of West Troy constructed a canal, beginning at the south side of the side-cut at Union street between Broadway and the Erie Canal, and extending south to the north side of Genesee street, where it turned and ran into the Erie; there a dry dock was built. This canal was ultimately filled up. The West Troy people also contemplated another canal to begin at the west side of the Erie at Union street, extending through that street to West street, through West to the South side of Genesee, where it was to turn east and extend into Burlington street, thence through Burlington to Canal street (now Central avenue), and thence east through Canal street to the Erie. It was never built, but the intention is commemorated in the extra width of Union, Burlington and Canal streets. The first weigh lock for the Erie Canal was built in 1825 on the south side of Union street a little west of Broadway, and the weighing was done by the measurement of water drawn from one reservoir to another, in one of which the boat was stationed. It did not prove reliable and was soon superseded by scales of a crude pattern; these were followed in 1853 by the present improved weigh-lock. The canal was so far completed in October, 1823, as to allow boats to run from Gibbonsville to Rochester. This is shown by the following from the Troy Sentinel of October 10, 1823:

The opening of the Erie Canal on Wednesday, October 8, 1823, was celebrated by the people of Troy in the following practical manner. When the procession of boats from the junction of the northern and western canals had passed on to Albany, according to the order of arrangements previously made, the Trojan Trader, a western freight boat, came down to the bridge near the Gibbonsville basin, opposite this city, and took on board the first load of merchandise sent from the Hudson west on the Erie Canal. . . . As the side cut into the river opposite to Troy was not yet done, and as the junction canal, though completed and filled with water, could not yet be opened, so as to permit the Trojan Trader to come around by Waterford, down the Hudson, to be loaded at the wharf, it became necessary to transport the goods on wheels across the river to the place of embarkation on the main trunk of the canal. Accordingly, in the morning, this necessity being intimated to the ear-men of Troy, with an alacrity highly honorable to their public spirit, they volunteered their services with one accord, to take the goods over. After loading their teams, they proceeded in two divisions to the two ferries, and being, through the liberality of Mr. Vanderheyden, the proprietor of the two ferries, taken across in his horse boats, toll free, they had the goods all on the bank of the canal by five o'clock. Several of our citizens lent their assistance to load the boat, and at two o'clock the

Trader, having on board upwards of twenty-five tons of merchandise, with her flag flying, and amid the cheers of assembled Trojans, started for the west. The Trojan Trader is commanded by Captain Brace; she is bound for Rochester, and on her flag are painted the following words: "From Troy; the first western boat loaded at Hudson River."

These three villages which formed West Troy in 1836 would have doubtless been more active through the influence of the canal, had it not been for the fact that as a rule all first-class passengers going to or from Albany did not pass through the village; they took or left the boats, as the case might be, at Schenectady, between which place and Albany ran a regular line of coaches, which shortened the time required to make the trip on the canal.

The side cut opposite to Troy, mentioned in the foregoing extract, was finished on Saturday, November 15, 1823. In the afternoon the locks were ready, the water was let in, and the packet Superior, with a large party of citizens on board, passed through and crossed the river to Troy; two freight boats followed, one loaded with staves and the other with wheat.

It has been incidentally stated that there were two ferries across the river when the canal was opened. One of these was at the foot of Ferry street, and was called the Gibbonsville ferry; the other was at the foot of Canal street (now Central avenue), which was called the West Troy ferry. Both of these were undoubtedly owned at one period by Derrick Y. Van Derheyden. The West Troy Ferry was subsequently purchased by the West Troy Company. The date at which it was established is unknown, but Van Derheyden purchased the land on which the city of Troy stands in 1707, and the ferry may have been established soon afterward. In 1794 it was being operated by his son, Jacob D. Van Derheyden. It was over this ferry that the American troops crossed in 1777 to take part in the battle at Stillwater.

In 1807 Daniel T. Wandell, of Troy, established what is known as the Middle Ferry, from a point near Buffalo street, to a point on the Troy side a little south of Division street. This ferry was sold in 1810 to Derrick Y. Van Derheyden, who thereupon discontinued it. For some time prior to 1834 Mr. Wandell was superintendent of the Gibbonsville and the West Troy ferries. Some of the early ferry boats were operated by horse power, the horse being stationed on the boat

and supplying the power that turned the paddles. This kind of boat was the invention of a Mr. Langdon and was first used in 1819. The first steam ferry boat was run over the West Troy ferry by Mr Wandell about 1833; but it did not prove successful and was abandoned. Soon after the purchase of the Van Derheyden ferry by the West Troy Company, they purchased also the Gibbonsville ferry and discontinued it, their intention being to force the line of travel farther up town.

The three ferries now running are, the oldest at the foot of Central avenue, commonly known as the Mark Ferry; another from the southerly point of Green Island near the foot of Union street, owned by Thomas Rath, John Reiley and Joseph McLean; and the third from a point a little north of North street, near the Arsenal; this one is owned and operated by Clark W. Delano and Frederick T. Hathaway.

The iron highway bridge at the foot of Genesee street to the foot of Congress street in Troy was built by the Troy and West Troy Bridge Company, incorporated April 23, 1872; the bridge was completed October 1, 1874, the entire cost being \$350,000.

West Troy was in early years a center of a large river business in both passenger and freight traffic on sailing vessels called either sloops, schooners or scows, according to their style of construction. Passenger traffic by sailing vessel was abandoned before the village incorporation in 1836; but from about 1830 to 1845 an immense trade was carried on in lumber, which came down the canal, was unloaded here and reloaded on the sailing vessels for points further down the river. About 130 of these vessels were engaged in this business at one time at this village. The docks were situated north of Genesee street and south of Buffalo street. Between those streets at that time the river front was not filled in. The following is a list of vessels of West Troy, with the names of their masters:

Sloops.—American Banner, Capt. Thomas Rafferty; Active, Capt. Butler Hubbard; Burlington, Capt. Silas Betts; Samuel Brewster, Capt. Andrew Hitchcock; Belvedere, Capt. Peter Hicks; Commodore Rogers, Capt. James Warford; Clarissa, Capt. George Collins; Clinton, Capt. Robert Robinson; Currier, Capt. Thomas Anderson; Conveyance, Capt. Stephen Washburn, sr.; David D. Crane, Capt. Asahel W. Gilbert; Don Ramone, Capt. Harlow Rhodes; Fox, Capt. Stephen Washburn, sr.; Henry Gage, Capt. William Lobdell; Highlander, Capt. William Crawford; James North, Capt. William Foot; Juno, Capt. John Silliman; Kinderhook, Capt. James Warford; Leader, Capt. William Wood; Jane McCoy, Capt. Andrew Foster; Martha

Ann, Capt. James Hardy; Minerva, Capt. John King; William Mayo, Capt. Meneely Hitchcock; Mechanic, Capt. Isaac Hubbard; North America, Capt. Daniel Curtis; Miriam, Capt. Isaac R. Getty; Pilot, Capt. John King; Ranger, Capt. David King; Peter Ritter, Capt. Charles Mead; Superior, Capt. Isaac R. Getty; Shepherdless, Capt. Patrick Lamb; Senator, Capt. Isaac Hitchcock; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Capt. Jacob Young; Robert Wiltsey, Capt. William Harvey; John Ward, Capt. Alfred Mosher.

Schooners.—Thomas H. Benton, Capt. John Garrahan; Ballston, Capt. William Wood; Cadmus, Capt. Andrew Hitchcock; Eleanor, Capt. John Evertsen; Isaac Merritt, Capt. James Wood; Mary Anna, Capt. Asahel W. Gilbert; Meridan, Capt. Henry Evertsen; Miller, Capt. Medad Wood; Commodore Porter, Capt. Richard McLaughlin; Regulator, Capt. Henry Finch; Andrew Stewart, Capt. Asahel W. Gilbert; David Smith, Capt. James Farrell; Stranger, Capt. Edward Lane; Ann S. Salter, Capt. Asahel W. Gilbert; Caleb Wright, Capt. Jonathan Patridge.

Scows.—Grampus, Capt. Washington Mowry; Hercules, Capt. James Hitchcock; Ohio, Capt. Hiram Tinslar; United States, Capt. Stephen Washburn, jr.; Globe, Capt. James Hillis.

Of the captains above mentioned only a few now remain residents of this village, the greater number having died, while a few have removed. Among those now living and residing here may be mentioned Isaac R. Getty and Asahel W. Gilbert.

Captain Getty was born at Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, N. Y., November 24, 1807, and began his life upon the river when seventeen years of age, and came to West Troy to reside in 1838. He followed the river for fifty-five years, and is now the oldest river captain residing in this village. At different times during the period of fifty-five years during which he was upon the river he was master of seven different sailing vessels and of eleven different steam vessels.

Captain Gilbert was born in Troy in 1819, and followed the river from 1829 to 1870, coming to West Troy to reside in 1845. During the time he followed the river he was at different periods captain of ten different sailing vessels and five steam vessels. He also built and sold a number of sailing crafts.

The village of West Troy was divided into four school districts, each ward constituting a district, the First ward being district No. 1; the Second ward district No. 2; the Third ward district No. 20, and the Fourth ward district No. 9. This system was established in 1813. The first school house in district No. 1 was in what became Port Schuyler; that for district No. 2 in Gibbonsville; that for district No. 9 was out in the country. No. 20 was created some years later from No. 2. With the growth of

the village additional school buildings were erected and the West Troy Union School district was formed. There are now two school buildings at Port Schuyler; two in the Second ward; one each in the Third and Fourth wards, and one leased at Port Schuyler and one in the First ward.

The first fire department in West Troy consisted some thirty years ago of three hand engines and two hook and ladder companies, with names as follows: Rip Van Winkle Engine Company No. 1, Protection Engine Company No. 2, and Conqueror Engine Company No. 3; Hercules Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Spartan Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. The old hand engines long ago went out of service. From the date of the incorporation of the village down to 1881 the fire department was under control of the trustees of the village. In that year a board of fire commissioners was created by act of the Legislature. There are at present in existence the Oswald Hose Company No. 1, organized in 1859; the Michael Kelly Hose Company No. 2, organized in 1870; Thomas McIntyre Hose Company No. 3, organized in 1873; Protection Hose Company No. 4, organized in 1878; S. J. Gleason Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, organized in 1872. The first steam fire engine was purchased by the village in 1864 and the company organized to take charge of it was called James Roy No. 1. In 1867 a second steamer was purchased and James Duffy Company No. 2 organized to take charge of it. In 1873 the third and last steamer was purchased and Martin Tierney Company No. 3 organized.

The West Troy Water Works Company was incorporated in 1876, the supply being taken from the Mohawk in the extreme northeast part of the town, whence it is pumped into a reservoir on the hill about a mile west of the Arsenal; from that it flows by gravity through the village mains. The cost of the system was about \$275,000, and the water is largely used. The first board of directors of the company were George R. Meneely, Alfred Mosher, George M. Wiswall, Jesse C. Dayton, Lorenzo D. Collins, John Reiley, George Tweddle, William B. Williams, Richard S. Lobdell, and George B. Mosher. The company has recently been reorganized, with new officers, and is planning for large extension of the system. With the introduction of this water

supply the steam fire engines of the village were largely disused, though two of them are at the present time kept in commission on account of the weak pressure of the water in the mains.

West Troy was without a regular organized police force until 1865, when the Capitol Police District was organized under legislative act, embracing Albany, Troy, Schenectady, West Troy, Green Island, Lansingburgh, Cohoes and Greenbush with certain parts of the towns of Watervliet and North Greenbush. This district was divided into the Troy Division and the Albany Division; West Troy was included in the Troy Division, over which John M. Landon was the first deputy superintendent. The first officers and patrolmen were as follows: Captain, Lansing Clute; sergeant, Abram E. Lansing; patrolmen, C. Spencer Loomis, Richard Crooks, Martin V. B. Jones, James Smith, Charles H. Cary, John W. Decker, and Patrick Rogers. By a legislative act of 1870 the Capitol Police District act was repealed as far it applied to this village and the West Troy police force was established. The village electors were authorized to elect four police commissioners, the first board being Ebenezer Scoville, John I. Winne, William C. Durant, and Isaac R. Getty. This board organized the force with James O. Wood, captain, and Sylvanus K. Jefferson, sergeant. The force now comprises twelve men.

The building known as Corporation Hall was erected in 1864 at a cost of \$20,000. It contains apartments for the fire department, the meeting room of the trustees, etc.

The West Troy Gas Light Company was incorporated in January, 1853, by Richard S. Lobdell, A. V. Barringer, Morgan L. Taylor, Albert Richards, and E. H. St. John, the capital stock being \$100,000. In the previous year John Lockwood and A. V. Barringer, under the firm name of John Lockwood & Co, obtained from the village an exclusive franchise to lay gas mains in the streets and build gas works. In November, 1853, this company assigned its rights to the West Troy Gas Light Company. In the same year the company obtained a franchise to lay gas mains in the streets of Green Island. In February, 1853, Albert Richards was elected president of the company; Morgan L. Taylor, secretary, and Richard S. Lobdell, treasurer. On April 1, 1854, William L. Oswald was appointed superintendent of the company. The

company manufactured gas until 1876, when it discontinued and began buying its gas of the People's Gas Light Company of Albany. In December, 1887, the Municipal Gas Company of Albany purchased the property of the West Troy Company, the People's Gas Light Company having meanwhile become merged in the Municipal Company.

The first newspaper printed in the village of which there is any record was the West Troy Advocate, founded in September, 1837, by William Hollands. He died in 1853, when his son, William Hollands, jr., continued the paper until July, 1864, when it was discontinued. In January, 1860, Allen Corey began the publication of the Albany County Democrat, and continued it until July, 1884. In May, 1880, James Treanor started the Watervliet Journal. In July, 1884, he purchased the Albany County Democrat, consolidated the two papers under the name of the Journal and Democrat, and continued connected with the publication until his death in 1896. At this time the firm of Treanor & Hardin carry on the business. The paper is a well edited and prosperous journal.

A newspaper called the Palladium was published for a time about 1832 by the Warren Brothers, who also conducted a book and stationery store.

The first bank in the village was incorporated in 1836, with the name of the Watervliet Bank, and the following officers: John C. Schuyler, jr., president; Edward Learned, vice-president; Egbert Olcott, cashier; Gerrit T. Witbeck, teller; George M. Wheeler, clerk; the capital stock was \$100,000. This institution failed in 1841. The National Bank of West Troy was incorporated under the State laws in February, 1852, and began business on May 1, of that year, with the name, Bank of West Troy. The capital stock was \$200,000. The incorporators were John Knickerbacker, James Van Schoonhoven, James Roy, E. Thompson Gale, John Cramer, Joseph M. Haswell, William Sands, George H. Cramer, and Ferdinand J. Suydam; these men constituted the first board of directors and the following officers were chosen: Ferdinand J. Suydam, president; George H. Cramer, vice-president; Albert C. Gunnison, cashier. In 1853 Mr. Suydam was made cashier and held the position until 1858, when he resigned and was succeeded by G. B. Wilson, who held the place about nineteen years. He was suc-



JAMES BLUNN.



ceeded by Benjamin McE. Schafer, who held the position until his death in 1880, when the present cashier, Arthur T. Phelps, was appointed. In 1853 Dillon Beebe was elected president and was succeeded in 1856 by Joseph M. Haswell, who held the office until his death in 1871. James Roy was then chosen, and was succeeded in 1876 by Thomas A. Knickerbacker, the present incumbent. The institution was changed to a national bank in 1865 and the name changed to the National Bank of West Troy, with capital stock of \$250,000. In 1877 this was reduced to \$150,000, and in 1893 to \$100,000.

West Troy has been and still is a manufacturing center of large importance. Fortunately situated for shipping purposes, and with a numerous population near at hand from which to obtain employees, several large industries have been founded in the village and are still successfully conducted. In the southern part of the village are the mills now operated by Roy & Co., for the manufacture of various kinds of woolen cloths and shawls. Of this company Benjamin Knower is president; John F. Roy, treasurer, and F. B. Durant, secretary. The capital is \$500,000. These mills were founded by James Roy about 1847; he was of Scotch birth and came to America in 1835. Not long afterwards he formed a partnership with John Knower and began the manufacture of woolen shawls, for which a number of workmen were brought from Scotland. Other kinds of goods were afterwards added to the products of the mills. The establishment now embraces three mills and employs about 700 hands. The firm of Roy & Co. was incorporated in 1871, by James Roy, John Knower, and Peter Roy, for the manufacture of builders' hardware, and carried on a large business until 1895, when the works were closed up. James Roy was a man of prominence and public spirit and accomplished much for the welfare of the village. He died in 1878.

The Meneely Bell Foundry, which has a reputation extending throughout the country, was established by Andrew Meneely in 1826. He had learned the trade of brass founder and began the manufacture of civil engineer's instruments in what was then Gibbonsville. He also made town clocks and finally church bells. His business increased and in 1835 he took Jonas V. Oothout in partnership; the latter withdrew in 1841 and in 1849 Mr. Meneely took as partner his son, Edwin A., the

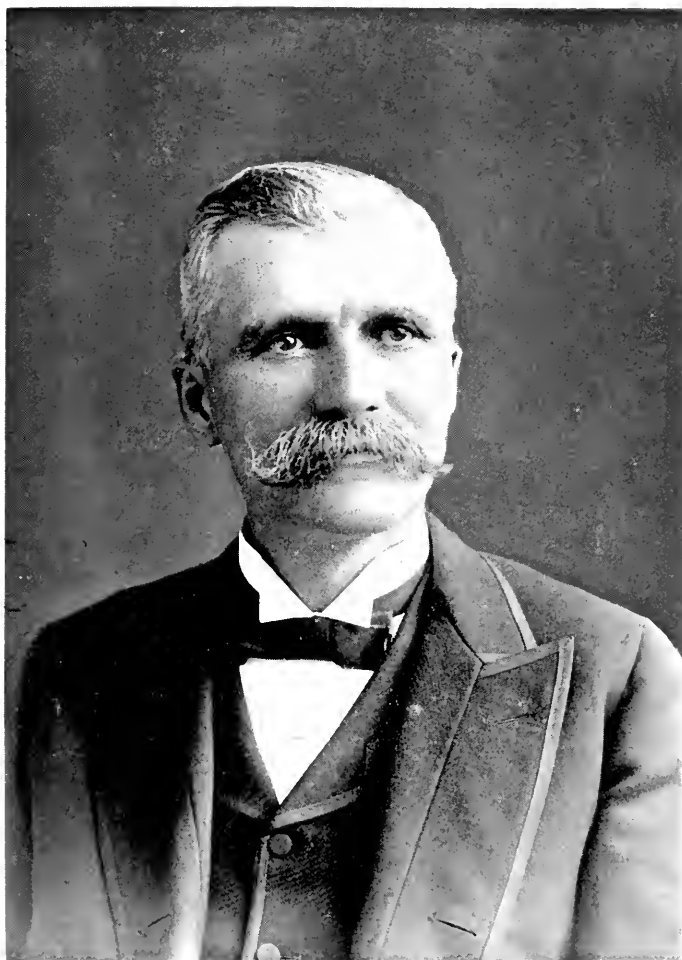
firm name being Andrew Meneely & Son. The senior of the firm died in 1851, and the business was continued by Edwin A. and George R. Meneely. Soon after the death of the elder Meneely the whole attention of the sons was given to the manufacture of bells. In 1874 George R. Meneely withdrew from the business, and Edwin A. has since died. The present firm comprises Mrs. E. A. Meneely and Andrew H. Meneely.

George R. Meneely carries on a brass foundry, in company with his son, Charles D., who came into the business in 1888, for the manufacture of a patent journal bearing for cars, engines, etc. It has great merit and a large sale.

The Covert Manufacturing Company was organized in Troy in 1873, the members being James C. Covert, Madison Covert, Henry Wakeman, and Scudder Wakeman. In 1879 the business was removed to West Troy, and soon afterward the Wakemans withdrew. In 1893 Madison Covert withdrew and James C. Covert is now sole proprietor. About eighty hands are employed in the manufacture of saddlery hardware and wrought iron chains.

In 1831 Sanford S. Perry established the pottery now situated on the corner of Washington and Schenectady streets, the factory at that time being situated on Champlain street fronting the Erie Canal. In 1845 Nathan Porter and Robert H. Fraser purchased the pottery and removed it to its present location. About a year later Mr. Fraser died and was succeeded in the firm by his brother, George B. The firm continued a successful business for eighteen years, when it was dissolved and the establishment was sold to George H. Seymour. From him it passed to the present owners, Shepley & Smiths.

The J. M. Jones' Sons horse car works were founded as a wagon manufactory in 1839 by Henry W. Witbeck and John M. Jones, under the style of Witbeck & Jones. The business continued until 1863, when Mr. Witbeck withdrew and George Lawrence took his place. The manufacture of horse cars was then begun and the making of wagons was soon abandoned. In 1864 Mr. Lawrence withdrew from the business and Mr. Jones associated his sons with himself. In February, 1882, John M. Jones died, and since that time his son, Walter A. has died, leaving John H. Jones in charge of the works, the firm name remaining the same as before.



JAMES C. COVERT.



On the site of the Y. M. C. A. building a Mr. Kilgour built a saw and planing mill in 1852, and was succeeded in business by Ufford & Latham, and they by James Kerslake in 1873. He continued in business until his death in July, 1892. The factory finally gave way to the present handsome Y. M. C. A. building which was erected in 1892.

Lewis Rousseau, senior member of the later firm of Rousseau & Harrington, established a planing mill in 1834, and soon took as partner Mr. Easton, who continued as such for twenty-eight years. Arvin W. Harrington succeeded him as a member of the firm under the style of Rousseau & Harrington. Mr. Rousseau died July 2, 1884, after a long and active life. This mill was subsequently burned. A large planing mill and lumber business is now conducted by Harrington & Co., for whom A. W. Harrington and J. H. Harrington are managers.

By the act of the Legislature of May 26, 1896, the city of Watervliet was erected, embracing the former village of West Troy, with the exception of a small section at the southern end. This act provided that the village officers then in power should hold their places until January 1, 1897; they are as follows:

President, M. J. Day; trustees, First ward, S. V. Feary, one year, Charles M. Angus, two years; Second ward, W. C. Baxter, one year, J. J. Bennett, two years; Third ward, James H. Foley, one year, J. P. Bridgman two years; Fourth ward, G. H. Mitchell one year, Robert Williams two years; William J. Shaughnessy, chamberlain; William Lynch, Henry Crall, William H. Cronkhite, assessors; Daniel Knower, Charles F. Polk, John D. Brown, William Fitzgerald, police commissioners; Stephen V. Sturtevant, E. A. Foley, George Witbeck, William Foley, fire commissioners; Charles H. Fort (president), Thomas Cavanaugh (secretary), Michael E. Gunnen, James D. Maloney, Thomas E. Coggins, Derwin Mitchell, Thomas F. Mahar, board of health; Dr. P. E. Fennelly, health officer.

The presidents of the village elected in each succeeding year have been as follows:

1837, Martin Witbeck; 1838, Miron R. Peak; 1839 Andrew Meneely; 1840, Martin Witbeck; 1841, Samuel Wilgus; 1842, Miron R. Peak; 1843, Andrew Meneely; 1844, Albert T. Dunham; 1845, Albert Richards; 1846, Archibald A. Dunlop; 1847, Albert T. Dunham; 1848, Daniel C. Stewart; 1849, Heman Mather; 1850, Daniel C. Stewart; 1851, Samuel Crawford; 1852, Morgan L. Taylor; 1853, Lorenzo D. Collins; 1854, George B. Fraser; 1855-56, Martin Witbeck; 1857, Samuel H. Waterman; 1858, James Roy; 1859, James Brady; 1860, George R. Meneely; 1861, William Oswald; 1862, Peter A. Rogers; 1863, James Duffy; 1864-65, Francis Beebe; 1866-67,

James Hamil; 1868, William B. Williams; 1869, Terrence Cummings; 1870-71, Perry Robinson; 1872, Joseph M. Lawrence; 1873, Terrence Cummings; 1874-75, Michael Riley; 1876-77, Patrick Lane; 1878, Robert P. Tunnard; 1879-80, Joseph McLean; 1881, George B. Mosher; 1882, John H. Hulsapple; 1883, William E. Cox; 1884, Patrick Lane; 1885, Terrence Cummings. The term of office being for one year.

The people of the villages of Washington and Gibbonsville early adopted measures to provide themselves with public religious instruction. One result of this action was the organization in 1814 of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Washington and Gibbonsville by the Classis of Albany. Peter S. Schuyler was chairman and Volkert D. Oathout¹ clerk of the organizing meeting, which was held in the school house in Washington village March 19, 1814. Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Oathout were elected elders, and Samuel Phillips and Stephen Conger, deacons. The Consistory of this church united with that of the Reformed Dutch church at the Boght in the town of Watervliet, and Rev. Robert Bronk preached alternately in the two places. Mr. Bronk labored in the two churches about twenty years, when he resigned his charge at the Boght and devoted his whole time to the village church until 1834, when he resigned. The first church edifice was dedicated July 10, 1816, more than a year having been devoted to its erection. The building stood on the west side of Broadway a little north of North street on ground donated by John Schuyler, jr. and James Gibbons. As time passed and it was seen that most of the congregation of this church resided north of the Arsenal, it was determined to build a new house of worship in a more convenient locality. A lot was accordingly purchased on the corner of Washington and Buffalo streets, and the corner stone of a new edifice was laid in August, 1839. The building was finished and dedicated in the following year, the cost being about \$13,000. Services were held for a few years in the old church in the morning and in the new church in the afternoon and evening. The former was commonly called the South church and the latter the North church. The parish was divided in 1844 and soon the old church was sold on account of financial embarrassment, it being purchased by Clarkson F. Crosby. On the 18th of June, 1844, the "South Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the village of

¹This name in early years was sometimes spelled as here.

West Troy" was organized with Philip S. Schuyler, Robert Dunlop and John C. Schuyler, elders, and David Moore and Stephen C. Dermott, deacons, and thirty-six members. This congregation purchased the old church of Mr. Crosby, and on July 25 called Rev. Theodore F. Wyckoff to the pastorate; he remained about ten years. In 1871, the old church building having become entirely inadequate for the congregation, steps were taken to provide better accommodations. At this time Hon. James B. Jermain sent to the Consistory a proposition to build a new church at his own expense under the following, among other, conditions: 1. A change of site and the purchase of a lot by the congregation. 2. The furnishing of the building when completed, including organ, by the congregation. 3. The edifice to be a memorial building in memory of Sylvanus P. Jermain (father of James B.) and of his family. This proposition was promptly accepted, and the site on the corner of Groton and Middle streets was purchased. The present beautiful church was finished in November, 1874, and dedicated December 30, of that year. During the year 1874 the tower was added to the edifice, and in 1878 the chapel was added. It is the finest church property in the city, the building having cost about \$100 000. By a vote of a majority of its members this church in 1885 severed its relations with the Reformed church and became connected with the Presbytery of Albany.

In 1840 the "North Church," as it theretofore had been known, changed its corporate title to "The North Reformed Church of West Troy," Rev. Dr. O. H. Gregory remaining pastor, and continuing to act until 1870. In 1865 the chapel was erected. The society still has an active existence.

Trinity Episcopal church was organized in 1834, mission services having been held for two years previous thereto by Rev. Dr. David Butler, of Troy, in a school house on the west side of Burlington street. The two families of Raymond Taylor and James Lobdell formed the nucleus of the congregation. The first vestry of the church were the rector, Rev. James Tappan; wardens, James Lobdell and A. S. Blackman; vestrymen, Raymond Taylor, John Mason, Glover Blackman, Edgar Botsford, Gilbert C. Bedell, Thomas Evans, John Worthington, and Jonathan Hart. A brick church edifice was built in 1837 on the

west side of Salem street, which was consecrated June 4. Owing to the inconvenience of reaching this church from the northern and central parts of the village, a new society was organized November 19, 1838, and called St. Luke's. Rev. Washington Van Zandt was called to serve this congregation, and a church was built later on the north side of what is now Central avenue. After a few changes in the pastorate, Rev. William H. H. Bissell was called to the rectorship of both Trinity and St. Luke's. In 1844 the Salem street church was sold and was subsequently burned. In September, 1845, Rev. Joshua Weaver became rector and on January 10, 1848, the present church then just completed, was consecrated. During the rectorship of Rev. Joseph S. Saunders, 1863-67, the three story brick rectory north of the church was erected. In 1875 a mission chapel, in connection with the church, was erected on Groton street, and called St. Gabriel's chapel. In 1878 another mission chapel was built on Ford street, and named St. Andrew's. The church edifice was enlarged in 1865 by a wing on the south side. In 1877 it was further enlarged by an organ chamber. In 1882 a chapel was built on the rear of the church lot.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized in 1839, and in the following year a lot was purchased on the corner of Burlington and Union streets, whereon a church was erected in 1840. The congregation was organized and the building erected under the superintendence of Rev. John Shannahan, of St. Peter's church, Troy. The first priest in charge was Rev. James Quinn. In February, 1850, Rev. Thomas A. Kyle, then in charge, organized St. Bridget's church. Rev. William F. Sheehan became priest of the church in October, 1868, and has faithfully ministered to the congregation up to the present time. The old church edifice having become unsuitable for the needs of the congregation, a site was purchased on Ontario street and in July, the corner stone of the present beautiful edifice was laid.

St. Bridget's Catholic church was organized and built in 1850 under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Kyle, who was then in charge of St. Patrick's church. The church is situated on the corner of Salem and Mansion streets. Rev. William Cullinan was the first priest in charge of this parish, and was succeeded in May, 1883, by Rev. James A. Curtin, under whose direction extensive improvements were made to

the church edifice. In the fall of 1883 the property, corner of Salem and Mansion streets, was purchased by this church, whereon a rectory was established in the dwelling with a school in adjoining buildings under charge of the Sisters.

The Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized in April, 1831, with Daniel T. Wandell, William Tucker, William P. Hall, Ammon Hammond, and David I. Dutcher, trustees. These trustees were by resolution given the title of the "Trustees of the Gibbonsville Station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Town of Watervliet." They purchased of Ebenezer Prescott a lot corner of Washington and Ferry streets and built a small one-story edifice. This was enlarged in 1840 and in the next year a vestry was erected on the same lot; this was converted into a parsonage in 1857. In the spring of this year the old church was sold and removed and the present church built on the site; the first service in the new church was held in January, 1858. The old structure was purchased by John M. Jones and became the machine shop connected with the Jones car works. In 1883 a steeple, bell and clock were added to the new church, and the parsonage was extensively improved. In 1849 a number of the members of this society in the upper part of the village organized the Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal church; after this the former title of the earlier church was dropped and the present one taken—the Washington Street M. E. church.

The Ohio Street Methodist Episcopal church, before mentioned, was organized in the spring of 1849 by Alexander S. Lobdell, Ashael Potter, Edward Mallory, R. E. Gorton, and Otis Wood, and on June 5 of that year the church purchased the property on the southwest corner of Ohio and Ontario streets (commonly called the Bethel church). The small wooden church there standing was burned November 19, 1849, and in the following spring the corner stone of a two-story brick structure was laid, while Rev. I. F. Yates, the first pastor, was in charge. In 1881 a brick parsonage was built, adjoining the church. In 1895 this church was greatly improved at a cost of about \$10,000.

The "First Particular Baptist Church and Society of Gibbonsville and West Troy," commonly called the First Baptist church, was organized at a meeting held March 14, 1827, when the following trustees

were elected: Edward Learned, Thomas Shrimpton, Jonathan Caulkins, Hiram M. Hopkins, and Cyrus Kenney. The society consisted at first of seventeen members. This church site comprises four village lots on the corner of Ohio street and Central avenue, which were a gift by Philip Schuyler and others as trustees of the West Troy Company. The first church edifice was built in 1829, and was a small wooden structure. This was used until 1842, when it was sold to a French Catholic congregation and removed. The second building erected was of brick and fronted on Canal street. This served its purpose until 1870, when it was demolished and the present edifice erected. A parsonage, erected in 1847, adjoins the church. The first regular pastor, Rev. Ashley Vaughan, began his services in July, 1830. In the summer of 1867 the Sunday school of this church organized a mission Sunday school in the Port Schuyler part of the village, which continued actively until 1875. In 1869 the school organized a mission school on Green Island which continued to 1873, when it was made an independent organization.

The First Presbyterian church was organized February 12, 1834, when Hiram Hopkins, Horace L. Dann, and Henry Kimberly were chosen trustees. On the 27th of that month the society organized as a Congregational church, which seemed a preferable form of government, and by September of that year a house of worship had been completed. This was of wood and stood on the southwest corner of Ohio and Ontario streets. In 1835 the church government was changed to the Presbyterian and the name altered to that given above. Two other changes of the same character were made, the first a few years after the one just mentioned, by which the Congregational form was again assumed, and the second on August 26, 1839, when it again became Presbyterian and joined the New School Presbytery of Troy. Between 1845 and 1875 no regular pastor was employed. On June 5, 1849, the struggle to properly maintain the church decided the trustees to sell their house and lots to the Ohio Street Methodist Society, as before stated. The society then remained dormant until about 1875 when the present brick edifice was erected on the north side of Union street near Ford.

The Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary (French Catholic) was organized by Rev. Eugene Rey, and the corner stone of the first church

edifice, on the corner of Stafford and Buffalo streets, was laid September 11, 1881. This church was burned April 2, 1885. The present building, was erected on the same site.

GREEN ISLAND (VILLAGE AND TOWN.)

Green Island originally constituted a part of Rensselaer Manor and with what was called Jan Gownson Island and land opposite thereto on the west bank of the sixth sprout of the Mohawk and extending back one-half an English mile, comprised the farm or "Bowery" called Turkee. This farm was sold by Killian Van Rensselaer to Col. Peter Schuyler on May 6, 1708, the consideration being one-tenth part of the annual crops of the farm. Maria Schuyler the colonel's wife, was a sister of the Patroon. On June 8, 1713, Schuyler sold the Turkee farm to Hendrick Oothout of Albany, a carpenter, for £850 New York money. Green Island remained the property of Oothout and his descendants until the early part of the present century, when George Tibbitts became the owner of 262 acres of the northern part, which is about two-thirds of the whole.

In 1835 the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company built its bridge from the island to Troy and the first train of cars passed over it on October 8, of that year. A little later the company erected a wooden bridge connecting the island with West Troy, and opened the roadway across the island which became and now is Albany street; this was the first public street opened. Previous to these improvements the island had little importance. Until 1854 the cars were drawn by horses from the island terminus of the bridge to the Troy House in Troy; in that year a second bridge was built adjoining the first and locomotives took the place of horses in crossing it, while the first bridge was repaired and given up to teams and pedestrians. On May 10, 1862, the eastern half of the old bridge was burned, but at once rebuilt with wood. In 1879 the western half was rebuilt of iron and in 1884 the eastern end was likewise renewed.

In 1823 the State constructed a dam across the Hudson River from Green Island to Troy, its completion being duly celebrated. This dam is 1,100 feet long and nine feet high. At its eastern end was built a sloop lock with a length of 114 feet, a width of thirty feet, height of

twenty-five feet and nine feet lift. In the year 1849 work was begun by Daniel Hartnett, James Brady, and Ephraim Baldwin of West Troy, under State direction, on a dyke and pier, the first at the northern end and the second at the southern end of the island. The dyke was so located as to turn the water of this sprout of the Mohawk into the Hudson, while the pier at the southern end acts as a dam and raises the water in the large basin thus formed several feet. At the southern end of the pier a lock was built through which boats pass from the basin to the Hudson. This work was finished in 1852. In carrying out these improvements the former bluff, eight to ten feet high, along the east side of the island, was cut away to obtain dirt. Human bones and other evidences of early occupation were found while making this excavation. Prior to 1850 that part of the island south of Albany avenue was in a wild state and was used for picnic grounds. Thither the remnant of the St. Francis Indians came in the summer months to camp and sell their baskets and other goods. In 1840 was begun the construction of the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, which crosses the island, the first trains on which ran about November 1, 1842. At this time there were only six dwellings on the island, a small school house, a saw mill at the State dam, and a few shops.

After these various improvements Green Island was rapidly settled and eventually a village was built up and called by the name of the island itself. This village was incorporated April 5, 1853, and on the 18th of June of that year the first election was held and the following officers elected: Trustees, Stephen Viele, Jacob Yates, Robert Bogardus, Warner Groat and Alexander Morrison, the latter being chosen president of the board. Other officers elected were two assessors, a collector, treasurer, clerk, street commissioner, poundmaster, and two fire wardens. On May 12, 1869, a new village charter was granted by the Legislature, which more fully met the needs of the people. Following is a list of the presidents of the village from its incorporation to the present time :

1853, Alexander Morrison; 1854, James Remington; 1855, Stephen Viele; 1856, James Remington; 1857, Charles M. Parker; 1858, James Torrance; 1859-61, Thomas Stantial; 1862, Jonas Clute; 1863-4, William M. Strong; 1865, John Miller; 1866-7, James Glass; 1868, William E. Gilbert; 1869-70, Henry S. Marey; 1871-73, James Glass; 1874, Edgar Gardner; 1875-77, Benjamin F. Manier; 1878, William M. Tor-

rance; 1879, William E. Keating; 1880, William Bliss; 1881, Thomas H. Richardson; 1882, James Torrance; 1883-87, Joseph Hines; 1888, George A. Van Bergen; 1889-90, Joseph Hines; 1891-92, Thomas H. Richardson; 1893-6, Carroll Coon; 1897-8, E. J. Gilbert.

Green Island was originally school district No. 23 of the town of Watervliet. On November 17, 1854, the inhabitants met and voted that it be made a union free school district, and a board of education was elected consisting of Joseph D. Eaton, Stephen Viele, James Glass, William C. Rodgers, and Edmund J. Gilbert. As the population increased new school buildings were erected, the first on Hudson avenue in 1865, of brick, and the second at the corner of West and Arch streets, built in 1879. In connection with the latter is a circulating library containing 1,625 volumes.

The public peace of Green Island village was originally maintained by the Capital Police before mentioned, and the village with Cohoes constituted a precinct or division. The Green Island police was organized in June, 1871, the trustees having received legislative authority therefor. The force now comprises a captain and two patrolmen.

A newspaper called the Green Island Review was started in January, 1879, by Henry L. Gilbert, and continued to September, 1884, when he sold out to W. A. Cole and L. H. Weeks; they changed the name of the paper to the Albany County Herald and continued it for a time, but finally discontinued publication.

In early years the village depended on the Troy Fire Department to extinguish its fires, the village paying a stipulated annual sum therefor. After the establishment of the West Troy Water Works, that company extended its system into this village and supplied water until the spring of 1884. In the spring of 1878 the village fire department was organized, comprising the William E. Gilbert Hose Company (organized in 1873) and the John McGowan Hose Company. When the village ceased using the West Troy water, as stated, a steam fire engine was purchased and a company organized under the name of Gilbert Steamer Company No. 1. For the use of this engine several cisterns were constructed at convenient points, and docks and piers were built on the river bank upon which the engine could be placed and take its supply from the stream.

The Troy and Cohoes Horse Railroad Company was organized in

February, 1862, its line extending through George street in this village. Cars began running from the eastern approach to the railroad bridge to the Champlain Canal, on October 10, 1863. Like almost all other street railways this road is now equipped with electric cars and the island is thus connected with Troy, West Troy, Cohoes, and Albany.

After the opening of the first railroad and the gathering on the island of a considerable population, it became a manufacturing point of importance. The great car shops of Eaton & Gilbert, citizens of Troy, were built here in 1853, for many years, and until recently, employing a large number of hands. The works have been in the hands of a receiver for some time past.

The Torrance Iron Company, George L. French, president; C. A. McLeod, vice-president, and N. H. Squires, secretary and treasurer, is successor to the Green Island Malleable Iron Works, founded in 1852 by William Torrance. In the company later were associated John O. Merriam, J. W. Lawrence, and William M. Torrance. Malleable and grey iron castings of all kinds are made.

The Franklin Iron Works were established in 1865 by Thomas S. Sutherland, who successfully carried on the business and later took his son into partnership. About 120 hands are employed in the manufacture of almost everything in which boiler plate and sheet iron is used.

The Pinkerton Iron Works were established by Robert Pinkerton in 1879, for the manufacture of steam boilers, bleachers, tanks, etc. The company is now composed of Robert Pinkerton and Abram Mull.

The manufacture of blinds and doors was established on a large scale by Crampton & Belden in 1867, and still continues, employing upwards of 200 hands.

The Trojan Car Coupler Company was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$300,000. Howard H. Burden, president; Palmer C. Ricketts, vice-president; Alfred H. Renshaw, treasurer and general manager; Eugene Seitz, secretary. The company is successfully engaged in the manufacture of a patent car coupler.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Green Island was organized in 1853, meetings being held for some time in the school house. The

present church edifice was completed in the spring of 1854. The first pastor was Rev. J. L. Cook, and the first class leaders were Hinkley Davis and Joshua Coleburn. The parsonage was built in 1863. In 1875 the church was enlarged by increasing its length at the front. The society still leads a prosperous existence.

The First Presbyterian church was organized April 18, 1853, following the adoption of resolutions by the session of the Troy Presbyterian church recommending such action. The site on the west side of Hudson avenue was purchased and a small wooden church erected, which was dedicated February 28, 1854. The society was organized on the same day with seventeen members, and James Remington, George Beach and Stephen Viele were elected elders. On March 16 following James Torrance, William F. Adams, William H. Lansing, Fred Kean, and Joseph D. Hardin were chosen trustees. The old church was used until 1866, when it was removed and the present church edifice erected.

St. Joseph's Catholic church was organized in 1869, and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$5,000. A little later the parsonage and grounds were provided at a further cost of \$9,000. The first priest in charge was Rev. J. McManemy, who was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Connelly. Within the past five years a new church has been erected at a cost of about \$40,000.

St. Mark's Episcopal church was formed in November, 1865, chiefly through the efforts of Rev. Edgar T. Chapman, then assistant rector of St. Paul's church, Troy, who became rector of St. Mark's as soon as organization was perfected. The erection of a church was at once begun on the east side of Hudson avenue, the cost of the church and chapel being \$17,000. In 1880 the chapel was enlarged and in 1884 a rectory was built for the society by Uri Gilbert at a cost of \$6,000.

When the town of Colonie was erected June 7, 1895, as before described, Green Island and West Troy were left in existence as the town of Watervliet. This was a condition of affairs that could not long continue. The inhabitants of Green Island, with their own village government to support, and with a limited area, felt that they were unjustly burdened with taxation for the benefit of those living in West Troy.

This led to the passage of an act of the Legislature, under date of May 21, 1896, creating the town of Green Island, embracing in its limits the whole island, and leaving the former village corporation in existence. An election was held on June 9, 1895, and the following town officers chosen :

Supervisor, Carroll Coon; clerk, William F. Miller; assessors, William J. Morrison, John Routhow, Edward Heffern; overseer of the poor, E. J. Gilbert; collector, George W. Wilcox; justices of the peace, John Conway, four years, Luther G. Philo, three years, John P. Hayner, two years, William C. Harter, one year.

COHOES.¹

Many years before the turbulent waters of the Cohoes falls turned a wheel, the locality finds historical mention. Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, who settled in Albany in 1642, wrote as follows to his friends in Holland :

Through this land runs an excellent river, about five hundred or six hundred paces wide. This river comes out of the Mahakas country about four miles north of us. There it flows between two high rocky banks, and falls, from a height equal to that of a church, with such a noise that we can sometimes hear it with us.

A little later, in 1656, Adrian Van Der Donck was here, and the account of his visit thus alludes to these falls :

The other arm of the North river runs by four sprouts, as we have related, to the great falls of the Magnas Kill (Mohawk river), which the Indians name the Chahoos, and our nation the Great Falls, above which the river is again several hundred yards wide, and the falls we estimate to be one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet high. The precipice of firm blue rock. . . . The Indians, when they travel by water and come to trade, usually come in canoes made of the bark of trees, which they know how to construct. When they come near the falls, they land, and carry their boats and lading some distance below the falls, and proceed on their voyage; otherwise they would proceed over the falls and be destroyed.

The Irish poet, Thomas Moore, visited this spot in 1804, and followed his usual course by celebrating the event in a poem. It closes as follows :

Oh, may my falls be bright as thine!
 May heaven's forgiving rainbow shine
 Upon the mist that circles me,
 As soft as now it hangs o'er thee!

¹This name has been spelled in various ways, such as Chahoos, Cahoos, Cahhoos, Kahoos, Chohos, Cohoez, and Cohos. It is an Indian name of unknown significance, and speculation upon its real meaning is useless.



JAMES B. MCKEE.



The territory now covered by the city of Cohoes formed part of the Van Rensselaer Manor and part of the lands belonging to Mrs. Illetie Van Slyck Van Olinde, a half-breed, and wife of Pieter Danielse Van Olinde. Her land was given to her by the Mohawks in 1667, the southern line of her possession being the Manor avenue road of the present time, which extends west from the falls to the Boght.¹ To the south of this road were the lands of the Patroon. It will be seen that most of the original village was on the Van Rensselaer land. On the north side of the Mohawk was the Halve Maan (Half Moon) patent. The islands at the mouth of the Mohawk came early into possession of Capt. Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick, who died in 1676. Subsequent occupants of that part of the present city were Guert Hendrickse Van Schoonhoven, Harmon Lieverse, and Roeloff Gerritse Van Der Werken. Beginning at the north line of the Van Rensselaer Manor (Manor avenue), the colonists under the Patroon were the Heamstreet, Onderkirk, Lansing, Fonda, and Clute families, some of whom have already been alluded to. The Patroon prudently reserved from settlement a strip of land below the falls on the west side of the river, which subsequently became of great value as a site for factories.

A part of the Van Olinde estate, north of Manor avenue, has been sold in city lots, a considerable part passed into the possession of James Morrison in recent years, and part went into the estate of the late Isaac D. F. Lansing. In the deed of the lands next north of Manor avenue from Daniel Van Olinde, who was next in succession to the original owner, to Walran Clute, there was granted a privilege to build one or more saw mills and "a grind mill." This was the inception of the great manufacturing interests of Cohoes.

As a village Cohoes was of little importance until after 1830. In that year it contained only about twenty houses. In 1740 the Lansing family owned a saw mill near the site of the Cohoes Company's dam. A grist mill was built just south of the saw mill at a later date and the two were operated for some years by Gerret Clute and Rutger Lansing as partners. A grist mill was at an early period erected on the Clute farm, a short distance above the falls. Another grist mill, subsequently transformed into a carding mill, was situated on the Heamstreet farm, opposite

¹ Boght is the Dutch for "bend," referring here to the bend in the Mohawk River.

Simmons Island. In 1811 the Cohoes Manufacturing Company purchased sixty acres of land extending from the bridge south to a point below the site of the Episcopal church and between Mohawk street and the river. A wing dam was built to supply water power and a screw factory was established. Most of the employees came from New York, and several tenements were built for them. Regarding these early operations Spafford's Gazetteer of this State has the following :

About three miles north of Gibbonsville [West Troy] there is a bridge across the Mohawk, a short distance below the Cohoes falls. Since the above was written a manufactory of screws of iron for wood work, erected on the lower sprout of the Mohawk near the Cohoes bridge, has got into successful operation. Works are about to be added for drawing the wire from which the screws are formed, when the iron will be taken in the bar and manufactured into screws, now made of foreign wire. The machinery is all driven by water, and is said to be very ingenious, the invention of a self-taught artist, Mr. William C. Penniman. Some samples of the screws which I have seen appear to be well formed, and they are cut with great dispatch. These works are owned by an incorporated company with a sufficient capital, and are situated directly opposite Lansingburgh, and about ten miles below Waterford.

This screw factory was burned in 1827, the corporation failed in 1829, and the property passed to the Cohoes Company by sale. While this screw factory was in operation the manufacture of writing paper was begun here in Gerret Clute's mill. That building had previously been used as a grist mill and afterwards for the manufacture of flannel. The proprietor of the paper mill was Elisha Sheldon. A small cotton factory was also established previous to the organization of the Cohoes Company, by the De Milt Brothers, of New York; they also made shovels and other implements, the establishment being managed by Collins & Jones.

The real prosperity of Cohoes began with the existence of the Cohoes Company, described a little further on, and was greatly enhanced by the organization of the Harmony Manufacturing Company in 1836. So rapid was the growth of the place between that year and 1848, that in the latter year measures were adopted for incorporation. At a public meeting a resolution was adopted favoring such action, and a committee of five was appointed to carry out the plans. The committee was composed of Egbert Egberts, William N. Chadwick, John Van Santvoord, Jeremiah Clute, and Henry D. Fuller. Charles A. Olmsted

was afterwards added to the committee. The vote of the electors for and against the measure resulted in 346 in favor of incorporation and 26 against. The first election was held June 12, 1848, and the following officers elected :

Trustees, Alfred Phelps Joshua R. Clarke, George Abbott, Henry D. Fuller, William Burton,¹ Joshua R. Clarke being chosen president of the board; assessors, Henry En Earl, John P. Steenberg, William H. Hollister; treasurer, Charles A. Olmsted; collector, John B. Harrison; clerk, John Van Santvoord; pound-master, Isaac F. Fletcher; fire wardens, Jacob Upham, Henry Van Auken, John McGill, William Osterhout, and Abram Ostrom.

The successive presidents of the village were Henry D. Fuller, William F. Carter, N. W. En Earl, William N. Chadwick, Henry L. Landon, Sidney Alden, George H. Wager, Murray Hubbard, Augustus Ellmaker.

At this time the population of the village was about 4,000 and there were evidences of future growth on every hand. The post office was established in 1832. Schools were in successful operation, the first one in this locality having been opened at the Boght in 1813; while the first in the city limits was opened later on the corner of Oneida and Mohawk streets and taught by one O'Neil. A second was soon built on the site of the school afterwards known as the slate-yard school house. In 1828 a new school was located in a building in which a boarding house had been kept, on Oneida street, near the site of the old freight house. The next one was a brick building built in 1847 on the corner of Canvass and Oneida streets.

A fire department had been established through the purchase of a hand engine by subscription in 1835, which was named Excelsior No. 1. A larger hand engine was bought of the Albany department in 1847, and in 1848, the year of incorporation, the village purchased a good hand engine, hose cart and hose at a cost of \$675. Two fire companies were formed named respectively Parmelee Engine Company and Cataract Engine Company, and Luke Bemis was made chief engineer. The first engine house was also built in 1848, and has been occupied in recent years by the Campbell Hose Company. Mohawk Engine Com-

¹ William Burton was born in Schenectady March 29, 1809, learned the carpenter's trade, and after various occupations, settled in Cohoes in 1839, when its population was only about 1,800. He became conspicuous in public affairs as well as in business circles and did much for the development of the village and city. He joined John M. Tremain in the manufacture of veneers and afterwards carried on the business alone. He held various local offices and was prominently connected with the banks and other institutions.

pany was formed in 1851, and occupied an engine house just south of the Miller house.

Other public improvements followed rapidly, while business enterprise especially in the direction of manufactures, here found a remarkably profitable field. By 1860 the population had reached a little more than 6,000, and city incorporation began to be discussed. Finally on the 15th of April, 1869, an act of incorporation passed the Assembly and on May 19 became a law. The first election under the city charter was held April 12, 1870, resulting in the election of Charles H. Adams, mayor, and the following aldermen: David J. Johnston, Egbert Lansing, George Campbell, Moses S. Younglove, Bartholomew Mulcahy, Walter Witbeck, Charles F. North, and Charles Hay. School commissioners chosen were Frank Reavey, Daniel Simpson, William Burton, E. N. Page, A. M. Harmon, Jonathan Hiller, William Travis, William S. Crane. The new administration appointed the following officials:

Superintendent of streets, Norris North; Chamberlain, Leonard Cary; excise commissioners, Henry D. Fuller, Edwin Hitchcock, George H. Wager; water commissioners, Henry Brockway, John Clute, Abial M. Harmon; city physician, C. E. Witbeck, M. D.; superintendent of cemetery, D. F. Manning; pound master, Alexander Brown; sealer of weights and measures, Charles Egan; fire wardens, William Clough, William Doty, E. S. Gregory, Richard Shannon.

The following have held the office of mayor: Charles H. Adams, 1870; David J. Johnston, 1872; Henry S. Bogue, 1874; David J. Johnston, 1876; William E. Thorn, 1878, 1880; Alfred Le Roy, 1882, 1884; Mr. Le Roy died while in office and Charles F. Doyle filled the unexpired term; John Garside, 1886-92; Henry A. Strong, to 1896, and James H. Mitchell, elected and present incumbent.

With the inauguration of the city government and the founding of many great industries, progress was rapid. Educational advantages were increased through the election under the act of 1850 of the following school trustees: S. H. Foster, Jacob Travis, William Burton, George W. Miller, Abram Lansing, and William Binns. Besides the early schools already mentioned, there was one kept for a time in the basement of the Reformed church, and in 1855 there was a school on the East Harmony, one on the West Harmony, and one on Columbia street; large school buildings have since been erected in these localities. The White school house was built in 1870, and in 1873 the Pleasure Ground school house, corner of Bowery and Elm streets was erected. The Lincoln avenue school house was built in 1875 and the

one on Van Schaick's Island was built in 1882; this building was enlarged in 1893-94, and in 1895 a new building was erected on the island. In this year also a new school house was erected on Gainer street.

The Egberts High School was founded through the munificence of Egbert Egberts, by a trust placed in control of the Protestant pastors of the city. He presented them a large building on White street which had been used for a boarding house and also gave them the first and second tenement houses on Remsen street north of Egberts Hall, the rent from which was to be devoted to supporting the school. The institution was named the Egberts Institute. The income proving insufficient, the trustees rented the Institute to the Board of Education in August, 1868, the board agreeing to maintain a school of the same grade as the Institute, and being given the privilege of using the lower stories of the building for young scholars. Thus was established what became the Egberts High School and which has ever since been conducted upon a high plane. In 1893-4 the school was remodeled and enlarged, physical and chemical laboratories were added and the courses of study improved. The teachers of the former Institute were Rev. Alexander B. Bullions, 1864-5; Charles P. Evans, 1865-6; Rev. A. J. Bingham, 1866-8. The principals of the High School have been W. H. Nellis, Robert Hardie, E. H. Torrey, Oliver P. Steves, A. J. Robb, George E. Dixon, and George M. Strout. The chairmen of the Board of Education have been Truman G. Younglove, elected in 1856 and re-elected in 1858; George H. Wager, James H. Masten, Samuel H. Foster, Murray Hubbard, Isaac Hiller, Murray Hubbard again, William Stanton, Henry Aird, and Harry G. Calkins.

Night schools are maintained by the Board of Education and are largely attended by those scholars who must labor through the day. A kindergarten was established a few years since and the attendance has been most encouraging.

In extending the fire department to meet the wants of the growing city, the first steam fire engine was purchased in 1867 and presented to the authorities by Charles H. Adams. A company was formed to take charge of it and an engine house was built on Oneida street east of Canvass. In the same year the Harmony Company purchased a

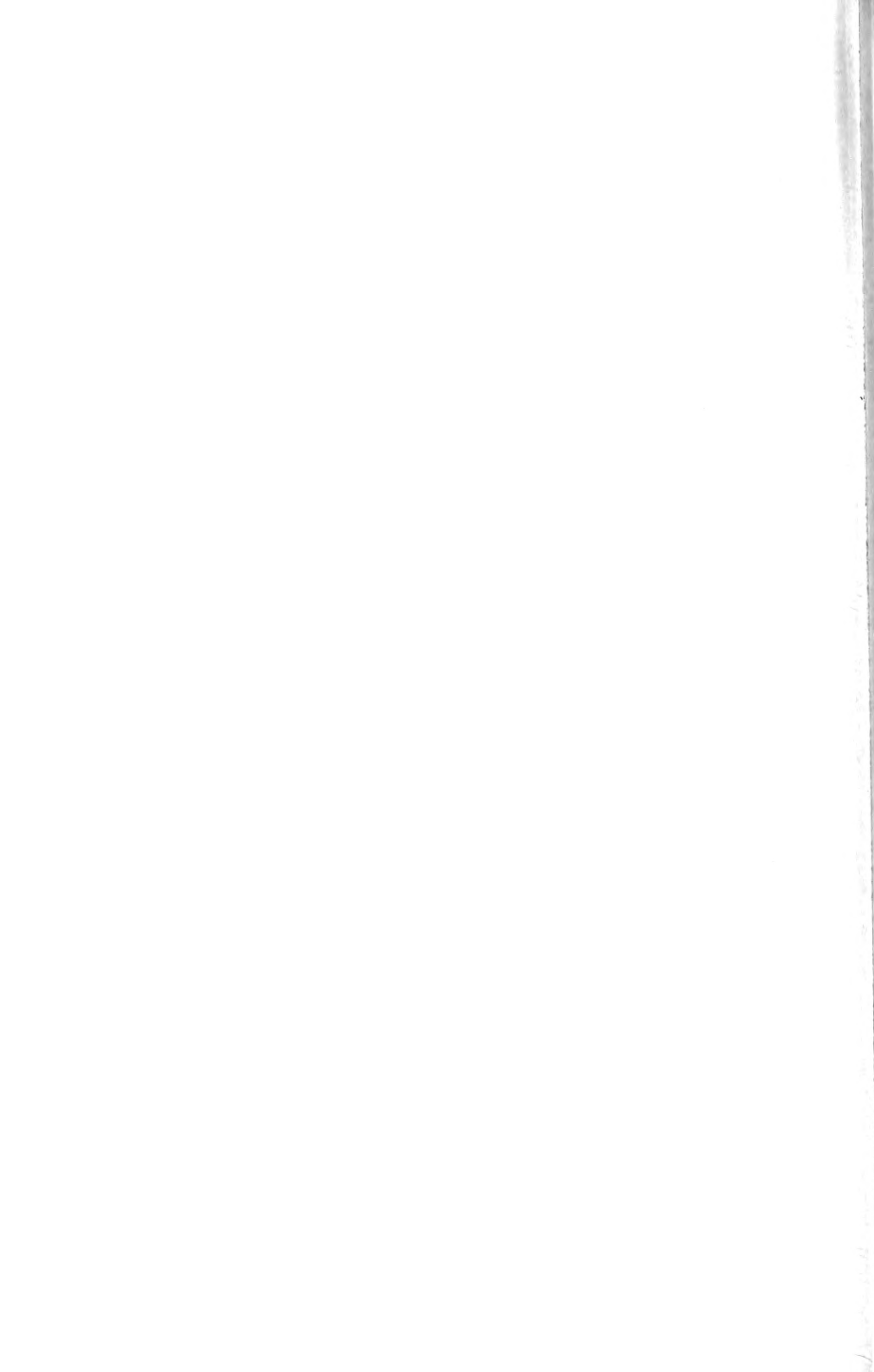
steamer which is now known as Johnston Steamer Co. No. 2. John McCreary Steamer No. 3 was the latest organized. Since the final completion of the water works and the placing of numerous hydrants throughout the city, the necessity for fire engines has greatly diminished. What was formerly the George H. Wager Hook and Ladder Company is now the J. H. Mitchell Company; it was originally formed in 1865. The Edwin Hitchcock Hose Company, formed in 1869, is now the J. D. Leverage Company No. 1; the former Eagle Hose Company No. 3 is still in existence as No. 2, while the Cascade Hose Company No. 3, is located on the island. There have been many minor changes in the different companies, which cannot be followed here. Since 1879 the fire department has been controlled by a board of fire commissioners.

The Cohoes Water Works Company was incorporated in 1855, with the following commissioners: Charles M. Jenkins, Hugh White, Alfred Wild, Egbert Egberts, James Brown, Joshua Bailey, William N. Chadwick, William Burton, Henry D. Fuller, Andrew D. Lansing, Jenks Brown, and Truman G. Younglove. The capital stock was \$50,000. Nothing was accomplished under this incorporation, and in the following year an act was passed, "to provide for a supply of water in the village of Cohoes." The commissioners named were Alfred Wild, Charles H. Adams, Henry D. Fuller, William F. Carter, Joshua Bailey, and Truman G. Younglove. The village was empowered to issue bonds to the amount of \$60,000. A reservoir was constructed on Prospect Hill with capacity of 3,000,000 gallons, into which water was pumped from the Cohoes Company's Canal No. 1. Five miles of sheet iron and cement pipe were laid in the streets. This supply sufficed until 1869, when an enlargement of the system was made by building a new reservoir with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons. This reservoir is 190 feet above the central part of the city, giving ample pressure. New pumps were provided and the pipe system extended. In 1883, 8,000 feet of iron pipe was laid in Mohawk, Remsen, and Main streets, and new and more powerful pumps were placed in the pump house, the cost of these and the other improvements then made being \$60,000. The works are under control of a board of water commissioners.

In July, 1865, the Capital Police Law, before referred to, went into



FRANK BROWN.



effect, creating two police districts called the Albany and the Troy districts. Cohoes was included in the latter district. Previous to that time the peace of the village had been maintained by constables. Under the new arrangement a station house was established in Hayward's building and William Buchanan and John McDermott were chosen the first sergeants. On the 6th of May, 1870, a law was passed providing for a separate police force for the city. A larger force was appointed and has since been controlled by a chief and a board of police commissioners.

On February 21, 1894, an act passed the Legislature providing for the erection of a new city hall in Cohoes. Under this act the mayor was authorized to appoint six persons as a board of commissioners, with power to purchase a site and build and furnish a city hall, in which should be located all the public offices, a station house and jail. The bonds of the city were to be issued to the amount of \$:00,000, payable within forty years, beginning fifteen years from date of issue; not less than \$4,000 to be paid annually on the principal after 1909. The commissioners appointed were B. F. Clarke, George Campbell, James H. Mitchell, H. C. Fruchting, Murray Hubbard, and Hugh Graham. The board organized May 1, 1894, H. C. Fruchting being elected chairman. A site was purchased in September of the Suarez estate, for which \$24,700 was paid. Contracts were let to different persons for parts of the structure, aggregating \$63,744 54, and the work was promptly begun. The building was finished in 1896, and is an honor to the city.

The extensive manufacturing establishments of Cohoes are due largely to the splendid water power and to the Cohoes Company for their great work in making the power available. This association was incorporated as a hydraulic manufacturing company March 28, 1826. The original capital was \$250,000, and the trustees were Peter Remsen, Charles E. Dudley, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr., Francis Olmstead, Canvass White, Henry J. Wyckoff, and David Wilkinson. It is probable that Mr. White was the originator of the idea of forming this company; he had served as engineer in the construction of the Erie Canal and must have appreciated the value of the falls for manufacturing purposes. He was chosen the first president of the company; Mr.

Van Rensselaer, vice-president, and Mr. Wyckoff, secretary. The company purchased a tract of land of I. D. F. Lansing, for \$12,495, Mr. Lansing reserving sufficient water from the mill privilege for four run of stone. Other lands also were purchased below the falls on the south side of the river, and both above and below on the Waterford side. The company now owns the entire water power of the river from half a mile above the falls to a mile below, with a total fall of 120 feet. The first dam built by the company was of wood and situated above the falls; it was erected in 1831, but was carried away by ice on January 10, 1832. Another was immediately built below the site of the first, but was also partially destroyed by ice in 1839 and rebuilt in the same year. The existing stone dam was built in 1865 and is one of the most costly and most substantial structures of its kind. The gate house was finished in the following year; it is of brick, 218 feet long, with front tower thirty-one feet high and a main tower forty-three feet high. The dam is 1,443 feet in length and was build directly below and connected with the old dam, thus giving it additional strength. The cost of the dam and appurtenances was \$180,000. The engineer of this great work was William E. Worthen, of New York city, assisted by D. H. Van Auken, engineer for the company. John Bridgford, of Albany, had the contract for its construction. By means of this dam the entire flow of the Mohawk can be diverted from its channel to do the bidding of the manufacturers. The water passes through, and is used from, five different canals, the first of which was constructed in 1834, is three-quarters of a mile long and has a fall of eighteen feet. The second canal, finished in 1843, is one-third of a mile long, with a fall of twenty-five feet. The third is half a mile long, with a fall of twenty-three feet and was partly constructed in 1843, the remainder being taken from the old Erie Canal and brought into use in the same year. The fourth and fifth canals are each half a mile long, with twenty feet fall, and were finished in 1880. It will be seen that these canals, each having a different level and all being connected, make it practicable to use the water six different times. The available power thus created is estimated at 10,000 horse power, and it is sold to manufacturers at \$20 per horse power per annum, including a quantity of land proportioned to the amount of power taken. The officers of

the Cohoes Company are Charles C. Birdseye, president ; William E. Thorn, treasurer ; David H. Van Auken, secretary.

The Harmony Mills Company is only second in importance to the Cohoes Company itself. This company was incorporated in 1836 under the name of the Harmony Manufacturing Company, the name being given in honor of Peter Harmony, the first president and the founder of the company. Associated with him were Henry Plunkett, Peter Remsen, Francis Olmstead, H. J. Wyckoff, P. H. Schenck & Co., James Stevenson, Joseph D. Constant, William Sinclair, Van Wyck Wickes, Eliphalet Wickes, Le Bron & Ives, Teunis Van Vechten, John Houghton, Charles O. Handy, Francis Griffin, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Ellis Winne, jr., Hugh White, Henry Dudley, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr., and Benjamin Knower. Many of these were among the leading business men of that time. The company purchased a tract of land a quarter of a mile south of the falls and in 1837 erected a brick building 165 by 50 feet, four stories high, equipped with water wheels, etc., at a cost of \$72,000 ; three brick blocks of tenements were built at the same time. The mill was supplied with cotton machinery and the manufacture of cotton cloth began. For causes that cannot be explained here the business was not profitable for a number of years after its establishment. Changes took place in the ownership and at intervals determined efforts were made to change the condition of affairs. Finally in 1850 a compulsory sale of the mills was made and the property was purchased by Garner & Co., of New York, and Alfred Wild, of Kinderhook. At that time the annual product of the mill was 1,500,000 yards of print cloth and 250 hands were employed. The new proprietors placed the entire management of the mill in the hands of Robert Johnston, a man of thorough practical knowledge of the business, executive ability of a high order, great industry, and entire devotion to the interests of his employers.¹ He very soon inaugurated an era of prosperity and eventually made the Harmony Mills the largest and most complete cotton factory in America. He early as-

¹ Robert Johnston was born in Dalston, England, February 1, 1806. He began working in cotton mills when a mere child and became an expert spinner. He came to this country in 1830 and worked in Providence mills until 1831, when he went to Valatie, Columbia county, N. Y., and for sixteen years had charge of a mill. He there made the first muslin-de-laine produced in this country. In 1858 he removed to Cohoes.

sociated with himself his son, D. J. Johnston, who entered the company's office at the age of sixteen years and became one of the proprietors in 1866.

In 1853 an addition was built on the old mill 340 feet long, 70 wide and four stories high, with a capacity of 30,000 spindles. This, with the old mill is designated as Mill No. 1. In 1857 Mill No. 2 was erected about half the size of the original plan; it ran for five years with 20,000 spindles, and was then extended to 48,000 and employed 800 hands. In 1844 the Cohoes Company built a cotton mill near the south end of their canal 200 feet long, four stories high, and in 1846 they erected another similar structure sixty feet north and parallel with the first; these two mills were afterwards connected by a central tower 60 by 70 feet, six stories in height, making a building 500 feet long with capacity of 32,000 spindles. This mill, now known as the Ogden, or No. 4, passed through various hands and in 1860 was purchased by the Harmony Company, who overhauled it and increased its capacity. The Strong Mill, or No. 5, was built at the intersection of Mohawk street and Canal No. 3; the original structure was erected in 1849 by William N. Chadwick, who operated it for about ten years. The Harmony Company purchased it in 1865, remodeled and enlarged it until eventually it had a capacity of 13,000 spindles. The north wing of the Mastodon, or No. 3, mill was built in 1866-67. The name "Mastodon" was given it from the finding of an almost perfect skeleton of a mastodon in a deep pot hole opened while excavating for the foundations of the mill, sixty feet below the surface. The bones were presented to the State. The south wing of this mill was built in 1872, and the whole comprises a continuous building 1,185 feet long, 76 wide, with five stories and a mansard roof. The central tower is eight stories high and terminates in four smaller towers 128 feet high; four smaller towers also stand equidistant on the wings. The machinery is driven by five turbine wheels aggregating 2,100 horse power. The mill is supplied with the latest and best cotton machinery in the world, comprising 2,700 looms, 351 warp spinning frames, and other requisite machinery. It has 130,000 spindles, produces 100,000 yards of cloth every sixty hours and is in every way the most complete cotton mill in the world.

In 1872 the company purchased the paper mill just south of No. 2

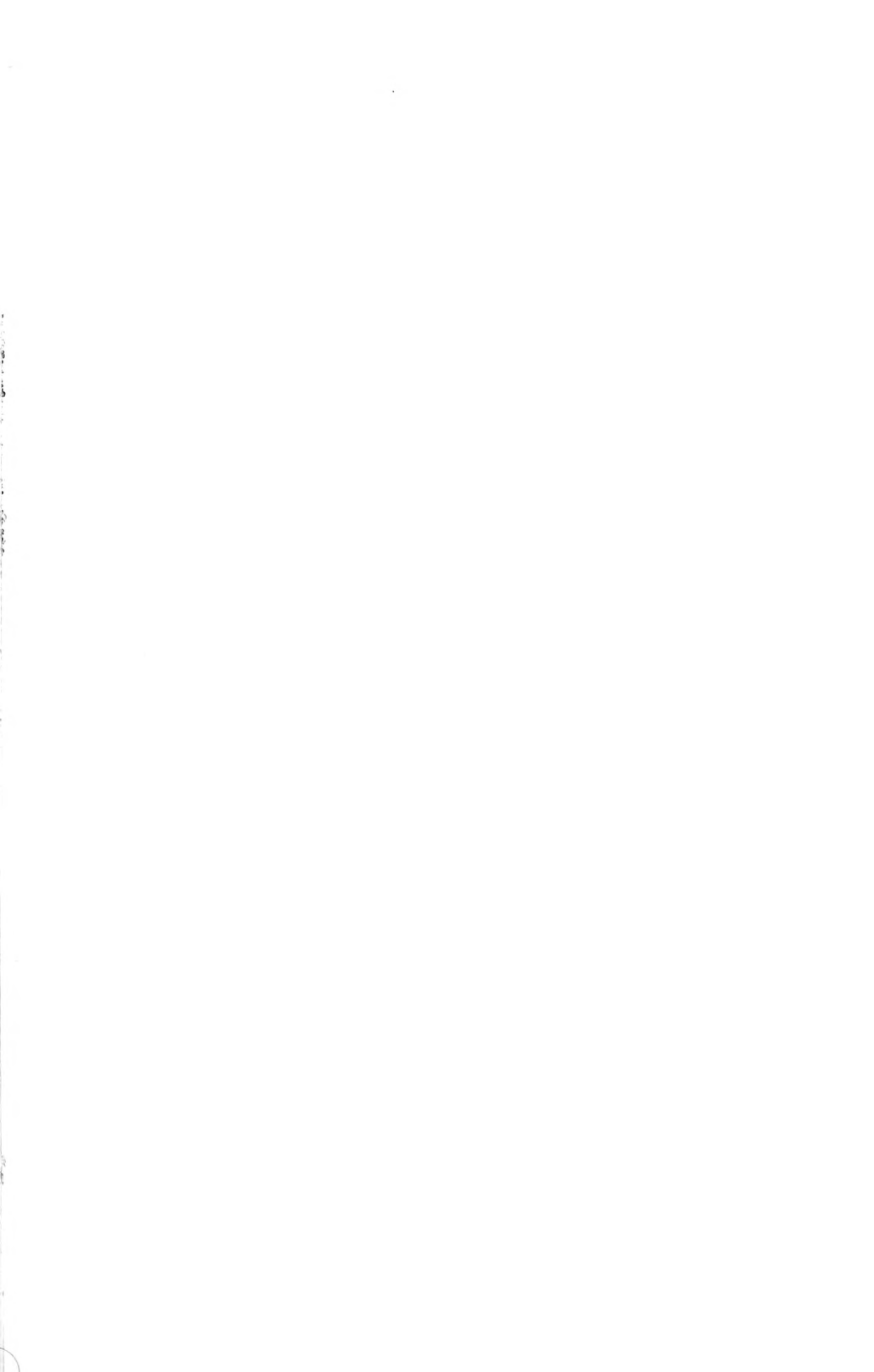
which had been operated by the Van Benthuyssens for many years. It was enlarged, a mansard roof put on, and a tower built at the south end, making a building 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, and four stories high. This mill was supplied with machinery and used in the manufacture of seamless cotton bags. The company also operated for a number of years and up to 1872 a small mill at the head of Remsen street, on Canal No. 4, which was called the Egberts mill. In 1872 the machinery was removed to the Strong mill. The mills of this company are supplied with automatic fire extinguishers at a cost of over \$30,000. Repair shops for machinery, carpenter shops, etc., give employment to a large number of hands. Two large storehouses with a capacity of 6,000 bales of cotton stand near the railroads, and the cotton used annually by the six mills aggregates 25,000 bales, from which are made 8,000,000 yards of cloth.

Thomas Garner, the real founder of these mills, died in October, 1867. He was born in England in 1805; his son, William T. Garner, succeeded him in the presidency of the company. William T. Garner's career was brought to an untimely end on June 20, 1876, by the capsizing of his yacht. In 1867 Alfred Wild retired from the company and was succeeded as agent by William E. Thorn, of New York, who became also one of the proprietors and removed to Cohoes. After the death of William T. Garner, his brother-in-law, Samuel W. Johnson, then one of the firm, was elected to the presidency. While he was hunting on December 9, 1881, on Long Island, his gun was prematurely discharged, wounding him so severely that he died four days later. In May, 1882, John Lawrence, of New York, was elected president. Upon the death of Mr. Lawrence William E. Thorn was elected president and treasurer of the company. John E. Priest is superintendent.

This great company has ever shown an appreciative wisdom in the treatment accorded their employees. During 1866-68 nearly \$300,000 were expended in building tenement houses, grading streets, planting trees, making sidewalks, etc., which transformed the locality from open fields to thickly settled streets. There are more than 700 tenements with from four to ten rooms each, which are rented at a much lower rate than they would command in other hands; they are rented to none

but employees of the company. Over the company's office is a commodious hall, 40 by 100 feet, where the Harmony Union Sunday school meets every Sabbath; this school was established nearly forty years ago and has always been numerously attended. As a consequence of its beneficent policy with its employees the company has had little of the often prevalent labor trouble. In April, 1882, in consequence of trade conditions then existing, two weeks notice was given of a ten per cent. reduction in wages. On April 26, when the bells were rung no one appeared to go to work. For the next eighteen weeks the great mills were idle, with little exception, at the end of which time hands resumed work on the company's terms. Six months later every loom and spindle was in operation, many of the old hands who had sought to better themselves elsewhere having returned ready to work. In February, 1891, in consequence of the refusal of the company to grant ten per cent. advance in pay and one hour for dinner, a strike was inaugurated; it ended ten days later, the company granting fifty minutes for dinner and the advance asked.

The manufacture of knit goods is one of the most important industries of Cohoes though conducted under depressing trade conditions at the present time. Egbert Egberts is given credit for the founding of this line of manufactures in this country. He began experimenting on a power machine for making knit goods at Albany in 1831, and called to his aid Timothy Bailey, a young mechanic. The knitting machine had already been invented, and one was purchased in Philadelphia by Mr. Bailey and brought to Albany; his contrivance was applied to it and a fabric made by turning a crank. Removing now to Cohoes, Joshua Bailey became interested in the invention and water power was applied to the machine, eight of which were built by Timothy Bailey and put in operation. Carding and spinning yarn soon followed and thus the foundation of the great industry was laid. Secresy was maintained for some time, the doors being fastened with spring locks. Even Gen. George S. Bradford, who operated the factory on contract, was compelled to bind himself not to enter the knitting room. This first mill stood on the ditch just north of the site of the later Erie mill; it was afterwards removed to a building near the site of the Troy Manufacturing Company. The second mill was built by Mr. Egberts in 1850, on





JOSIAH G. ROOT.

the corner of Remsen and Factory streets. In 1852 Thomas Fowler placed knitting machinery in a building previously occupied by Timothy Bailey, and in the same year Mr. Egberts transferred his mill to Charles H. Adams. About this time Mr. Bailey organized a knitting company, making three separate establishments in 1853, which were employing 750 hands and producing 45,000 dozen goods annually. Mr. Adams occupied the Watervliet Mill until 1862, when he leased the building to Alden, Frink & Weston and built on Ontario street. This industry increased in magnitude and importance at a rapid rate, and while some few did not meet with anticipated success, the majority prospered. An account of the mills in operation at the present time will necessarily embrace a history of the business of the past to a great extent. The Egberts mill was operated by Charles H. Adams until 1870, from which time it was conducted by John Wakeman until 1881, Mr. Adams still owning the property. Wakeman was succeeded by Neil & McDowell for a short time. It is now operated by a company of whom J. D. Lawrence is president, and John Donahue, secretary. The company was organized in 1893, with \$50,000 capital, and now employs 150 hands.

What is now the Victor Knitting Mill Company operates a mill which was conducted from 1860 to 1880 by Henry Brockway. The present company succeeded, with J. A. Brooks, president and treasurer; George P. Gray, secretary; P. H. Kane, superintendent.

The Tivoli Hosiery Mills were established in 1855 by Josiah G. Root. In 1863 the firm became J. G. Root & Sons, and from 1869 to 1874 the style was J. G. Root's Sons, when the present organization, the Root Manufacturing Company, began its existence. Andrew J. Root is president and trustee; Charles Douglas, secretary; Thomas Kennedy, superintendent. About 500 hands are employed.

The Globe Mill began operations, with Le Roy & Lamb, proprietors, in 1872, and has continued to the present time. Mr. Lamb died in January, 1885, and in 1890 a partnership was formed by Amelia White, W. B. Le Roy, M. A. Becker, and R. N. Vandervoort. A second mill was built soon afterwards; 325 employees.

The Star Knitting Company has been in existence many years. On January 14, 1895, the capital was increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Andrew M. Church, president; A. I. Whitehouse, secretary; George H. Morrison, treasurer; David M. Ranken, superintendent; 175 employees.

The Ontario Mill, before mentioned as having been established by Chadwick & Co., was operated until 1888, when the Cohoes Knitting Company was organized, with a capital of \$25,000. M. T. O'Brien, president and treasurer; Thomas Kilduff, secretary. About 125 employees.

The Kensington Mills, formerly operated by Root & Waterman, were taken by the Hope Knitting Company, which was organized in January, 1891, with a capital of \$100,000. James O'Neil, president; J. H. Shine, treasurer; Peter McCarty, treasurer; 175 hands.

The Ranken Knitting Company, established by Henry S. Ranken, was one of those that were not successful. After its failure the plant was purchased by the Halcyon Knitting Mill Company, which was organized in 1895 by William Nuttall. About 150 hands are employed.

J. H. Parsons & Co., were among the large manufacturers of many years ago. In December, 1884, the Parsons Manufacturing Company was organized, with J. H. Parsons, president, who still holds the office. In January, 1895, William A. Nuttall, then vice-president, retired from the company, as also did Charles H. Disbrow, then secretary. Samuel Parsons, son of J. H. Parsons, succeeded to the office of secretary. About 200 hands are employed.

The Erie Mill was operated for many years under M. E. Moore & Co., the original proprietors. They were succeeded by William Moore, and he by Moore & Tierney on September 1, 1895; 140 employees.

What is known as the Granite Mill is now operated by the William Moore Knitting Company, and employs about 150 hands

What is now the Mohawk River Mill was formerly operated by W. H. & D. Aiken and by W. H. Aiken & Co. The firm of Aiken & Davitt was organized in January, 1896, and employs about 125 hands.

The Riverside Mill, operated some years after 1867 by H. S. Bogue, is now in possession of H. Bochlowitz, who took it in 1886, and employs more than 200 hands.

The Paris Mill was formerly the Clifton, operated by George E. Brockway. It was taken by John H. Murphy in the fall of 1891, and on January 1, 1896, the firm of John H. Murphy & Co. was formed. They employ 135 hands.

The Pearl Knitting Mill has been operated for about ten years by John F. Quinn, but did not take its present name until five years ago. About 175 hands are employed.

The Pacific Hosiery Mills are operated by Clark & Holsapple, in the manufacture of merino shirts and drawers.

J. A. Nuttall conducts the Empire Mill, employing 125 hands, and Horrocks & Van Benthuyzen are proprietors of the Atlantic Mill, which employs 120 hands.

Among the large number of mills that have from one or another cause been closed are the Standard Hosiery Mill, by Newman & Adams; the Elk Mill, by A. Paul; the American Hosiery Mill, by Gregory & Hiller; the Crown Knitting Mill, by Thompson & Lefferts; the Anchor Hosiery Mill, by C. F. North & Doyle; the Eclipse Mill, by Wood, Pierce & Co; the Enterprise Mill, by John Scott & Son, which is now being closed up.

Besides the two leading industries which have just been described, Cohoes has not been deficient in other lines of manufacture. It is only a comparatively few years since the manufacture of axes and other edged tools was an important industry. Daniel Simmons was the pioneer in this business, beginning it about sixty years ago; he had been a blacksmith in Albany, where he made a few axes by crude methods. When the discovery was made in 1825 that cast steel could be used for such purposes with refined borax as a flux he promptly adopted the discovery in making axes and soon acquired an extended reputation. In 1826 he removed to Berne, Albany county, obtained water power and erected a small plant, with trip hammers and other machinery. When these facilities became inadequate he removed to Cohoes, where he founded the early establishment that became known throughout the world for the excellence of its product. In 1843 White, Olmsted & Co. started a second edged tool factory, which continued to 1857. A third factory was established in 1863 by Alden, Frink & Weston, under the firm name of W. J. Ten Eyck & Co.; this was on the site of the rolling

mill. The business failed in 1866 and a new company, the Ten Eyck Manufacturing Company was organized, with David Cowee, president; George R. Seymour, treasurer; R. H. Thompson, secretary, and W. J. Ten Eyck, superintendent. This firm closed up their business in 1872, and the factory, after being taken and operated for a short time by Williams, Ryan & Jones, and then by Sheehan, Jones & Ryan, was burned in January, 1873. Sheehan, Jones & Ryan moved into the pipe factory building on Saratoga street, and continued several years longer, with various changes in the constitution of the firm. The business was finally closed up. A new Ten Eyck Manufacturing Company was formed in February, 1876, by Abram, Albert, and Jonas Ten Eyck, D. H. Clute, and George Carrigan. Their works were near the south bounds of the city and continued in operation until October, 1877. In March, 1880, the Cohoes Axe Manufacturing Company was formed by George Campbell, John Clute, J. H. Parsons, William S. Gilbert, and Ethan Rogers. This was a successful establishment for a number of years, when the business was closed up. No edged tools are now made in Cohoes.

In 1856 the Cohoes rolling mill was built, originally to produce steel and iron for the Simmons axe factory. In 1863 Jonas Simmons and E. N. Page in partnership built a puddling furnace and a heating furnace. The capacity was soon doubled to twelve tons of iron in twenty-four hours. On March 11 James Morrison purchased the Simmons interest and the firm of Morrison, Colwell & Page was formed. Under this management the business rapidly increased, and at the time of the fire of January 5, 1883, they had ten double puddling furnaces, one scrap furnace and four heating furnaces in operation; also six axe poll machines the cost of which with the royalty was \$65,000. The entire works were rebuilt in substantially their present form immediately after the fire, and with a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 tons of finished iron annually, of a very superior quality. Mr. Page, the superintendent, is eminently qualified for his position and much of the success of the mill must be attributed to him. The present firm consists of the Morrison estate, Thomas Colwell, and E. Page.

The copartnership existing under the name of the Empire Tube Works was formed in January, 1872, by B. T. Benton and James Morehead, of Brooklyn, A. B. Wood, of New York, and James Morrison and

Thomas Colwell, of Troy. In that year they built the mill on North Saratoga street and began the manufacture of wrought iron pipe in the winter of 1873. Mr. Benton died soon afterward and the mill was rented to Albert Smith and James Morehead, who formed a partnership as Albert Smith & Co.; this partnership was dissolved May 1, 1874, Mr. Morehead retiring. A. G. Curtis, of Troy, purchased an interest and took charge of the manufacturing. The business was successful until 1876, at which time a pipe combination was formed which leased the mill from the firm for the purpose of closing it. Thereupon Albert Smith & Co. sought a new location and in July of that year Mr. Curtis bought the ground formerly occupied by the old Ten Eyck axe factory and the firm began the erection of a new rolling mill. Three months later the new plant was in operation with greater capacity than the old one. From that time until 1880 the business continued with moderate success, all branches of the iron business being in a depressed condition. At this time James Morrison bought Albert Smith's interest and the firm name was changed to A. G. Curtis & Co. New life was infused into the concern, prosperity returned to the iron trade, the plant was enlarged, new machinery was added and an era of pronounced success began. On January 25, 1883, Mr. Curtis died in Florida, and the firm was organized as Curtis & Co., consisting of Henry Aird, Mary M. Curtis and John Donn. Mr. Aird became associated with the firm January 1, 1878, as foreman, and soon mastered every detail of the business; in recent years the establishment has been practically under under his direction. The value of the annual product is more than \$500,000.

The works of the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Company were commenced by William T. Horrobin in 1868 where they are still situated. In 1877 the business passed to Robert Johnston, and from him to his son, David J. Johnston. He died in October, 1894, and the business is now in his estate. Jerome Garland is general manager. From sixty to ninety hands are employed in the manufacture of cotton machinery and several kinds of special machines.

Campbell & Clute Machine Shop.—The firm of Campbell & Clute was formed January 1, 1863, by George Campbell and John Clute, both practical mechanics. They are still in business on the same spot

whereon they began, making a specialty of knitting machinery. Mr. Clute has perfected a machine for knitting silk, and another for knitting a peculiar worsted fabric. From thirty to sixty hands are employed.

Tubbs & Severson started a machine shop in 1873. Mr. Severson retired in 1878 and Mr. Tubbs continued the business. After several other changes the firm of Harrobin & Vincent was formed and took the shop, but recently failed. The firm is now Tubbs & Hall. The building occupied by them was built by Harris Brothers in 1868. General machine work is carried on.

What is known as the old Lansing mill is now occupied by the Troy and Cohoes Shirt Company, of which George E. Gardner is president; Joseph A. Leggett, vice-president; James A. McPherson, jr, secretary; George H. Morrison, treasurer. The company has been only recently formed and manufactures the Cycle and T. & C. brands of shirts, collars and cuffs.

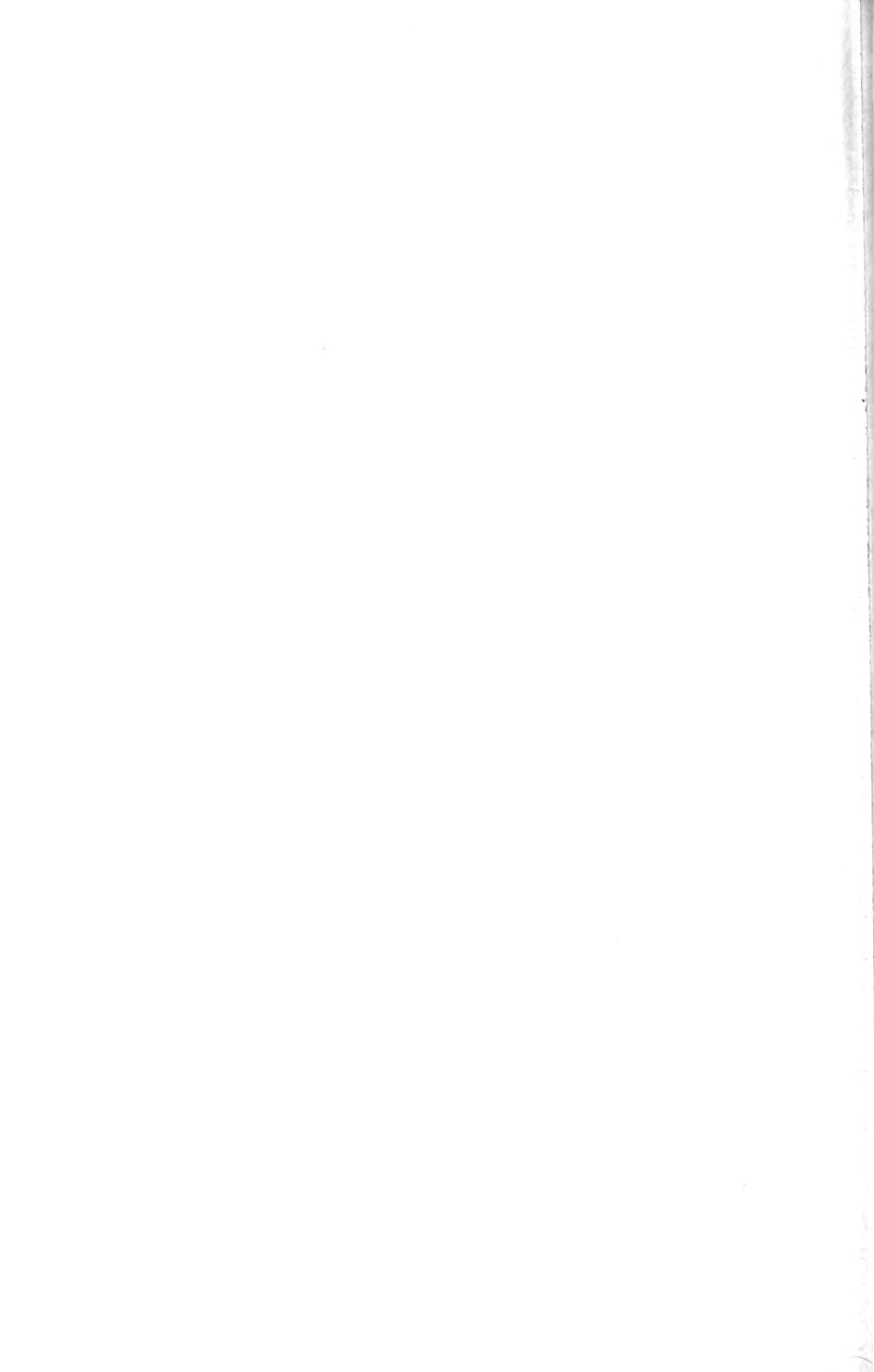
The Cohoes Furniture Company, C. R. Trost, proprietor, was established in 1879, and soon became an important industry. A large business has been done in the manufacture of desks, as well as in furniture for household use.

Besides these various important industries a considerable business is done in the manufacture of paper boxes, sash, doors and blinds, knitting needles, cotton batts, etc. On the island are located the Rensselaer Scale Works, the Cascade Knitting Mills (operated by G. H. McDowell & Co.), the Continental Knitting Company, the Wilson Box Company, and some other minor establishments, all of which contribute to the wealth of the city. The island was formerly in the Fourth ward of the city, but in 1895 was made the Sixth ward by itself.

Cohoes was without banking facilities until 1859, when what is now the National Bank of Cohoes was organized with capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers were Egbert Egberts, president; James M. Sill, cashier; Egbert Egberts, Daniel Simmons, T. G. Younglove, William Orelup, jr., William G. Caw, W. F. Carter, J. G. Root, John Sill and C. H. Adams, directors. The institution was made a national bank May 31, 1865. Its capital was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in August, 1872. In March, 1862, Murray Hubbard was chosen cashier



JOHN C. SANFORD.



in place of Mr. Sill. In March, 1869, Mr. Adams was made president, Mr. Egberts having died. In 1893 Mr. Adams was succeeded by D. J. Johnston, and the latter was followed January 12, 1895, by John L. Newman. Murray Hubbard was succeeded as cashier December, 1895, by George R. Wilsdon. This bank now has a surplus of about \$100,000 and profits of over \$60,000.

The Cohoes Savings Institution was incorporated in April, 1851, by Charles A. Olmstead, Truman G. Younglove, Egbert Egberts, Hugh White, Daniel Simmons, I. D. F. Lansing, H. D. Fuller, W. F. Carter, Abram Lansing, Joshua Bailey, William N. Chadwick, Teunis Van Vechteh, Andrew D. Lansing, Harmon Pumpelly, Edward E. Kendrick, William Burton, Joshua R. Clark, Jeremiah Clute, and Miles White. The institution began business August 15, 1853. Egbert Egberts was chosen president; T. G. Younglove, treasurer, and Edward W. Fuller, assistant treasurer. The bank has now on deposit about \$1,740,000. The president is William T. Dodge, who succeeded William Burton; and Charles R. Ford, treasurer.

The Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes was organized March 21, 1872, with a capital of \$100,000, and the following officers: President, William E. Thorn; vice-president, J. V. S. Lansing; cashier, N. W. Frost; directors, William E. Thorn, J. V. S. Lansing, D. H. Van Auken, George Campbell, J. W. Himes, Jacob Travis, D. J. Johnston, N. J. Clute, William Moore, Alfred Le Roy, P. R. Chadwick. Business began July 8, 1872. Mr. Thorn was succeeded in the office of president by J. V. S. Lansing, and the latter was followed by George Campbell, the present incumbent. William Moore is vice-president, and Le Roy Vermilyea, cashier. This bank has undivided profits of nearly \$100,000.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank was incorporated in March, 1873, and opened for business soon after in the rooms of the Manufacturers' Bank. The first officers were as follows: President, Robert Johnston; first vice-president, John Clute; second vice-president, William Stanton; secretary, William S. Smith; treasurer, Abner J. Griffin; assistant treasurer, Leonard J. Groesbeck. The institution has had a career of prosperity. John Clute succeeded Mr. Johnston as president, and William Stanton succeeded Mr. Clute as first vice president; Rodney Miller succeeded Mr. Stanton as second vice-president. Le Roy Vermilyea

succeeded William S. Smith as secretary, and James S. Clute succeeded Mr. Goesbeck as assistant treasurer. Mr. Griffin still holds the office of treasurer.

The first newspaper in Cohoes was the Cohoes Advertiser, a Whig organ, which was started February 9, 1847, by Alexis Ayres and William H. S. Winans; Mr. Ayres was the editor. One year later the latter retired and Isaac D. Ayres took his place. The Cohoes Journal and Advertiser succeeded the Advertiser in February, 1848, with Ayres & Winans, publishers, Mr. Winans, editor. On January 1, 1849, this paper was succeeded by The Cohoes Cataract, a Republican paper, published by Stow, Silliman & Miller (Chauncey Stow, Horace B. Silliman, Stephen C. Miller); the two latter acting as editors. In March, 1849, Mr. Stow retired and Silliman & Miller continued until September, 1851, when they sold out to J. H. Masten, who continued the publication until July 15, 1871, with the exception of two years and five months when it was under control of A. F. Onderdonk and A. S. Baker. On the date last named Mr. Masten sold out to William Bean, who with A. E. Stone, were the proprietors until the paper suspended publication December 31, 1881. Its publication was resumed October 20, 1883, by William Seaport, who continued until August, 1884, when it finally suspended. The Daily Dispatch was started by Mr. Seaport in 1884, as an independent paper, and continued it until September, 1885, when J. & M. Wallace, the present proprietors, purchased the establishment.

The Cohoes Daily News was started September 22, 1873, by Edward Monk. On June 1, 1874, he took as partner Samuel Sault, but July 22, 1879, J. H. Masten purchased Mr. Sault's interest. Mr. Monk retired April 2, 1881, and Mr. Masten continued the publication until October, 1884, when he sold out to W. K. Mansfield. On June 1, 1896, a stock company was formed with a capital of \$5,000, and J. D. Leversee, president; W. K. Mansfield, secretary; W. S. Clark, treasurer. The News supports the Republican party, is ably conducted and has a large circulation.

The Cohoes Republican was started July 15, 1892, by the Republican Publishing Company. This is a daily Republican organ and is ably edited by John Spence.

The Sunday Regulator was established March 2, 1879, with Williams & Webb, proprietors, and John Spence, editor. On August 14, following, Samuel Sault purchased Mr. Williams's interest and Mr. Spence gave up the editorship. Samuel Sault left the office in November, 1880, and William Webb continued the publication until his death in the fall of 1881. Alexis Wager then took his place as publisher and on January 1, 1882, purchased the establishment. He continued until December, 1894, when he sold out to the present publisher, Mitchell Rosenthal. The Regulator is Republican in its politics.

There is a large French element in the population of Cohoes and there have been several newspapers printed in their native tongue. Among these have been the *Journal des Dames*, a literary paper edited by Virginie Authier, which existed for about six months in 1875-6; the *L'Avenir National*, a Democratic organ, started in Troy and removed to Cohoes October 15, 1875, under management of Louis G. Le Boeuf, and discontinued August 11, 1876; the *La Patrie Nouvelle*, a Republican paper, started February 16 1876, by the Authier Brothers, and and the *Journal de Cohoes*, started January 3, 1877, by Pierre Lucas with Arthur E. Valois, editor, which was suspended a few months later. The existing French paper is the *L'Indépendent*, which was started December 22, 1894, by L. H. Bourgenngnon. It is a Republican organ and is successful.

Cohoes has had the usual number of more or less ephemeral publications to which only a brief reference is necessary. The *Cohoes Weekly Democrat* was published for four months from January 27, 1866, by Michael Monahan. A second paper with this name was started September 17, 1870, by D. Cady and John H. Atkinson; James F. Kelly bought Cady's interest in the following November, and in August, 1873, Mr. Atkinson retired, Mr. Kelly continuing until February 21, 1879, when the establishment was burned and the paper suspended. The *Cohoes Independent* was published for six months from July 4, 1872, by Robert Johnston and Charles S. Pease. The *Cohoes Daily Bulletin*, the second daily in the city, began June 1, 1875; it was Democratic and was conducted by J. H. Atkinson and J. Barlow Luddy; the paper suspended December 13, 1875. The *Cohoes Daily Eagle* succeeded the *Daily Bulletin* on January 22, 1876, with David

Williams, proprietor, and J. Barlow Luddy, editor; it was discontinued May 26, 1876. The Northern Herald, a Sunday paper, was first issued by Williams & Egan, September 3, 1876, and suspended April 30, 1877. The first number of the Cohoes Daily Courier, a Democratic organ, appeared July 10, 1877, under the management of William Keeden, who was succeeded by James F. Kelly in the following October, who published it in connection with the Weekly Democrat, before mentioned. He sold the paper to William Webb and John Spence April 1, 1878, but it passed back again into his hands February 15, 1879. On the 21st of that month the plant was partially burned and a removal was made to what became the Tubbs machine shop and there the paper was published until May 17, 1879. The Cohoes Daily Times, Democratic, was first issued from the Democrat office, August 4, 1879, with James F. Kelly, Dr. O. H. Clark, and John Scott, proprietors. Dr. Clark and Lucius Maynard were editors; the paper suspended the following November. The Daily Eagle, independent, was started by Lucius Maynard September 12, 1879, and sold at a penny; it lived only a few months. The Cohoes Leader (Sunday) commenced publication September 14, 1879, with Spence & Aitkin, proprietors, John Spence, editor; it suspended in June, 1880. The first issue of the Weekly Register, Democratic, was published November 29, 1879, by Clark & McNiven, Dr. Clark, editor. It suspended in March, 1880. The Weekly News made its first appearance April 10, 1880, and was published for one year by Monk & Masten. The Daily Regulator was published for six months in connection with the Sunday Regulator, beginning April 19, 1880, by Webb & Sault. The Cohoes Sunday Republican, A. Craig and A. K. Miller, proprietors, Mr. Miller being editor, was published from June 27, 1880, to November of the same year. The Cohoes Sunday Globe, independent, Patrick White, publisher, was issued for six weeks from August 21, 1881. The Cohoes Daily Herald, independent, appeared May 20, 1882, with Monk & Duffy, proprietors and editors, but suspended January 27, 1883.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—This parish was organized May 2, 1831. David Wilkinson and Hugh White were chosen wardens, and Hezekiah Howe, Otis Sprague, Albert S. Wilkinson, James Faulkner, John Van-

derwerken, Matthias Williams, Samuel H. Baldwin, and Luther M. Tracy, vestrymen. The first church edifice (it was also the first one in Cohoes), was consecrated on May 12, of the same year. It stood on the south side of Oneida street, between Mohawk and Remsen streets, the land being donated by the Cohoes Company. During the first ten years the pulpit was filled by clergymen from Waterford, after which time Rev. David I. Burger became its first rector. In April, 1863, steps were taken toward the erection of a new church, the corner stone of which was laid June 9, 1870, on a site at the intersection of Canvass and Mohawk streets. The building was of gray stone, the entire cost being \$60,000. This beautiful structure was burned September 6, 1894, and on June 3, 1895, the corner stone was laid for a new stone edifice on the same site, which building is now in process of erection.

Reformed Church.—The Reformed Dutch church of Cohoes was organized on the first Wednesday of November, 1837, with twelve members. On the 19th of that month the Consistory was constituted by the ordination of John Vanderwerken, Abram Weidman, and Daniel Simmons, elders, and William Renwick and James Safely, deacons. In May, 1838, Rev. William Lockhead was called as pastor of this church and the Waterford church. The first church edifice was completed in 1839, and in January, 1840, Rev. John Van Buren was called to the pulpit. In April, 1859, the first house of worship was demolished and a new structure was erected on the site and dedicated April 11, 1860, the cost of which was \$30,000. Rev. Charles N. Waldron, who began his pastorate in 1849, served the church for thirty years. This society is now strong and has a large membership.

First M. E. Church.—This society was organized in May, 1839, under Rev. Elias Crawford, pastor, and Rev. Charles Sherman, presiding elder of the district. Meetings were held for a year in a school house and in dwelling houses, and in 1840 the first house of worship was built where the Clifton mill was afterwards located. This was a small wooden building and sufficed for the congregation until 1848, when a new brick church on Remsen street was erected at a cost of \$12,000, the site having been donated by the Cohoes Company. This church was used for about ten years, when the growth of the society demanded a more com-

modious building. In May, 1859, it was voted to tear down the church and erect a new one on the site. This was completed and dedicated February 22, 1860.

First Baptist Church.—Baptist meetings were held in Cohoes as early as 1838, and in January, 1839, John Duncan, a licentiate of the Stillwater church, was secured as regular preacher. His labors were successful and on April 29th of that year a call for a church organization was issued. At a council held May 25, 1839, such an organization was approved, including the ordination of John Duncan as pastor. For the greater part of the year services were held in the dining room of the Harmony boarding house, after which a meeting place was found in a building on Mohawk street. In January, 1840, land was obtained of the Company and a small church erected. This was used for ten years, when a second church was built on land of the Company on Mohawk street facing White street, for which a perpetual lease was granted; this church was of brick, and determined effort was necessary to pay for it. It was finally completed and dedicated April 28, 1852. In 1846 a brick parsonage was erected. The society now began to grow rapidly and by 1872 a larger church became a necessity. About \$10,000 was accordingly expended in rebuilding to meet the requirements. The church is now in a prosperous condition.

The Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian church of Cohoes was organized August 10, 1839, by a committee from the Presbytery of Troy. Fourteen persons assented to the faith, and Levi Silliman and Timothy Bailey were chosen elders, and Maltby Howell, deacon. Services were held in Mr. Silliman's dwelling and afterwards in their church edifice on the corner of Remsen and Factory streets. The edifice which formerly stood on the site of the new church was built in 1849, and enlarged in 1869. A lecture room was erected in 1865 and enlarged by a two story addition in front in 1877; this was a gift by H. B. Silliman. The parsonage adjoining the church was erected in 1865. A splendid new stone edifice is now in course of erection, to which Mr. Silliman has contributed about \$60,000, and the society has raised \$25,000 for a chapel and church house for social purposes. The corner stone was laid in June, 1896, and the edifice will be completed in 1897. The congregation is large and the society active.

St. James M. E. Church.—What was known as the Park Avenue M. E. church was organized in 1876 with twenty-nine members. During the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Rose, on March 29, 1881, the society disbanded and on April 6 of that year a new church was organized with the name of St. James. A new edifice was built on the corner of McElwaine avenue and Walnut street.

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church.—The first pastor of this church came to Cohoes in 1847, and under him the Catholics began public worship in a dilapidated dwelling. On November 18, 1847, the corner stone of a church was laid on land given by the Harmony Company. The church was completed under the ministration of Rev. Bernard Van Reath, who remained here six years. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Daily, and he in 1855 by Rev. Thomas Keveny, who continued until the time of his death in 1882. Soon after his arrival the lots west of the church were purchased for \$1,200 and a pastoral residence erected. Three other lots were soon afterward added to the property. The land for the Catholic Cemetery was purchased in 1857 and improvements begun. In 1859 Sisters from the Mother House of St. Joseph, in Carondelet, Mo., came here and established schools in connection with the parish. A residence was purchased for them on Mohawk street. When the time came that a larger church was needed, land was purchased opposite the old edifice and there on August 15, 1863, the corner stone of the present church was laid. The old church was remodeled into a school building, with a hall above for the Young Men's Literary Association. To better accommodate the schools and the Sisters, the house occupied by the pastor was improved and the Sisters transferred thither, while in the rear of the Sisters' house an academy was built for young ladies of the congregation, and in rear of the new church a fine house was erected for the clergy. On February 2, 1876, a fierce gale of wind struck the city and among other damage done by it was the destruction of the steeple of this church and eight of the nine bells in the chime. By vigorous effort a new steeple higher and more beautiful than the first was completed in the following year. This church cost about \$100,000.

St. Joseph's French Church.—On August 23, 1868, Rev. L. H. Sangon was sent to Cohoes by Bishop Conroy to establish a French church.

He was successful and on October 9 the corner stone of a house of worship was laid. The building was dedicated December 12, 1869, with the above name. A pastoral dwelling was built in 1871. The church was not substantially built and in June, 1874, it was demolished and on August 23 of the same year the corner stone of a new edifice was laid. The building is of stone and brick. When Rev. L. M. Dugast assumed the pastorate in 1879 he found about sixty children of French parentage attending a school with a single lay teacher. At his request the Sisters of St. Ann's, of Lachine, near Montreal, established themselves in this parish, and in November a fine brick convent was opened for them, which cost \$17,000. The attendance is very large. Soon afterward a school for boys was opened in a brick edifice erected for the purpose. Several other societies have been established in connection with the church, all of which contribute to the general welfare of the French population.

Church of St. Agnes, Roman Catholic.—A temporary house of worship was erected for this church and opened in November, 1878, and Rev. John F. Lowrey was sent to take charge of the congregation in September of that year. A parochial residence was built soon afterward, and the lots opposite were purchased as a site for the permanent church. The old church was subsequently burned and the present edifice erected. A farm was purchased for a cemetery and dedicated September 26, 1883.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWN OF RENSSELAERVILLE.¹

This town derived its name from the first Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, to whom a charter or grant of land, known as Rensselaerwyck, embracing, with other lands, the county of Albany, was made in the year 1630.

The first settler in Rensselaerville was Apollos Moore, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who immigrated from Pittsfield, Mass., and settled upon a piece of land about two miles east of the site of the present village of Rensselaerville. He came on foot, while his wife rode a horse (which cost five dollars) and carried all their goods. Mr. Moore became a leading citizen, was a justice of the peace, supervisor, and finally a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Albany county, which last office he held until he was seventy years old. He was a man of marked character, of much learning, and made an able judge.

In 1787 Joseph Lincoln, John Rensier and several brothers named Hatch settled in the northern part of the town, and soon afterwards one of the Hatch brothers built there the house which was known for many years thereafter as the "Hatch house," while a little way south of where the village of Rensselaerville now stands was erected the store-dwelling house and small tannery of Peckham and Griggs. This was at that time known as "Peckham's Hollow," and was on the farm afterwards owned by a Mr. Lester (now Joseph Pullman's). It was here the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, the elder, the noted lawyer and judge, was reared and spent his boyhood days while teaching school.

The first settler in what grew to be the village of Rensselaerville was Samuel Jenkins, who came there February 22, 1788, and in the following April erected the first dwelling house and a little later the first grist mill.

¹ By Norman W. Faulk, esq.

Another pioneer, who came to the southwestern portion of the town in 1790, settling near the village of Preston Hollow, was Capt. Daniel Shay, at that time a well known personage, being no other than the leader of the famous "Shay's Rebellion" in Massachusetts. His son, Daniel Shay, was later a merchant and justice of the peace at that village.

Major John Edwards, a Revolutionary soldier, at the close of the war settled at Preston Hollow, where he spent the remainder of his days.

In the southwestern part of the town, near Potter Hollow, Gerardus Drake, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, settled in 1803. This society increased in number and soon a church was founded at Potter Hollow. John Drake, himself an influential Quaker, came to the same place in 1808, and lived near Gerardus, while Abram and Jeremiah Young and Aaron Winne settled in the same vicinity in 1790.

Michael Brand, a German, came during the Revolution from Schoharie county and settled in this town on land in lot No. 225, which is now the farm of William Chapman. About 1783, at which time there was but one dwelling in the village of Rensselaerville, John Coons, from Columbia county, squatted on lot No. 118, and Silas Sweet came from West Stockbridge, Mass., and settled about one mile from Rensselaerville village.

In 1770 Derrick Vandyke settled upon a piece of land upon the flats just above the village of Preston Hollow, now occupied by John Hess, and was the first settler in the southwestern part of the town. Tradition has it that during the Revolution he was a Tory. At this time there were five footpaths or trails used by the Schoharie Indians, the main path beginning at Catskill and following the creek of that name up to its source at the vlaie, and running thence to Middleburg, passing through the site of Preston Hollow. Over this route now runs the Schoharie turnpike. This path was traversed by the Indians of the Stockbridge and Schoharie tribes, the former tribe being in the habit of camping for weeks on what is now Coon's meadow in Preston Hollow, during their fishing season in the Catskill Creek.

The most prominent stream of Rensselaerville is Catskill Creek, which rises in Schoharie county and runs southerly through the southwestern

portion of the town, emptying into the Hudson at Catskill. The remaining streams are Eight and Ten Mile Creeks, both in the eastern part of the town and which join just south of Medusa.

There are four villages in the town, and two hamlets.

Preston Hollow, the largest village, is situated in the Catskill valley near the mountains of that name, in the southwestern part of the town, on Catskill Creek, its population being about 600. The first settlers here were Andries Huyck, on lot No. 84, and Sebastian Smith, on lot No. 66. The founder of the village was Dr. Samuel Preston, who in 1798 erected the first frame dwelling in the village. Of the many prominent early citizens and business men in the village were Micah Humphrey, the Shays—Daniel and Daniel, jr., Alvin Devereux, father of Hon. Horace T. Devereux, James G. Clock, David Davenport, Eben and Benjamin White, Phineas Holmes, Robert W. Murphy, the Ricker-sons, Dr. Bela Brewster, Lawrence Faulk, Nathaniel Rider, Melancthon Smith, David Faulk and Samuel Coon, who are long since deceased. Lawrence Faulk was a learned and successful attorney and counselor at the Albany bar. His successor was his son, Norman W. Faulk, who is still engaged in practice in this village. Preston Hollow contains two fine churches—a Baptist and a Methodist Episcopal—and a large hotel, the Park Hotel, of which Mr. Murphy is proprietor, a flourishing school and a classical institute.

Medusa is a village in the southeastern corner of the town on Ten Mile Creek, and was settled by Uriah Hall and his son Joshua about 1783, whence the name it bore for many years of Hall's Mills. Uriah Hall and his son took a lease from the Patroon of many lots covering the site of the village and vicinity, and erected the first grist mill and dwelling here. Joshua Hall continued in business here until 1806, when he was accidentally killed by a tree falling upon him, while he was chopping wood on one of his farms.

In 1785 Joseph Hall settled upon the farm afterwards owned by Willett Mackey and now occupied by his son, Alex. W. Mackey, at the east end of the village. Job Tanner was an early settler, as were William R. Tanner, who was for many years a leading citizen, a justice of the peace and supervisor, and Daniel Doolittle.

The village numbers about 150 inhabitants, has two churches—Methodist and Christian, a hotel and store.

Rensselaerville is a village in the northeastern part of the town, and was founded February 22, 1788, by Samuel Jenkins, who erected at that time the first grist mill and soon thereafter the first frame dwelling house. He was the father of Jonathan Jenkins, who became a practicing lawyer there, and grandfather of Hon. Charles M. Jenkins, a wealthy and retired lawyer of Albany. Daniel and Josiah Conkling were early settlers, Daniel carrying on tanning and a boot and shoe manufactory. Asa and Philo Culver, Wheeler Watson, whose son, Malbone Watson, became an eminent lawyer at Catskill and rose to be county judge and Supreme Court justice, and Rufus Watson also settled here at an early period. Other residents of the village who were prominent in this locality were Arnold B. Watson, a son of Josiah Watson, was president and main stockholder of the Unadilla Bank, Rev. Samuel Fuller, the first pastor of the Presbyterian church here, who lived on the farm where the late Hon. William Aley lived and died and Henry Stone, an able lawyer and poet, was the successor to Jenkins. Still others were Dr. Platt Wickes who studied medicine with Dr. Hyde and became his successor dying a few years ago at a ripe old age, a man of sterling character; Charles L. Mulford, successor to the Daytons, and John S. Huyck, men who became wealthy and were honored by their fellow citizens; Eli Hutchinson, the merchant, and Franklin Frisbie, who died a number of years ago. Judge John Niles, who moved from Coeymans, and O. H. Chittenden both lawyers here, the former becoming a county judge and the latter surrogate of Albany county, and later Dr. Gilbert Titus, who for many years was justice of the peace. The Episcopal church here was organized February 20, 1811, by Rev. Samuel Fuller; the Baptist in 1797 and the Presbyterian in 1793.

In the cemetery of the village stands a monument to the memory of the many brave soldiers from this town who lost their lives in fighting for their country, at the dedication ceremonies of which Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, delivered a masterly oration.

Potter Hollow, which was settled in 1806, is a small village of about one hundred residents, lying in the extreme southwestern part of the town. It has a post-office, store, union church, and a hotel. The founders and earliest business men were the Potters—Timothy R. and Samuel. Potter Palmer, the well-known Chicagoan, was born and

grew to manhood here, his father, Benjamin Palmer, being a farmer and a highly respected citizen, who served many years as justice of the peace.

Cooksburg is a hamlet having a grist mill, hotel and two drug stores, and lies south of Preston Hollow and north of Potter Hollow, being one mile from each.

The town organization of Rensselaerville dates back to 1791. Berne was taken from it in 1795, and a part of Westerlo in 1815, leaving Rensselaerville to occupy the southwest corner of what was known as the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. The town was surveyed in 1786 and divided into square lots of 160 acres each. It is eight and a half miles on the south and east lines, and six on the north. The west line is irregular and about nine miles in length. The general slope of the land, though broken by high ridges, is south and east, the northwest corner of the town being about the highest land between the Hudson on the east, the Mohawk on the north and the Schoharie on the west.

A military road from Athens (then Lunenburg), Greene county, passed through the southern part of the town, and was crossed by a road from Beaverdam, now Berne, a little east of Andrew Asher's house on lot 225. Another road, originally an Indian trail but used for transporting military stores, crossed the town farther north, being now known as the "Basic Path." These roads were, in the early days, so covered by underbrush as to be passable only for ox teams.

The first settlers found on Ten Mile Creek what had been a Tory camp, built of logs in wigwam style, and another on the ground now covered by the Rensselaerville Pond. These settlers appear to have built their houses on the highest point of their land, and to have traced their paths from cabin to cabin by means of blazed trees, which tree-marked paths were the beginning of our present roads from hilltop to hilltop. With the country now cleared of its forests these roads, with an elevation of 1,400 or 1,500 feet above the Hudson River, give fine views of the surrounding country.

A map of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, made for the proprietor by J. R. Bleecker in 1767, shows no inhabitants, dwellings nor roads within the limits of the present town. Bleecker says that the south line of the manor was located by a line of marked trees, according to a survey

made by Edward Collins in 1735. From the map and field notes of William Cockburn, who divided the southwestern part of the manor into lots in 1786-7, it appears that at that time about sixty-seven emigrants had commenced improvements, and about fifty nine dwellings had been erected, all probably in the prevailing styles of log architecture, within the limits of the present town. These were located chiefly along and near the roads designated as the Old and New roads from Freehold to Schoharie. The Old road entered the town on lot 17, the southeast corner of the town, and passed northwesterly through the town. The New road entered on lot 11 and by a northerly course joined the Old road on lot 224, then partly improved by Andrew Asher. Over these roads the settlers seem to have come in from the south and progressed mainly to the north and west.

We give below the number of lots upon which some improvements had been made, from the map made by Cockburn in 1786, with the names of the men, then called squatters, who led the attack upon the dense forests of this wild region :

Lots 5 and 6, Jeremiah Young; 7, Peter Plank; 8, Peter West; 9, Charles Edwards; 11, Gershom Stevens; 24, Hendrick Young; 25, Peter Shoemaker; 26, Peter Becker; 37, William Showerman; 43, Peter Emerick; 45, Peter Basson; 47 and 67, John Ellis; 56, Peter Miller; 66, Bastian Smith; 70, Samuel Howe; 84 and 85, Andrus Houck; 88 and 89, Curtis Cleveland and Jesse Pierce; 90, Abel Mudge; 92 and 102, Smith and Johannes Hagadorn and Peter Houck; 103 and 104, Derriek Vandyke; 108, John Pierce; 109, Sylvester Pierce; 125, Abner Tremaine; 127, Caleb Prince; 128 and 148, Daniel Mudge; 131, Daniel Cooper; 145, Thomas Farrington; 147, Samuel Martin and Josiah Skinner; 149, George Van Beuren; 167, Levi Green; 168 and 187, John Coon; 169 and 170, Jonathan Skinner; 185 and 186, Neal McFalls; 186, Thomas Brown; 186, Adam Coon; 188 and 189, 208 and 209, Reuben Bumpis, Philemon Lee and Hezekiah Dibble; 204, Kendrick Rhoda and Samuel Nichols; 206, Gamaliel Palmer; 207, John Nichols; 209, Cook; 210, Bela Cook; 223, Jonathan Edmonds; 224, Alanson Saxton and log meeting house; 225, Andrus Asher and Michael Bryant; 225, 245 and 246, Ashbel Culver; 226, 245 and 246, John Resegue; 227, Nathan Hatch; 227, Jonathan Crocker; 243 and 244, Widow Becker; 247, Daniel Cooper; 263, James Borthwick; 267, Joseph Lincoln; 267, John Rancear; 261 and 281, James Broyce; 282, John Herren; 283, 303 and 304, John Hunter; 302 and 303, Samuel Ramsey; 350, George Ramsey; 351, John Connell.

The improvemants indicated on this map are small clearings, trees enough being cut down to put up a log house.

There was some dread of Indians among the early settlers and events showed that the fear was not unfounded. Two lads, sons of Mr. Prie,

who lived in the northern part of the town, were taken prisoners by the Indians about the time of the massacre of the Deitz family in Berne. They had set out to go to Berne, when they were seized, marched back by the Basic path in sight of their father's house, and carried away and kept prisoners by the Indians for many years. These Indians, under Brant at this time, came down past the site of Preston Hollow and camped on the site of Cooksburg, and thence passed on over the hills to Blenheim and thence to Schoharie. They were followed by armed men, who, however, were unable to overtake them.

The first town meeting of which we have any record was held in 1795; Peter West was chosen supervisor, David Crocker town clerk, Benjamin Frisbie and Peter West overseers of the poor, Ariel Murdock, Meletiah Hatch and Ansel Ford commissioners of highways, L. Nathan Spaulding, Elijah Murdock, Josiah Skinner and Apollos Moore assessors, David Brown, Alexander Mackey, Noah Ellis and Joshua Doane, constables, Alexander Mackey, David Brown, Noah Ellis and Joshua Doane, collectors, Asa Hudson and Meletiah Hatch fence viewers, David Crocker pound-master. In the following year there were nineteen licenses recognized in town.

The first religious organization in Rensselaerville was that of the Baptists in Preston Hollow, whose organization dated 1790. Elder Winans was the first pastor.

The first Presbyterian organization in the town was in 1793, formed by Benjamin Frisbie, Alanson Saxton and Nehemiah Lord, their place of worship being a log house on what is known as Mount Pisgah, near the village of Rensselaerville. The Rev. Samuel Fuller was their first pastor, a Connecticut man of high education and a graduate of Dartmouth College. A meeting house was built about 1795 by a Dutch Reformed society in the southern part of the town on a ridge of land known as Oak Hill; among the early pastors of which were the Rev. Mr. Van Zandt and Rev. Mr. Ostrander. This church stood near the present residence of Mrs. Julia Hall, being on lot 9. The Baptist society composed of those living about Rensselaerville village built their meeting house in that part of the original town which was set off to Berne, so that, although most of the early settlers around this village were Baptists, they had no meeting house in the village until 1830. The Revs. Beman and Crocker were among their first pastors.

The present meeting house of the Methodists was built in Rensselaerville in 1839. They also have a church in Preston Hollow and one in Medusa. The Quakers, who were very numerous in early times, have nearly disappeared from the town; they formerly had three meeting houses in or near the town, of which the one located at Potter Hollow has been reconstructed as a union church.

In 1802 the Schoharie Turnpike Company was incorporated, whose road passed through the village of Preston Hollow in the southern part of the town, while in 1805 the Albany and Delaware Turnpike Company was incorporated to build a road from Albany to Brink's Mills which runs through Rensselaerville village.

Supervisors of the town of Rensselaerville have been: 1795, Peter West; 1818, Asa Calvard; 1819-21, Eli Hutchinson; 1822-23, 1832-33, Nathaniel Rider; 1824, Isaac Gardner; 1825, Joshua Gardner; 1826-27, Wheeler Watson; 1828-29, 1840, Joseph Connor; 1830-31, John Niles; 1833-35, Charles L. Mulford; 1836, James Reid; 1837, Samuel Niles; 1838-39, Lewis M. Dayton; 1841-42, Benjamin E. Mackey; 1843, James G. Clark; 1844, Shadrach R. Potter; 1845-46, Valentine Treadwell; 1847-48, Stephen M. Hallenbeck; 1849-50, 1852, 1854, William Aley; 1851, Daniel A. Mackey; 1853, Benjamin F. Sayre; 1855-57, Norman A. Ford; 1858-59, Andrew Felter; 1860-61, James E. Mackey; 1862-67, George H. Laraway; 1868-70, William McGivney; 1871-72, William R. Tanner; 1873-75, Horace T. Devereux; 1876-80, Albert T. Moore; 1881-83, H. Sayre; 1884-87, 1893, Jacob B. Norwood; 1888-92, Lewis Kenyon; 1894-95, G. M. Hallenbeck; 1896, Abram S. Coon, term two years.

Of the many who have or are now worthily representing their native town, we may record the names of Mortimer M. Jackson, judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; Addison C. Niles, judge of the Supreme Court of California; Rufus W. Peckham, judge of the Court of Appeals, New York; Malbone Watson, judge of the Supreme Court; James Lamoreux, Robert W. Murphy, judges of Albany county; Marcellus Weston, judge of Montgomery county; Hiram Gardner, judge of Niagara county; Horace T. Devereux, Valentine Treadwell, Stephen M. Hallenbeck, Almeron S. Cornell, William Aley, Robert B. Watson, Henry Jenkins, J. W. and L. H. Babcock, members of the New York Assembly. In addition to the above we should add Judge Joseph J. Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was born in that part of the original town which was set off as Berne; Judge A. Melvin Osborne of the Supreme Court of New York; and Judge Lyman Tremain, attorney-general of New York, who was born just over

the town line in Durham. Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and Arnold B. Watson, of Unadilla, now deceased, were natives of this town. Norman W. Faulk, of Preston Hollow, a lawyer, who read law in the office of Daniel S. Dickinson and with Peckham & Co. at Albany, was admitted to practice in 1852, and went to Hastings, Mich., where he practiced his profession and became a leader at the bar, and being for a number of years judge of the Recorder's Court. He was born at Preston Hollow, where he now resides, enjoying a practice in this and adjoining counties.

The following list of occupants and actual first tenants in the town under Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, with lots and leases, are of interest. The names in italics indicates those who were occupants before the manorial survey and allotments were made. It will be noticed that the oldest leases were of lots 54, 94 and 134, made September 10, 1787, but the date of the lease does not in every case indicate when the occupancy commenced, as this, in most cases, was many years before the lease was taken.

Lot No. 1, which is the southwest corner of Albany county, was occupied by Elisha Bates; no lease found; 3, Josiah Morris, July 12, 1796; 3, Nathan Smith, June, 1788; 4, Stephen Bolles, July 6, 1791; 5, Jeremiah Young and John Wafen, July 18, 1803; 6, *Jeremiah Young* and *Peter Plank*, July 14, 1788; 7, Peter Plank (grist mill), March, 1793; 8, Peter West, August 29, 1794; 9, *Charles Edwards* (meeting house), June 23, 1795; 10, Charles Edwards, July 18, 1803; 11, *Gershom Stevens* (saw mill), October 2, 1787; 12, Joseph Dickson, October 2, 1787; 13, Jonathan Pratt, October 2, 1787; 14, Peabody Pratt, May 29 1789; 15, Samuel Rider and Elihu Gifford, February 15, 1799; 16, John Lautman, March 10, 1788; 17, Henry Spickerman, December 26, 1794; 21, Benjamin Brand, July 12, 1796; 23, Henry Young and Aaron Winne, June 6, 1796; 24, *Henry Young* and John Walker, July 2, 1796; 25, *Peter Schoonmaker*, March 13, 1788; 26, *Peter Becker*, January 26, 1796; 27, Joseph Andrews and Hendrick Plank, jr., November 4, 1797; 28, Johannis Row, July 9, 1788; 29, Martinias Hommel, October 30, 1801; 30, Edward Taylor and Joshua Thomas, June 21, 1791; 31, Levi Tracey and Thomas Shadbolt, May 19, 1806; 32, Elonzo Jennings and Reuben Treadwell, July 13, 1796; 33, William A. Tanner, February 26, 1805; 34, Joseph Hall, July 4, 1807; 35, Jonathan Bedford, January 30, 1808; 36, George Ben, March 10, 1788; 37, John Gardner, April 17, 1795; 41, Abraham Young (east part), July 12, 1796, (west part), Reuben Hill, September 29 1795; 42, Wilhelmus Wolf and Peter Emerick, December 8, 1795; 43, *Peter Emerick*, January 27, 1796; 44, Michael Schoonmaker, January 17, 1789; 45, *Peter Basson* (saw mill), April 20, 1793; 46, Philip Scholder, February 14, 1792; 47, *John Ellis*, July 22, 1788 (new lease to Daniel Tuttle December 5, 1835); 48, Barent Burhans, November 9, 1801; 49, Ezekiel Hull March 2, 1789; 50, Amos Mosher and Benjamin Worth,

August 23, 1805; 51, Sanford Tracey, August 24, 1805; 52, James Mackey, February 21, 1805; 53, (grist mill and saw mill), Fitch Lamphere, September 30, 1797; 54, John H. Garrison, September 10, 1787; 55, Jacob and Wessels Strobe, June 7, 1803; 56, Alexander Campbell, August 13, 1806; 61, Hendrick Moore, July 12, 1796; 62, Hendrick Bewe, January 30, 1796; 63, Joseph Row, June 16, 1788; 64, John Wolf, jr., June 17, 1795; 65, Sebastian Schmit, November 7, 1792; 66, Martinus Shuldiss, June 30, 1792; 67, Charles Morat, October 24, 1789; 68, Charles Morat, December 13, 1789; 69, Henry Person, October 2, 1787; 70, *Samuel How* and Samuel Cleveland, October 2, 1787; 71, William and Solomon Mackey, August 8, 1791; 72, Jeremiah Parce, July 13, 1796; 73, John Cox, April 25, 1788; 74, Samuel Combe, jr., February 23, 1797; 75, Andrew Spickerman, February 10, 1803; 76, William Campbell, March 3, 1813; 81, Abram Hallenbeck, jr. (west part), November 21, 1788; 81, (east part), Michael I. Hallenbeck, February 24, 1789; 82, Samuel Potter, July 9, 1792; 83, Wilhemus Wolf, August 13, 1791; 84, Samuel Preston and Micah Humphrey (saw mill), May 8, 1804; 85, Samuel Burgess and Samuel Preston, April 10, 1794; 86, Timothy and John Boardman, jr., January 20, 1801; 87, Jonas Kelsey, July 13, 1796; 88, Alexander Mackey and Jonas Kelsey, February 9, 1796; 89, Johannes, Conradt and Benjamin Briggs, April 25, 1795; 90, Enoch and Silas Sayre, April 5, 1793; 91, Barent and Abraham Dubois, September 1, 1792; 92, *Johannes Hagadorn*, July 14, 1788; 93, Samuel Combe, jr., February 23, 1797; 94, Conradt Showerman, September 10, 1787; 95, John Dunham, July 13, 1796; 101, John Hallenbake, February 3, 1796; 102, Noah Russell and Samuel Potter, January 7, 1804; 103, *Henry Van Dyke* and Thiel Rockefeller, January 25, 1797; 104, *Henry* and *John Van Dyke*, January 25, 1797; 106, John G. Spencer and Thomas Farrington, January 11, 1793; 106, Jesse Nichols, July 23, 1800; 107, John Winans and Muritie Eamon, January 23, 1795; 108, Lawrence Faulk (west part), September 6, 1793; 108, Jonas Kelsey, s. one-half, March 3, 1789; 109, Josiah F. Dean, April 25, 1795; 110, Titus Palmer and Lawrence Dubois, June 18, 1804; 111, William Connolly and George Wright, December 18, 1795; 112, Nathan and Sylvanus Lounsbury, July 13, 1796; 113, Peter Rivenberg, May 12, 1804; 114 and 115, Jeremiah Snyder, May 12, 1817; 121, Russell Humphrey (west part), August 26, 1794; 121, Henry Kontshman (east part), December 16, 1793; 122, Christian Brand and John Badgers, January 9, 1794; 123, Peter Bradt and James Gleason, July 9, 1793; 124, Page Harriman, December 23, 1788; 125, Robert Goff and Saunders Haynes, January 3, 1805; 126, Joshua Gardner and John Hand, February 21, 1805; 127, Elijah Hicks, March 4, 1795; 128, Jacob Copland, June 15, 1799; 129, *Aaron* and Jared Mudge, October 2, 1787; 130, John P. Knickerbocker, June 16, 1795; 131, Allen Durant, February 26, 1799; 139, George Dipple (saw mill), September 18, 1787; 133, Benjamin B. Durkie, December 18, 1794; 134, Hendrick H. Garrison, September 10, 1787; 141, Joseph Birchard, February 28, 1800; 142, David Alger, February 19, 1793; 143, David Alger and Josiah Marshall, October 20, 1796; 144, Lora Lomis and John F. Enta, April 13, 1793; 145, Thomas Farrington, April 28, 1789; 146, John Lennon and Obadiah Wilde, February 20, 1796; 147, Elisha and William Sheldon, January 26, 1795; 53, lease for grist mill and saw mill to Fitch Lamphere in 1797, who sold January 2, 1798, to Uriah Hall; 148, Jesse Sammus, September 2, 1795; 149, Hezekiah Jopping, May 15, 1795; 150 David Crocker, jr. (west half), December 17, 1789; 150

(east half), Uriah St. John, September 24, 1793; 151, Joseph Lee, November 13, 1787; 152, Peleg Peckham, February 17, 1799; 153, Henry Campbell, part, December 31, 1811; 154, Timothy and John Boardman, jr., February 13, 1807; 161, Apollos Moore, west part, May 29, 1798; 161, east part, Warner Barnes; 162, Hezekiah Beach and Amos Alger, January 27, 1801; 163, Henry Hopping, July 7, 1788; 164, David Reddington and Jeremiah Hand, October 14, 1794; 165, Johannis Felter, January 21, 1799; 166, William Murdock, April 24, 1795; 167, Daniel Tanner, April 19, 1797; 168, 169, 170, *Johannes Coons*, July 15, 1788; 171, Apollos Moore, March 5, 1805; 172, Uriah Chapman and Dyck Mareraback (a colored fiddler), July 15, 1796; 173, Sunderland Pattison and Jonathan Pearce, April 17, 1795; 181, *Bela Phelps*, and Thomas Pears, east part, November 19, 1787; 121, Peter H. Smith and Michael Harder, west part, November 10, 1794; 182, Asa Phelps, October 2, 1787; 183, David Allworth and Cornelius Van Aken, January 9, 1831; 184, Samuel Greenleaf, and Abraham Bennett, May 23, 1803; 185, S. Callender and B. Hall, February 11, 1795; 186, *Adam Coons*, Elisha Murdock and *Thomas Brown*, February 11, 1795; 187, *Adam Coons*, July 15, 1788; 188, Philemon Lee, November 10, 1787; 189, Reuben Bumpus, October 2, 1788; 190, Aaron Hunt, September 28, 1803; 191, Henry Spann, February 9, 1797; 191, Charles Mead and Wheeler Watson, December 26, 1795; 201, George Rivenbergh and J. Hallenbeck, February 22, 1803; 202, Abel Ford, September 30, 1793; 203, Jacob Charlier, September 8, 1797; 204, Elias Ames and Gad Hall, March 20, 1794; 205, John Owen and Philo Camp, August 18, 1788; 206, Thomas Brown and Alanson Saxton, July 15, 1788; 207, Gamaliel Palmer and Henry Lewis, October 10, 1800; 208, Joseph Woodford and William Hatch, January 28, 1795; 209, James White and Daniel Lindley, January 13, 1799; 210, David Bailey, 211, William Wightman and Thomas Lee, December 3, 1788; 212, Jonathan Fish, March 5, 1801; 221, David Hess, June 28, 1806; Joseph Woodworth, January 30, 1806, and David Newcomb, September 16, 1796; 222, Ariel Murdock, November 15, 1787; 223, Amos Beecher, July 20, 1803; 224, Congregational church; 225, east part, John Frisbie, July 22, 1801, and west part, Michael Brant, May 2, 1797; 226, Ashbel Culver, February 1, 1798; 227, Samuel Fuller, *Melatih Hatch* and Josiah Watson, May 11, 1797; 228, Asa Woodford and Melatih Hatch, March 4, 1795; 229, Samuel Jenkins, William King and Wheeler and Thomas Watson, February 20, 1799; 230, Elijah and Eber Sweet, June 6, 1788; 231, Apollos Moore, January 1798; 241, Enoch and Sylvanus Cooper, May 6, 1794; 242, Samuel Nichols and John Owens, February 7, 1798; 243, *Christian Becker*, January 21, 1794; 244, Joseph Lincoln; 245, Daniel Conklin, jr., west half, March 29, 1812, Amaziah Palmer and Samuel Nichols, March 4, 1796; 247, John Couse, February 23, 1797; 248, sold to Jonathan Jenkins, west part, and to Charles Pierson east part, and others, pond, etc.; 249, Hans Winegar, April 25, 1788, and second lease March 12, 1803; 250, Henry and Josiah Conkling, May 28, 1798; 251, Josiah Haverman, January 24, 1796; 261, Hezekiah Watson and Job Sisson, west part, January 15, 1800, east part, to Jabez Sisson and Christopher Shreve, May 7, 1795; 262, Lating Day and William Borthwick, December 22, 1806; 263, *James Borthwick*, January 28, 1796; 264, Daniel Lamorce, January 9, 1795; 265, Reuben King, May 19, 1795; 266, Nicholas Cornell, June 9, 1785; 267, Rufus Watson, August 28, 1822; 268, Jonathan Crocker, jr., March 10, 1795; 269, Daniel Conkling, jr., May 28, 1798; 270, Daniel Conkling, May 28, 1798;

281, George Bell and George Cogshall, January 22, 1800; 282, Isaac Cowles, May 9, 1788; 283, William and Charles West, March 22, 1792; 284, Benjamin Frisbie and Elisha West, October 31, 1794; 285, Thomas and Benjamin Frisbie, jr., February 25, 1796; 286, Thomas Watson, February 22, 1792; 287, Joseph Sisson, February 13, 1795; 288, Salmon Sandford and Weston, April 25, 1795; 289, Asa and Barnabas Rice, March 8, 1796; 290, Michael Boomhover and Valentine Casman, December 23, 1799; 301; Joseph Rollo, April 11, 1791; 302, John H. Bushnell, March 29, 1798; 303, Daniel Sears, January 20, 1806; 304, John Sisson, June 6, 1796; 305, Alfred Hislop, April 18, 1788; 306, John Raymond and George Sisson, December 14, 1796; 307, Shubel Bouton and Shubel Bouton, jr., July 25, 1803; 308, Martin Campbell, June 6, 1788; 309, John Abel and Caleb Sanford, February 24, 1796; 310, Samuel Frink and ane Solomon Sanford, December 4, 1804; 311, Steadman Fox, February 5, 1810; 349, Edmund Watkins and Solomon Seaman, May 29, 1793; 350, Peter Frisbie, November 11, 1824; 351, George Sanford, September 27, 1797; 352, Christopher Almy, January 30, 1809; 353, Joseph Hopkins, May 7, 1802; 354, Reuben Crosby, May 13, 1789; 355, Salter Pullman, February 19, 1788; 356, Nathan and Seth Young, March 14, 1805; 357, Pardon Kelsey, June 4, 1790; 358, Elisha and Philander Goodrich and Caleb Sanford, September 7, 1796; 359, Jonathan Crocker, January 14, 1796; 360, Ephraim and Samuel Lindsley, February 25, 1795, in the northeast corner of the present limits of the town.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TOWN OF COEYMANS.¹

The town of Coeymans is situated in the southeast corner of Albany county, and includes within its boundaries Baeren (Barren) Island and about one-half of Shad Island. It was erected from the mother town of Watervliet March 18, 1791, and was the second town formed in the county. When the town of Westerlo was erected in 1815, a small section of Coeymans was set off to it. Coeymans has an area of 32,570 acres, and received its name from Barent Pieterse Coeymans, the patentee. The surface of the town consists of an upland rising 200 to 400 feet above the river, which is broken by hills and ridges rising 100 to 400 feet higher. The soil on the levels is alluvial in character, mixed with sand and clay and very productive. In the western part of the town its consists of gravel and clay. As a whole the town is well

¹This name is found spelled in various ways—Koeymans, Koymans, Koeyemans, and the customary way; in Holland it was probably Kojiemans.

adapted to the growing of the usual farm products and the common fruits. Geologically there is little of importance in this town. A stratum of marble or limestone extends across it from north to south three to four miles from the river, and this has been quarried for building purposes. Some blue stone is found and a quarry was formerly worked at Mossy Hill. The principal streams are Coeymans Creek, which enters the town from Bethlehem in the eastern part and empties into the Hudson at Coeymans Landing. The Hannakrois flows in from Westerlo and crosses this town in a southeasterly direction, passing through Indian Fields, Stephenville, and Coeymans Hollow, and supplying excellent water power. It enters Greene county near Achquetuck; and then making a long bend again enters Coeymans near the southeast corner of the town and empties into the Hudson a little below Coeymans Landing. These streams flow through narrow valleys which are bordered by steep hills through which they have cut gorges in some places. These two streams have numerous small tributaries, and Coeymans Creek makes two falls at Coeymans village aggregating seventy-five feet in height, which supply a water power that has been utilized for years past. Some of the small streams in the northern part of the town disappear into sink holes and again come to the surface after flowing some distance through subterranean channels. Moulding sand has been found in some parts of Coeymans and was formerly shipped in large quantities.

The first permanent occupation of land in this town by white men took place more than 125 years before its civil organization in 1791. Among the Dutch immigrants who came over to secure the advantages offered by the Patroon, was Barent Pieterse Coeymans, who arrived in 1636 and immediately entered the service of Mr Van Rensselaer at a yearly salary of thirty guilders. Coeymans was accompanied by his three brothers, David, Jacob, and Arent. Barent Coeymans worked in the Patroon's grist mill until 1645, when he took charge of the saw mills belonging to Mr. Van Rensselaer, which were in the northern part of the present city on Patroon's Creek. In this work he was assisted by Jan Gerritsen, and each received a yearly salary of 150 guilders and in addition three stivers for every plank sawed by them. Coeymans remained thus employed until 1647. Previous to 1650 Coeymans lived

south of Patroon's Creek, but in 1655 he took a nineteen year lease of a farm of "maize land" at twenty four guilders a year. In 1657 he secured a lease of the Patroon's mills for nineteen years, at the expiration of which he leased the mills on the Norman's Kill for thirteen years.

With the expiration of this lease in 1673 Mr. Coeymans purchased from the Indians a large tract of land, extending eight to ten miles on the river and twelve miles back into the country. For this tract, which embraced what became the town of Coeymans, he obtained a patent from Governor Lovelace. It was a valuable purchase at that time, especially as it carried with it excellent water power, and on the creek north of Coeyman's Cryn Cornelissen and Hans Jansen had already, as early as 1651 built a saw mill. Of course this tract fell within the boundaries of the Van Rensselaer Manor and the Patroon sought to establish his title at law. After protracted litigation the matter was finally arranged in 1706, by an agreement on the part of Coeymans to receive title from the Patroon and pay a small annual quit rent. This title was confirmed by patent from Queen Anne August 6, 1714.

The following extracts from the Patent and from a conveyance of one of the islands in the river, possess peculiar interest in this connection, the cession of the patent being defined in part as follows :

From "a certain creek or kill lying and being on the west side of Hudson's river to the north of a place of the Indians called Kax-hax-ki, stretching in length to the highest place where Jacob Flodden did used to roll down timber, named by the natives Seen-tha tin, to the island belonging to John Byers, and into the woods as far as the Indian Sachem's right goes."

Yielding and paying therefor, yearly and every year, unto the same Kilian Van Rensselaer, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of nine shillings, current money of New York, at upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in lieu of all other rents, dues, duties and services, for or in respect of all premises or any part or parcel therefore, as by the said indenture relation to them being had more fully and at large appear.

Following is the conveyance alluded to :

On the 16th of April, 1672, Volkert Janes conveys all his rights and ownership to Barent Pieterse (Coeymans) in the island named *Schutters*, lying below Beeren Island, and included in Coeymans' patent, dated August 14, 1671.

Barent Pieterse Coeymans married a daughter of Andries De Vos and was the father of five children—Andries, Samuel, Peter, Arriantje

and Jannetje. The first named was born in Albany and married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats, and later became a resident of New Jersey, where descendants of the family are still found. Samuel, also born in Albany, August 3, 1670, married Katrina Van Schaack, and resided many years in the great Coeymans stone house which still stands at the Landing; he had no children. Arriantje was born in Albany October 19, 1672, and remained single until she was fifty-one years old, living with her brother Samuel. She finally married David Verplank, who was then only twenty-eight years old; they had no children, and the mother died April 4, 1743. Verplank inherited a portion of her estate, and was twice married after her death and became the father of David, Johannes, Arriantje, and Isaac D. Peter Coeymans was born in Albany and married Elizabeth Graveret (or Greve-raad), by whom he had two children—Menjae, who became the wife of Andreas Whitbeck, and Elizabeth, who married Jacobus Van Allen. Peter's first wife died and he married, second, Charlotta Amelia Dawyer, who was mother of three children—Garritje (married John Barclay); Ann Margaret (married Andries Ten Eyck), and Charlotte Amelia (married John Jonas Bronk). Peter Coeymans resided in the old stone house until his death on April 30, 1736, when he was buried on Baeren Island. Many descendants of Peter through his five daughters, lived in this vicinity, but none of the name of Coeymans are left. Barent, the patentee, is believed to have been buried on land now owned by Peter Whitbeck, the belief being chiefly founded on the fact that in a partition deed a part of this land is reserved for burial purposes. The old Coeymans stone house is now owned by Dr. Johnson.

The Coeymans Creek, before mentioned, is the same stream that bears the Indian name, Onisquethau, described in the history of New Scotland, both names attaching to it in these later years. The creek has the two falls mentioned, before it empties into a small bay leading to the Hudson. At the bottom of the lower fall is an old mill, long idle, and a building known as the old stone house, which is constructed of field stones, with brick gables. Two other buildings similarly constructed still stand at the Landing, all three being probably more than a hundred years old.

The level lands west of the village were in early years called Achquetuck, and here the early settlers were Andreas and Lendert Witbeck, whose families have been prominent in the town and county for many years. Daniel Traver and Balthus Keefer settled to the north of Indian Fields near what became known as Keefer's Corners, and nearby A. Searls and John and T. Witbeck built homesteads at an early date. The names of many other pioneers will appear as we proceed, and the list of prominent families and their biographies is greatly extended in Part III of this volume. The town records go back only to 1811, which leaves the proceedings for twenty years unaccounted for. John T. Van Dalston was the first supervisor of whom there is record and Archibald Stevens the next, being chosen in 1818. His successors to the present time have been as follows:

1819-21, John N. Huyck; 1822-25, Israel Shear; 1826-28, Abraham Verplanck; 1829-31, Andrew Witbeck; 1832-34, Henry Niles; 1835-37, Cornelius Vanderzee; 1838-40, Jonas Shear; 1841-43, Garret Whitbeck; 1844-45, John Mead; 1846-47, Elwell Blodgett; 1848-49, John Vanderzee; 1850-51, Nathaniel Niles; 1852-53, Willet Serls; 1854-57, Garrit Whitbeck; 1858-59, John B. Shear; 1860-61, David A. Whitbeck; 1862-63, Jonas Shear; 1864-65, Peter Keefer; 1866-71, John B. Shear; 1872-73, Cornelius Vanderzee; 1874-75, Nelson Schermerhorn; 1876-77, John H. Powell; 1878-80, John A. Hunt; 1881-82, Estes H. Strevell; 1883, Lansing Shear; 1884, Horace Blodgett; 1885-86, Richard S. Blodgett; 1887-88, Alton Van Derzee; 1889-90, Estes H. Strevell; 1891, Richard S. Blodgett; 1892-93, Alton Van Derzee; 1894-95, Noble H. Bronk.

The first Coeymans dwelling, the so-called Castle, was torn down about 1833. It stood on the corner of Westerlo and First streets, having walls of great thickness which were pierced with loop holes. The building faced the Hudson River and was erected very soon after Coeymans made his purchase from the Indians. Down to the time of its removal it contained many relics and keepsakes of the old family, among them being an old picture of the property, made probably 150 years ago or more. It shows the present stone house, a small mill back of the site of the late grist mill, a plaster mill to the northward over an artificial rock-cut which served as a water-way, another saw mill on the crown of the rocks, and another grist mill on the opposite side of the creek. The last named mill stood until 1830. The old stone house and the other property passed to the Ten Eyck family through Peter Coeymans.

The history of this town is a simple record of gradual progress and improvement in agriculture, the advancement of educational interests, the promotion of religious institutions, and the establishment of such mercantile stores as were needed for the community. In common with all communities dwelling on or near a great river, the inhabitants were intensely interested in the progress and final determination of the war of 1812, but there is no record of how many of them fought in its battles. Many of the roads through this town were opened and considerably improved previous to the beginning of the present century. As population increased the number of road districts was augmented, turnpike companies were organized, and stage and post routes were established. The Hudson River has, of course, always been a much-traveled highway northward and southward, supplying an easy and economical means of reaching the principal local market at Albany. It was about 1820 when the stage routes were established the stage companies having contracts for carrying the mails. Previous to that time the mails had been commonly carried by post riders. A turnpike company was early incorporated in this town for the construction and maintenance of a highway from Coeymans through Coeymans Hollow, Indian Fields, and thence through Dormansville and Chesterville in the town of Westerlo, and on to the old Delaware turnpike, a distance of about eighteen miles. The first division, about eight miles, was incorporated in 1850 as the Coeymans and Westerlo Plank Road Company, the charter extending thirty years. In 1860 the roadway of plank was taken up and broken stone substituted, since which time the stone road bed has been farther extended and it is now one of the best highways in the county. The charter of the company was renewed in 1880 for thirty years.

The school districts of Coeymans at the present time are fourteen in number with a school house in each, the whole together with Bethlehem and New Scotland constituting the first school commissioner's district of Albany county. There is no graded school, high school or academy in existence at the present time. The Coeymans Academy, established in 1858 by Fletcher Blaisdell, Theophilus Civil and Peter Seabridge, and having for its first teachers Misses C. B. and Emma Brace, was not successful and like many other similar institutions was abandoned with the great improvement of recent years in the district

schools. Previous to 1880 Acton Civill made an effort to found an academy at Coeymans village. In the western part of the place, on the high ground he erected a massive brick and stone structure in ample grounds, and in 1882 added a building which was to be used as a boarding house. His own ill health and other causes led to the abandonment of all his plans before a school was opened. The buildings are still standing and unoccupied.

In the war of the rebellion Coeymans furnished her various quotas of volunteers for the armies of the Union, but the law providing for the preservation of a complete list of those who went out from the town has been unheeded.

The town of Coeymans was without a railroad until 1883, when the New York, West Shore and Buffalo line was completed, and though the mercantile interests of small villages and hamlets are generally much affected by the building of railroads, and are frequently totally or in part destroyed; it cannot be said that those of this town have suffered very much in this respect. The trade of Coeymans Landing is retained partly on account of its water front and its connection with Albany by the river, while at Ravena Junction, which is one mile from the Landing, an enterprising village has sprung into existence almost wholly on account of the railroad and furnishes an excellent point for marketing the surplus products of the country. The necessity for a rail connection with Albany by the West Shore road led to the building of the line from this point, direct to the city, while the main line passes a little to the northwest of the city through Bethlehem, New Scotland, and Guilderland.

The Coeymans Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated August 16, 1859, and has done a large local business, to the great advantage of its members and policy holders.

The Grove Cemetery Association at Coeymans was incorporated in 1848, through the efforts of Acton Civill.

The Indian Fields Cemetery was incorporated in January, 1872. The following were the first officers: President, William S Cole; vice-president, Andrew H. Witbeck; treasurer, Joslin Nodine; secretary, John N. Verplank; Judson Lamoreaux, Abram Witbeck, William J. Lamoreaux, and George C. Lamoreaux. The cemetery contains about five acres.

Among the physicians who have practiced in this town are Drs. Ely, Smith, Spaulding, Hand, Van Alstyne, Van Allen, Herrick, Holmes, Blodgett, and Clement; Dr. Benjamin B. Fredenburg settled here in 1826 and passed a long and active life in the town; Dr. Andrew Huyck, settled at the Hollow in 1838; Wesley Blaisdell, and Andrew Van Antwerp also practiced medicine here; Dr. F. C. Mosher, located at the Landing about 1848, and Dr. H. N. Johnson, settled at the same place about 1881, practiced his profession and also conducted a drug business; Dr. C. C. Willis, is well known locally as a dentist; Dr. G. E. El mendorf settled at Stephenville in 1876, while Dr. F. A. Rivets, located at Indian Fields in 1880.

The village of Coeymans Landing (Coeymans post-office) retains perhaps more of its ancient appearance and spirit than any other village in Albany county. There is an air of antiquity and quaintness about some of its streets and buildings that lends a charm to the place and makes it a much sought resort. These are in strong contrast with the modern business establishments of J. N. Briggs and other enterprising men. Many of the streets are crooked, and along and among them are placed dwellings and shops with little regard to the order followed in villages founded in recent years. The western part of the place, situated upon the higher ground, is more modern in its characteristics and here are many beautiful residences, surrounded by attractive grounds. Among the first settlers at the Landing were Andreas and Lendert Witbeck, and the Ten Eyck, Van Allen, Verplank, Bronk, Barclay, Hotaling, and Van Daalston families. A little later came the Waldron and the Huyck families; one McMichael, a very early merchant; James Teft, who kept a public house; Oliver Lawton, John Fanning, Palmer Utter, Joseph Hazelton, Levi Blaisdell, and others, whose descendants have been foremost in promoting the best interests of the village. Some of the early mills built at this point to utilize the valuable water power have been mentioned. They have all passed away and given place to other and later industries. What were known as the Cedar Point Mills were built by Conrad Ten Eyck many years ago, and connected with them was a plaster mill and carding factory which long ago disappeared. A flouring mill owned or operated at different periods by Israel Lawton, Briggs & Colvin, A. Willis, is now

the property of Henry Johnson. It has been idle a number of years. A large mill is operated at the present time by John N. Briggs, as part of the large business interests controlled by him on the river. No man has done more in recent years for the up-building of this place than he. He is a heavy dealer in coal and ice and is the lessee of Barren Island, to which he has given the name Baerman Park. Here he has made an ideal pleasure ground which is visited by hundreds of excursion parties every season from Albany and elsewhere.

Among past and present business men of the village are William B. Hull & Co., general merchants, a business now conducted by Andrew Van Derzee & Son; Baumes & Brother, former dealers in groceries, crockery, etc.; W. W. Snyder, former boot and shoe dealer; W. H. Keller, former grocer; Powell & Johnson, present dealers in drugs and medicines; Alfred A. Sherman, fancy goods and stationery; J. B. Holmes, tin shop and hardware; A. Vandyck, harnessmaker; L. E. Gould and Charles Zeigler, meat dealers; Henry Slingerland, forwarding and commission business; H. Long & Son, grocers; C. B. Clow, furnishing goods. Among the attorneys who have practiced here in the past were S. Springsted and J. M. Harris, and Charles Thompson. C. M. Tompkins is in practice at the present time.

The Hotaling Hotel has long been owned and conducted by Richard S. Hotaling. The Gedney House, formerly the Union, has been kept for many years by Samuel Gedney. The Tobin House, formerly the Whitbeck House, kept by Verplank Whitbeck, is now run by George Tobin. The American House is kept by Gilbert Cronk.

The first newspaper in Coeymans was established in 1863 by Gilbert C. Vincent under the name of the Coeymans Gazette, who sold out in the fall of 1864 to Willard Pond. It soon after passed into the hands of Henry Bronk, and subsequently to McKee & Springsted. In December, 1869, Mr. Springsted sold his interest to his partner, Thomas McKee, who continued the publication until 1871. In that year Miller & Sherman established the Coeymans Herald. Mr. Miller soon sold his interest to his partner, who a little later sold out entirely to S. H. & E. J. Sherman, who have continued the publication ever since.

Ravena, (formerly Coeymans Junction).—The junction of the two branches of the West Shore railroad was made about a mile west of



JOHN N. BRIGGS.



Coeymans Landing, on the stone road before described. The place offered a beautiful site for a village and prompted energetic men who foresaw the importance of the point, to invest money liberally in improvements. Of these men one of the first and most active was Peter Pulver. As soon as the railroad station and necessary buildings were erected in 1883, he built a hotel and restaurant and three dwellings. This was the nucleus of the village. Other dwellings soon followed and in 1884 he erected the large three story brick block for stores and hotel, which is now called the Pulver House, the present proprietor of which is C. E. Gage, who took it in December, 1895. Mr. Pulver also built another brick block near the hotel, for a store, with a public hall above. The village grew very rapidly within the succeeding five years. Stephen Vincent built what was the Temperance Hotel but which is now called the Vincent House, kept by E. Slater since May, 1895. General stores have been established by Willis Bentley, Elias Sweet, and Almeron Roberts. Truman Carhart deals in boots and shoes; A. M. Strevell, also Mr. Allen, in hardware, and William Melton in fancy goods. A large amount of cider and vinegar are made here by the Albany County Produce Company. An excellent school is conducted in the village, which is included in district No. 3, and three teachers are employed. The postmaster of the village is Elias Sweet.

The name of Coeymans Junction was never satisfactory to the inhabitants of the village, and in 1893, through the efforts of C. M. Barlow and the Rev. R. G. Fenton, the name was changed by the post-office department to Ravena. The village now contains about one thousand inhabitants and is fast growing in population and improvements. A franchise is about to be granted for a better supply of water for fire and sanitary purposes.

Ache-que-tuck is a hamlet locally known as Peacock's Corners, having a post office, situated about two miles west of the railroad station of Ravena. Here is located the old stone house of the Ten Eyck family, built long before the Revolutionary war, and the old brick residences of the Verplancks and the Witbecks, all of which families settled at an early date in this immediate vicinity. Other pioneers here were the Van Derzee, Shear, Wiltsie and Schoonmaker families. In past years there were grist and saw mills, a tannery and a flax mill, on the Haana-

krois Creek, which were the property of Isaac D. Verplanck. An excellent farming district extends from this point to the eastern extremity of Coeymans Hollow described in old deeds as Hagh-a-tuck, which is the Indian name, and far to the northward. A general store is now kept here by Charles Corts, and a hotel by David Baumes.

Coeymans Hollow is a hamlet about in the center of the town, with a post-office of the same name opened in 1840 with John B. Shear as postmaster. The Hollow extends a distance of about two miles along the Haanakrois Creek, and was settled almost contemporaneously with Coeymans settlement farther east. The Verplanck and Witbeck families, John Blodgett, Josiah Hinckley, Gerrit Witbeck, Jonas Shear, Jedediah Davis, and John Colvin were among the pioneers in the Hollow. There was in early years considerable manufacturing done here, the power supplied by the creek being utilized. Francis DeLong, Gerrit Witbeck and a Mr. Oberman manufactured hats here many years ago. A grist mill and saw mill, and a cloth works were owned and operated by John Blodgett and a Mr. Leslie. At the upper end of the village Verplanck had a grist mill and saw mill, which were destroyed by a freshet, after which the dam and raceway were utilized in recent years by Andrew Carey to drive machinery for turning hubs and spokes, but this industry has also disappeared. About 1860-62 several flax mills were established on the creek, but were soon abandoned. All manufacturing operations have disappeared, and little business of any kind is carried on.

Alcove (formerly called Stephenville) is a hamlet next to the westward of Coeymans Hollow and practically a continuation of it though having a post-office with the name of Alcove, and takes its name from Archibald Stephens, a former owner of mills here. One of the pioneers at this place was Casparus Ackerman who came in 1790 and soon afterward erected the first mills, which in course of time passed into possession of Mr. Stephens. The present mill is a large stone structure and is owned by Bennett T. Briggs. The Valley Paper Mills and the saw mill of Amos D. Briggs are situated here near the stone road. These were burned about 1890 and not rebuilt. About 1844 Ephraim Andrews erected a carding and cloth mill here which was enlarged a few years later by John E. Andrews and converted

into a wrapping paper mill. In 1854 Mr. Andrews and W. S. Briggs introduced steam and other modern improvements and machinery. In 1871 the firm of W. S. Briggs & Sons (Newton S., Ralph B., and Amos D.) was formed and existed three years, when the property was transferred to Amos D. Briggs, who in 1883 made extensive improvements and enlargements. Three-fourths of a mile south of these mills is the post-office and the residence of W. S. Briggs, owner of the stone mill before mentioned. Just above the Valley Mills, over eighty years ago, was a saw mill and near by was the tannery of Daniel Tompkins. The only mercantile business is a general store conducted by Green Brothers.

Indian Fields is a hamlet with a post-office of the same name in the western part of the town. Among the early settlers here were John and Thomas Witbeck, W. Searles, George Lamoreaux, Jedediah Davis, Daniel Green, Daniel Wickham, Gideon Schofiel, Josiah Hinckley, and the Huyck, Tompkins, and Robins families. In early years Isaac Verplanck built a saw mill and afterward carding mills were started. At a later date Houck & Trenchard operated a cloth works and a saw mill. These were converted into a foundry by Huyck & Norris, who sold out to Caleb Snyder. A foundry and wood working shop is now conducted by Norris Brothers. Stores are kept by Odelon Adriance and Vincent Snyder, and a hotel by Frank Ingalls.

Keefer's Corners is a small cluster of dwellings in the northwest corner of the town, which received its name from Balthus Keefer, who settled here in 1791, but two other families having preceded him to this point. Other early settlers were Daniel Traver, Jacob Schermerhorn, Dampa Mead, Stephen Hanes, George Lamoreaux, and the Lanson and Hogan families. The post-office was established in 1842, with Peter Keefer postmaster. The office was abandoned some years ago. There is no business of any account here at the present time.

The early Dutch and Huguenot immigrants who constituted so large a portion of the early settlers, not alone of this town, but of the whole of Albany county, were eminently religious in their character and habits. Indeed, this fact was one of the incentives that prompted them to seek new homes in a far-off country; they longed for a land where religious intolerance and opposition could not reach them. It is clear that these people worshipped their creator both in private and in public

when they had established their homes, and long before any church organization could be perfected, at least nearer than Albany. This condition continued probably until after the close of the Revolutionary war. With the advent of peace and its blessings, new elements were added to the population from New England, whose religious beliefs and habits, while perhaps not less ardent and active than those of their Dutch predecessors, were widely different in other respects. Methodists, with their intense religious zeal came in and stirred to their depths the more lethargic temperaments of the Dutch and organized some of the earliest churches of which records remain in this town.

The first Methodist Society, organized by Rev. John Crawford, began its existence in 1788 or 1789, there being twelve members in the class with Freeborn Garretson as presiding elder. The first house of worship, a stone structure, was built in 1791-92, two and a half miles west of Coeymans village, and is believed by many to have been the first Methodist church on the west side of the Hudson River. The congregation during many years included members from Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Baltimore, and adjoining towns. The first trustees were James Waldron, Lewis Civil, Willhollamas Row, Jacob Springsted, Isaac C. Huyck, Ephraim Holbrook, Peter Hogan, Nathan Williams and James Selkirk. Levi Blaisdell was the first clerk and Lewis Civil the first sexton. Among the earliest members were Hugh Jolly, Samuel Jolly, John Ten Eyck and his wife, Levi Blaisdell and his wife, Hugh Crumb, James Selkirk, Dr. Clement, and Jacob Springsted. These were among the pioneers of Revolutionary times and the men and women who labored to lay the foundation of the community in morality and good citizenship. From this early church others branched off as more central situations were needed.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Coeymans Landing was founded by the same society that worshipped in the old stone church. The edifice in use at the present time was built in 1835-36, but has been improved since its erection. The property is valued at more than \$15,000

The Methodist Episcopal church at Coeymans Hollow was founded as early as 1794, when Bishop Asbury preached in a barn and formed a society with John Blodgett and his wife, William Green and his wife, Elizabeth Wickham, Charlotte Garritt, and a Mr. Gedney as members.

These devoted people met in dwellings or barns, and later in the school houses until 1832, when they erected the present church. The society has always been active and progressive.

A Methodist Episcopal church was early organized at Keefer's Corners, an offshoot of the Manhattan Hook Society at Copeland Hill. James Laird and Ebenezer Osborn were early preachers on this circuit. A house of worship was erected which continued in use until 1845, when it was taken down and the material used in erecting the present edifice for which land was donated by Francis Osterhout.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Coeymans was organized March 5, 1793, giving the believers in that faith in this town a religious home of their own. The first church was erected in 1797, about a mile west of Coeymans Landing proper, of which Rev. Jacob Sickles was the first pastor, serving from 1797 to 1801, when he was succeeded by Peter Overbagh. Other pastors have been Revs. Ralph Westervelt, Samuel Kissam, Staats Van Santvoord, Abram Fort, Thomas A. Amerman, Thomas Edwards, James Murphy, James A. H. Cornell, Philip Peltz, William P. Davies, Hugh B. Gardiner, Isaac Collier, Louis H. Bahler, Elias Mead and others of recent years. The first church was demolished some twenty years ago and the present one erected on Church street in Coeymans village.

The First Baptist Church of Indian Fields was organized in 1872 with the following trustees: Marcus R. Griffin, Albert Powell, Joslin Nodine, Franklin Tompkins, Jared Griffin, Judson Lamoreaux, and Jasper Witbeck, jr., who were prominent citizens of that vicinity. The church has languished in recent years and has had no regular pastor.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church is situated on Church street, Coeymans Landing, the congregation having been organized in 1852 by Francis Hurley. The church property consists of the substantial church, a parsonage, and cemetery of about five acres. The congregation has been connected with the churches at Cocksackie and Athens.

The Christian church of Ravena was organized and held services for about a year previous to 1890-91, when they erected their present neat church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church of Ravena was organized in 1894, and erected its frame church building in the same year. The German Lutheran church of Ravena was organized in 1895

and erected a house of worship at the same time. These three recently formed societies are actively engaged in good and effective work in this enterprising village.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM.

The reader has been made familiar with the history of the voyage of Henry Hudson up the river that forms the eastern boundary of Albany county in 1609. The history of this town begins with that event, for the English navigator halted on the bank of the river within the borders of the present Bethlehem. On an island off the bluffs of the stream now called Normanskill (by the Indians Tawasentha) some of Hudson's crew camped through a night, and were there visited by a number of the natives on the following morning, whose friendly demeanor both surprised and pleased the Europeans. After interchanging some articles of trade, and a little friendly intercourse, Hudson and his crew sailed away homeward. The account of the early operations of the United Netherlands Company, the building of Fort Nassau on Castle (now Van Rensselaer) island in 1614, its partial destruction by high water and the erection of another on the mainland near the Normanskill, need not be repeated here. Nearly or quite all of the temporary settlements made by the Dutch traders prior to 1623, in which year Fort Orange was built on the site of Albany, were made on Bethlehem territory. Permanent settlement began here in 1630, the year following the issue of the charter to the Patroon, Kilian Van Rensselaer, when Albert Andriessen Bradt located at the mouth of Tawasentha. He was father of eight children. Soon after his arrival he leased the mill privileges on the Normanskill and built mills. His son, Albertsen, succeeded him in possession of this lease, for which he paid an equivalent of about \$150 a year. Later, in 1673, he was succeeded as lessee of the farm which the father had occupied by his brother, Slingerlandt. To this family must be accorded the honor of being the first settlers west of Albany.

Members of the family and their descendants soon penetrated the neighboring wilderness, took up and improved farms, built houses, and have ever since been well known among the residents of Albany county.

A few other permanent settlers located in what is now Bethlehem prior to 1700. Among them were the families of Garret and Jan Van Wie, William Van Allen, Adam Winne, the Ten Eycks, Slingerlands, Francis Winne, Philip Schuyler, the Vroomans, and Van Derzees. These and a few others settled along the Hudson River and the Normanskill.

On the map made for the Patroon appear the following names, most or all of whom probably became settlers between 1700 and 1750; Rensselaer Nicoll, Betty Van Ostrand, Janes Taylor, Gerret Van Der Berg, Cooper, William Van Bergen, Abram Slingerland, Philip Schuyler, Wouter Slingerland, Koenrad Louck, John Van Dusen, Adrian Bradt, Staats Seger, Jacob Louck, John Rosebooms, Gerret Van Allen, Hans Slingerland, Tunis Slingerland, Lawrence Wormer, Gerret Seger, jr., Jacob Coper, Jan, Storm, and David Bradt, Dirk Vanderwilliger, Konradt Koen, Isaac, Omie, and Christian La Grange, Tunis Hough-taling.¹

From 1750 to 1800 conditions of trade, agriculture and social surroundings underwent great changes, gave a great impetus to settlement, and brought in a more mixed class of immigrants. The accession to power of the English, and later the tremendous changes wrought by the Revolution all tended to bring into Albany county people of other and very different nationalities. The names of settlers alone are sufficient indication of this fact. Irish, Scotch and English elements became conspicuous in the populating of the region. Thus during the period just mentioned came Hugh Waters, Archibald and William McCormick, Andrew Cuning, Nicholas See, Christian Bender, I. Bussing, Jacob Kimmey, Peter McHarg, John Soop, Patrick Callanan and Solomon Luke, with the families named Patterson, Ramsay, Becker, Haswell, Babcock, Wiltsie, Mosher and Aarnout. It is possible a few of these settled outside of the present boundaries of this town, and in what is now New Scotland, but nearly all of them were resident in Bethlehem after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Meanwhile, on March 12, 1763, the town of Bethlehem was erected

¹ The spelling of these names is according to the map.

from the original town of Watervliet, and included all of what is now New Scotland, and a part of Albany, the latter having been set off in 1870, leaving this town with an area of 31,583 acres. The surface of the town comprises a narrow flat along the Hudson River, backed in the main with steep bluffs rising from fifty to 150 feet, with here and there an elevation rising from 200 to 400 feet. The declivities are broken by deep and rugged channels, the most conspicuous of which is that of the Normanskill, along which in places the series of underlying rocks are laid bare and nearly upright. In these rocks are seen the sandstones, limestones and graywackes that are familiar in that locality. Back of the bluffs stretches a rolling upland, with sandy ridges and rounded knolls. Near the mouth of the Normanskill was the Indian burial place of Tawasentha. This curious natural mound is connected with the diluvial formation by a narrow rock or peninsula, and, according to excellent authority, was a spot sacred to sepulture from the earliest time, and gave the natives their name of the stream.

Other principal streams besides the Normanskill are Coeyman's creek, and the Vlamanskill, both of which have afforded considerable water power, which in early years was utilized for mills and a few other industries.

The soil of Bethlehem is a sandy and clayey loam, mixed with gravel. Along the river lowlands and on the islands it is a rich alluvium. The mixed farming of earlier times has been superseded to a large extent in parts of the town by gardening to supply the wants of residents of the city. Fruit culture has also received attention, small fruits having been made quite profitable on account of the nearness to a good market. A large number of farmers have also become milk producers for the city market. A few have given particular attention to improvement of stock in recent years, some of whom have had fine herds. Erastus Corning was a large breeder of Hereford and Jersey cattle, in which he is succeeded by his son; the late John S. Perry bred Guernseys; Abraham Fitch, C. C. La Grange, George H. Treadwell and others engaged successfully in this business.

Castle Island took its name from the fact that the stockade fort was built upon it in 1614, as a protection to the Dutch traders. The island was leased to Martin Gerritsen in 1668. In more recent years it was

given the appropriate name of Van Rensselaer, and upon it were located the extensive plants of the Albany City Iron Works and the Jagger Iron Works, both of which are now idle. Other parts of the island have been cultivated in gardens.

Some of the roads that pass into or through the town of Bethlehem bear a close relation to the early history of the region surrounding Albany city. What has always been known as the Albany and Bethlehem Turnpike Road, was incorporated April 9, 1804, under that title, with a capital of \$34,800, which was a large sum for such an undertaking at that time. The road is a continuation of Pearl street, Albany, passes through Kenwood and across the Normanskill; thence south to just below the Abbey hotel, and by a fork to Bethlehem Center, a distance in all of about five miles. It has one toll gate, and the modern road bed is of broken stone. It constitutes a pleasant and picturesque drive.

This old turnpike connects at Bethlehem Center with the South Bethlehem Plank Road, which extends through Becker's Corners and thence southwest to South Bethlehem, six miles. The road was incorporated in July, 1851, with a capital of \$12,000, with John B. Vanderzee, Barent S. Winne, Phillip Kimmey, James Schoonmaker, and John A. Sickles, directors: John Soop, secretary and treasurer. On February 28, 1881, the board of supervisors renewed the charter of the company for thirty years. The plank of which this road was constructed during the plank road era that prevailed throughout the State have been superseded by broken stone.

The Albany and Delaware Turnpike Company was chartered March 2, 1805, to construct a road from Albany to Ottego, in Otsego county. The road crossed the town of Bethlehem, passing through the Upper Hollow, and thence to Adamsville (now Delmar), and on across the town of New Scotland, the southeast corner of Berne and the northwest corner of Westerlo. The first directors were Samuel Lansing, Abraham Hun, Isaac Needer, Hollis More, Asa Starkweather, Hugh Orr, and Stephen Judd. This road was extensively traveled many years, but was abandoned as a turnpike in 1863.

The Albany, Rensselaerville and Schoharie Plank Road Company was granted a charter March 25, 1859, with a capital of \$100,000. The

original directors were Franklin Frisbee, Lansing Pruyn, David H. Casey, Bradford R. Wood, Jacob Settle, John I. Slingerland, Joseph Hilton, Reuben Wyngar, Charles B. Gordon. The use of plank on a large part of this road was abandoned some years ago. The road passed from Albany northwest to Hurstville, thence southwest to Slingerlands, and on across this town and New Scotland.

The Albany and Susquehanna railroad extends across the northern part of this town, commencing at the Kenwood bridge, with stations at Adams Station (now Delmar), and Slingerlands, and thence into the town of New Scotland. It was opened for travel in 1863. The West Shore railroad passes across the western part of Bethlehem by two tracks. The Athens and Saratoga road, which passed across the southwest corner and was opened in 1865, now constitutes in part the main line of the West shore road, a branch track of which extends from Coeymans Junction (Ravena) along the river to Albany.

The proximity of the territory of this town to Albany and its lack of water power, prevented the development of extensive manufacturing interests; but a few industries of importance were established some years ago on Van Rensselaer Island. Of these the Corning Iron Company was incorporated May 12, 1870, with the following officers: Ira Jagger, president; Albion Ransom, vice-president and treasurer; Charles E. Sackett, superintendent; Erastus Corning, jr., A. P. Palmer, Charles B. Lansing, Charles Van Benthuyzen. A very extensive and costly plant was erected and the first iron produced in 1871. In July, 1873, the name of the organization was changed to the Jagger Iron Company. Ore was brought mostly from Essex and Oneida counties, and Connecticut, and about 40,000 tons were used annually.

Near the above described works and on the northern end of the island were established the works of the Albany City Iron Company, which was organized in 1878. Two blast furnaces were erected with a capacity of 30,000 tons of pig iron annually. This plant was operated only a few years.

Some minor manufactures have existed in the past at Kenwood, which are noticed further on.

At about the time of the closing of the late war, and on November 3, 1865, the Bethlehem Cemetery Association was organized with the

following officers: John Van Allen, M. D., president; Jacob Hotaling, vice-president; Rev. J. Lansing Pearse, secretary; John H. Booth, treasurer; George C Adams, superintendent; Robert Frasier, A. Crocker, George M. Bender, John M. Hotaling, directors. The grounds of this cemetery comprise about thirty acres situated four miles west from Albany, and have been tastefully laid out and improved for its purpose.

Elmwood Cemetery is controlled by an association which was organized in September, 1861; the grounds contain ten acres and are situated on the Bethlehem plank road near the First Reformed church. Mount Pleasant Cemetery is situated at South Bethlehem, and was established in connection with the Methodist church in 1863. The land was a gift from John Callanan and comprises nine acres. The first officers were Jehoichim Spaun, president; L. C. Tuttle, treasurer; Frederick Schaupp, secretary. Besides these cemeteries, the cemetery of the congregation Bethel is situated a mile south of the city on the river and has been in existence since 1838; Calvary Cemetery of St. John's Catholic church of Albany is situated at Bethlehem Center, containing seventeen acres; the German Catholic Cemetery of the Church of the Holy Cross of Albany is near Bethlehem Center, and the Evangelical Protestant Cemetery of the church of that name at Albany, is at Hurstville, and was incorporated in 1853.

There are no large villages in this town, although there are ten post-offices, as follows: Bethlehem Center, South Bethlehem, Slingerland's, Selkirk, Cedar Hill, Decker's Corners, Delmar (formerly Adam's Station), Normansville, Glenmont, and Hurstville. Most of these are mere hamlets which have gathered about the post-office, or an early mill, or a store and a few shops. Besides these post-offices there is a small village of Kenwood (formerly known as Lower Hollow), which is practically a suburb of Albany and is connected with it by trolley cars. So thickly placed throughout the town are these numerous hamlets that their description substantially constitutes the modern history of the locality.

Bethlehem Center is situated four miles south of Albany on the old Albany and Bethlehem Turnpike. Some of the first settlers here were Joshua Babcock, from whom the locality was early known as Babcock's

Corners, James Gibbons, Job Gardner, and the Davis family. Minor business interests and institutions have existed here many years and at the present time consist of a hotel kept by Charles Seeley; the post-office, school house, blacksmith shop, and a Bellingerite church now seldom used.

South Bethlehem (formerly Janes's Corners) is ten miles from Albany on the Bethlehem turnpike before mentioned, and now a station on the West Shore Railroad. Early settlers here were William Janes, John and Henry Callanan, Ambrose Wiltsie, and the Kimmey, Mosher and Coffin families. A tavern was opened here in early years by Elishama Janes. The well known Callanan, saw, grist and cider mills were situated here, but just over the town line in Coeymans; they originally belonged to Philip Kimmey and were an important industry, but are no longer operated. In early times a tannery was in operation here which was built about 1825 on the farm of John and Isaac Coffin; it was operated many years by Robert Carhart, afterwards by Cornelius Waggoner, and still later by Frederick Schaupp; it was burned in 1883. The post-office was opened in 1874, and William McGee is the present postmaster. The late Henry and Peter Callanan owned here, just over the Coeymans line, a large quarry and stone-crushing plant, from which a large product is now taken out by the Callanan Road Improvement Company. Two stores here are kept by E. C. Palmer and Peter Ginder respectively. A few shops complete the industries of the place. The old Methodist church, one of the oldest in the county, was recently remodeled into a more modern structure.

Slingerlands is a pretty village, which in recent years has been chosen as a place of residence in the summer seasons by a considerable number of families from the city, from which it is distant seven miles on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The Albany and New Scotland road passes through the village. The name of the post-office here was formerly Normanskill, was established in 1852 by W. H. Slingerland, who was postmaster many years, and the name changed in 1870 in honor of the Slingerland family, which was the most prominent in this section of the town. John I. Slingerland was long a leading citizen; he was actively engaged in business and held several local offices. He had a son John, who was also prominently identified with the interests



JOHN I. SLINGERLAND.



of this section, and was father of C. H. Slingerland, who now carries on a large printing business in the place. W. H. Slingerland, ex-member of assembly and a prominent civil engineer, is also a resident. The name applied to the railroad station was in recognition of his valuable services for the company. Albert I. Slingerland, another member of the family, who died in the summer of 1896, owned a large amount of real estate, built the Methodist church and a large part of the dwellings in the village. There is a pleasant hotel in the village, with the name Home Lawn Hotel, which was formerly the residence of J. W. Mattice; it is now kept by Rufus Zeeley. A store is kept by S. Dickson, who began business here in 1885. B. F. Allen & Co. were merchants and succeeded in 1895 by Archer La Grange, who has been postmaster twelve years. Jacob Brate formerly kept a store in the village. Charles F. Dietz operates a saw mill and cider mill three-fourths of a mile from the village, towards Delmar. There are the usual small shops here, and a Methodist church.

Four miles from Albany, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, is Delmar, formerly Adamsville, or Adams Station. The nucleus of the village was a large hotel built in 1836 by Nathaniel Adams, from whom the place received its early name. He also made other permanent improvements. The Flagler, Waters, Erwin and Bussing families were early settlers here. A post-office was opened in 1840, and Mr. Adams was appointed the first postmaster. A small mercantile interest has existed since that time and is now represented by two stores, one kept by M. J. Blanchard, and the other by Paddock & Patterson. There are two churches in the place. Within a few recent years this pretty suburban village has become the place of residence of numerous families from Albany and elsewhere. This feature of its growth promises further advancement. Through the influence of these new-comers the name of the place was changed a few years ago to Delmar.

Normansville is a hamlet where a post-office of that name has been established in recent years, which was formerly called Upper Hollow, in distinction from Lower Hollow, or Kenwood. The hamlet is situated on both sides of the Normanskill, and through the water power supplied by that stream considerable manufacturing came into existence here in early years, some of which survived to later times. The Nor-

manskill at this point has cut a deep ravine through the soil and down to the rock, over which it flows with a gradual descent. At the time of the construction of the Albany and Delaware turnpike it passed across this ravine on a wooden bridge; this was carried away by a freshet in 1868, and the town erected an iron one in the next year, the turnpike company having given up the toll road. The construction of that road and the opening of a toll house at the west end of the bridge led Isaac Stiles to open a tavern for the accommodation of travelers on the turnpike. Soon afterward and about 1820 he erected a saw mill, into a portion of which was placed machinery for carding wool and dressing cloth, and for cutting dye-woods. S. Congdon and A. B. Sweet were later owners of these mills, which were nearly destroyed by a freshet while in possession of the latter. He rebuilt and engaged in manufacturing straw paper. At a later date the property passed to F. Hinckle, who began manufacturing potato starch. This business was finally abandoned.

On the west side of the creek, below the bridge, James McCormick built a grist mill about 1820. Nathaniel Sawyer was a later owner, and put in carding and dye-wood machinery. The property subsequently passed to Henry Arnold, and was ultimately burned. Mr. Arnold rebuilt and sold to other persons, the mill finally becoming the property of Heman Hardy, who put in wrapping paper machinery and has since carried on that business, excepting at intervals. A hotel is conducted at Normansville by Charles Smith.

Kenwood, or Lower Hollow, is a suburban village built up below the falls of the Normanskill and near where it enters the Hudson. Settlement at this point was coincident with that of Albany, beginning with that of Andriesen Bradt, who built a mill here in 1630 which remained in possession of members of the family until 1678. After the close of the Revolution the Van Rensselaers built mills here for grinding, sawing lumber, wool carding, cloth dressing, etc. These mills passed under ownership of many persons and eventually were abandoned or burned. A large knitting mill was operated for a time in more recent years, which was burned and a factory for the manufacture of felt cloth and blankets established, which was also destroyed by fire a few years ago. The factory has not been rebuilt. A large flouring mill was erected about 1884

south of the bridge, which is now a part of the estate of Mrs. Sarah R. Townsend and is operated by Frank Chamberlain who took possession in 1892. A store is kept here by Thomas and John Cook, and a hotel by P. J. McManus.

What is known as the old Cherry Hill mansion was formerly the residence of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer. That family owned most of the lands in this immediate vicinity in early years. Mount Hope, a commanding elevation rising to the west of the Hudson, was long the property of Ezra P. Prentiss, who made many improvements on his farm and its appurtenances. Joel Rathbone was long a resident of Kenwood, and gave it its romantic name. The village is connected with Albany by electric cars.

Hurstville, formerly called Log Tavern, is a mere hamlet two miles northwest of Albany on the Albany and New Scotland road. It was given its former name from the fact that a log tavern was kept by one of the first settlers, named Hagadorn. Later it took the name of Hurstville from William Hurst, who settled here in 1861. Urban Van Hart and William Gilbert were early settlers here. A hotel is kept by William Hurst; there is no other business.

Selkirk is a post-office and hamlet, and a station on the West Shore Railroad in the southeastern part of the town, and takes its name from two or three Selkirk families who settled there. The post-office was opened in 1883, and a store is kept by M. E. Skinner. Many Albanians have summer residences here.

Becker's Corners is a post-office seven and a half miles from Albany on the Albany and South Bethlehem road, and takes its name from the Becker family, of which Albertus W. Becker, long the postmaster, is a member. A hotel, blacksmith shop, and toll gate with a dozen residences make up the hamlet.

Cedar Hill is a post office and hamlet eight miles below Albany on the river road and three fourths of a mile from the landing. The Nicoll, Winne, Van Wie, Sill and Cooper families settled here early. The place takes its name from the cedar trees that once grew in the vicinity. Quite extensive docks have been constructed at the river, where ice is shipped in large quantities, and produce is bought and shipped. Barent Winne is engaged in this business. Winne & Riker and the Kimmey's followed the same business earlier.

Glenmont is a station and post-office on the West Shore Railroad about a mile below Albany. Considerable moulding sand is shipped from here. There are no stores or other business interests in the place.

The early school houses in this town, like those in neighboring communities, were built in almost every instance of logs, and the teaching, as well as the accommodations, was primitive and unsatisfactory. One of the first of the log school houses in Bethlehem was situated on the Nicolls farm, at Cedar Hill. It was in existence almost or quite at the beginning of the century, and it is a tradition that the scholars were permitted to go out of doors to witness the first passing of Fulton's steamboat up the Hudson in 1807. That was then the only school house between the Coeymans line and Albany, and the district was so large that five have since been organized from it. Among the names of early teachers of Bethlehem are found those of Wallace, McCracken, Van Huysen, Goodhue, Talmage, Davis, Bennett, Smith, Nelson, Jacob K. Marshall, Hezekiah Burhans, Daniel Haynes, and others. Bethlehem, with Coeymans and New Scotland, now constitute the first school commissioner district of the county and contains, as it has for many years past, fourteen districts, with a school house in each. In recent years the school buildings have been greatly improved, some being built of brick, and all are comfortable and convenient.

The church organizations of Bethlehem date from the last century, the earliest one being the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, which later became the First Reformed Church, which was organized in 1793. In the next year Solomon Van Rensselaer gave this society 100 acres of land, which has been known as the parsonage farm. Christian Bork was the first pastor of whom there is record. It is not known just when the first church building was erected, and the present one has been in use many years. In 1841 a Reformed church was erected at Adamsville (or Adams Station). At that time many members of the Union Reformed Church, at Unionville, who lived at considerable distance from their church, proposed the erection of a chapel at Adamsville. Nathaniel Adams generously donated an acre of land for a church site and the chapel was erected. Preaching was maintained as a branch of the Unionville society. In 1847, forty four members of the Unionville society petitioned for the organization of a church at

Adams Station. On January 10, 1848, the Consistory of the Unionville society resolved to grant the request of the petitioners, to deed to the Adamsville people the church property there, and also to appoint two commissioners to report their proceedings to the Classis. The organization of the new society was then perfected. Elders Leonard G. Ten Eyck, and Peter Hilton, and Deacons William H. Slingerland and Joel Van Allen, of Union church, were constituted a distinct consistory for the new church, and on February 3, 1848, they certified to the title of the organization as The Second Reformed Dutch Church in the town of Bethlehem. In March, 1848, a call was extended to Rev. John A. Lansing, who came and served the society twelve years. During his pastorate and in 1851 the parsonage was built on land adjoining the church edifice. The church itself was enlarged and improved in 1859, and again in 1879. In 1884 an addition was built for the use of the Sabbath school and social purposes.

In the year 1822 a number of churches seceded from the Reformed Dutch Church through differences in doctrine, and organized themselves into the Classis of Union, with the title of True Reformed Dutch Church. About 1827 a society of this organization was formed in Bethlehem. The church edifice was erected near Bethlehem Center in 1854. The first pastor was Henry Bellinger and he remained with the church fifty years. The first church officers were Peter Kimmey, Storm Vanderzee, and David Kimmey. The Classis of Union is composed of six churches, one in each of the counties of Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Rockland, and Schoharie.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem was organized November 3, 1835, by Rev. John H. Campbell, D D., and Rev. William P. Davis, with fifty-three members. The first pastor was Rev. William P. Davis, who was ordained in December, 1835. The first house of worship was erected in the same year; it was enlarged and refitted in 1869 at a cost of \$4,000. A parsonage belongs to the church. The property is situated about one and a half miles west of Hurstville. The first elders of the society were Jonathan E. Walley, John R. Bullock, Volkert V. Bullock.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Adams Station was organized about 1830, and a house of worship was erected in 1833. Rev. Henry

Williams was the first pastor. Among the early members were Helmes Hotaling, Daniel Clark, John Oliver and his wife, Benjamin Holmes and his wife, William Coughtry and his wife, James Sigsbee and a Miss Patterson. In 1850 a second church was built east of the school house; it was taken down in 1871 by a portion of the congregation causing a division in the church. This resulted in the building of another Methodist church at Adamsville in 1873. The first pastor of the new organization was Rev. Peter B. Harrower. When the division just referred to was made, or soon afterward, the part of the congregation that did not leave the old society erected a church at Slingerlands. The edifice is of brick, with Sabbath school and lecture room, and cost \$9,000. The first officers of this society were David Couse, John Wademan, Robert Frasier, Hezekiah Van Buren, David Winne, John Ostrander, and William Simmons. Rev. D. B. McKenzie was the first pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church at South Bethlehem, is the outgrowth of the first society of this faith organized in the town. In November, 1823, was dedicated the first church edifice, which stood a short distance east of Becker's Corners. In 1824 the following trustees were chosen: Robert D. Carhart, president; Isaac S. Wright, treasurer; Joel Squires, secretary; John Ten Eyck, Hugh Jolly, William Cooper, Joshua Poor. Bradley H. Glick was the first preacher. In 1845 this building was taken down and the materials in part used in the erection of another church at South Bethlehem, which was dedicated in 1846. The first trustees of this society were Hugh Jolly, Jehochim Spawn, Hercules Baddo, Charles Chapman. Cornelius Waggoner was secretary and treasurer, and the first pastor was Reuben H. Bloomer.

A Free chapel was erected in 1877 near Cedar Hill, which was used by Christians of any denomination.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN OF BERNE.

The town of Berne lies upon the Helderberg Mountains on the western border of the county, and is the central one of the three western towns. Along the northern part is a ridge that rises abruptly from the Foxenkill in three spurs which bear the local names of Grippy, Irish Hill, and Uhai; the first of these names has an unknown origin; the second is from the number of Scotch-Irish settlers in that vicinity, and the third signifies high garden, from the Indian language. The southern and western parts of the town are hilly, with rocky ravines among the highlands, in the beds of which flow small streams. The principal streams are the Foxenkill and the Switzkill; the first rises in the eastern part of the town and flows westerly, partly underground, towards Warner's Lake, and thence into Schoharie Creek. The Switzkill rises in Westerlo, flows northward and empties into the Foxenkill. On these streams have been built extensive saw mills and grist mills necessary for the community. Along the banks of the creeks the soil is very fertile; on the hillsides is found excellent grain land, while among the mountains it is in many places light and suitable only for meagre pasturage.

The Beaverdam, so called, divided into the upper and lower, extends from the East Berne to the West Berne hamlet. The dam itself was on the Foxenkill, at a point near the residence of George Schell, and early gave its name to the Dutch church in that vicinity and to the villages along the valley.

Warner's Lake covers about one hundred acres and is situated a mile north of the hamlet of East Berne; it took its name from Johannes and Christopher Warner, who early settled on its banks and the descendants of whom still live in the vicinity. Thompson's Lake, which received its name from John and William Thompson, is about one hundred acres

in extent and lies in the extreme northeast part of the town, extending over into the town of Knox. This lake has in recent years become quite a popular resort.

Mineral springs of considerable importance exist in Berne, two of which are mentioned in an early geological report. These are on land owned in recent years by Jacob Hochstrasser. The water is strongly sulphurous. Other springs of similar character are in the valley of the Switzkill and there is also one on the farm of Thomas J. Wood. At Riedsville is a spring impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphureted hydrogen.

The town of Berne was apportioned from Rensselaerville March 17, 1795, and included the territory of the town of Knox, which was set off from Berne February 28, 1822. The territory of Berne was a part of the Van Rensselaer Manor and now contains 38,942 acres of land.

In the strife between the Tories and Indians and the patriotic colonists, at least two stockades were built within the limits of what is now Berne; one of these was near the Petrus Weidman house in Berne village, and another on the Adam I. Deitz farm in the Switzkill valley. This town was the scene of a bloody deed during the Revolutionary war that distinguishes it in that respect from all the other towns of Albany county. Johannes Deitz, the pioneer, was an ardent patriot in the cause of independence; his family were his wife, his son and his son's wife, with four young children, and with them was a man servant and a boy named John Brice. This family were massacred by Indians and tories in 1780. The grist mill of Jacob Weidman was then the only one at all near and was about five miles from the scene of the massacre. The Brice family, then living at Rensselaerville, sent their young son Robert to this mill with a grist; with him were several other lads on a similar errand. Evening approached before the grinding was finished and all the boys excepting young Brice decided to remain with the miller all night. The farm of Johannes Deitz was situated midway between the mill and the Brice home, and when the lad reached that point he concluded to remain all night and enjoy the company of his brother John. As the boy reached the gate of the lane leading to the Deitz house an Indian sprang out of his concealment, seized the horse's bridle and led the animal directly towards the house. As they passed the barn the

lad began to realize what had taken place, for he saw the dead body of Mr. Deitz prostrate and covered with blood, while between the barn and the house lay the bodies of Mrs. Deitz, the son's wife, four children and a servant girl. About fifteen Indians were busy in their work of plundering the house. Capt. William Deitz, son of Johannes, and the boy John Brice, were tied to a near-by apple tree.

Finishing their terrible work, the Indians set fire to the building and then started with their prisoners and horses along the path towards Rensselaerville. The first night they camped within a mile of the Brice residence, and on the morning of the second day continued on to Potter's Hollow, Oak Hill, Middleburgh, Breakabeen, Harpersfield, through the Susquehanna valley, and eventually reached Canada. When news of the massacre reached the Schoharie garrison, scouting parties were at once sent out and in the pursuit, when near Middleburgh, the Indians were so closely pressed that several were wounded by the scouts and their horses and plunder were abandoned. The sufferings of the prisoners on their long journey were almost indescribable. To his physical torture was added the mental horror to Captain Deitz of seeing the scalps of his family dangling before his eyes. The trials of this journey and his losses and sorrow so broke him down that he died at Niagara while in confinement. The two Brice boys returned home after an absence of three years. The bodies of the massacred family were buried in one grave by Lieut. Johan Jost Deitz, a relative, sent from the lower fort for the purpose, on the eastern side of the line wall of the Pine Grove cemetery.

Settlement was begun in this town by eight families named Weidman, Zeh, Ball, Deitz, Knieskern, Shultes, Bassler, and Hochstrasser. Jacob Weidman is believed to have been the pioneer of party; he came from Berne, Switzerland (from which fact the town received its name), with his wife and four sons and settled here as early as 1750. The party were guided to their destination along the trail leading towards Schoharie by an Indian. They finally reached the site of Knox village, where a difference of opinion arose as to who should be recognized as the leader; from this incident came the name "Fechtberg," or fighting hill, applied to that locality. There is good authority for believing that this dispute led to a division of the party, some going on to Schoharie and

the remainder settling in Berne. This presumption does not conflict with the common belief that this town was settled from Schoharie, as it is known that some of the families who located in that county returned to Berne.

Jacob Weidman took up lands on the banks of the Foxenkill, on the site of Berne village, a tract of several hundred acres. He was a practical miller and selected his location with a view to establishing saw and grist mills, which he did as soon as practicable. Weidman's Mills were known as early as 1787, and were a great convenience to the pioneers. The mill property consisted of thirty acres of land and was leased to Mr. Weidman, in 1790, for sixteen years at a rental of £7; at the end of that term it was again leased for ten years at a rental of £30. Mr. Weidman was a prominent citizen and one of the founders of the Reformed church.

Frederick Bassler, the pioneer, was from Basle, Switzerland, and was one of the Palatinates who left his country to escape religious intolerance. The family in this country continued to represent the high character and influence that distinguished them across the ocean.

Of the other pioneers, the Deitz family settled for the most part in the valley of the Switzkill and they and their descendants were reputable in the community. Hendrick Ball, the head of the family of that name, settled on the farm occupied in recent years by Stephen Ball. Hendrick Knieskern settled where Jacob Knieskern lived. The Zeh family located mostly along the Foxenkill from what is known as the Boarding House to the village of East Berne.

Matthias Shultes, the head of that line in this region, took up over 400 acres of land along the northeast side of the West Mountain on the road passing the John and Allen Shultes farm.

Jacob Hochstrasser was a man of superior intellect and energy and exercised a strong influence on the community in early days. He was the first supervisor and the first justice of the peace of his town, and owned a large tract of land where the White Sulphur Springs House stands.

Following these pioneers, whose coming heralded civilization and the peace and prosperity of later days, came other elements of citizenship. In 1790 three Scotch-Irish families named Hay, Young and Curran

settled a large tract of land on Irish Hill, the beginning of a useful part of the community. The Filkins and Conger families came a little later, the latter occupying land in and near Reidsville.

After the close of the Revolutionary war the New England element came into the town with the advent of the Gallup, Whipple, Crary, Brown, and Williams families. Samuel Gallup came from Groton, Conn., in 1786 and purchased a large farm near the Whipple Cemetery in what is now the town of Knox. His son Nathaniel became one of the most conspicuous citizens of the town; was town clerk fourteen years, a justice nineteen years, and the ancestor of numerous descendants who have been prominent in the community.

Malachi Whipple came from Stonington, Conn., about 1793, and passed a useful life on what was long known as the Whipple farm. This was long considered the model farm of Albany county and took several premiums at fairs. In 1825 Mr. Whipple removed to Berne village, where he purchased the grist mill property and other real estate, and together with William H. Ball and Lyman Dwight built a carding and fulling mill. Mr. Whipple held many positions of trust.

Miner Walden came from Vermont in 1797 and became a useful citizen of Berne. He established what was probably the first carding machine, and also carried on a mercantile business. He was many years a justice of the peace and was universally respected.

Moses Patten was from Londonderry, N. H., and came to this town in 1820. He was a graduate of Union College and had studied law. He served as town clerk, justice of the peace, supervisor, school commissioner, and was for many years a merchant at Berne village. Being elected surrogate of the county Mr. Patten moved to Albany, where he died in 1867, after a busy life. James Patten, brother of Moses, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, studied law, and settled in Berne in 1829. He held various town offices, and with his brother formed the mercantile firm that was so long successful. Later in life he gave his attention to the management of a fine farm. He died at his home in Berne in 1886.

Col. Jesse Wood was the first of this family to settle near Berne village. He was from Long Island and very early in the century settled in the eastern part of this town, where he afterwards became a prom-

inent citizen. He rose to the rank of colonel in the war of 1812, and held the offices of supervisor and member of assembly. In 1837 he sold his homestead and moved to a farm near the village of Berne. John M. Wood was his nephew and was adopted by him. The latter was father of Thomas J. Wood, one of the leading citizens of the town.

Jacob Settle was engaged in mercantile business in Berne from 1812 to 1864, in which he was uncommonly successful. He was prominent in public affairs, held the offices of justice, supervisor, member of assembly, and was for thirty five years postmaster. It was largely through his influence that the plank road was constructed through this town from Schoharie, and connected with the Albany road. He was in every way a public spirited and valuable citizen.

These pioneers and their associates laid well the foundations of the later prosperity of the town, established its industries and founded its simple government. Of the dwellings built in the early years, succeeding the first log houses, there are some still remaining that are worthy of mention. The house in which Thomas J. Wood now resides bears the date of 1795, with initials, P. F. The dwelling once occupied by Frederick Zeh was erected about the same time, and so was that of Nathaniel Gallup. The house formerly owned by the Widow Fairlee and now owned by the Mattice brothers, in the village of Berne, was built as a tavern in 1809, and was used as a recruiting station in the war of 1812. The largest and finest of the early residences stood on the site of the Jacob P. Warner dwelling, and was built about 1800 by Petrus Weidman; it contained ten fire places, five rooms in the cellar and large halls.

Of the business industries of the town the store of Johannes Fischer was probably the first, and was conducted in the building occupied in recent years by Thomas J. Wood. Stephen Willes, one of the Connecticut pioneers, established a store in town as early as 1800; he is remembered as a shrewd and successful merchant, and his place of business was on the site of the Hiram Warner residence, a mile from the village of East Berne, where he built a large dwelling in the New England style; his business increased rapidly and he soon erected a store across the road. Near by was an ashery and a tannery. On the north side of the creek he established a whisky distillery, a very necessary

institution in those times, and saddle, harness and shoe shops. In 1825 he opened a second store in the village of East Berne, to compete with Albert and Benjamin Gallup. Major Willes held several town offices and was member of the assembly.

In 1803 Dr. Almeric Hubbell, who was son in-law of Petrus Weidman, began conducting a store on the site of the Edward Settle residence. Miner Walden, who has been mentioned, began his mercantile life in the basement of a house that is now a part of the E. V. Filkins estate. Johan Deitz kept a store on the site of the Peter Bassler residence in 1812, and in 1816 took Jacob Settle into partnership; they did a large business, and it is said that fourteen barrels of potash sold by them that year in New York netted over \$600.

The first mill in town, that of Jacob Weidman, was situated near the site of the later grist mill of Francis Becker. Mr. Weidman also had a saw mill near by. Another mill was built soon after the first by Johannes and Christopher Warner, near the site of the East Berne school house, being built probably as early as 1765. About 1790 Jacob Post, one of the pioneers, erected a mill near the site of West Berne village, and Asa Culver (or Culvard) had a cloth mill at about the same time at what is now South Berne. Other factories for the carding of wool and manufacture of cloth in early days were those of Miner Walden and William H. Ball. Around these various early industries sprang up the hamlets and villages which became the centers of such trade as was required by the people.

Francis Becker's mill, before mentioned, is still in operation in Berne village, having been built by Malachi Whipple in 1832, and does a large grinding business. The mill of Moses A. Gallup, at East Berne, is the largest in the county outside of Albany. It was planned and built by Clark, Decker & Gardner in 1858, for Truman Lobdell; it is five stories high, has four run of stones, an immense overshot wheel and all the appurtenances of a modern grist mill. Mr. Gallup has also a saw mill and a shingle mill.

The mill of Jacob Miner Hochstrasser is on the site originally occupied by a building erected previous to the beginning of the century, in which was first a carding machine, then a shoe peg factory, and later a plant for grinding and finishing axes; still later it was a furniture

factory and at last about fifteen years ago was transformed into a grist mill, which was operated by both steam and horse power. It was burned down but soon rebuilt and passed from the ownership of Truman Lawton to Leslie Allen, and from him to Mr. Hochstrasser.

A mill was built at South Berne in 1855 and rebuilt by Elias Zeh in 1884; it was burned in 1895. The foundry conducted in former years by Henry Engle was afterwards used for a tannery in which John Rossiter, Jacob D. Settle and Oscar Tyler carried on business. It was next used as a furniture factory and finally as a saw mill, and is now owned by Watson Chesebro. It is located at Berne village.

In the history of the town of Watervliet and Cohoes is found an account of the axe factory of Daniel Simmons after it was removed from Berne. Mr. Simmons settled in Berne as a blacksmith in 1831, coming from Bethlehem. He began business in the shop of Henry Engle, but soon turned his attention to the making of axes on his anvil, hammering them out by hand. He made them so superior to others then obtainable that he soon acquired an extended reputation. He gained the confidence of responsible men, among whom were Jacob Settle, Malachi Whipple, Jacob Weidman, Moses Patten, Johan Jost Deitz and William Schnell, who supplied him with capital to establish a large concern. A large building was erected in 1825 on the north side of the creek, a trip hammer put in and a prosperous business started. A second building for a tempering shop extended across the stream, and a third, which ultimately became the lower grist mill, was the place where the grinding and polishing was done. A fourth structure, one hundred feet long was erected in 1830, which contained a trip hammer, forges, etc. Twenty-one forges were at one time in operation, and two hundred men were employed. Large quantities of charcoal were used, giving employment and a source of income to many of the inhabitants. In the height of his business here Mr. Simmons purchased the Fischer farm and occupied it, with his brothers, Baltus and Jonas. He also erected the building once used by E. M. Shultes as a tavern. The Simmons axes found ready sale over a wide extent of territory, some of them being shipped as far away as Africa and Asia. But the transportation problem was a serious one, and the larger the business grew, the more onerous was the burden; the firm became heavily involved and in 1833 made an

assignment to Moses Patten, and Simmons soon moved to Cohoes, where he died in 1881. Many of the best men of the village were left almost penniless by the failure. The firm of Coates & Smith, merchants, abandoned their store after the failure.

The character of agriculture in this town has not materially changed from early times. Mixed farming is the rule. About twenty years ago there was some effort made to establish dairying and especially cheesemaking, on a more extensive basis. A cheese factory was built in 1878 on the farm of Thomas J. Wood, near Berne village. The business was promoted by James W. Hart, who had followed it in Madison county. This factory was successful and is still in operation. A second factory was built at East Berne in 1884, for the manufacture of both cheese and butter and was for some time in charge of Mr. Hart; but it was abandoned.

The village of Berne is situated on the old Weidman mill property, which consisted of thirty acres in the northern part of the town, and was known as Beaverdam for some years after the first settlement. In 1817 Henry Engle opened a tavern here west of the site of the Walter Whipple residence. This house was called Corporation Inn and was long a popular resort. The village was also known for a time as Corporation. The name Berne was given when the post-office was established in 1825. Jacob Settle established a store here in 1817, and the business descended to Theodore Settle, who still conducts it. Charles E. Deitz's store was started by Moses Patten in 1828, and for many years was conducted by Moses and James Patten and came into the hands of the present owner in 1859. The store of Shultes & Adams was built for a hotel by Daniel Simmons in 1824, and was kept in recent years by E. M. Shultes, who took it in 1859; the property is owned by Mrs. Ira Fairlee. The store now occupied by J. W. Hart & Son was built for a grocery by Oscar Tyler in 1840. He was succeeded by Samuel H. Davis, who continued in trade until his death in 1874. The property was soon leased to Rhinehart & Hochstrasser, who were followed by the present proprietors. On the site occupied by a fur hat factory in early years, conducted by Conrad Truax, a tailor shop was later established with which a mercantile business was afterwards connected. William Ball carried on the business in recent years, but it

was finally closed up. Rhinehart & Shultes's store was erected in 1872 by Joseph Wilsey, who had a saloon there and was succeeded by N. H. Dayton and Edwin Wilsey in the grocery trade. The present proprietors bought the property and in 1878 began trade in boots and shoes, clothing, and watches and jewelry. The store of George Hallenbeck was built by Daniel Wright in 1838, who had a furniture store and did undertaking. Isaac Hallenbeck continued the business from 1852 to 1872; the building was burned down but rebuilt by the present proprietor. Ira Witter is the sole hotel keeper of Berne. There is another hotel, which is now empty, that was built by Z. A. Dyer, whose son, James B., was its last proprietor, running it down to 1895.

Other business men of this village were: blacksmiths, Uriah G. Davis, 1865-85; Sylvanus Weidman, 1882-85; and Anthony Carey from 1885. John Hochstrasser, stoves and tin ware, 1865-85; saddlery and harness, Esli Whipple and his son, Walter, from 1840; E. V. Filkins attorney, 1851-55; John D. White, from 1881; physicians, Isaac S. Becker, 1857; Wallace E. Deitz, from 1883.

The hamlet of West Berne is situated on the Lower Beaverdam in the northwestern part of the town and near the site of Post's mill. It was formerly called Mechanicsville, about 1830-35, from the numerous mechanics residing there. It then took the name of Peoria, given it by Paul Settle, the miller, who owned property in Peoria, Ill. When the post office was established it was given the name of West Berne. The oldest residence in the place is that of John D. Haverly, which was built by William Shultes about 1800. Levi Ewings manufactured hats here in 1850, on the site of the present harness shop. The grocery of William Posson was established in 1824 by Peter Settle, and that of the Woolford Brothers by Paul I. Cannaday in 1854. Charles Blade kept a store here for some years. Taverns are kept by Joseph Lee and G. W. Steiner. Albert Becker keeps a grocery and is postmaster.

The village of East Berne is situated on the Foxenkill, a little northeast of the center of the town. It first bore the name of Warner's Mills and took its present name when the post-office was opened in 1825. Locally it has been called Phillee, a name given it by Elnathan Stafford who kept a tavern in 1820 and sent to Philadelphia for his liquors. Nathaniel, Albert and Benjamin Gallup began a

mercantile business here in 1825, and in opposition Stephen Willes began trading on the opposite side of the street. Albert Gallup bought out Willes soon afterward and formed the firm of Seabury & Gallup, who continued trade until 1842, when they were succeeded by Adam J. Warner, who kept a store and hotel together. This business is still followed and has been for many years in the Willsey hotel, kept by E. B. Willsey. The business of Nathaniel and Benjamin Gallup passed through several changes in ownership and finally to Z. A. Dyer in 1857; from him it passed to his son-in-law, Frank Strevell, in 1871. The latter still keeps a store, as also does Justin Dyer, who is postmaster. Z. A. Dyer was in the practice of law here many years from 1854.

South Berne is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town on the site of the old mill property of Asa Culver. These mill buildings were burned a few years ago. This place was called Centreville previous to 1825, and also has the local name of Mud Hollow, from the swampy nature of the soil in that vicinity. John P. Snyder began a grocery business here in 1817, and Daniel Lounsberry carried on a tannery. In 1882 Alexander McKinley, previously a wagon maker, opened a tavern. A little later Zebulon Holdridge opened a blacksmith shop and Ebenezer Denison had a grocery and an ashery. Henry H. Lawson began trade here in 1828 and James Babcock in the next year. Moses Barber built a carding mill in company with James Parish, in 1830, and manufactured satin cloth. The store conducted in recent years by Northrop & Ball was built in 1866 by Joseph Deitz for a wheelwright shop. The store conducted by J. Swarthout was built in 1835. There is very little present business here; George Sellick and Elias Zeh have small stores.

The hamlet of Reidsville is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the town, and took its name from Alexander Reid, who settled there in 1828, and opened the first tavern. About the same time Frederick Ward and James Anderson established a store, the firm afterwards becoming Ward & Conger. Alfred Hungerford kept a store in later years.

In common with other towns in this county the records of early schools are of the most meagre description. It is known, of course, that there were early schools of primitive character taught in various parts

of the town, generally in log buildings for a number of years, when the first frame school buildings took their place. One of the old log school houses stood near the site of the old Lutheran church. Another was remembered by old residents as being built of unpeeled hemlock logs with a roof slanting only one way and made of bark. The changes in the character of school officers in early years has been described in an earlier chapter. In 1812 a resolution was adopted in this town that "there shall be five hundred dollars raised in the town of Berne for the use of common schools in said town, to be appropriated to regular men's schools that will bear the inspection of a school committee." This was very liberal and progressive action for that early period. Changes were made as needed in the number of school districts; but for many years it has remained practically stationary. There were twenty one districts in 1813 and the number was the same in 1860; at the present time there are twenty with school houses. In 1813 only \$300 were appropriated for the town schools, and in 1816, when there were thirty districts, only \$494 were appropriated. This amount has gradually increased to about \$2,000. The record embraces, of course, Berne and Knox until the latter was erected as a town.

The establishment of the great Simmons axe factory led the inhabitants to look for a bright future for their town, one of the results of which was the founding of an academy in 1833; but the failure of the factory led to the abandonment of the plans after the timber for the building was on the ground. A select school was organized in 1882 which was placed under control of the following trustees: E. V. Filkins, president; Thomas J. Wood, George H. Reinhart, Charles E. Deitz, Peter S. Ball, and Edwin M. Shultes. A room for the school was fitted up over the store of Theodore Settle and it was placed in successful operation under Elmer G. Story, principal.

The first religious organization in this town was the Reformed church of Beaverdam, which was formed in 1763, under the ministry of Rev. Johannes Schuyler, who was then in charge of the Schoharie church. The first consistory were: Adam Deitz, Jacob Ball, Jacob Weidman, and Caspar Stiner, elders; Johannes Deitz, Caspar Stiner, Hendrick Ball, and Roedolph Casman, deacons. A small log church was built in 1765, on the site of Pine Grove cemetery, which stood until 1786,

when it was superseded by a frame structure. This was used until 1830, when it was taken down and the material divided between the two congregations at Berne and Beaverdam. This was wholly missionary ground until 1821. Rev. Mr. Schuyler occupied it for thirteen years until 1779, after whom came Rev. George W. Schneyder, who continued until 1790. Other missionaries followed until 1821, when Rev. Cornelius Bogardus, the first regular pastor, was called. During his ministry the church farm was greatly improved. During the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Van Wagenen, 1826-1831, two churches were erected, and not long afterward the two congregations, Beaverdam and Berne village, were separated and with two consistories held the farm in common. Pastors following Rev. Mr. Van Wagenen were Abram H. Myers, R. D. Van Kleek, William Demarest, Edwin Vedder, John C. Van Liew, Edward Miller, during the pastorate of the latter of whom the Beaverdam church was repaired at a cost of over \$1,000. On January 1, 1857, the parsonage in Berne was purchased, the church there paying \$1,200, and that at Beaverdam, \$300. The membership of the united churches is 250.

The Lutheran church was organized about 1790, and a house of worship was soon afterward built on a farm midway between East Berne and Berne villages; this farm was deeded to the congregation by the Patroon in 1797. The original trustees of the church property were Christian Zeh, Frederick Wormer, and Christian Zandt. The services and the records were in German until 1802, when English was adopted. The first missionary pastor was Rev. August Frederick Meier. Other missionaries succeeded until 1828, when this church and one in Guilderland were united and a call was given to Rev. Adam Crouse; he accepted and served the congregation for nineteen years. Under his ministry the present brick church was built. During the pastorate of Rev. S. Curtis, 1836-1850, the parsonage was purchased. During the ministry of Rev. James Lefler, 1868-1876, a separate house of worship was erected in East Berne and dedicated in 1872. Two other churches have grown from this one—St. John's at East Berne, and the Lutheran church at Gallupville in Schoharie county.

The Second Reformed church at Berne was organized March 15, 1826, by a committee appointed by the Albany Classis. Twenty-three members were then received by certificate from the church at New

Salem, and the following officers were ordained: Elders, Jacobus Van Deusen and John Shafer; deacons, Cornelius Secor and Peter B. Winne. Until 1838 the church was served wholly by missionaries; in that year Rev. Hart E. Waring was called, and under him forty-one were received into fellowship. At a meeting held about this time a resolution was adopted uniting the two churches, the Second Berne and the Onisquethau, and the combined congregations called Rev. Staats Van Santvoord. The connection between the two societies was broken in 1841, and a union formed between the Berne church and the Presbyterian society at Knox. A joint call was then made upon Rev. Joseph Knieskern, who served four years. This society is locally called the Secor church from its having been organized in the dwelling of Daniel Secor, and from the number of families of that name in the vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal church of South Berne was organized about 1812, as the result of camp meeting revivals. Rev. Mr. Stead was the first pastor and supplied this church and one at Rensselaerville. The first house of worship was built a little south of Zeh's grist mill and was in use until 1870, when a new building was erected, which is the one used at the present time.

There was a Methodist church at Reidsville which was organized in 1830 and had a feeble existence. The Methodist church at Berne village was organized July 11, 1845, and the house of worship erected soon afterward. The first trustees were Thomas Miller, Datus E. Tyler, Oscar Tyler, George Possing, Franklin Smith and Abram Ball. The society was actively promoted in its early years by Dr. H. K. Willard and Abram Ball, who acted alternately as president and secretary of the society until 1862. After that the church was maintained largely through the work of George E. Shultes. The society has not been in active existence for some years.

The First Christian church of this town is situated in Reidsville and was organized December 26, 1821, with fifteen members. In 1823 through a revival there were forty-nine members added. After a period of decline the congregation was again enlarged with thirty seven members through a revival in 1832. In the following year the present church was built. About 1840, under the pastorate of Elder James Conkling, jr., another revival added sixty-four to the membership. In 1841 a

new confession of faith was signed by 156 members, taking the title, "Christian" as their only name and the Holy Scriptures as their only written rule of faith and practice. The society has ever since maintained an active existence and now numbers nearly one hundred members.

The Second Christian church was organized September 13, 1836, through the efforts of Elder A. L. Taylor. Meetings were held in school houses until the present church edifice was built; it was dedicated October 15, 1836, and has since been extensively remodeled and improved. The church is situated in the extreme southwest part of the town, owns a parsonage and has more than one hundred members.

The Christian church of South Berne was organized in the Friends meeting house, east of the village, February 16, 1854, with twenty-four members, under the ministry of Elder Calvin Southwick. In the following year the old store north of the James Cornell building was purchased by four of the church members and services were there held until the completion of the present church edifice in 1864. Under the ministry of Elder D. P. Warner, 1856-1869, the society prospered, but in the past ten years it has declined.

The supervisors of this town from its organization to the present time have been as follows:

Jacob Hochstrasser, 1795, 1799; Amos Jones, 1796; Johan Jost Deitz, 1797, 1798, 1801-1807, 1812, 1813, 1818; Benjamin Fowler, 1800; Abel Hinckley, 1808, 1809; Joshua Gallup, 1810, 1811; Malichi Whipple, 1814-1817, 1821, 1831, 1832; Gideon Taber, 1819, 1820; Jesse Wood, 1822, 1823; Stephen Willes, 1824; James D. Gardner, 1825, 1826, 1835; Chester Willes, 1827; Henry H. Lawson, 1828, 1830; Albert Gallup, 1829; Daniel Simmons, 1833; Lawrence Van Deusen, 1834; Moses Patten, 1836-1838; John Warner, 1839; Jacob Settle, 1840, 1841; Henry I. Devoe, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1861; Oscar Tyler, 1844, 1845; Samuel H. Davis, 1846, 1847, 1856, 1857; John I. Bogardus, 1848; Daniel G. Fisher, 1849; Henry A. Van Wie, 1850, 1851; Jackson King, 1852, 1853; Silas Wright, 1854, 1855; Z. A. Dyer, 1858, 1859; David Conger, 1862, 1864, 1866; William D. Strevell, 1863; David S. Dyer, 1865; Adam J. Warner, 1867; James A. Reamer, 1868; Alfred Hungeford, 1869, 1870; William Zeh, 1871-1873; George H. Reinhart, 1874, 1875; Frederick W. Conger, 1877-1881; Thomas J. Wood, 1876, 1882-1887; Isaac White, 1888, 1889; Thomas J. Wood, 1890, 1891, 1892; Calvin S. Dyer, 1893-95; Wallace A. Peasley, 1896-present time.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWN OF GUILDERLAND.

Guilderland is the central of the three northern border towns of Albany county, and was formed from the town of Watervliet on February 26, 1803, and contains about 33,000 acres, nearly 30,000 of which are improved. The surface of this town is greatly diversified. In the western part the Helderbergs rise to a height of eight hundred feet above the valley levels, their walls in places being very precipitous. In the central part the surface is undulating, while in the eastern part there are the sand ridges that characterize all that region. The principal streams are the Norman's Kill and its branches, the Bozen Kill (a name derived from "Boos," angry, because of its rapids and falls), Black Creek, Wildehouse Kill, and Hunger Kill. The lower course of the Norman's Kill in this town is through a narrow ravine, with steep clay banks. The soil of the town is light and sandy in the eastern part, and gravelly loam mixed with clay in the western part.

In accordance with the law erecting the town the first town meeting was held on April 5, 1803, at the house of Henry Apple, and the following officers were elected :

Supervisor, Nicholas V. Mynderse; town clerk, Peter C. Veeder; assessors, Isaac Van Aernam, Abraham Veeder, Peter Relyea; commissioners of highways, David Ogsbury, Frederick Crounce, Charles Shaver; overseers of the poor, Jacob Van Aernam, Simeon Relyea; collector, Henry Ostrander; constables, Frederick Seger, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Tarpenning, Jasper Hilton; poundmaster, Volkert Jacobson; fence viewers, Nicholas Van Patten, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Traber, Robert Grey; overseers of highways, Jacob La Grange, Peter La Grange, Thomas Mesick, Nicholas Van Patten, John Groat, Peter Traber, Amos Goodfellow, James M. La Grange, Isaac Van Aernam, Benjamin Wilbore, James Platt, John Murray, Walter Vrooman, Adam Hilton, Matthias Hallenbeck, Peter Bowman, George Brown, Abraham Veeder, Ezra Spalding.

The usual regulations were adopted at that meeting for the simple town government. Fence viewers were voted \$1.25 per day, and \$30

bounty was voted for killing wolves. The election of senators and assemblymen in the town took place on April 26-28 of that year; the records show that for senator 72 votes were given for John Tayler; 67 for John Woodworth; 67 for Simon Veeder; 67 for Edward Savage; 67 for Thomas Treadwell; 46 for Stephen Lusk; 47 for Moses Vail; 47 for Daniel Paris; 47 for Ebenezer Clark; 44 for William Bailey.

In the vote for assemblymen 66 were given for James Emmott; 66 for M. Schermerhorn; 66 for John Beekman, jr.; 66 for John Jost Deitz; 66 for Peter S. Schuyler; 66 for Moses Smith; 1 for Nathan Stanton; 3 for John Jackson; 96 for Peter Gansevoort, jr.; 97 for Henry Quackenbush; 96 for Nathan Dayton; 94 for John Jackson, jr.; 96 for Nathaniel Gallup; 97 for Isaac D. Ver Plank; 1 for Nathan Gallup, and 1 for Peter Gansevoort.

Settlement in this town was considerably advanced previous to the Revolutionary war, at which time there had come in families named Crounce, Van Wormer, Severson, Van Aernam, Fredericks, Van Patten, Groat, Livingston, Winne, Becker, Ogsbury, Truax, Van Alstine, Van Valkenburg, Henderson, Hart, Barckley, Hilton, Fryer, and others. Many of these names are familiar ones in the town at the present time. By the beginning of the present century the territory in this section was well populated and mills and stores, schools and churches, and the clustering hamlets that later became villages had been established. As will be seen by the character of the names of early residents, most of the settlers were Dutch, from whom came the great majority of the pioneers of the county. The following list gives the names of all residents of this town in 1803 who were qualified to serve as jurors, and of course includes almost or quite all of the male mature residents, of whom all those not otherwise designated were farmers:

Job Earls, Abraham Bartlett, Abraham Van Wie, Simon Relyea, Leva Relyea, Isaac W. Fryer, David Relyea, jr., George Brown, Peter Veeder, Christian Truax, jr. (innkeeper), Lawrence Van Kleeck, Abraham Turk, John Banker, John Joice, James La Grange, John Van Schaick, Jonas Smith, Petrus Van Patten, Abraham Kelder, Jelles Truax, Albert Van Heusen, Abraham Spoor, Andrew Murray, Ezra Spalding, Frederick Mynderse, Robert Dollar, James Irwin, Reuben Earls, Peter La Grange, John Devoe, David Bogardus (carpenter), Jacob C. Truax, John Beebe, William Davis, Peter Wurmer, John Fryer, Aaron Wurmer, Isaac A. Wurmer, Amos Goodfellow, Michael Van Schaick, Peter McDougall, Christopher Batterman

(innkeeper), Peter Becker, Henry Shaver, Nicholson Severson, John Shoudy (blacksmith), George Van Arnum, Henry Van Arnum, Frederick Crounce, Conrad Crounce, John Crounce, Martin Blessing, Matthias Hallenbeck, Nicholas Winne, John Mann, Garret Long (carpenter), Nicholas V. Mynderse (merchant), Henry Jacobson, Peter I. Livingston, Michael S. Frederick, Matthias Frederick, Jacob Relyea, John Bloemendall, Jacob La Grange, Samuel Covenhoven, Peter Van Aucken, Cornelius Van Valkenburgh, Barent Van Waggoner, David Ogsbury, Henry Apple, Peter Traber, Charles Traber, Henry Shoudy, Volkert Jacobson, Adam A. Vrooman, Nicholas A. Sixby, Thomas Beebe, John Weaver, jr., Philip Schell, Henry Van Schoonhoven, John N. Clute James Platto, Jacob N. Clute, Evert Van Arnum, George Scrapper, Andrew Spaarbeck, William Snyder, James Ray Charles Shaver, Martin Spearbeck, Isaac J. Van Arnum, Jacob Sitterly, Benjamin Wilbore, David Wilbore, James Shaw, Robert Grey, John Douglas, Simeon Lanehart, Henry Lanehart, Thomas Van Arnum, John Jacob Van Arnum, John Lanehart, Obediah Cooper, Jacob M. De Forest, Garret O. Lansing, John M. Van Der Pool, Henry Van Auken, Levy Van Auken, John Howard, Adam Hilton, George Severson, John Hilton, Daniel Wolford, Henry I. Schoonmaker, Henry Van Beuren, Charles H. Huner, Peter N. Van Patten (merchant), Michael Barclay, James McKee, Nicholas Beyer (innkeeper), William Hilton (carpenter), Philip Fetterly, John Whetsell, Benjamin Walker, Thomas Beaver, Vincent Springer, Benjamin Howe, Benjamin Howe, jr., John F. Quackenbush, Abraham P. Truax, John Ramsay, Frederick Ramsay, Philip Ramsay, Richard Ward, Christian Caley, jr., Bartholomew Sharp, John Sharp, John Waggoner, John Vine, Nathan Fitch, Thomas Mezeck, John Schell, William Von Arnum, Isaac Hallenbeck, Jacob Totten, John Ward, Silas Hotan, Peter Relyea, George Van Nest and Stephen Pankburn.

A similar list, compiled in 1824, included the following names :

George Batierman, Jonathan Brown, Simon Brodt, Thomas T. Beebe, Abijah Beebe, William S. Beebe, Martin Blessing, Adam Blessing, Peter Bloomindall, Adam Bloomindall, Abram Bartlett, jr., John Beebe, Jacob Bensen, Jonathan Becker, Thomas W. Beebe, James Cassidy, Henry Cram, Philip Crounce, jr., Nicholas Crounce, Conrad Crounce, John Crounce, Jacob N. Clute, John N. Clute, William Clute, Christian Caly, Adraham Cass, John Chase, Wilhelmus Devoe, Henry Frederick, Matthias M. Frederick, John I. Fryer, Jacob Fryer, William Fisher, Henry R. Furbeck, Abraham Fryer, Cornelius Goodfellow, Simon Grote, Jellis Gray, Peter Hilton, Jr., Gershom Hungerford, Isaac Hallenbeck, Jacob Hallenbeck, David Hart, James Hilton, Robert H. Howard, William Humphrey, James Houghton, Henry Jacobson, Jonathan Johnson, Frederick Kunholtz, Christopher Kunholtz, Jacob I. La Grange, Aaron Livingston, James M. La Grange, Peter I. Livingston, Peter Livingston, John I. Livingston, Andrew La Grange, Peter D. La Grange, Simeon Lanehart, Michael Lanehart, John F. Mynderse, John McKown, Jonathan Mynderse, Myndert Mynderse, John Mann, Cornelius Mann, John Merrick, Thomas Ostrander, John D. Ogsbury, David Ogsbury, jr., Peter Ogsbury, Andrew Ostrander, Barent Ostrander, Samuel Ostrander, Christian Ostrander, Stephen Pangburn, William Pangburn, jr., David Pratt, Isaac Quackenbush, John F. Quackenbush, Jacob Quackenbush, Myndert Relyea, Jacob D. Relyea, David Relyea, David L. Relyea, Levi Relyea, Giles

Riggles, David P. Relyea, Adam Relyea, Peter D. Relyea, John Shoudy, Martin I. Siver, Jonas Smith, Jacob Spoor, Joseph Spoor, William Spoor, John Shoudy, Jr., Nicholas Severson, Frederick Severson, George Severson, Adam Scrafford, Henry C. Shover, Christian Scrafford, Jacob Sitterly, Peter Shaver, John Sharp, Tunis Slingerland, Andrew Sharp, John H. Shaver, Jacob Schell, Abram Sitterly, Nicholas Snyder, Charles Scrafford, Charles Traber, F. Van Valkenburgh, Albert Van Heusen, John Van Husen, John Van Valkenburgh, Volkert Veeder, Simeon Veeder, Myndert Veeder, Nicholas P. Van Patten, Thomas Van Aernam, George Van Aernam, Henry Van Valkenburgh, Nicholas Van Valkenburgh, Nicholas A. Van Patten, Henry Van Aernam, John I. Van Patten, Simon Van Auken, John Van Waggoner, Richard Van Cleek, Gershom Van Valkenburgh, Henry I. Vine, Aaron A. Van Wormer, Jeremiah Van Auken, Jacob Van Auken, Abraham Vanderpool, Cornelius Wormer, Peter Wormer, Noah S. Wood, John Weitzel, Cornelius H. Waldron, Peter Walker, Jesse White, Peter Waggoner, John Westfall, John Ward, John W. Ward, Andrew I. Ward, Richard Walker, Jacob Weaver, John I. Weaver, Andrew Wilkins, James Wormer, Frederick Waggoner.

One of the prominent early industries of Albany county was established in this town in 1792. A company was formed and a factory built at the site of Guilderland hamlet for the manufacture of window glass. It appears that the proprietors soon found themselves without sufficient capital, and application was made to the State for a loan. In 1793 this was granted to the amount of £3,000 for eight years, during three of which no interest was to be paid, and after that five per cent. The company prospered and made plans for the founding of a large manufacturing center. In 1796 the land around and near the factory was laid out in streets and lots and the name of Hamilton given to the place, from the great statesman, Alexander Hamilton. Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813, says:

Guilderland contains a factory where are made 500,000 feet of window glass annually.

But it requires fuel to make glass, and as the wood was cleared away from that vicinity, heavy expense was incurred in drawing it from a distance, so that the business became unprofitable and the factory closed in 1815.

As roads were gradually laid out and improved, post routes and stage lines were established, and the old taverns were opened on the roadsides at frequent intervals. Jacob Aker, kept one of the early inns at the site of French's Mills in 1800. At that point, also, Peter French built a factory at the beginning of the century and cloth works were established in 1795 by Peter K. Broeck.

The excise record for the first year of the existence of the town as a civil organization, possesses interest of its own. The licenses were then granted under authority of a resolution "That licenses and permits for retailing strong and spirituous liquors be granted to the following persons at the following rates of excise: "

Christopher Batterman, on the Schoharie road, \$6.50.

John Weaver on the State road, \$7.50.

Philip Schell, on the State road, \$7.

George Severson, on the Schoharie road, \$7.50.

Nicholas Beyer, on the Schoharie road, \$5.50.

John Danker, on the Schoharie road, \$6.

Peter Bowman, on the State road, \$5.50.

Frederick Seger, on the Schoharie road, \$5.

Peter Traber, on the road to Schenectady, \$5.

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, (permit.)

Nicholas V. Mynderse, (permit.)

Isaac Vrooman, on the Schoharie road, \$5.

Simeon Relyea, (permit.)

John F. Quackenbush, on the State road, \$5.

Jacob Totten, on the State road, \$5.

Henry Apple, on the Schoharie road, \$9.

Frederick Friedendall, on the Schoharie road, \$6.

James D. La Grange, on the Schoharie road, \$6.50.

Abraham P. Truax, on the State road, \$6,

At the meeting at which these licenses were granted, Nicholas V. Mynderse was present as supervisor of the town, and Volkert Veeder, Peter C. Veeder, James Henderson, and Lawrence Schoolcraft, justices of the peace. Other persons to whom licenses were granted only a little later were Peter Van Patten, Wait Barrett, Benjamin Horne, Frederick Ramsay, Ezra Spaulding, Christian Truax, and Gerrit G. Van Zandt. This may appear like a large number of licenses for one new town, but it is accounted for by the numerous early taverns on the principal roads, the general habit of drinking liquor in families at that period, and the fact that most groceries, as well as taverns, sold liquor in those days.

Besides the glass and cloth factories that have been mentioned, the principal industries of the town in early years, and almost the only ones aside from farming, were the operation of saw mills and grist mills. Lumber was needed just as soon as it was possible to supplant the first log houses with frame structures, and that was long before the begin-

ning of the present century. The Spafford Gazetteer of 1813 states that at that time there were one hundred looms working in this town, making 25,000 yards of cloth annually. All of these long ago disappeared with the centralization of manufactures in large cities. The Batterman family had a woolen factory at Sloan's in early years, which subsequently became a hat factory, then a cotton batting factory, and lastly a foundry. The grist mills known as Becker's and Veeder's were patronized by many even from a considerable distance in early times. The number of saw mills in this town was limited in comparison with the other towns, for the reason that timber was scarcer and not of much value for lumber; but there were several built in very early years, which long ago fell into decay.

The records of the schools of Guilderland previous to about 1813 are of the most meagre description. All that can be said of them is that they were established as early as possible after the first settlements were made, were generally inferior in facilities, and often taught by ministers of the gospel, in dwellings or rude log houses.

The first school officers chosen in the town were the following, elected at a town meeting held in 1813: John Schoolcraft, Samuel R. Campbell and John Weaver, jr., commissioners of schools; Andrew Ostrander, Henry Heath, and Cornelius M. Watson, inspectors of schools.¹ Among the early teachers in Guilderland were Joseph Bell, John Rawle, Abijah Beebe, William Gardner, Hubert Pratt and Henry Switcher. In 1813 the town was divided into eight school districts. This number was gradually increased as population became more numerous, until in 1860 there were twelve districts, and at the present time there are fourteen that have each one school house. Guilderland with Knox and Watervliet constitute the third commissioner's district of Albany county.

The oldest settled hamlet in this town gathered around the "Glass House," as it was termed, from the glass factory there, until the name of Hamilton was substituted in 1796. In later years it took the name of Sloan's from the family of that name, who lived there and did much

¹ The changes made in the titles of school officials in the county at large and other important details are given in Chapter XV of this work.

for the advancement of the place, but the village is now called Guilderland, and the post-office bears that name. It is situated east of the center of the town, on the "Great Western Turnpike," eight miles from Albany. A conspicuous element in this community was the Batterman family. Of this family John, a man of good ability, energy and industry, long manufactured and repaired wagons and farming implements. Christopher Batterman, also a man of high character and good business ability, engaged in mercantile business in which he was markedly successful. He was a general in the State militia, and held the office of sheriff of this county. George Batterman was a man of uncommon physique and strong mental capacity. He managed two farms successfully, kept the hotel afterwards so well known as Sloan's, operated a flouring mill and satinet factory, in all of which operations he was successful. His hotel frequently had as many as fifty transient guests for many successive days. His arduous tasks at last overtaxed his strength and he died from paralysis, after having accumulated a fortune. Henry Sloan married Mr. Batterman's daughter and came into possession of the hotel property, which was, however, soon afterward burned, but was promptly rebuilt by Mr. Sloan, substantially as it now exists, and under his management it became even more popular and widely known than while owned by its former landlord. It subsequently passed under the management of George B Sloan, son of Henry, and is now kept by Mr. Van Tyle. The foundry at this place, which has been alluded to, was first owned by William Fonda, passed into the hands of Newbury & Chapman, and is now operated by Jay Newbury. The grist mill that was for so long a time in operation is now out of use. Frank J. Spur formerly kept a store, which is now conducted by De Graff & Voorhees. Dr. Abram De Graff is post-master and also a successful physician.

The village and post-office of Guilderland Center is situated on Black Creek near the center of the town. It was formerly locally known as Bangall, a name said to have been given it from the somewhat rude character of a part of the inhabitants, but if this is true the appellation has long been undeserved. A branch of what is now the West Shore Railroad, passes through the place, and its opening gave an impetus to the business interests of the village. The village practically includes

the site of the old French's Mills, which are still a part of the French estate but are not now running. The old woolen factory is also abandoned, having last been operated by E. Spawn & Co., of which firm Mr. Spawn is still living at an advanced age. The manufacture of cider and vinegar formerly conducted by A. V. Mynderse, is still continued by his son, William B. William D. Frederick also has a vinegar factory which was formerly operated by his father, Michael H. Frederick. Peter Tygert carries on the manufacture of sash and doors and has a planing mill, which were previously owned by his father, A. J. Tygert. F. Tygert, a former merchant, was succeeded by Ogsbury & Martin, and the same business is now carried on by Elva Young in a new location, the former store having been burned. P. Petinger conducts a general store, and William A. Petinger is a maker of and dealer in boots and shoes. George W. Livingstone has a harness shop, Charles Brust, son of William, is a carriage manufacturer, Hugh Livingston, tailor, William Young, shoemaker and postmaster. G. A. Hallenbeck & Co. have a large cigar factory here. John P. Bloomingdale, who is still living at an advanced age, should not be forgotten as one who has accomplished much in past years for the building up of this village.

There are two hotels here, one of which has been kept by Samuel S. Fowler for eleven years past, and which was owned by him long previous to that. The other, the Center House, was formerly owned by Michael Frederick and is now conducted by his son, William D.

The largest and most prosperous village in Guilderland and one of the most active in Albany county is Altamont (formerly Knowersville), which is situated to the westward of the center of the town and on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It is beautifully located at the foot of the Helderbergs, amid picturesque scenery, and has in recent years attracted to the near by mountain sides numerous wealthy citizens of Albany who have built beautiful summer homes. The name of Knowersville came from the Knower family who were early settlers here and identified with the early business interests of the place. Their homestead was somewhat remote from the present business center and that portion of the town is distinguished from the newer part by the name of Old Knowersville. It was there that Jacob Aker kept a tavern in Revolutionary times, and a woolen factory was in operation in

1800. The place had little importance until the building of the railroad, the first passenger train of which from Albany to Central Bridge in Schoharie county passed through this place on September 16, 1863. At that time there were only two farm dwellings on the lands that now constitute by far the larger part of the site of Altamont. In the spring of 1864 a store was erected by Becker & Hilton. This has since been conducted by Albert Ward, Crouse & Hilton, Mynderse & Pangburn, who occupied it in April, 1883, and is now conducted by F. & W. S. Pitts. Several residences and the railroad station were built before the close of 1864. In 1868 another store was erected and opened by Ira Witter, who soon sold out to Joseph W. Wright, who in turn leased it to Abram A. Tygert, and this is now kept by J. Snyder. A little later a third store was built, which was managed for a time by Crowe, Davenport & Crowe, Davenport & Fredericks, and is now conducted by A. A. Tygert. Rev. N. Klock built a store some years ago and ran it for a time. A tin and stove store was opened by W. H. Lay, who was succeeded by Osborn & Taber, who in turn were followed by the present proprietor, Ira Secor. A furniture store and undertaking business was started in 1877 by John Thierolf, which was transferred in 1885 to Ogsbury & Vanderpool, who were succeeded by M. F. Hallenbeck, the present proprietor.

In 1867 the Union Hotel was built and for a time was under management of George Severson. Andrew Warner next had it for about a year and was succeeded in 1869 by John Stafford, who kept it many years. It is now called the Commercial, and is managed by Mrs. Eggleston. The former Knowersville House was built in 1876 by James Ogsbury, who occupied it a short time, when it was sold to Adam Wetherwax. It is now called the Altamont House and is conducted by James O. Stitt, the recent Democratic nominee for county treasurer.

In 1874 Henry Lockwood built a carriage factory which was occupied by Van Benschoten Brothers up to 1880, and then by Van Benschoten & Warner. It was burned down but was rebuilt by Mrs. Van Benschoten and is now occupied by Warner & Van Benschoten. William H. Van Benschoten established a harness shop in 1870, and was succeeded by Frank Decker; the present harness shop is kept by Charles Beebe. Nathaniel Sturges is a well established jeweler, having been in the trade for twenty years past.

Adam Sand was formerly a prominent business man of this village and was succeeded by his sons, who formed the firm of Sand Brothers. The saw and planing mill established by Philley, Elsass & Warner, also came into the hands of Sand & Son, who added a grist mill, but this is now operated by J. C. Ottman.

Altamont has become an extensive hay market, and is also a shipping point for other products from a wide extent of territory. Many firms have been, and several are now, large buyers of hay in this place, among whom are Ira Fairlee, Isaac Reamer, Edwin Clute. Sand Brothers, and Crannell Brothers are extensive dealers in coal, lumber, stone, building materials, etc.

Among the physicians who have practiced at different points in Guilderland have been Dr. James S. Low, who came in 1820; Dr. Frederick Crounse, 1833; Dr. Jonathan Johnson, an early practitioner; Dr. Andrew Wilson, who was for twenty-four years in practice in this town; Dr. Barrows (at Sloan's) and Dr. Abram De Graff; Dr. Thomas Helme, long in practice at McKownsville; Dr. Jesse Crounse, Dr. R. F. Barton, Dr. Andrew C. Crounse, and Dr. I. S. Becker, in Altamont.

Hiram Griggs became a resident of Knowersville in 1862, and has pursued the practice of law ever since. He is a leading and public spirited citizen, and has been called to several important positions. He was supervisor for ten years, has been president of Altamont village since December, 1890, and was member of assembly for three years. Atchison Miller has also practiced law successfully in this village.

About the year 1877 Rev. N. Klock began publishing the Golden Era in Knowersville, which he removed to Mechanicsville five years later. In July, 1884, David H. Crowe established the Knowersville Enterprise. Soon afterwards the Enterprise Company, consisting of John D. Ogsbury and Junius D. Ogsbury, acquired the establishment and have continued the publication since. The name of this village was changed to Altamont, from the high mountain peak near by, on October 1, 1887, at which time the name of the Enterprise newspaper was changed to correspond.

The visitor to this pretty village is struck by the general air of prosperity everywhere seen. Nearly all of the streets are bordered with stone sidewalks; a waterworks system was established in the fall of

1892, at a cost of nearly \$20,000, bringing pure spring water to all the principal streets; new dwellings abound, good schools are maintained, and the community as a whole is intelligent, progressive, and well governed. Mr. Merrill, of Albany, resides in what was formerly the Kashaqua Hotel on the mountain side above the village. Others who reside here during the summer are Judge R. W. Peckham, Mayor Thacher, James D. Wasson, Charles L. Pruyn, Mrs. Cassidy, Edward R. Cassidy, J. B. Groot, and Col. Henry C. Cushman.

The officers of Altamont village for 1896 are as follows:

Hiram Griggs, president; trustees, James Keenholtz, Lewis E. Fowler, George W. Davenport; clerk, I. Knower Stafford; treasurer, John Johnson; commissioner, Robert Hurst; water commissioners, Montford A. Sand, Dr. I. S. Becker, Henry A. Wilber, Joseph Snyder, Nathaniel Sturges, Junius Ogsbury; health commissioners, Adam Sitterlee, Michael F. Crowe, Matthew Tice; health officer, Dr. Rufus S. Barton.

A hose company is maintained with thirty members, of which J. L. Smith is foreman, and M. A. Sand, assistant.

The Altamont Driving Park and Fair Association was organized in 1893 and held their first fair in that year, which was a gratifying success. The association is incorporated and belongs to the Central New York Fair Circuit, comprising Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Cobleskill (town), and Schoharie counties. The officers of the association are as follows:

I. H. Reamer, president; C. M. Frederick, vice-president; J. O. Stitt, treasurer; Silas Hilton, secretary; Edwin Clute, superintendent. Directors: I. H. Reamer, L. E. Fowler, James Keenholtz, M. A. Sand, C. M. Frederick, H. S. Gilbert, Edwin Clute, Charles B. Warner, M. F. Hellenbeck, Edward Becker, J. O. Stitt, W. E. Deitz, Henry Bins.

The association has a fine park containing all necessary buildings with a track just outside of the village of Altamont.

Dunnsville is a hamlet and post office in the northern part of this town, which took its name from Christopher Dunn, who was the original owner of lands here. A small business has always been conducted in the place. A hotel formerly conducted by Samuel Robinson is now kept by William Wagner. Frederick Joos is a blacksmith, and a store is kept by William Blessing.

Fuller's Station is situated to the north of the center of the town on

the West Shore Railroad, and has attained such growth as it has largely on account of the railroad and through the efforts of Hon. Aaron Fuller, from whom it takes its name. Of the two hotels built here by Sanford S. Ford, one was kept by him and subsequently burned. The other is now kept by John Friday. Samuel Van Allen long kept the store which is now in the hands of his son Richard. The firm of Tygert & Martin, hay dealers and commission merchants, was succeeded by Thomas Tygert.

McKownsville is a post-office and small settlement in the southern part of the town, and takes its name from the McKown family who settled there at an early period and became prominent in town affairs. A hotel is kept by William Witbeck.

Guilderland Station is a small hamlet, without post-office, where William Schoolcraft has a store.

Meadow Dale is a post-office and small hamlet in the extreme southern part of the town.

Closely following the opening of settlement in the various localities went the missionary preachers, patiently doing their duty, and gathering the believers together in meetings held in dwellings, barns, or in the open air, and establishing the enduring foundations of the later churches. Many of these were of the Lutheran faith, and one of the earliest ministers of that denomination to labor in Guilderland was Rev. Peter N. Sommers, who began his work in 1743. He passed his whole life in the field, preaching throughout a wide extent of territory, and being beloved wherever he went. No regular organization was effected in this town until October 13, 1787, when St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church came into existence, with Rev. Heinrich Moeller as the first pastor. At the first communion service, August 11, 1788, there were present fifty-eight communicants. After a short term of service by a Rev. Mr. Mayers Rev. Adam Crouse was called in 1828. He preached to this congregation and to the one in Berne for thirty-five years, and made this church one of the strongest in the Synod. As a result of the great revival of 1832, 100 new members joined the church. Other revivals of little less importance followed in later years under the energetic and effective labors of Mr. Crouse. He died while with this church on May 13, 1864. Mr. Crouse was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Lake, and he by David Swope in

1869. By this time the old church building which stood about midway between Guilderland Center and Knowersville, neither of which villages had a church of its own, was in great need of repair. After much discussion it was determined to abandon the old site and erect a house of worship in each village, with separate congregations. John Mann donated a church lot in Guilderland Center, and Conrad Crouse gave one in Knowersville. The two churches were built simultaneously at a gross cost of \$20,000, the one at the Center being consecrated in February, 1872, and the other in the following month. After the division of the congregation the Knowersville church took the name of St. James, and the church at the Center the name of St. Mark's. Both have maintained an active existence ever since. While the question of building new churches was being agitated, the Methodists purchased a lot at Knowersville and arranged to erect a house of worship, but the successful outcome of the plans of the Lutherans caused them to abandon their plans.

Of the Reformed church in this town there is no record earlier than the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Van Heusen, who was called here in 1795, and remained for thirty years, but it is known that there were services held here in this faith many years earlier. Mr. Van Heusen established the church upon a solid foundation, but left it shortly before his death. He is buried at New Scotland. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh, who remained only a few months, and was followed by Rev. Robert Blair, who also left after a short time, and after two or three other short pastorates, Rev. William P. Davis was called. He was well known here from his assistance at several revivals, and from his successful labors at the Glass House. In 1834 the old Red Church, as it was termed, gave place to a more modern and commodious house of worship, which was built by subscription in 1867. Meanwhile, in 1856, the parsonage on the church farm of fifty acres which had been given by the Patroon, was enlarged at an expense of \$1,600. Rev. Mr. Davis was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. S. L. Gamble, whose pastorate was a long and successful one. The society was subsequently divided and new church edifices were erected, one at Altamont and one at Guilderland Center.

The Hamilton Union church of Guilderland was organized in the

Presbyterian faith, and so remains, but is now in use by that sect and the Reformed sect in the vicinity of Sloan's (or Guilderland) in the eastern part of the town. The organization was effected March 25, 1824, by a committee from the Albany Presbytery, with seventeen members. The first pastor was Rev. Judson Buck, who was installed October 19, 1825. The church was erected in 1833, and dedicated January 30, 1834.

Methodist preaching began almost at the commencement of the century in Guilderland, meetings being held in dwellings, and later for a long period in the school house near Fuller's Station. About 1852 a spirited revival began and the need of a church was felt. It was finally decided that a house of worship should be built at the Glass House (Guilderland village) in the eastern part of the town. Land was donated by George C. Batterman and an edifice was erected thereon at a cost of about \$2,000, which was dedicated in the autumn of 1852. On the 18th of April, 1853, a church organization was effected, with the following trustees: Henry Spawn, John Arnold, Giles Reagles, Isaac Pearl, Robert D. Carhart, Elijah Chesebro, William Powell, William Chesebro, and M. Y. Cheesebrough. In May of the next year the parsonage was purchased. In 1866 the church building was improved by raising it and making a basement chapel beneath, and a gallery was built across the end of the audience room. Again in 1874 further improvements were made in the structure.

The Methodist Episcopal church of McKownsville is situated about a mile west of the Albany city line, where a church edifice was erected in 1866, an acre of land having been presented for the purpose by John McKown. This society has been under the same pastoral charge as the Guilderland church.

The State Road Methodist church was organized in 1864 by Rev. E. E. Taylor, with a membership of thirty, and in the following year a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4 000. Its first pastor was Rev. John N. Short since whose day the society has had a prosperous existence.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Guilderland from its organization to the present time, with the years of their election:

1804-1805, James Henderson; 1806-1808, Peter Van Patten; 1809, Robert Gray; 1810-1811, David Bogardus; 1812, Aaron Grote; 1813-24, William McKown; 1825-

30, George Batterman; 1831-32, Aaron Livingston; 1833-39, Christopher Batterman; 1840-41, Henry Sloan; 1842-45, Peter Shaver; 1846-47, John Fuller; 1848-49, Jacob I. Fryer; 1850-51, Elijah Spawn; 1852-53, W. Vine; 1854-56, George Y. Johnson; 1857-59, Henry Hilton; 1860, Leonard Wilkins; 1861-66, Stephen V. Frederick; 1867-76, Hiram Griggs; 1877-80, John C. Grant; 1881-84, Aaron Fuller; 1885-87, Benjamin Crouse; 1888-89, David Relyea; 1890-92, Howard P. Foster; 1893-97, Peter Walker.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWN OF WESTERLO.

Westerlo is situated upon the southern border of the county, near the center of that line, having the towns of Coeymans and Rensselaerville respectively on its eastern and western boundaries. It was formed from these two towns, March 16, 1815, being the seventh town erected in the county. It was named in honor of Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, who came from Holland in 1760 and was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Albany.

The civil history of Westerlo dates from April 4, 1815, when the first town meeting was held at the house of William Beardsley, at which John Gibbons was chosen moderator and other town officers were elected.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly and generally inclines toward the south, the banks of the streams being steep and irregular and the valleys mere narrow ravines. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with clay and underlaid with "hardpan." The town contains no very high land, the highest point, which is in the northern part of the town, being eight hundred feet above tide.

The streams are the Hannakrois Creek, flowing through the northeastern corner; the Basic¹ Creek, rising in the extreme northern part of the town and flowing south through Chesterville and South Westerlo, with Fly and Wolf Creeks, and other small streams as tributaries; and Eight-mile Creek, flowing south through the western part of the town into

¹ Low, flat.

Rensselaerville and emptying into Ten-mile Creek. There is a small lake near Van Leuven's Corners, the outlet of which is the source of the Switzkill.

In the very early days the asheries were a prominent industry and served as an incentive for clearing much of the dense wilderness. Trees were felled, burned and the ashes gathered and taken to the ashery and sold or exchanged for family supplies.

Some manufacturing is done in and near the village of Westerlo, but for the most part the inhabitants are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture.

The first mills were those erected by Lobdell and Baker in 1795, and were situated a short distance south of the site of Chesterville on Basic Creek, on lots 328 and 200 of Van Rensselaer's patent, across the stream from the spot where now are the mills of Orville Lobdell.

At South Westerlo were formerly a tannery and asheries belonging to the Smiths, who afterward erected a grist mill. This mill passed through the hands of several owners, and is now operated by D. M. Wooster. W. D. Calder's mills for the manufacture of flannels, cassimeres, satinets and yarns are also located here on Basic Creek. At this place, also, are a fruit evaporator owned and run by Cunningham Bros., and the factory of the South Westerlo Elgin Creamery Company, makers of butter. The grist and saw mills of William A. Dickson & Son are on the Hannakrois Creek near Dormansville. Saw mills are numerous; Darius Lockwood on Wolf Creek; Samuel Snyder on Eight-mile Creek; and Henry A. Ford on Basic Creek, the latter mill having been built in 1870.

About 1812 a Mr. Jenks had a carding mill on Basic Creek below Chesterville, which was destroyed by fire. Another was built in its place by George Wiltsey and operated by Drum & Possom, who later converted it into a turning shop and finally into a grist mill, remains of which yet exist.

A. S. Green owns and operates a fruit evaporator at Chesterville. Here, also, are quarries of graywacke, which furnish an excellent flagging and building stone. Another important industry in this village is bee culture.

The principal crops are hay, rye, corn, oats and buckwheat, while

dairy farming and sheep raising are profitably followed by many, though the latter industry has greatly diminished in late years. A great deal of fruit has always been raised since the early days, and of late years its cultivation has been stimulated by the erection of evaporators.

It is impossible to ascertain who were the first settlers within the present limits of Westerlo, or when they came, but it was certainly some time before the Revolution that men pushed into the wilderness and commenced making homes for themselves here.

Jacob Ford came from the Hillsdale district in Columbia county in 1795, and settled on lot 369, and later on lot 318, now in possession of Henry A. Ford.

Adam St. John, of Scottish origin, came from Old Paltz to Westerlo in 1790 and settled at Lamb's Corners, having originally come with the Huguenots from Holland. He and four of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. Many of their descendants still reside in the town.

Jehial Lamb came from Massachusetts and settled in the southwestern part of the town about 1793, and Jacob Ingalls moved here from Rhode Island about the same time. Descendants of these two families live near Lamb's Corners.

Isaac Winston settled near Chesterville, and while serving in the war for independence was taken prisoner and held for eighteen months.

Stephen and Solomon Mabey came from Rhode Island soon after the Revolution and settled at South Westerlo. Samuel Mabey was born here October 20, 1792, and died August 14, 1870, on the same farm. His son, S. E. Mabey, lives near South Westerlo.

Dr. Jonathan Prosser came from Dutchess county in 1788 and settled on the farm now occupied by Henry Simpkins. Lodowick and Jacob Hanes, Germans, settled at an early day on Basic Creek near Dormansville. Josiah Hinckley, another Revolutionary soldier, took up in 1783 the farm now owned by his grandson. At this time there were but eight families in the town.

John Gibbons, born 1766, lived at New London, Conn., and during the Revolutionary war drove an ox team and helped to remove the military stores during the night from New London to a place of safety. He removed to Rensselaer county after the war, and in 1795 came

to Dormansville. His son, Ransom H. Gibbons, was born in 1802 and located at Dormansville as physician in 1826, after studying with Dr. Zina Lay and Dr. Hyde and attending a course of lectures at Fairfield and having been licensed by the censors of Herkimer county. He died in 1890, leaving one son and one daughter who is now the wife of Rev. Luther Peck, of Scranton, Pa.; the son, Edward, is still living at Dormansville. Isaac Rundell settled at South Westerlo in 1780 on the farm now owned by his grandson, Darius Rundell.

Nathaniel Gale, with his father, Thomas, and his grandfather, John, moved to Westerlo from Tarrytown, Westchester county, in 1800, and took up their abode in a log house. Nathaniel's son, John W., is still living on the old place near Dormansville.

The early physicians of Westerlo were Drs. Zina W. and Josiah Lay, Jonathan Prosser, Erastus Hamilton, who became an assistant surgeon in the war of 1812, Peleg Peckham, P. S. Brigham, Willis A. Alston, Hiram Barber and George Holmes.

Among other early settlers were William Haverland, William Bird, James Arnold, Abram Becker, Rev. Reuben Stanton, who was a surveyor and received for his services one hundred acres of land, Jared Reynold, Daniel Lockwood and William Wheaton.

Chesterville (Westerlo post office), one of the hamlets of the town, is situated about one mile north of the center of the township, on Basic Creek, fifteen miles from Coeymans Landing and twenty miles from Albany. It was named after Rev. John Chester, who was formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Albany. The post-office, one of the first in the town, was established about 1827. Previous to this letters and papers were delivered by post-riders once a week, by Squire Brown and a man named Peck, who are still remembered by a few of the inhabitants. Now the mails are received daily, the present post-master being George J. Graham. Chesterville is the earliest settlement in the town. It was here that Philip Myers located before the Revolutionary war, while Grant and Eadie had an ashery and kept a store in 1798. Moses Smith followed as a merchant, tavern-keeper and manufacturer of potash. Nicholas Lapaugh and Henry Purce were also tavern-keepers, and Jeremiah Green operated a tannery. The hamlet now contains fifty dwellings and two hundred and twenty-five inhab-

itants. There are two churches—Reformed and Baptist—a school house, one hotel of which Charles Haverly is the proprietor, and four stores—A. S. Green & Son, general merchandise ; Perry Swartout, sundry merchandise ; Hiram K. Jones, dry goods and groceries ; Gilbert Anderson, hardware and tin ; two blacksmiths and two wheelwright shops, one general undertaker, two shoe shops, paint shop, and a millinery and dressmaking shop. The legal profession is represented by A. D. Warner, attorney and counselor at law, while the doctors are John N. Bradley and Arthur A. Vibbard. A Masonic lodge was established here about 1820, with the following persons as members: James Sackett, Sylvester Ford, George Prindle and Nicholas Lapaugh. The Good Templars instituted a lodge here in 1878, which has been abandoned.

South Westerlo (post-office) is situated in the south central part of the township, between Basic and Wolf Creeks. It was first called Smith's Mills, after David Smith. The name was changed in 1827, when the post-office was established with Thomas Saxton as postmaster, who held it thereafter for twenty-nine years. He came here when fourteen years old, served as clerk for his uncle, Thomas Smith, and continued in business until 1859. Among the early settlers and business men were Thomas Smith, general merchant, distiller and manufacturer of potash ; and Messrs. Bemet, Wheaton, Cross, Storer, Stanton, Reynolds, Lockwood, Slauson and Trowbridge. South Westerlo now has some twenty-seven dwellings and one hundred and thirty residents, and contains a Christian church, school house, wheelwright and blacksmith shop. D. J. Bishop is the postmaster, while stores are kept by L. S. Lockwood and Stuart & Robbins. Here is also the Cottage Hotel, of which A. M. Kipp is the proprietor.

Dormansville (post-office) is in the east central part of the town, and was named in honor of Daniel Dorman, who was the first postmaster in 1832. Among its first settlers were W. Tomkins, William Ward and Lewis Husted, who kept a public house. Here is still standing what is left of the first square frame school house built in the town. Formerly Hiram and Erastus Gibbons were proprietors of the Dormansville Hotel and dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. The hotel business has been abandoned, but the other branches are continued. Dell Powell is the present postmaster. Dormansville contains

some fifteen dwellings, a Methodist church, school house, two stores, a paint shop, and wheelwright and blacksmith shop run by W. S. Ward.

Van Leuven's Corners, named after Isaac Van Leuven, an early settler, is a small hamlet on the Delaware turnpike in the northern part of the town. It formerly had a tavern, mills, tannery and other enterprises, but these are all abandoned now. William Beardsley, John Preston and James Sackett were tavern-keepers. Here John Preston had a tannery and currying shop which was continued by Luther Preston until his death, but is now abandoned. Mr. Preston was also a school teacher, and the author of "Every Man His Own Teacher." James Sackett, a colonel in the war of 1812, was a prominent business man and a Mason. Van Leuven's Corners was first called Sackett's Corners, after him, and later Preston's Corners. William Beardsley at one time kept a tavern here, and after moving to Albany was elected sheriff. Gideon Wood made spinning wheels here many years ago in the house where Peter Van Leuven now lives. Among other early settlers were Josiah Jones, who came to this neighborhood from Claverack at the age of fourteen years, when there was but little cleared land.

Lamb's Corners, a small neighborhood in the southern part of the town, was settled by Jehial Lamb, Adam St. John, Jacob Ingalls, Hezekiah Boardman and Thomas Jencks, who came from New England about 1790. Descendants of the first three of these families are quite numerous. Here are a Methodist church, school house and blacksmith shop.

Westerlo Center, or Thayer's Corners, is a small hamlet containing a blacksmith shop run by Charles Hempstead. A store and tavern were formerly kept by a Mr. Thayer. The chief families of the neighborhood are the Winegards, Atkins, Hanes, Wiltseys, Lockwoods, Stantons and Reynolds.

The early settlers who came from New England and the adjoining counties on the river were filled with religious zeal and ardor and were not long in organizing religious societies. The first society was formed as early as 1793 in the township of Rensselaerville, and in 1796 the first church was built. In 1826 the Methodist Episcopal church at Dormansville was organized, and in 1840-41 the present church edifice was dedicated by Rev. M. Hedstrom. The building was remodeled in

1895 at a cost of \$1,700. Among its pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. S. Wright and Turner. There is at Lamb's Corners a Methodist church called "Olin Chapel" in honor of Dr. Stephen Olin. A class was formed here eighty years ago, led by Thomas Smith and Alexander Lamb, at whose house, now occupied by his son, Asbury Lamb, meetings were held. Meetings were held in the school house previous to the erection of the present frame church in 1853, when Alexander Lamb, Amos Fish and Ludlow St. John were elected trustees.

The society of the First Baptist Church of Westerlo was formed at the house of Isaac Winston, May 26, 1800, in what was then the town of Rensselaerville. The original members were Roswell Beckwith, Aaron Baker, Isaac Winston, Isaac Lobdell, Thomas Martin, Benjamin Martin, James Slade, Sarah Winston, Miriam Lobdell, Cynthia Baker, Lois Slade, Judith Stanton, Eleanor Martyn, Mary Spaulding and Lydia Mollison. Four candidates were received and baptized into its fellowship on the day after its organization.

The First Baptist society of the township of Westerlo met at the school house near Zina W. Lay's on January 11, 1820, for the purpose of electing officers and to incorporate as "The First Baptist Society" of the town of Westerlo. Deacon William Bentley and James Slade were chosen presiding officers and Sylvester Ford, James Jaycox, William Bentley, James Slade, Isaac Lobdell, jr., and Knight Bennett were elected trustees. The site for their first church was obtained from George Pinney, being part of lot 238 and covering thirty-five one-hundredths of an acre, at an annual rental of fifty dollars to him and a further payment to the Patroon, proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. The society sold this piece of ground March 28, 1853, and purchased the present site of Archibald S. Green. The church has had altogether nineteen different pastors.

The Reformed church located at Westerlo was organized in 1793.

A Baptist society was organized at South Westerlo and a church edifice erected between 1808 and 1810, and among the early elders were Josiah Baker and William Stuart. Rev. Reed Burritt came to this church about 1820 and ministered for more than ten years. In the mean time the Old and New School societies had a controversy

over the control of the affairs of the church which resulted in the success of the New School, which had the society incorporated. Messrs. Crocker, Mudge and Stanton are among those who have served this church as ministers. The membership gradually decreased until the society finally disbanded and sold its church building in 1847, at which time the old church was moved out of the village.

The Christian church of South Westerlo was organized in 1820 by the Christian churches of Rensselaerville, Coeymans, Berne, Baltimore and Freehold. In the year 1824 the society erected a church building which was used as a house of worship until sold to O. L. Hannay, when it was converted into a public hall where the society of Good Templars used to meet. In 1833 Anthony Hanes, Nathaniel Holmes and Cyrus Wheaton were trustees; Joshua Nelson, moderator, and Thomas Saxton, clerk; Abraham Hagen, Robert P. Derbool and Anthony Hanes, deacons. In 1872 the society purchased the old tavern property of William Showers and erected the present house of worship and parsonage at a cost of \$13,000.

There is also an Episcopal church in the northern part of the town which was organized in 1875. This is something of a union church, however, as all Protestant denominations are at liberty to hold services there at their pleasure.

There are three corporate cemeteries in the town. The Westerlo Rural Cemetery Association was organized in October, 1871, with William V. L. Lapaugh, president, George E. Disbrow, vice-president, Charles Lapaugh, secretary and treasurer, Lewis C. Lockwood, John Sherwood and Joseph Babcock, trustees. The cemetery is located one mile north of the village and contains two and three-fourths acres of land. The Hannakrois Rural Cemetery was organized in 1879 with the following officers: Edward Gibbons, president; William Applebee, vice-president; Minor Gibbons, secretary and treasurer; Henry Simpkins, John G. Ward and Allen Kniffen, trustees. The cemetery contains two acres of land and is located one mile east of Dormansville. The Westerlo Central Cemetery Association was incorporated January 12, 1882, with these officers: Robert L. Simpkins, president; L. L. Lockwood, secretary; Darius Rundell, treasurer. There are other burial grounds in the town, notably the one at Van Leuven's Corners, where Col. James Sackett is buried.

Westerlo and Rensselaerville of Albany county and Greenville and Durham of Greene county constitute the "Farmers' Fire Insurance Association," which was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, April, 1857, and of which Darius Rundell is director and agent.

Schools were established in the town at an early date, and one passing through the town cannot but notice the fine school buildings of the present day. Apollos Moore and Robert O. K. Bemet were teachers before the township was organized, and John Mott, a Quaker, taught a select school many years ago on the farm of R. Cartwright, for the education of the Quaker sect, which was then quite numerous, though he did not exclude other sects. After Mott died Henry Lawson taught the school, and after him John Preston for a time. Gideon St. John taught school for twenty-seven years, and Truman Ingalls for many years, holding also an evening grammar school. Heman Crocker, Solomon Trowbridge, C. Stewart, Moses Scott, Levi Holmes, Miss Bush and Miss Ann Lawson were among the teachers of years gone by.

There are two physicians in the town—John N. Bradley, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, 1875, and Arthur A. Vibbard, who was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Hospital in 1894.

Many men from this section did gallant service in the war of the Revolution, but inasmuch as the township was not formed until after the war, it is not possible to obtain a record of their names. Some who fought in the war of 1812 were Joseph Babcock, T. Witbeck, James Sackett, Col. Elliot St. John, William and Alexander Mackey, Walter Huyck, John W. Prosser, Nathan Clark, Abram Hageman, James and Abram Hawley, Benjamin Stanton, Caleb Tompkins, Carpenter Bishop, and Martin Lambert.

There is no record of the soldiers of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWN OF KNOX.

This town is situated in the northwestern corner of Albany county, is the smallest in area in the county, containing a little more than 26,000 acres, and with one exception (New Scotland) was the latest one formed. It was erected from Berne on February 28, 1822, and received its name from the celebrated Colonel Knox, of Revolutionary fame. The eastern part of the town constitutes a part of the Helderberg region, while the town as a whole consists of a high plateau, broken by a few hills, and with a northern and western inclination. The Bozen Kill forms the northeast boundary of the town, and this, together with Beaver Dam Creek in the southern part, with their tributaries, are the principal streams. A part of Thompson's Lake extends into the town in the southeastern part. (See history of Berne.) The soil is principally gravel and clay, over "hardpan," and in many parts is fertile and well adapted to mixed farming. Hay is produced in large quantities and marketed at Altamont. The surface of the town was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, principally pine, hemlock, birch, maple, ash, oak, and basswood, but this has, for most part, been cut off.

The town records of Knox were burned in 1850, rendering it impossible to give the proceedings of the first town meeting or the names of officers previous to that year. The names of the supervisors from that time to the present are given on a later page. The first of these was Malachi Whipple, an early settler and prominent citizen. At the annual town meeting of 1850 Michael Lee, Daniel Gallup, Abraham Batcher and Stephen Merselis, jr., were present as justices of the peace, and Ephraim N. Bogardus acted as clerk. For that year the following officers were elected:

Lyman Witter, supervisor; John G. Crary, town clerk; Samuel O. Schoonmaker,

justice of the peace; John H. Tand, superintendent of schools; Anson Tols, collector; Gurdon Gallup and Conrad Batcher, overseers of the poor; John Posson, assessor; Jacob P. Hane, commissioner of highways; Peter Schoonmaker, Alexander Crounse and John Allen, jr., inspectors of election, district No. 1; John Finch, Bemsby Williamson and Jacob Auchempaugh, inspectors of election, district No. 2; Gilbert Gage, Joel Gage, John C. Cannady and Elisha White, constables.

At that time the house of Henry Barclay was called the Town House, and the place for holding the next town meeting. Knox was then divided into fifty-six road districts, with the following overseers of highways:

John Posson, Jacob Crounse, Hiram Thousand, Evert M. Barclay, David W. Sturges, Archibald Scott, Peter Swan, 2d, James Finch, Rodney Wiider, Philip Gifford, Jacob Truax, Henry Dutcher, William Davenport, Benjamin Lee, Matthias Barclay, Jehiel White, John F. Sternburgh, Conrad Batcher, John Bassler, Frederick Clyckman, John Oliver, Orange Beeman, Henry W. Williams, Thomas Stafford, John V. Schoonmaker, Robert Hurst, S. Flansburgh, Stephen Hungerford, Ebenezer Gallup, Alexander Crounse, Amos Crary, William Williamson, Eldridge Chesbro, George W. Stephens, John G. Gallup, Isaac N. Crary, Frederick Zeh, John T. Beebe, James Armstrong, Henry Tarpenny, David Van Auken, Cornelius Woolford, Adam Snyder, Henry F. Orelup, Joseph A. Haswell, Azor Gallup, Abraham H. Onderdonk, Edward Settle, Jacob Bronk, Jacob Kipp, Elias R. Williams, Sylvester Allen, Israel Walker, John H. Sand, and Frederick Orelup.

Some of these names, as well as other lists which will appear, indicate the Dutch element in the population, through descendants of some of the earliest families of the towns. Details of the Dutch settlement, prior to the Revolution are almost entirely wanting. It is known that many of the pioneers espoused the royal cause during the Revolution and removed to Canada after the success of the American colonists, but Capt. Jacob Van Aernden's name has come down as one of the loyal Whigs of that time. The improvements made in this section prior to the Revolution consisted almost wholly of clearing part of the land for tillage and the establishment of a few mills, churches and schools. A Lutheran church was organized about 1750, and settlement had progressed considerably by that time, but the names of most of the Dutch pioneers are lost in the past.

After the Revolutionary war settlers began to come in from New England, among the very first of these being Samuel Abbott and Andrew Brown, from Connecticut, who were soon followed by from twenty to thirty others from the same State. The more prominent of the fam-

ilies that came prior to the town organization in 1822 were the Brown, Todd, Williams, Denison, Crary, Chesebrough, Gallup, Frink, Taber, Coates, Gage, Weitzel, Pinckney, Williamson. Bassler, Saddlemire, Haverly, Zimmer, Engle, Schoonmaker, Swart, Sand, Clickman, Keenholz, and Batcher families. All through the early history of the town, as far as it is accessible, many of these names appear and some of them have been represented by descendants down to recent times. These New England settlers brought with them the habits of industry and the religious tenets of their forefathers and early established a Presbyterian church, as described further on. Amos Crary, Hiram Gage, Egbert Schoonmaker and Nathaniel Swan were operating saw mills prior to 1825, and a little later Malachi Whipple, Daniel Crary, and a Mr. Vandecar had mills, but most of these long ago passed out of existence. A small grist mill was early in operation on a little stream in the northern part of the town, but that also has disappeared, and the inhabitants now take their grain to Berne and Altamont. In quite recent years Swart & Saddlemire, Frederick Bassler, and Bemsley Williamson were operating saw mills, the mill of the latter being now in possession of his son, George J. Williamson. In 1831 Alexander Crouse moved into Knox from an adjoining town and erected a tannery on the main road through the town west of Knoxville, and for many years did a large business in manufacturing harness and upper leather. The great changes in the leather trade and the centralization of the industry elsewhere finally reduced the income of this tannery, and Mr. Crouse transferred it to his son, Eugene G. Crouse, who erected an addition for a feed mill in 1884. Still later he abandoned tanning and built a steam saw mill which went into operation in 1893.

Gideon Taber was a pioneer and one of the first shoemakers in the town. He was a native of New London, Conn., and a son of Quaker parents. On account of his non-combatant belief he went to Canada during the Revolution and for a time had command of a vessel on Lake Champlain. Upon the return of peace he came back to Knox and went about among the families as an itinerant shoemaker, according to the custom in early times. He was thrifty and subsequently established a small tannery, where he made leather for his own trade and for harness making. He was elected justice of the peace and in 1818-20 served his

constituents in the Assembly. The old Taber homestead ultimately passed into the possession of his grandson, Charles Clute.

Nathan Crary began the manufacture of wooden pill boxes in Knox early in the century, supplying some of the largest pill makers in the country. The business finally passed to his son, John G. Crary, and was also taken up by others. At the present time John M. Quay and Sanford Quay are conducting the business.

Among the more prominent families who came into the town or were already settled here between about 1825 and 1850, were those of Malachi Whipple, Dr. Erastus Williams, Egbert Schoonmaker, Frederick Bassler, Potter Gage, Alexander Crouse, Charles Chesebro, David Van Auken, Perez Frink, Henry Denison, P. Witter, Isaac Barber, Daniel Chesebro, John Gallup, Wright Skinner, Dow Van Derker, Henry Williams, Cyrus Chapman, Henry Dane, Daniel Gallup, Joseph Gallup, Samuel Russell, Gurdon Gallup, and the Seaburys. Descendants of many of these are still prominent in the town.

Among the leading citizens of later days are Henry Barckley, Elisha White, John C. Cannady, Joel and Gilbert Gage, Jacob Auchampaugh, Bemsley Williamson, John Finch, John Allen, jr., Peter Schoonmaker, Alexander Crouse, John G. Crary, Charles G. Frink, Denison Crary, Jacob P. Hane, John Posson, Conrad Batcher, Gurdon Gallup, Anson Tols, John H. Hand, Samuel O. Schoonmaker, Lyman Witter, Frederick Orelup, John H. Sand, Israel Walker, Sylvester Allen, Elias K. Williams, Jacob Kip, Jacob Bronk, Edward Settle, Abram H. Onderdonk, Azer Gallup, Joseph A. Haswell, Henry F. Orelup, Adam Snyder, Cornelius Woolford, James Armstrong, Henry Tarpenny, John T. Beebe, Frederick Zeh, Isaac N. Crary, John G. Gallup, George W. Stephens, William Williamson, Eldridge Chesebro, Amos Crary, Ebenezer Gallup, Stephen Hungerford, Robert Hurst, S. Flansburgh, Thomas Stafford, John V. Schoonmaker, Henry W. Williams, Orange Beeman, John Bassler, Frederick Clyckman, Matthias Brackley, Jehial White, Conrad Batcher, John F. Sternburgh, John Posson, Jacob Crouse, Evert M. Barckley, Hiram Thousand, James Finch, Peter Swan, 2d, Archibald Scott, David W. Sturges, Rodney Wilder, Philip Gifford, Benjamin Lee, Henry Dutcher, Jacob Truax and William Davenport.

The comparatively modern history of Knox contains very little of importance in incident or progress aside from the peaceful advance in agricultural methods, improvement in schools, roads, bridges, etc. In the war of the Rebellion, from her somewhat remote situation, the town responded patriotically to the calls of the government for volunteers. As early as September, 1862, the electors authorized their supervisor to borrow \$1,800 to be paid in a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer of the quota of the town under one of the early calls for troops. This action was succeeded later by equally prompt and generous proceedings. Seventy seven volunteers went from the town to fight in the battles of the Union, many of them members of the most prominent families, and of these many never came back to receive the honors that awaited them.

It is a tradition that previous to the beginning of the present century there were two primitive schools taught in log school houses in Knox. One of these probably stood on the site of Knoxville, and the other near West Township. It is possible that there were others of which all traces are lost. The town was divided into districts long before it was separated from Berne, the number of these being twelve in 1860, thirteen in 1880 and at the present time again twelve with a school house in each. Knox, Guilderland, Colonie and Green Island form the third school commissioner district of the county.

The Knoxville Academy was organized under the State laws about 1830, by Gurdon, Gardiner, and John Gallup, Dr. Elisha Williams, Jesse Tyler, and perhaps others. A suitable building was erected and in common with many other similar institutions that were founded in early years in small villages, enjoyed for many years a large patronage. Its teachers were as good as could be obtained and many of its students went out to occupy distinguished positions in life. While this academy has kept up its corporate existence down to the present time, it has not been in active operation since soon after 1880. The opinion has been entertained that the success of this old institution for a long period acted to the disadvantage of the district schools, retarding their advancement.

Several professional men of considerable prominence have had their residence in Knox. Dr. Erastus Williams, long a leading citizen, was the first resident physician and had a large practice during the first third of the century. Dr. Moses Brownell was his contemporary and successor, and Drs. John Van Allen, Zeh, Sigsby, Johnson, and others came in later years. Azor Tabor, born in 1799, and who died in 1858, was the only lawyer who ever practiced in this town.

Knoxville, with post-office named Knox, is a hamlet in the central part of the town, where in past years a small mercantile business has been conducted, and the few shops necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants are kept. I. W. Chesebrough was a former merchant here, who sold out some eight years ago to Elam Williams, who is still in business and is now also postmaster. Henry Barckley was a merchant from about 1848, and was succeeded by his son, E. L. Barckley, now county treasurer. There is no hotel in the place or in the town.

West Township is a post-office and small hamlet in the eastern part of the town, where a grocery is kept by Willis W. Witter. James Finch is postmaster, but besides this there is no other business of any account. There is a station with the name of the town in the extreme north part on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The first church organization in this town was of the Lutheran faith and was organized before 1750, in which year the first church and school house was built. Rev. Nicholas Sommer, the enthusiastic pioneer in this region, had already preached to congregations for about five years, after having taken up under the church patent law a farm of forty-two acres. The first building was about twenty feet square and served its purpose many years. In August, 1810, another lot was purchased, and in the succeeding fall the old building was moved upon it and remodeled. In the spring of 1828 the old church was demolished and a new frame structure erected and partly enclosed, but the church officers, some of whom were Lutheran and some Reformed in belief becoming involved in a dispute, resigned and the society was broken up. In December, 1829, a number of the former members, with others, met and reorganized and chartered the Zion's Lutheran and Reformed church of the Helderberg and the church building was soon completed. In 1839 dissensions again arose and the Reformed members withdrew and

built the church at Secor's. On October 13, 1839, Rev. Adam Crouse, more fully organized Zion's Lutheran church at Knox, with fifty-one members. In 1850 the present church was erected, while the parsonage was built about 1868. Rev. Henry Moeller preached to the old congregation from 1790 to 1800, and Rev. Adam Crouse, who performed so much successful and unselfish pastoral work in this section, was preacher from 1830 to 1844, in connection with Berne and Guilderland.

The Reformed church of Knox had its origin in the Presbyterian church which was formed in 1825. Services had been irregularly held for some years previous, under the auspices of the settlers from New England. In 1825 Rev. J. Judson Buck was called and was soon installed over the congregation here and also Hamilton Union congregation. At that time there were fifty-five members in this congregation. The elders were Erastus Williams, Isaac Barber, P. Witter, and Henry Denison. Mr. Buck remained steadily with the church about three years and for two years after that probably acted with the congregation in church affairs. No regular pastor was employed as his successor, but several preached occasionally, and the society languished. The Dutch Reformed settlement was increasing in the town and the subject of reorganizing under that faith was freely discussed. This was finally done and the church was received into the Classis of Albany September 20, 1842, with the name of the First Reformed Dutch church of Knox. Thirty-one members of the former congregation were dismissed to form the new one, and the following consistory were chosen: Daniel Chesebro, Joseph Gallup, Gurdon Gallup, Henry Williams, jr., John Van Allen, Michael P. Cavart, Charles Clute and John Possom. Henry Williams was chosen treasurer and John Van Allen, clerk. This reorganization was effected under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Kneiskern. The original house of worship was a plain wooden building, and stood a little below the present church, which was built forty years ago.

There are three Methodist Episcopal churches in Knox, but their records are so incomplete that little of their history is known. It is probable that Rev. William Brown was the first Methodist preacher in the town. He is buried in the little plot formerly used, and the record on the headstone says he was born in October 24, 1758, and died April

25, 1834. His wife was Mary Chesebro. In early days the church at Knox village was connected with those of Berne, Reidsville, Middleburgh (Schoharie county) and Schoharie, to form the Berne circuit. Among the first members of this town were Joseph Hunting, F. Dominic, Levi Van Auken, and Christopher Chesebro. The first house of worship stood about a mile east of Knox village, and was taken down when the present one in the village was erected in 1851. Another church was built at about the same time at West Township. The third one was erected in 1841 in the eastern part of the town.

A Baptist church known as the Church of Berne previous to 1825 was organized early in the century. In 1812, when Rev. N. H. Ripley was pastor, it had a membership of 105. Soon after this date the congregation was without a regular preacher for twelve years, when Rev. Samuel Hare was called and preached eight years, up to 1832. During the pastorate of Rev. S. G. Tower, which began in 1850, a frame church was built at West Township. The society was fairly prosperous until about 1878, when it began to decline and was soon reduced to very few members. It finally became extinct as far as holding services is concerned.

Following is a list of the supervisors of Knox from 1850 to the present time, with the years of their election:

1851, Lyman Witter; 1852-53, Stephen Merselis, jr.; 1854-55, Henry Barckley; 1856-57, John Keenholtz; 1858-59, Samuel Gallup; 1860-62, Samuel Warm; 1863, John Keenholtz; 1864-65, Ira Van Auken; 1866-72, Peter Schoonmaker; 1873-74, Hiram Gage; 1875-77, J. M. Chesebro; 1878, William J. Haverly; 1879-81, I. W. Chesebro; 1882, William J. Haverly; 1883-85, Charles G. Frink; 1885-87, Edward L. Barckley; 1888-90, Sanford Quay; 1891-92, William J. Haverly; 1893-95, Sanford Quay.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TOWN OF NEW SCOTLAND.

This is the Central town of Albany county, and the latest one erected, having been taken from the town of Bethlehem by act of the Legislature April 25, 1832, and containing about 27,000 acres of land. The act erecting the town gives the following description of its eastern boundary:

From and after the passage of this act, all that part of the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, lying west of a line beginning at a point six miles west of the Hudson river, in the south bounds of the town of Guilderland; thence on a southerly course, parallel with the Hudson river, to a point in the north bounds of the town of Coeymans, six miles west from the said Hudson river, and all lying west of said line, shall be a separate town, to be known by the name of New Scotland.

The surface of this town is widely diversified. The Helderberg mountains rise along the western border in picturesque beauty, while the eastern parts are high, rolling and broken by ridges and hills. The soil is clay and gravelly loam, and fertile and productive farms are found in many localities. The principal streams are the Normans Kill, which crosses the northeastern corner only; Vly Creek, a tributary of the Normans Kill in the northern part; Vlaaman (or Flaman's) Creek, in the eastern part; and Onisquethau Creek, which flows across the southern part from west to east. Black Creek touches the northwestern corner. Lawson's Lake is on the Coeyman's line in the southwest part, a small sheet of water, the outlet of which falls into a deep cavity and flows onward through a subterranean passage to a cavern, the natural features of which possess a great deal of beauty. Near Copeland Hill in the same locality are some remarkable sink holes, five to eight feet in diameter and extending down through the soil and the lime rock to a depth of ten to twenty feet, and being connected by subterranean streams. Near Clarksville are two caves which extend respectively an eighth and a half mile underground, with streams flowing through

them. In the southwestern part of the town is situated a sulphur spring. The highest point of land in New Scotland is in the western part, in the Helderbergs, where it rises 1,823 feet above tide. Here formerly was located a station of the United States Coast Survey. From the summits of these mountains and hills views of great beauty, extending over a wide area, are obtained.

Hay is the principal crop in New Scotland and has been for some years, while the cereals, potatoes and fruits are grown extensively. In recent years many hop yards have been planted. The farmers of the town are fully abreast with modern methods and are rewarded with adequate returns for their toil.

The territory now embraced within the boundaries of New Scotland is a part of the Van Rensselaer Manor, and a portion of it was included in the Jan Hendrickse Van Baal purchase of the Mohawk Indians, described in an earlier chapter. Van Baal made his purchase in 1660, and soon afterwards sold half of his tract of about 69,000 acres to Jan Hendrickse Vroman, who in 1686 sold the same to Omie de La Grange for one hundred beaver skins. In 1716 Omie de La Grange and Johannes Simonse Vedder purchased the remainder of the patent from the heirs for £250. The first settlements were made in this section on the Normans Kill about 1700 by the La Granges and Koenradt Koens. Several families in the vicinity of New Scotland took their leases from these families as early as 1716. Against these settlers the Patroon began legal proceedings to invalidate their title; the litigation was tedious and prolonged, but was ultimately, on July 6, 1776, decided in favor of the Patroon; the families of Simon J. Vedder, Arie (or Aurie) La Grange, and Volkert Veeder, with sixty-three others, now found themselves deprived of their estates, after having been in peaceable possession ninety years.¹

The first settler on the Onisquethau flats in this town was Teunis Slingerland, who came from Holland and purchased nearly 10,000 acres of land. The date of his arrival is not definitely known, but was about 1660. The deed of his land is said to have been signed by three Indian chiefs. Teunis Slingerland married Engeltje, daughter of Albert Andriesen Bradt, built a dwelling and soon afterward established mills.

¹ Historical sermon by Rev. James G. R. McClure, pastor of New Scotland Presbyterian church.

His selection of lands was wisely made and the tract embraced what subsequently became excellent farms, portions of which remained in possession of descendants of the pioneer until recent years.

In 1685 a deed was given to Teunis Slingerland and his son-in law, Johannes Apple, by three Mohawk chiefs, of the Wolf, Bear and Turtle clans, for certain lands; this deed is interesting as the following extract shows:

Sa-go-a-di-och-qui-sax, To-ho-daa-we, Ro-jen-dre, Tap-in-dan-e-go, Ro-jon-jow, So-ha-ayn-tow-anne, being empowered by all the sachems of the three races of the Maquaes, and by On-i-gho-cen da, one of the principal owners, for and in consideration of the following goods, to wit, one piece of shrift, three casks of rum, three kettles, three shirts, hundred and fifty hands white wampum, and one bag of powder, sell, transport, convey, &c. &c., to Teunis Slingerland and William Apple, his son-in-law, their heirs, &c., a certain tract of land lying on the north side of a certain creek called O-nits-quat-haa, to the westward of Albany, lying behind Norman's Creek, about sixteen miles into the woods, and marked on the east and west end by a Wolf, Bear and Turtle, &c.

Barent Pieterse Coeymans set up the claim that this land lay within his patent purchased of the Mohawks at Catskill in April, 1673; the Mohawks disputed this and Coeymans subsequently relinquished his claim. The tract probably contained about 10,000 acres. Slingerland's deed was signed in presence of Peter Schuyler, Garret Bauchry, and William Teller, and is on record in the Albany county clerk's office.

Between 1700 and 1750 a considerable number of settlers came into what is now New Scotland, bringing with them the customs of the old world and the industrious hardihood of the race they represented. Storm and Jan Bradt, and a family of Segers were in the town contemporaneously with Mr. Slingerland, and their descendants have been conspicuous in the history of the community. Among others who arrived during this period were Francis Moak, Jacob Hellenbeck, Andries Houck, David Delong, Jonathan Hoogtaling, Isaac Pryce, Adam and John Long, W. Van Atten, John Mead, Hallers Thompsons, Albert Bradt, Conradt Hoogtaling, William Van Allen, and Albert Slingerland.

Down to 1755 most of the settlers on the lands of the Patroon were occupying their farms without leases; they were little more than squatters, and had made slow progress in improvements, probably by reason

of their somewhat uncertain tenure. About this time the Slingerlands, who had made more extensive improvements than others of their neighbors, established the mills at Clarksville. During the period from 1750 to 1775 there was a large influx of settlers from Scotland, Ireland and England, introducing new and varied characteristics and customs. Among the pioneers of that period were Hendrick Bouse, Johannes Seger, Derk Terwilger, Nicholas Sigsbee, Henrick Albright, John Wademan, Samuel Taylor, George Reid, George Swan, Ebenezer and John Wands, William and Charles McCulloch, David and William Allen, ——— Fuller, William Pangburn, John Patterson, Samuel Ramsey and his sons, James McMullin, William Kirkland, Anthony Wayne, Samuel Erwin, Antone Slingerland, and families of McBride, Moak, Jackson, McCoughtry, Bruce, Valk, Lenox, Conger, Ingraham, and Lamphere. Most of these names in themselves indicate the change in the nationality from their predecessors.

Immigration, which had practically ceased during the Revolutionary period, began again after the close of the war. Property rights being settled, industry protected, a market provided for crops, together with the attendant blessing of peace, gave encouragement to settlers already located and stirred the enthusiasm and ambition of the adventurous. Some of those who came into the town between 1775 and 1800 were Johannes Markle, Frederick Reinhart Fuller, Benjamin Van Zandt, Conrad Bowe, John Furbeck, Benjamin Winne, Mathias Young, Nicholas Van Schaack, M. and F. Van Wormer, Elias Mattise, John Martin, John Stalker, Mathias Winne, Richard Radliff, and the Johnson, De Reamer, and Smith families. These names are mostly well known in this county and descendants of many of them have been prominent in the public affairs of the town and successful in their various occupations. It may properly be recorded here that Dr. Samuel Dickson of this town served as member of Congress in 1855; John McEwen and Henry Fitch, both born in New Scotland, were elected to the office of sheriff; John R. Radley and William J. Reid served as associate justices; David D. McCulloch as commissioner of schools, and Edmund Raynsford, Aaron Van Schaack, David G. Seger, Frederick Mathias, John Reid, Harman Van Derzee, Henry Creble, Peter Slingerland and Hiram Becker, Smith O'Brien and Joseph Hilton as members of Assembly.

The early schools in this town were like those in other localities already described—taught in private houses, frequently in the dwelling of the teacher, later in log school houses widely scattered, and finally in the neat frame buildings of later days. Some of the teachers in the territory of New Scotland in the first years of the century were Charles McCulloch, Harmanus Van Huysen, Edmund Raynsford, Francis Seger, James Wands, 2d, Horace Emery, William Hooster, James Patterson, James McElroy, Peter De Long, Ann Lawson, and a Miss Hoyt. After the distribution of the so-called school money the character of the schools at once became better and their number increased. The number of school districts increased somewhat after the first division was made until in 1860 there were fifteen. At the present time there are sixteen with school houses. New Scotland with Coeymans and Bethlehem constitute the first district of Albany county.

Following is a list of the supervisors of this town from its organization to the present time :

1833-38, James Reid; 1839-40, Aaron Van Schaick; 1841-44, William Murphy; 1845-46, Coonrad Mathias; 1847-49, Robert Taylor; 1850-51, John McEwen; 1852-53, John Mathias; 1854, William Van Allen; 1855-56, P. V. W. Brooks; 1857-58, James Slingerland; 1859, Samuel Rowe; 1860, James Slingerland; 1861, Henry Crouse; 1862, James Slingerland; 1863-64, John R. Taylor; 1865, David Callanan; 1866-67, Nicholas A. Delong; 1868, Samuel Patton; 1869, Nicholas B. Houck; 1870, Alonzo B. Voorhees; 1871-76, Robert Taylor; 1873, Tuenis Slingerland; 1874, Henry M. Meed; 1875, Teunis Slingerland; 1876-80, D. V. S. Raynsford; 1881, Henry H. Meed; 1882-83, Hiram Becker; 1884-85, Charles Wood; 1886-88, William J. Reid; 1889-92, Joseph Allen; 1893, A. W. Witbeck; 1894-5, Albert Vanderpoel.

The village and post-office of New Salem is situated a little northwest of the center of New Scotland, at the foot of the Helderbergs on the old Beaverdam road, which later became the Albany and New Scotland plank road. The mountain just west of the village is 1,700 feet high, and over it the road passes into the town of Berne. Settlement was made on this site as early as 1770, about which date Seth Price, Christian Bradt, a family of Van Valkenbergs, and perhaps a few others came in. These were soon followed by John Stalker, John Wamp (or Wemple), Obadiah Cooper, Benjamin Van Zandt, a family of Crouslers, and others. Alexander Stather built a large house in 1807 for a tavern, which is still standing, though unoccupied, and was owned for many years by Jacob Seger. Johannes Markle kept a pub-

lic house a half mile south of New Salem as early as 1792. About 1806 the little village began to grow; new dwellings, a church, and a tannery, operated by Beriah Chesebrough, were built. When bark gave out the tannery was converted into a saw mill, with water power; later a steam engine was put in and a feed mill added. The buildings were finally burned. About the year 1800 a saw mill was established on Spring Creek near the village on what was the Winne farm. About 1830 Aaron Van Schaack built a large store and tavern. The post-office was opened soon after the formation of the town and the former local name of Punkintown was dropped for the better one of New Salem. Aaron Van Schaack was the first postmaster. The building erected by him is now used as a temperance hotel by David O. Young. In 1839 David C. Segar built a store which was rented to Thomas D. Bennett, but which is now used as a harness shop. The store building of J. M. Erwin was erected in 1875. There is a steam saw mill and grist mill at Cold Spring built in 1887 by Peter Albright. The first grist mill of the Slingerlands has been mentioned; it was on the Onisquethau, east of Clarksville, and was probably the first one in this town. It was on the farm occupied in recent years by Conrad C. Crouse, where there is a fall of about forty feet in the stream. The mill was in operation, according to the best authority, about 1750 and probably stood many years; it was long the only mill in the neighborhood and was used by the inhabitants of a wide area. Another grist mill was built in early years on the Michael Slingerland farm, which in recent years has been superseded by a saw mill operated by Mr. Slingerland. On Vly Creek, to the north of New Salem, a grist mill was built in 1831 by the La Granges and continued in operation down to recent years. A man named Grant had a carding mill in early years on a little stream south of the Andrew Allen place and north of the turnpike.

Clarksville is situated on the plateau in the southwest part of the town, and takes its name from Adam A. Clark, who settled there about 1822. Early settlers at this point were William Bose (or Bouse), Samuel Ingraham, who kept a tavern in the upper part of the village, and Joseph Bright, who kept a tavern where George Fuller now resides. At a later date Henry L. Mead settled there, became a prominent citi-

zen, held the office of justice of the peace and was postmaster of the village. The name of the place was originally Bethlehem, when New Scotland was a part of that town. Not long after the year 1800 Harmanus Bogardus came from Feura Bush and settled at this place, erected buildings and kept a public house, the dwelling now occupied by the widow of Michael Flansburgh having been built by him for Mr. Mead. A man named Jenkins kept another early tavern. After the charter of the Albany and Delaware Turnpike Company in 1805 and the improvement of the road, travel greatly increased from Rensselaerville, and as Clarksville was about half way between that place and Albany, it became a convenient and popular stopping place. About 1822 Mr. Bogardus sold his property to Adam A. Clark, who continued the business many years. The tavern is now owned and kept by John T. Smith. One of the early log school houses was in this place, and Francis Seger and a Mr. Taylor were among the early teachers. In 1841 Peter L. Houck built a saw mill on the Onisquethau, which he operated many years, and which has since become the property of Frederic R. Gardner. In 1845 Rushmore Bennett and John Murphy built a saw mill and flouring mill, run at first by water power, to which steam was afterwards added. It subsequently passed into the possession of Robert McLaughlin, was burned and was rebuilt as a feed mill, which is still in his possession. There has always been a small mercantile business here, though much of this has gone to Albany and elsewhere since the opening of the railroad. A general store is kept by Clinton Bagley, and there is also a granger's store doing an active business. Besides the John T. Smith Hotel, others are kept by Arthur Houck and George Fuller.

New Scotland is a small hamlet and post-office in the northeastern part of the town. Its name, like that of the town itself, is derived from the many early Scotch settlers here. A post-office was opened here as early as 1765, with Adam Holliday, postmaster; he was succeeded by Edmund Raynsford, who was a prominent citizen for fifty years. Some of the early settlers in this immediate vicinity were Jacob Moak, Anthony Wayne, Henrick Bouse and William McCulloch, who established a tannery near the plank roak. In common with most other hamlets that were settled at an early period in this region, when the mails were

carried on horseback or by stages and merchandise and produce were carried to market in the same slow manner, numerous public houses were kept here, and men named Christie, Bellamy, Holliday, and Wayne were at different times engaged in this business. A hotel, the property of Mr. Raynsford, was kept in recent years by Mrs. George Reid and her son. The present hotel of the village is conducted by John Bensell. On the premises now owned by John Slingerland, Peter Rushmore established at an early date a tannery. The original log school house of the place was succeeded by one of better character which in turn was replaced in 1866 by the present one. A store has recently been built and is kept by J. M. Whitbeck, on the West Shore Railroad which passes near the village. Dr. John H. Fitch has long been and still continues the practice of medicine here.

Feura Bush is a small hamlet in the southeast part of the town, near the Bethlehem line. The post office here was formerly named Jerusalem. It is a station on the West Shore Railroad, but has never had much business. Two stores are kept, one of them having recently been opened by George Rantoup. There is a considerable market here for hay and straw.

Unionville is a hamlet with a post-office, named Union Church, in the eastern part of the town near the Bethlehem line. Here taverns were opened in early years, one by Christian Houck, another by David Chesebro. The Bradt, Haller, Long, Wademan, Sigsbee, and Radley families were early settlers in the vicinity. Peter Stoner kept an early tavern on Stony Hill, and Dr. Dennick kept one between Unionville and Clarksville. The post office was discontinued some fifteen years ago, but later again opened. The hotel of the village is now kept by William Wemple.

Wolf Hill is a post-office about two miles west of New Salem, and up to 1896 another post-office was in existence on the Beaverdam road under the name of Helderberg.

Onisquethau, with the local title of Tarrytown, is a hamlet about one and a half miles south of Clarksville. It is said to have received its local appellation from the fact that there was once a large building known as "the Castle" in which was kept a tavern which became a resort of idle and dissolute persons who would "tarry" there until un-

seemly hours. John Mead, David DeLong and one of the Lampheres were early settlers, of whom Mr. Mead kept a tavern. Robert Mayhew kept a store and tavern in the old castle, and it was he who dug the channel which drains Lawson's Lake. Other public houses were formerly kept by John J. Hoogabome, Thomas Austin, and Solomon Russell. At the time of the construction of the Erie Canal, large quantities of stone were quarried near this point, which perhaps accounts for the unusual number of public houses, as many workmen were employed at that time.

Callanan's Corners post-office is in this town in the extreme southeastern part, a portion of the hamlet being in Bethlehem and a portion in Coeymans. It took its name from two brothers who were early settlers at this point. A store has been kept here for many years and a few shops.

The village of Voorheesville is situated centrally east and west near the northern boundary of the town at the junction of what are now the Albany and Susquehanna and the West Shore railroads. Its business importance has been chiefly attained since the opening of these roads. The village takes its name from Alonzo B. Voorhees, who built one of the first dwellings before the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It is a pretentious residence, was subsequently owned by S. V. R. Hoes, and is now the property of Charlotta Coughtry. Peter Wormer built and kept the first store, and William Spore erected a fine residence south of the railroad. The post office was opened in 1868, with James A. Reid, postmaster. After the completion of the second railroad, making the junction at this point, Conrad Fryer built and opened a large hotel which is still in existence, while another public house is kept by Morris Harris. The mercantile interests of the place are represented by Joslin Brothers, hardware, etc., of whom E. D. Joslin is postmaster, J. B. Wands & Son, Cummings Brothers, Levi Wood & Co., L. S. Schell, Thomas Brewster, Crannell Brothers, and Frank Bloomingdale, who is a large dealer in hay and grain. A feed mill is operated by L. S. Schell, and Hotaling & Hicks formerly operated a steam saw mill which has, however, since gone to decay. A second one was built by W. S. Swift, but was burned in 1896. Mr. Swift also had a lumber yard which is now a part of the large business of the

Crannell Brothers. The Empire Cider and Vinegar Works is another prosperous establishment and is under the able management of A. E. Corey. An excellent graded school which has two departments, is maintained in the village and is now under charge of E. H. Parker, as principal.

Among the earliest physicians resident in what is now New Scotland were Drs. Clark, Dennick, Day, and De Lamater. Dr. Clark died about 1814 and was buried with Masonic honors. Subsequently came Dr. Thomas Lloyd, and a little later Dr. Samuel Dickson, the latter being long a prominent citizen and being elected to Congress in 1854, while Dr. John H. Becker practiced in this town until his death. Dr. John H. Fitch, whose name has been mentioned, is a great-grandson of William Allen, who was a member of one of the Scotch families that settled early in this town. Dr. Milton B. Lamb came about 1855 and practiced until 1866. Dr. Valentine Dennick resided between Clarksville and Unionville, was an early postmaster, and also kept a tavern. Drs. Schermerhorn, Holmes, and Ingraham were settled at Clarksville. Later physicians were Drs. Conrad J. Crounce, M. S. Dayton, Israel Day, Henry Sager, G. V. Voorhees, A. Oliver, Hiram Crounce, and Dr. Fred Surbrie.

The many Scotch and Irish settlers in this town were bred in the Presbyterian faith and in their new homes in this strange land brought with them the religious beliefs of their ancestors. The earliest religious organization in New Scotland of which there is authentic record was that which became later the New Scotland Presbyterian church. About the year 1776 a Presbyterian missionary visited New Scotland village and held a service in the open air. While here he laid the foundations for the latter church, which was organized in 1787 by the Presbytery of Suffolk, afterward called the Presbytery of Long Island. In 1789 the church was transferred to the Presbytery of New York. In 1790 the Presbytery of Albany was established and held its first meeting November 9, 1791. At that meeting New Scotland petitioned for supplies, and three ministers were named who should each give one Sabbath. In 1792 Rev. Mr. Lindsley preached on eight Sundays, but from this date until March, 1795, there was no stated preacher. A call was then extended to Rev. Benjamin Judd and he was installed in Sep-

tember, 1795. The Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time on the second Sabbath in May, 1796, with twenty-two communicants, at which time David Allen and Michael Bruce were elders. The first board of trustees, chosen in February, 1791, were Thomas Burnside, Peter Cutchen, James Henderson, John Jackson, John McCoughtry, and John Vorns. In 1791 a house of worship was built and in 1795 the parsonage was occupied by Rev. Mr. Judd. He was soon dismissed and Rev. John Arnold was installed in November, 1798. He preached about three years, after which the church was without a pastor until October, 1807, when Rev. Thomas Holiday was called. The fourth pastor was Rev. James McDonald, who was ordained and installed in October, 1832. His successors were Revs. Robert Knell, a supply; Reuben Sears, 1836-45; Gains Mills Blodgett, supply, 1846-56; John James Cameron, 1857-60; Samuel L. Gamble, 1861-67; James William Edie, 1868-70; William G. Handy, 1871-74; James G. J. McClure, 1874-79; William H. Ford, 1880-82; Dewitt C Rockefeller, 1884. During the pastorate of Mr. Blodgett in 1848 the old church edifice was taken down and a new one erected, which was considerably enlarged in 1869, and in 1877-78 a basement was built for use as a chapel and for Sunday school. The real estate of this church was a gift from the Patroon, and consisted of about 156 acres of land. The land was part of the farm owned in recent years by Robert Moak, and being distant from the church, was exchanged with Jacob Moak, who owned $73\frac{1}{2}$ acres adjoining the original church lot. In June, 1795, the Patroon gave his consent to the transaction, and Jacob Moak took the church farm. On February 6, 1844, Stephen Van Rensselaer gave the trustees a quit claim deed for this farm, and on February 27, 1872, the remaining part of this property was sold to D. V. S. Raynsford. In September, 1877, the parsonage was burned and a more modern one erected.

Reformed churches in this town are situated at Feura Bush, New Salem, Clarksville, Union and Onisquethau. Although Dutch settlers were in this town as early as 1650, there are no existing records of an organized church among them until 1780. Previous to that year the inhabitants doubtless went to Albany to worship, and later perhaps to Schenectady. From 1780 to about 1785, services were probably held

at Jerusalem, (Feura Bush), and records show that in 1786 Dirck Romeyn of Schenectady passed through the town, preaching and baptizing, the people gathering together to hear him at Helderberg, Salem and Jerusalem, and after him came Rev. Harmanus Van Huysen in 1794. Meanwhile in 1790 an organization was perfected and a church built between Union and Jerusalem. With the incoming of a more intelligent class of farmers and the increase in the number of inhabitants, religious services were held with more regularity and were numerous attended. In course of time it was felt that a more central location was desirable, and a new church was erected in 1825 at Feura Bush, which has been used up to a recent date. Rev. Mr. Van Huysen died in 1833 and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The present house of worship at Jerusalem has been repaired and improved at various times. The Salem Reformed Church was intimately connected with the Feura church in its early life. There was probably an organization here as early as 1794, and the people received the ministrations of both Rev. Dirck Romeyn and Rev. Harmanus Van Huysen. In 1813 a permanent organization was made, with the following first officers: Benjamin Van Zandt, John Terwilliger, John Van Etten, Jacob I. Hallenbeck, Frederick Fuller, Jeremiah Cronssler, John A. Severson, and David Van Etten, and a church building was erected on land given by Stephen Van Rensselaer. This building was used until 1844, when it was taken down and a new one erected on the site, by Wilhelmus Young, Fred-eric Markle, Frederick Fuller, and Peter L. Houck, who were the building committee. This edifice served its purpose for about thirty years, when the present handsome church was built at a cost of about \$10,000 in 1875. It stands on a new site, and the old church property was purchased by Abram Mann.

The Reformed church of Union was organized in 1825 from the Jerusalem and Salem congregations. The first pastor was Rev. Ira C. Boice, who preached also at Salem. The present church was built soon afterward, the property being valued at about \$5,000. The Reformed church of Onisquethau is the successor of a Presbyterian society which was organized by the Presbytery of Albany in 1824, a church being built in the following year, when Rev. Thomas Holliday was pastor. In 1839 the church and property passed into possession of the con-

sistory of the Reformed church and took the new name and government. The building was extensively improved in 1884.

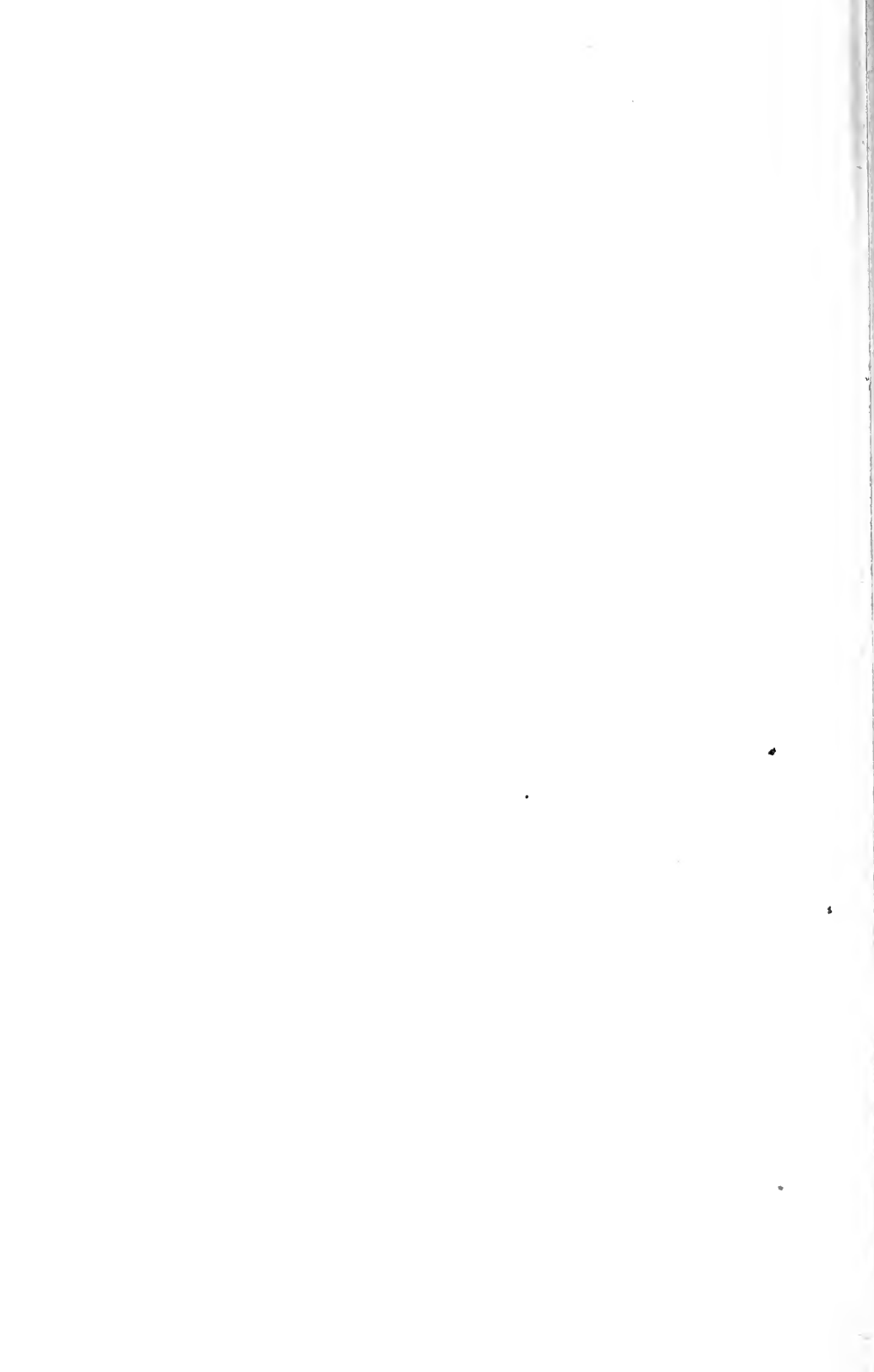
The Reformed church of Clarksville was organized in 1853 by Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, with seven members, Rev. Jasper Middleton being the first pastor, and a house of worship was built in 1853 at a cost of \$2,400, and is still in use.

The first Methodist preacher who labored in this town was Rev. Freeborn Garrison, an itinerant. Services were held by him and others at intervals until about the year 1820, when the first Methodist society was organized under the name of the Black Creek Methodist church, in the northwest part of the town. A house of worship was erected at about the same time and was used, with various improvements, until about 1890, when it was taken down and removed to Voorheesville and rebuilt in modern style, in which place a prosperous society had been previously organized.

The Methodist Episcopal church of New Salem was organized in 1850 and a house of worship erected in the same year on land purchased from Abram Mann in the north part of the village. Among the prominent workers in the early organization were Ebenezer A. Fitch, Alanson Van Auken, and Andrew J. Smith.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Clarksville was organized in 1860 by Rev. S. S. Stillman, who was its first pastor, and the church was erected in the next year at an expense of \$4,000. The society has had a prosperous existence ever since.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Voorheesville and the present handsome church edifice erected in 1886.



PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.







HAMILTON HARRIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HAMILTON HARRIS.

No name is more conspicuously associated with the bar of Eastern New York than that of Hon. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and few lawyers have brought to their profession a more energetic mind, a more fortunate combination of legal and scholarly acquirements, or stronger or more practical administrative abilities. Mr. Harris is of English and Scotch descent, his parents being natives of this State and pioneers of Preble, Cortland county, where he was born May 1, 1820. Receiving a good preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and at the Homer and Albany Academies, he was graduated from Union College in 1841, and while yet a student manifested a strong inclination for the law. His collegiate career marked him as a classical scholar, and he distinguished himself at the commencement exercises by a very able and admirably delivered address. Upon graduation he entered the law offices of his brother, Hon. Ira Harris, afterward one of the ablest and most eminent of the judiciary of the State and a United States senator, of Albany. Mr. Harris was admitted to the bar in 1845 and immediately began active practice in the capital city, where he has ever since resided. He rapidly acquired a high reputation as an able, accomplished lawyer, and for many years has been a leader of the Albany bar. In 1848 he formed a copartnership with Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, which was dissolved in 1853 by the latter's removal to New York city, where he became a judge of the Superior Court. Soon afterward he associated himself with Hon. Samuel G. Courtney. In 1857 he became a partner of Hon. Clark B. Cochrane and Hon. John H. Reynolds, both of whom were elected to Congress during this connection. This firm, which was one of the strongest legal copartnerships that ever existed in Albany, ended with Mr. Cochrane's death in 1867, but Mr. Harris and Mr. Reynolds continued until the latter's death in 1875. Mr. Harris has now associated with him in practice his son Frederick, William P. Rudd, and Edmund C. Knickerbocker.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Harris was elected district attorney of Albany county, and served until January 1, 1857. During his administration of that office he conducted a number of noted criminal trials, prominent among them being *The People vs. Hendrickson*, 10 N. Y. Reports, 13; *McCann*, 16 N. Y. Reports, 58; and those of *Phelps*, *McCrossen*, *Dunningan*, and *Cummings*. As a pleader Mr. Harris has won great distinction throughout the State. He masters every detail of fact, pays close attention to the conduct of a case, and though in manner

gruff, and, to a certain extent, dictatorial, is kind, dignified, quiet, and honest. He is earnest and powerful, imbued with the highest principles of the law, and possesses a winning personality. The numerous reported cases in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, argued by him, show in some degree the extent and the magnitude of the legal business in which he has been engaged and the important questions of law which he has argued.

Early in life Mr. Harris became prominent in the Whig party in Albany county, advocating its measures on the platform and with his pen with such fidelity and ability that he soon was recognized as a leader in both county and State. In 1850 he was elected member of assembly, and was largely instrumental in securing the State Library and the improvement of the State Capitol. He was also, during that session, a member of the joint committee of six to call State conventions and construct a new party platform, which was one of the first steps in the formation of the Republican party, of which he has always been one of the strongest and ablest champions. From 1862 to 1870 he was a member and from 1864 to 1870 chairman of the Republican State Committee, and from 1862 to 1864 he was also chairman of its Executive Committee. A prominent writer has said of him: "His keen intuitions and his rare skill as an organizer, with a singular union of discretion with boldness, render him a natural leader of men." As a delegate to many State and National Conventions he was active and strongly influential in sustaining the measures of his party. Hon. James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," after recounting the action of Mr. Harris in the National Convention of 1868, speaks of him as "a man of marked sagacity in political affairs." In 1865 Mr. Harris was elected president of a new Board of Capitol Commissioners and served until 1875 with ability and success so marked that he has been frequently termed "the father" of that great measure which resulted in the erection of the present Capitol in Albany. A contemporary newspaper, in commenting upon the subject, said: "Let the people of Albany remember that to Hamilton Harris more than to any other man they are indebted for the New Capitol from its inception in 1865 to its progress in 1879," while the Troy Daily Times editorially stated that he was "the father of this structure, which is to rank foremost among the majestic buildings of the world."

In 1875 Mr. Harris was elected to the State Senate, and as chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Committee on Joint Library, and of the Select Committee on Apportionment his labors were useful and exhaustive. He always took a prominent part in the discussion of leading public questions, and his arguments never failed to command respect and attention. In 1877 he was re-elected State senator by a large majority, and two years later he declined a re-election. Among his senatorial addresses which have passed into history are those touching the New State Capitol, on the question of convict labor, on the Grand Army bill, on the question of historical societies holding real estate for preservation and monumental purposes, on higher education, on sectarian appropriations, and on taxation. In 1884 he ran as one of the Republican electors on the State ticket.

Mr. Harris possesses keen literary taste and culture and great ability as a writer, lecturer, and public speaker. Several of his addresses have been published, notably "Politics and Literature," "The Tower of London," and "Self-Effort." He has a large and valuable library of general literature, numbering about 3,500 volumes, while his law library contains nearly as many more. On March 10, 1885, he was

unanimously elected a member of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

A man of handsome and commanding presence, of sound physical constitution, and of capacious intellect, Mr. Harris's popularity is well merited. As a forensic and political orator he occupies a high position in the history of the city, the State, and the country, and as a citizen he enjoys universal confidence and esteem. He has great knowledge of human nature and keen perception of character. His loyalty and patriotism are among his chief characteristics and he has won a lasting place in the history of his adopted city.

CHARLES TRACEY.

HON. CHARLES TRACEY descends from a long line of influential Irish ancestry, and has achieved through his own personality a more than local prominence in business and political affairs. His father, John Tracey, a man of high character, came to this State from Canada in consequence of the so-called Patriot war in 1837. Settling in Albany he became officially connected with many financial and charitable institutions, was esteemed and respected as a citizen, and on one occasion was candidate for State senator. He died in the capital city July 12, 1875. The death of his wife, Maria, occurred in 1880.

Charles Tracey was born in Albany on the 27th of May, 1847, and was graduated from the Boys' Academy in 1866. While there he became deeply interested in elementary military tactics, and was elected captain of the battalion of cadets. In 1866 he started on a trip through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, visiting the chief centers of art, history and science. There he entered the Pontifical Zouaves and served two years. He returned to Albany in 1869, but in 1870 went to Rome, Italy, where he was captured and retained some time as a prisoner during the siege of that city. Returning to the United States again, after his release, he was for a time engaged in business in New York, where he organized the Catholic Union, which soon had over 10,000 members, and of which he was the first secretary. After his return from Europe Pope Pius IX conferred upon him, in recognition of his military services, the order of St. Gregory the Great, with rank and title of chevalier.

General Tracey finally returned to Albany where he has since resided, and where he soon became an active and influential member of the Democratic party, whose principles he has always upheld. He also held several honorary offices, and was aide-de-camp with rank of colonel on Governor Tilden's staff and commissary-general of subsistence under Governor Robinson. His high personal qualities, his well known executive ability, and his ardent devotion to true Democracy eminently fitted him for responsible positions, and with unusual rapidity he won distinction and honor in his party's councils. In 1887 he was nominated for representative in congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Kane, and was elected by 1,659 majority over Hon. John M. Bailey, Republican. There was also a labor candidate in the field. In Congress he served on various important committees, pushed forward successfully a number of needed measures, and was especially active in the establishment of the Watervliet Arsenal, making a speech in June, 1888, in

support of a liberal appropriation for "the continuance of the manufacture of large cannon at Watervliet." This act was passed and became a law in September of that year, and was mainly due to the efforts of General Tracey. September 22, 1888, he was renominated for Congress and in November was again elected, this time by a majority of 2,306. His second term was marked by conspicuous effort. He originated the project to deepen the Hudson River to permit sea-going vessels to ascend to Albany and Troy, and introduced bills (which became laws) to change the designs on United States coins, to make Albany a port of immediate transportation, for relief of the State of New York to refund \$42,000 duties paid on arms in 1863, for the relief of enlisted men in the ordnance corps, allowing them to collect bounties, and to enforce the eight-hour law on government premises. In 1890 he was unanimously renominated and re-elected to Congress by a majority of 5,078, and during his third term in that body served with the same fidelity and increased usefulness to his constituents.

General Tracey is actively identified with many business and other institutions of Albany. Since its organization in 1886 he has been president of the Columbia Distilling Company, which he had managed for ten years previously, and which was founded by his father in 1838. He is also vice-president of the Consolidated Car Heating Company of Albany, a life member of the Burgesses Corps, and a member of the Catholic Union, the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs, the Albany Press Club, the Dongan Club, and the Manhattan and Reform Clubs of New York city. He has been manager of St. Peter's Hospital since 1882, is a trustee of St. Agnes's Cemetery and the Albany Savings Bank, and a director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany. He was appointed a trustee of the House of Refuge at Hudson, N. Y., by President Cleveland, who also tendered him a diplomatic position as minister abroad, which he declined. General Tracey is a public spirited citizen, a good organizer of measures, a pleasing and forcible public speaker, and a man endowed with attributes of a high order. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he was especially conspicuous, serving as the New York member of the Democratic National Committee of the sound money wing of his party.

General Tracey was married in 1883 to Miss Hermine, daughter of Colonel Duchesney, of Montreal, Canada. They have had five children: Marie T., Charles, jr., Philip D., John, and James (deceased).

PETER KINNEAR,

THE history of Albany embraces the careers of many men who by their own indomitable pluck and perseverance have achieved success in one or more of the numerous industries, but probably none has won higher distinction as a manufacturer and promoter of manufacturing and other enterprises than Peter Kinnear, who has been actively associated with a number of the city's leading establishments for about forty years. Born in Dundee, Scotland, April 24, 1826, he early imbibed the sturdy characteristics of the land of Wallace, and Bruce, and Burns, and received a good practical education in his native town, where he subsequently served a six years' apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. His love for Scotland's banks and



PETER KINNEAR.



braes was strong, but his ambition to make a name and place among men was stronger still. In 1847, when scarcely more than a youth, he started for America, but at the very outset met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. Undaunted, however, he continued the journey and soon found himself a stranger in the metropolis of this country. He tried to obtain employment at his trade in New York, Rochester, and Toronto successively, but failed, and then turned to such work as came in his way. During one winter he was employed in cutting timber in a Canadian forest. Returning to the United States he again unsuccessfully sought employment at his trade in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, but upon arriving in Albany he entered the employ of William Orr, proprietor of a foundry at No. 64 Beaver street. This establishment was started more than sixty years ago by Lewis Aspinwall, who was succeeded by Mr. Orr, who in turn was succeeded by Orr & Blair, with himself at the head of the firm. In 1872 Mr. Kinnear purchased Mr. Orr's interest and finally became the sole successor of the firm of Blair & Kinnear. In May, 1884, Mr. Kinnear bought two lots known as Nos. 64 and 66 Beaver street, corner of Grand, and made extensive improvements to the property. His business increased steadily, and the great variety of goods which he manufactured under the head of brass castings consisted of innumerable pieces of brass, bronze, composition, nickel, white, and other soft metal castings, steam cocks and valves, brass work for breweries, steam engine and plumber brass work, etc. His goods were used for countless purposes, and his establishment soon became the most important and extensive of its kind in Albany or Eastern New York.

Perhaps the most noteworthy industry with which Mr. Kinnear has been connected is the Albany Billiard Ball Company, the most unique and only one of its kind in the world. This company was organized by him in 1875 and was the legitimate successor of the Hyatt Manufacturing Company, which was formed in 1868, and which was the pioneer in the attempt to make composition billiard balls. It is not necessary to go into the details of the trials and failures of the original organization in its experiments to produce billiard balls by pyroxiline, and later celluloid, that would replace ivory. Suffice it to say that thousands of dollars and much valuable time were lost with little or no practical results until the present company was formed. Since then, by the use of perfected machinery invented by J. W. Hyatt, the company has successfully manufactured billiard balls more perfect than ivory and far less expensive. Mr. Kinnear's connection with the enterprise dates from a time when failure and disaster seemed imminent. He had faith in the industry, and mainly through his skillful business management and practical ability soon won the highest success. At considerable personal trouble and no small self-sacrifice he invested and induced others to do so, and the results have more than vindicated the wisdom of his advice and his sound judgment. He has been president and treasurer of the company since its organization, and has personally conducted its affairs.

Mr. Kinnear has also been prominently and officially connected with many other important manufacturing and commercial enterprises of Albany. No man has taken a greater or a more active interest in the city's industrial affairs, and no one has worked more steadily, more earnestly, and more effectively to advance them. He has ever been the first to welcome and encourage new industries, and through his efforts and advice many important manufacturing establishments have found a

permanent home in the Capital City and are now contributing to its welfare and prosperity. He is an able business man, enterprising, public spirited, and progressive. In all movements which promise general benefits his counsel is sought and valued, while support is both substantial and effective. He was connected with the South End Bank and served as its president for three years.

Mr. Kinnear has also been an influential factor in politics and in the affairs of local government. Originally a Whig, he was one of the earliest to enlist in the cause of Republicanism, of which he has ever since been a staunch supporter. Imbibing from his native land a strong love of freedom he was a firm believer in American institutions before placing his feet upon American soil, and this belief and love early led him to take a foremost position among the abolitionists in the great slavery agitation. Before and during the war of the Rebellion he loyally supported the Union. He was for two years a member of the Board of Supervisors and has several times been the nominee of his party for alderman of his ward, which is overwhelmingly Democratic. Personally he is one of the most popular and best known men in Albany. He is a thorough-going American, takes a deep interest in all public questions, and exerts his influence and freely uses his means to promote those industries which contribute to the support of the workingman, among whom he proudly numbers himself as a practical mechanic.

While in Canada Mr. Kinnear was married in 1849 to Miss Annie Gilchrist, a native of Scotland.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BYINGTON.

The Byingtons in the United States are descended from two brothers, John and William, who came to this country from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. The family dates back to the twelfth century, and its ancient coat of arms can still be found among the descendants. In America its members have always been active, influential, and industrious citizens, holding positions of honor and distinction in the civil, social, military, and business life of their respective communities. Justus Byington, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., April 17, 1763, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Rev. John Byington, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., October 8, 1798.

William Wilberforce Byington, youngest of seven children of the Rev. John, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., December 26, 1840, and attended the district school at Buck's Bridge, West Potsdam, working at intervals on his father's farm. During the winter of 1856, when sixteen years of age, he taught school, and then went to Battle Creek, Mich., where an elder brother resided, and where he attended the public schools, teaching winters. In 1861 he entered the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, at that time one of the first and best known Normal Schools in the country, and was graduated therefrom in one year. After teaching for a year in Battle Creek public schools he secured, by competitive examination, the position of junior principal of the Barstow Union School in Detroit, and shortly afterward, while but twenty-five years of age, was made principal of one of the largest educational institutions in the same city.

While teaching in Detroit he was married, December 26, 1865, to Kate M. Preston, at Battle Creek, Mich., Miss Preston having just graduated from Kalamazoo College, Mich. After teaching successfully for five years in Detroit, Mr. Byington decided to engage in business, which was unselected at the time he resigned his position. The resolutions passed by the Detroit School Board on receipt of his resignation contained not only a laudatory expression of their esteem and respect, but the very highest encomiums on his character, ability, and success as a teacher. He selected the insurance business and went vigorously to work. For three years up to 1869 he labored in various places in the West, mainly in St. Louis and in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1869 he received a tempting offer to remove to New York city, which he did and shortly afterwards was made the State agent for New Jersey for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and removed from New York to Newark, N. J., where he resided for ten years. He filled this position of State agent with great credit for a period of three years, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Several years were spent by him in vigorous travel, during which nearly all the agencies of the company were revised and a number of those most important at the present day were created. After a very successful service in this capacity he determined to create an agency for himself, and with that end in view he removed, in the latter part of 1882 to Albany, where he has since resided. He came to the capital city as State agent for New York and Vermont for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and now has one of the largest and most successful life agencies in the country, having general offices in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Soon after taking up his residence in New York, Mr. Byington became an active and vigorous factor in the literature of life insurance and particularly in its statistics. For some time he published a life insurance chart, covering the business of all the companies for periods of ten years. This chart was long the standard of authority among solicitors. He was also for about fifteen years the insurance editor of the New York Independent, where his weekly articles on various phases of the business attracted much attention. He still writes occasionally for this paper. After locating in Albany he ceased regular work for the press, but has written much in a general way. In 1886, at the request of General Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe, he wrote an article, historical and statistical, filling thirty-two columns of that journal, and when published in pamphlet form it had a circulation of over 200,000 copies. Since that time he has written many articles for the Globe by special request.

Mr. Byington has always taken an active interest in fishing matters and in protective societies, and for some fifteen years his summers were spent on the St. Lawrence. He organized the Anglers Association of the St. Lawrence River and was its secretary, and afterward its president. This organization is known as one of the most successful protective associations in the country. He is still one of its most prominent members, and is also a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Albany Camera Club, of which he has been president for several years. To him is due in a large measure the success and present flourishing condition of the last named club, which has long received his able services and guidance.

LOUIS E. BLAIR, M. D.

DR. LOUIS E. BLAIR, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Blair, was born in Lee, Mass., October 9, 1857, and in 1864 moved with the family to Albany, where his parents still reside. Dr. Blair was educated in the public and grammar schools of Albany, and was graduated from the High School in 1875. He entered Dartmouth College in the fall of that year, and pursued a four years' classical course at that famous seat of learning, graduating with the degree of A. B. in the class of '79. He was one of the honorem and commencement speakers of his class. While at Hanover, N. H., he also began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Prof. C. P. Frost, dean of the Dartmouth Medical College.

Returning to Albany in 1879 he entered the office of Dr. John Swinburne and continued his medical course at the Albany Medical College, receiving his professional degree in 1881. About this time Dr. Swinburne began his famous surgical work at the Swinburne Surgical Hospital and Dispensary and Dr. Blair joined his staff and afterwards became his first assistant. He was associated with Dr. Swinburne for nearly five years. The opportunities for study and practice which the Swinburne Hospital afforded have seldom been equalled, many thousand patients being treated here annually. In 1884 Dr. Blair went to Europe for travel and study and pursued a post-graduate course in the hospitals of Germany and Austria, devoting especial attention to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Returning to Albany in 1886 he has since successfully practiced as a specialist in the above diseases. Dr. Blair has already won for himself a splendid reputation, and his consultation practice covers a wide field. He is a frequent contributor to the medical journals, and has written many valuable medical essays. Lippincott's new Encyclopedia of Ear, Nose and Throat refers to his work. His original contributions on the cause and successful treatment of asthma and hay fever attracted marked attention. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society and the Albany County Medical Society.

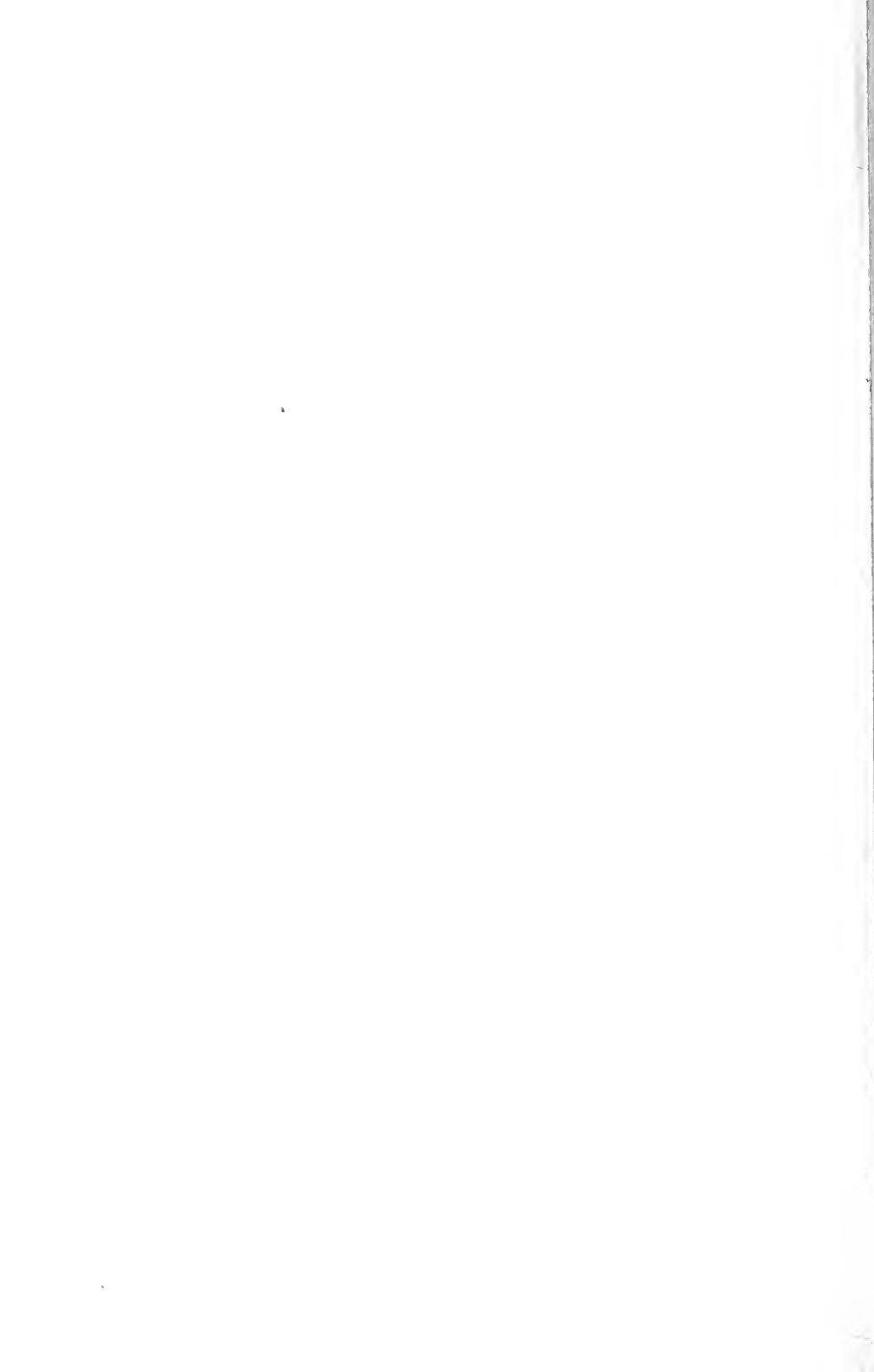
On the 10th of March, 1886, Dr. Blair was married to Miss Lillie, daughter of Joseph Mann, of Albany. They have one child, Florence E.

WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

WILLIAM BARNES, JR., was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., November 17, 1866, and is a son of William Barnes, the first superintendent of insurance of the State of New York. His mother was Emily Weed Barnes, a daughter of Thurlow Weed, founder and for many years editor of the Albany Evening Journal and the most conspicuous figure in State politics during his time. Mr. Barnes obtained a good preliminary education in the Albany Academy, graduating therefrom in 1884. In the fall of the same year he entered Harvard College and took the degree of A. B. from that institution in 1888. In December, 1888, he purchased the Albany Morning Express, and in April, 1889, a majority of the capital stock of the Journal Company, publishers of the Albany Evening Journal, and as president of the Journal Company, has since conducted these newspapers with uninterrupted success.



L. E. Hair



Mr. Barnes has taken for several years an active part in the politics of the State, and for some time has been a recognized leader of his party in Eastern New York. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Republican State Committee for the Congressional district composed of the county of Albany, and has been re-elected to that office each year since. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. He is a public spirited citizen, taking a keen interest in every movement affecting the general welfare, and as a journalist holds a high place, both in business and literary circles. He is prominently connected with various organizations of his native city.

On the 12th of June, 1888, he was married to Miss Grace Davis, daughter of William Henry Davis, of Cincinnati, O.

CHARLES H. PORTER, M. D.

CHARLES HOGEBOOM PORTER, A. M., M. D., was born in Columbia county, N. Y., November 11, 1834, of English and Dutch ancestry. On his father's side he is descended from John Porter, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1637. The records in England give John Porter's descent in the sixteenth generation from William de la Grande, a Norman knight, who came to the army of the Norman duke at the Conquest A. D. 1066. He acquired lands near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. His son Ralph (or Roger) became "Grand Porteur" to Henry I, A. D. 1120 to 1140, from which he derived the name Porter. John Porter, with his wife and children, settled in Windsor, Conn., in the year 1637 and was at once treated as a man known and respected. He was put upon a committee the same year and was made a constable in 1639, then a high and responsible office. He was for that period a man of considerable substance, as appears by his will, printed in the public records of Connecticut. He died in Windsor in 1647. Of the sixth generation was Rev. David Porter, D. D., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who in early life served in the army of the Revolution and afterwards was for twenty-eight years the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Catskill, N. Y. The first of Dr. Porter's maternal ancestors living in America was Evert Luyccassen, who was from Amsterdam, Holland, and who was in Beaverwyck in 1657. As early as 1665 he purchased land from the Indians in Kinderhook. Dr. Porter was educated principally in Philadelphia, Pa., and New Haven, Conn. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale College in 1855 and the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College in 1861. In the latter institution he was for some years professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence and also filled similar positions in other medical colleges. In 1862 he served as assistant surgeon of the 6th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery, remaining with the latter command until it was mustered out in 1865. During these years he was always in active service, participating in the various campaigns of the army of the Potomac, and the army of the James, etc. At times he was detached from his regiment, serving as inspector and medical director of army hospitals. From 1867 to 1892 (excepting 1885 to 1888), he served as pension examining surgeon. He was commissioned brevet colonel, N. Y. State Volunteers, February 13, 1866. Since 1866 he has lived in Albany in active practice as a physician. For many years his studies have been largely directed to

state medicine and medical jurisprudence and to the practical solution of important questions relating to these sciences. He has frequently been summoned as an expert witness in cases of alleged poisoning and injuries and has been at times appointed by courts to examine and report upon the mental condition of prisoners. In contested will cases his aid has frequently been sought to determine the mental condition of the testators and so also in other cases where the sanity of individuals has been called in question and in which large monetary interests were involved.

WILLIAM BEATTIE.

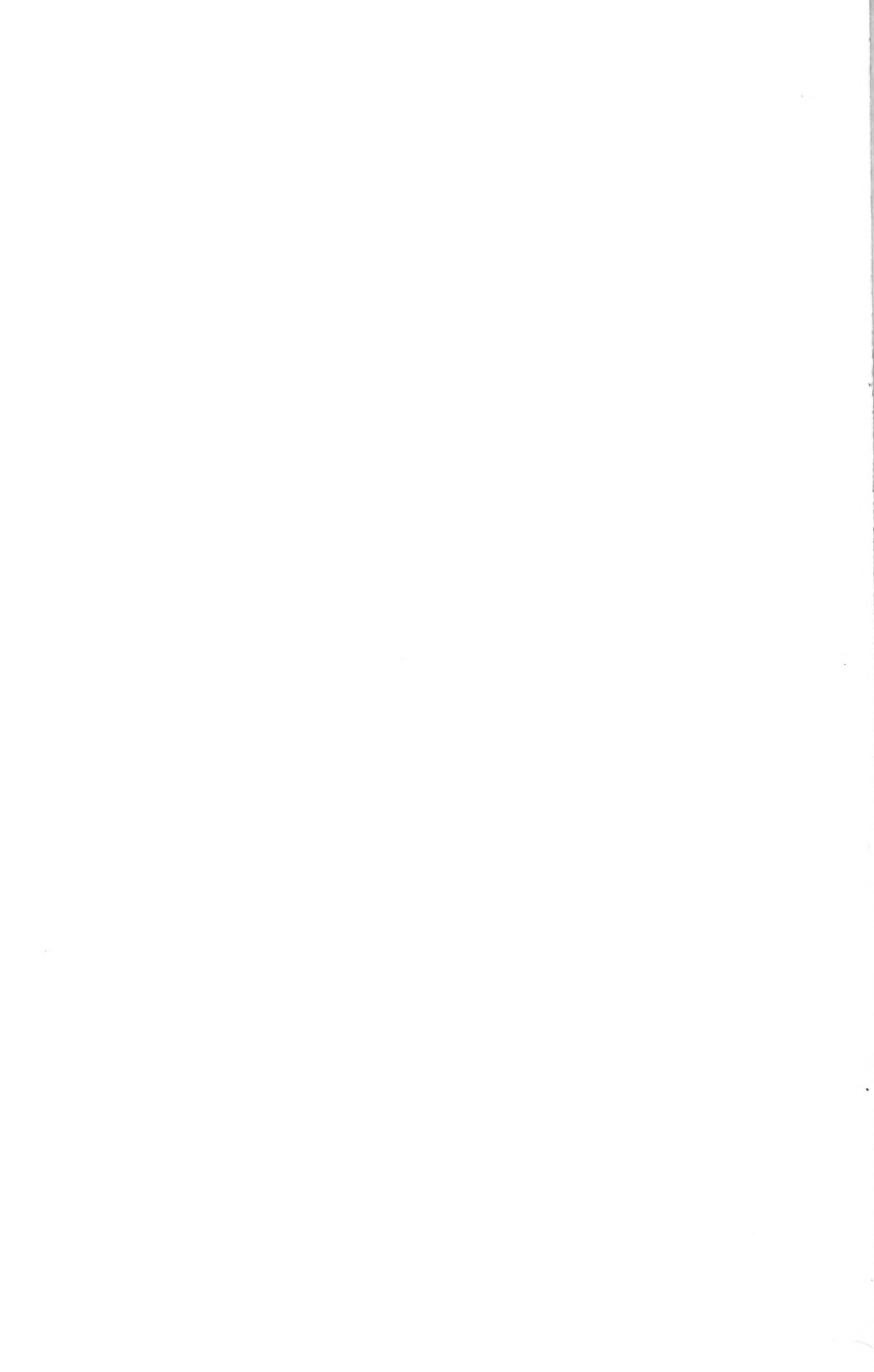
WILLIAM BEATTIE, of the well known Beattie Machine Works, located on Amity street, Cohoes, with his rare genius, has contributed to mechanics new inventions which have opened an era of possibilities heretofore unknown in their business. This benefactor of his fellow men was born at Albany in 1851. He was the son of Walter Beattie, a machinist. He acquired his knowledge of machinery with John Rogers & Son, manufacturers of engines and other machinery at Albany, N. Y. After coming to Cohoes in 1871, he was associated with several of the leading machine shops and mills until 1893. In 1893 he established the present enterprise, the products of which are demanded throughout the United States, Canada and many foreign countries. Mr. Beattie is sole manufacturer of Beattie's patent loopers, and other valuable patents on machinery used in the manufacture of the Norris patent turning machines for shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs, tabs, bands, etc., McCreary's rib-cutter, experimental work and and knitting machinery. In 1895 he erected a new and commodious building fully equipped with all requisite machine tools, operated by steam power. He makes experimental work a specialty, and has taken out five patents himself. Mr. Beattie has been water commissioner for twelve years, and was a member of the Board of Health prior to that time. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge and Chapter, also a member of Apollo Commandery of Troy. He was married January 1, 1872, to Ellen Ayres of Cohoes. They have three children: Walter J. is draughtsman and bookkeeper in his father's establishment, William H. and Grace M.

HERMAN MYERS.

HERMAN MYERS was born May 18, 1824, in Cassel (formerly of the Kingdom of Hesse), Germany. His mother died when he was scarcely six years old, leaving his father, then a poor struggling farmer, with five small sons and a daughter to support. In his youth young Myers was apprenticed for four years to the trade of a dyer and colorer which he learned thoroughly. While still a very young man he was drafted into the German army to serve in the Kingdom of the then Hessian Prince, who was ruler of the city of Cassel and its surrounding country. Young as he was he rose rapidly as an officer, and by reason of his fine soldierly qualities within a short time was selected and became Guard of Honor to the reigning prince at the Palace



WILLIAM BEATTIE.



of Williamshöhe in Cassel, then quite an honor and distinction. (This was the same palace where in later years Napoleon III was confined.)

After five years of army service he emigrated alone to America, hoping thereby to better his condition as well as that of his father and brothers. Coming directly to Albany after landing on American soil, a poor lad with but eleven dollars left in his pockets on arriving in the capital city, but with health, indomitable will, and energy, he at once began business life in a very small way, making Albany his permanent home. Not more than six months had elapsed after his arrival when he visited Fulton county, N. Y., where he really laid the foundation of his future standing and success. Within a few years thereafter Mr. Myers opened a jewelry store at 386 Broadway, Albany. He began on a small scale, gradually increasing his stock until before his retirement in 1860, he had one of the largest wholesale and retail jewelry establishments in the city.

No man is better known by the older inhabitants of Fulton county even to this day than Herman Myers. There he is loved, honored, and respected. And during the fifteen years he was engaged in the jewelry business not a single month passed but he visited the people of that county, and especially the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, where his name for honesty and integrity had become so well known and established that it was then a well-known saying "that no jewelry store could then exist there, for Herman Myers sold three-fourths of all the goods in his line purchased in Fulton county." No sooner had Mr. Myers laid the foundation of a competency here than he at once sent to Europe for his father, four brothers and sister. He started all his brothers in business for themselves, and also several distant relatives, whom he brought from his old German home, one of whom now ranks among the foremost of all merchants in New York city.

Retiring from active business in 1860 it was not until 1865 that Mr. Myers again embarked in business, associating with him a Mr. Busley in the wholesale manufacturing of ladies shoes, under the firm name of Busley & Myers, with a factory at Nos. 13 to 25 Church street Albany. Mr. Busley attended solely to the manufacturing and Mr. Myers to the buying, selling and financial part; and for a period of seven years their factory was one of the largest here, making on an average two thousand shoes per day. In 1872 Mr. Myers finally retired from all active business and has since devoted all his time to his real estate. He now ranks among the large owners of real estate in the capital city.

In 1854 Mr. Myers was married to Sophie Kohn, a native of the well-known Kohn family of Bamberg, Bavaria. They have an only son, Max Myers, the well-known lawyer of Albany.

Never accepting nor holding any office, though often requested so to do in financial institutions in which he is a stockholder, Mr. Myers's counsel and advice are constantly sought. As a judge of real estate he has no peer. Herman Myers is the very epitome of a self-made and self-educated man. Belonging to no societies or clubs except the Masonic order and also a life member of the Littauer Hospital of Gloversville, Fulton county, he loves his adopted home and its institutions and is ever ready to assist in doing what good he can to all, irrespective of creed or sect, in his quiet unobtrusive way. One thing can also truthfully be said of him: To Herman Myers alone belongs the chief honor of the possession by its congregation of the new beautiful Jewish Synagogue on Lancaster street, erected at a cost of over

\$130,000. As chairman of the purchasing and building committee he selected and bought the church lot, selected the architects, and was instrumental in the erection of the temple, than which no finer one can be found in New York State.

MAX MYERS.

THE legal profession of Albany includes many a bright and honored name in the exhibition of those manly, upright, and progressive qualities which command the respect and esteem of all good citizens, and prominent among this class of studious, substantial, earnest workers in the walks of professional and business life is the well known lawyer, Max Myers, the subject of this sketch. Born in Albany on the 18th of October, 1855, he is of Hebrew parentage, and is one who is proud of his race and his ancestry. He is the only son of Herman Myers, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, who in early life found his way to the free soil of America and made the capital city of the Empire State his residence. The mother of Max Myers is Sophie Kohn, whose ancestors for three generations back were natives and residents of the quaint old cities of Bamberg and Nürenberg, Bavaria, where they were, each in their time, prominent merchants and bankers. Even to this day her brothers are still the leading bankers of Nürenberg. The career of Herman Myers affords another notable example of the success that may be achieved under our free, benign government by a steady perseverance in the line of industry and honorable dealing. When Herman Myers came to American shores he found himself almost a penniless young man, but with willing hands and a hopeful heart he began the race of an industrious life in a very humble way and with many obstacles stretching along his path. His pecuniary success was marked at every step, and before many years had passed he had gained a competency. Steadily pursuing his progressive course in financial walks he has come at length to be one of the largest real estate owners and foremost citizens of Albany. And deservedly have his efforts been crowned with rich and abundant success, for Mr. Myers is a man of incessant labor, untiring energy and enterprise, and incorrupted integrity—a treasury to any individual or nation. He is a friend and advocate of the best and most promising institutions of his adopted city, and is highly esteemed by all who know of his gentle, worthy, and noble qualities.

From his earliest youth Max Myers evinced a studious disposition and a great desire for establishing an intellectual and business fabric. He was at first carefully instructed by private tutors, and afterward, when scarcely nine years of age, became a pupil in Professor Cass's Classical Institute in Albany. Young as he was he now began to realize the truthfulness of old Lawrence Sterne's remark, that "the desire for knowledge, like the thirst for riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it." Inspired by such a feeling he entered with great zest and pleasing anticipations the Albany Boys' Academy. In this excellent time-honored institution he pursued his various regular studies with true devotion during a period of five years and was graduated with honor in 1871, at about the age of sixteen, being the youngest in his class.

After finishing his academical education he went abroad and visited some of the



Max Myers.



most famous places in the Old World, drawing stores of information from every object he saw and every occurrence he met with, thus enlarging his mind, cultivating his taste, and increasing his enjoyment for the beautiful and sublime in nature. On returning home Mr. Myers had fully decided upon the choice of a profession, and in 1875 he entered the celebrated old law office of Smith, Moak & Buchanan, where he was rapidly advanced in his knowledge of the law under the profound oral instructions of its distinguished members. He was a faithful and diligent law student, and read with avidity the best legal text books, besides numerous other treatises on general subjects embraced in the magnificent law library of the late Hon. N. C. Moak, upon whose death he delivered on September 19, 1892, a most fitting and eloquent eulogy. And to this gentleman of high professional ability and vast literary acquisitions Mr. Myers doubtless owes something towards the cultivation and development of his own well known taste for universal literature. While remaining with this firm he also took a thorough course of lectures at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1880, taking the degree of LL.B. The five years he spent with Smith, Moak & Buchanan were years of deep study, rare intellectual pleasure, and lasting profit, upon which he will always look back with pride and satisfaction.

After leaving the law school Mr. Myers began for himself the general practice of the law, and succeeded in establishing an excellent reputation as a thorough, painstaking lawyer, a safe, candid, and conscientious legal adviser. His speciality in the law department has been in investigating, and expounding cases pertaining to Surrogate's Court, and to the law and practice of voluntary assignments; and in this field he has been uniformly and eminently successful. One of his earlier and most memorable efforts was in connection with the contested will case of the late J. H. Hidley, of Albany, in which \$90,000 were involved. Hundreds of other cases of less note he has carried to a speedy and satisfactory issue and settlement on his part. He has likewise gained wide distinction as counsel for the Accident Insurance Company of North America, settling many hundred claims. Mr. Myers now devotes his attention to office practice, and to the management and care of large estates, for which he is admirably adapted and perfectly responsible. He has been and is now the executor and administrator of vast estates involving many hundred thousand dollars. Like his father, he is himself a large owner of real estate and has inherited from the old stock a thorough knowledge of the same, hence he is often called upon and his judgment requested in the investment of moneys and of estates.

In 1887 Mr. Myers made a second tour abroad, combining pleasure with study. He remained six months in Europe, visiting most all places of interest from the borders of Russia to the French coast and from the Adriatic to the North Sea. He possesses a vigorous constitution, a most active temperament, and a quick, elastic step, and is ever attentive to business demands. He belongs to no societies, clubs, nor organizations except the Masonic order. He has an utter aversion to politics and political life, and has declined various offers of trust and responsibility in this line, even refusing a directorship in one of the city's leading banks, in which he was a heavy stockholder.

Mr. Myers is a close student of human nature, a keen observer of men, a born financier, and though comparative young in years his advice on men and affairs has been and is constantly sought by many prominent merchants and bankers. He is ready in conversation, and has a friendly, social, benevolent nature, with a just sense

of what is right, and an integrity that is unimpeachable. His word is as good as his bond. His love of books is a marked feature of his busy, useful career. Besides possessing an excellent law library he has gathered around him one of the largest and finest miscellaneous collections of books in the city. His taste runs in the direction of rich, rare, standard volumes and choice editions, and in the calmer hours of his life he finds a world of pleasure in poring over his literary treasures; for reading and study is his life from which he would not be debarred. He is not only a well read lawyer, but thoroughly posted on all general historical, biographical, literary, and scientific topics.

In 1888 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Pauline Fisher, an estimable and accomplished young lady of Logansport, Ind., and their pleasant home at No. 12 First street, Albany, is the center of true domestic happiness and hospitality. They have one son, Daniel Herman Myers, who was born March 16, 1889.

JAMES BLUNN.

JAMES BLUNN, who with his brothers, Thomas and William, was the builder of many of the older brick buildings of West Troy, is a son of Charles Blunn, a central figure in the early development of West Troy. He is a mason, having acquired the trade in his native country, England, where he was born in Warwickshire in 1823. He came to West Troy in 1847, where his father had been located for nineteen years. He was in partnership with his brothers until their death, even in their abstinence from tobacco and intoxicants. Mr. Blunn built the Watervliet Arsenal, his brothers William and Thomas being his partners. In early life he was a maker of gelatine, working for the proprietors of what is now known as "Coxe's Gelatine," of which George Nelson was the original manufacturer. Mr. Blunn has been married three times, and has four daughters, one of whom is Mrs. J. C. Covert, sr., of this place; one Mrs. F. W. Covert, of this place; the other is Mrs. Eugene Linn of East Troy; the youngest daughter, Caroline I., by his present wife, who was Edith Shackleton, niece of the late Robert Inwood of Troy.

FRANK BROWN.

FRANK BROWN is a resident of Cohoes since 1859, and is now retired from active business life, an aged and respected citizen. He was a self-made man, full of energy and courage. He obtained an ordinary school education in Prussia, where he was born in 1824, and there learned the spinner's trade. On coming to America in 1856 he followed his trade and in 1860 came here, opening a cotton batting shop, continuing in the business for ten years. In 1869 he bought the Miller House block, the hotel in which he conducted for seven years. Though a Democrat he is very liberal in his political views. His wife was Alice Longtree, of English birth, who died in 1864, leaving one son, Francis W. Brown, born in 1863. He is a noble young man and held in high respect by all who know him; he lives with his father and has charge of





EDWARD MCCREARY.

the real estate interests. November 21, 1865, Mr. Brown married Miss Magdalena Fierstohs, of Canton, Ohio. He is a director of the Manufacturers Bank of Cohoes, and a member of the German Catholic church.

EDWARD McCREARY.

EDWARD McCREARY, president of the Albany County Board of Supervisors, is a Republican, and represents the Fifth ward of the city of Cohoes in that body. He was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., September 15, 1847. Five years later he moved with his parents to Cohoes. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1862 he entered the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Shop as an apprentice. A year later he went to Scranton and served his time as a machinist. He returned to Cohoes in 1866 and entered the machine shops of the Harmony Cotton Mills. Soon after he engaged with his brother, the late John McCreary, in the manufacture of Pin Napping and Brushing Machinery. Mr. McCreary is the patentee of several valuable pieces of knitting machinery and an automatic fender for electric cars. His father was overseer of the spinning department in the Ogden Mills, was a soldier of the 54th N. Y. Regt., and was killed during the war. Mr. McCreary is interested in military matters and was for many years captain of the well known Adams Zouaves. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M., and president of the John McCreary Steamer Co.

GEN. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.

GEN. ROBERT SHAW OLIVER was born in Boston, Mass., September 13, 1847. He always evinced great interest in military affairs; his education tending to develop his natural taste. He received a thorough training in the Military School of Malborough Churchill at Sing Sing, N. Y., and went directly from it into the volunteer service, receiving a commission as second-lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, September 27, 1864. Although but seventeen years of age he was almost immediately placed in command of his troop, and was in his first action within two weeks after receiving his commission. While serving before Petersburg he was selected by General Cole to be his aide-de-camp and appointed A. D. C. Cavalry Brigade, 3d Division, 25th Army Corps. On September 3, 1865, he was appointed by General Clark to be assistant adjutant-general of the Third Division, 25th Army Corps, then serving in Texas after the close of the war. On the recommendation of his superior officers he was commissioned second-lieutenant, 17th U. S. Infantry, February 23, 1866, and after a short service in New York harbor was again ordered to Texas with his regiment as acting adjutant, and later received his promotion as first lieutenant 26th Infantry. At his own request he was transferred to the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and appointed first lieutenant of that regiment May 7, 1867, and ordered to the Pacific Coast, where he served for three years in California, Oregon and Arizona in the various Indian wars at that time, and was promoted captain October

31, 1869. After leaving the army he returned to the East and moved from Boston to Albany. Becoming interested in the development of the National Guard he accepted the colonelcy of the 10th Regt., August 25, 1873, assistant adjutant-general, 9th Brigade, July 11, 1878; brigadier-general and inspector-general of the State of New York, January 1, 1880; brigadier-general, 5th Brigade, January 10, 1883; brigadier-general, 3d Brigade, December 30, 1890, a position which he still holds, an almost unbroken line of service for thirty-four years.

In social and civil life General Oliver has long been prominent in the city of Albany, where he has resided many years. He became a civil service commissioner of the city in 1894 and a police commissioner in 1895, and in promoting the welfare of the municipality he is active and persevering. He was president of the Mutual Boat Club, the Albany Tennis and Republican Unconditional Clubs, and the National Lawn Tennis Association; and is first vice-president of the Albany Vigilance League; and a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Press Club, the Albany Club, the Country Club, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Association of the Army of the Potomac, and the Cavalry Association, and governor of Albany Chapter No. 1, Order of Patriots and Founders of America. In business he is associated with Rathbone, Sard & Co., one of the largest stove manufacturing concerns in the United States.

GEN. SELDEN E. MARVIN.

GEN. SELDEN ERASTUS MARVIN is a son of Hon. Richard Pratt and Isabella (Newland) Marvin and was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 20, 1835. He is a lineal descendant of Reinold Marvin, a native of England, who came to America with his family and his brother Matthew in 1635, and settled first in Hartford, Conn., afterward in Farmington, and finally in Saybrook, where he died in 1662. Lieut. Reinold Marvin, son of Reinold, was born in 1634, settled in Lyme, Conn., and was one of the committee to divide the town of Saybrook in 1665. He died in 1676. His first wife was Jemima Belcher and his second wife Sarah ——. Reinold Marvin, of Lyme, son of Lieutenant Reinold, was born in 1669, was a representative to the General Court from 1701 to 1728, and died in 1737. He married, first, Phebe ——, and second, in 1708, Martha Waterman. He had a son, Deacon Reinold Marvin, who was born about 1701, married, first, in 1725, Mrs. Sarah Lay, and second, in 1746, Mrs. Mary Kellogg, and died in 1761. Dan Marvin, son of Deacon Reinold, both of Lyme, Conn., was born in 1731, married in 1762 Mehitable Selden, and died in 1776. Selden Marvin, the son of Dan, was the first of the family to settle in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He was born in 1773 and died in 1832. In 1798 he married Charlotte Pratt, of Saybrook, Conn.; his second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Vandenburg. Hon. Richard Pratt Marvin, son of Selden by his first marriage, was born in 1803, and held several offices of trust and honor. He was member of assembly in 1835, represented his district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses; and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, under which he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, an office he filled with great credit and dignity for nearly twenty-five years. He died in January, 1892, widely respected and honored. In 1834 he married Isabella Newland.

Gen. Selden E. Marvin was educated in the public schools and academy of Jamestown, N. Y., and at Professor Russell's private school in New Haven, Conn. He then became bookkeeper and teller in the Chautauqua County Bank, in his native town, and remained there until 1862, serving the last three years as cashier. In July, 1862, he was appointed adjutant of the 112th N. Y. Vols. and on the 17th of that month was mustered into the United States service. He served in that capacity and as assistant adjutant-general of Foster's Brigade, with the Army of Southern Virginia, through the Peninsular and Charleston campaigns, until September, 1863, when he was appointed additional paymaster U. S. Volunteers and was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. He filled this position till December 27, 1864, when he resigned to accept the post of paymaster-general of the State of New York on the staff of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. Upon Governor Fenton's re-election General Marvin was appointed adjutant-general of the New York State Militia. As paymaster-general he had, in the execution of the laws for the reimbursement of bounties paid by the localities in the State to fill quotas established by the general government, and for the equalization of the excess of years on calls for troops prior to the last call of December, 1864, a difficult and arduous task. The sum required and paid for this purpose was \$27,000,000, and its disbursement necessitated the exercise of a careful, discriminating judgment to protect the interests of the State and render full justice to the several localities. As adjutant-general he inaugurated and carried into practical effect reforms in the National Guard which were greatly needed, and which, with subsequent reforms instituted by his successors, have placed this splendid body of citizen soldiery upon a firm and efficient foundation for every service that may be required of it. During his service in these capacities he maintained his residence in Albany. After his term of adjutant-general expired he engaged in banking in New York city, being a member of the firm of Morgan, Keen & Marvin until the spring of 1873, when they dissolved. His chief operation as a banker in the metropolis was the placing of Northern Pacific securities on the market, in which he was eminently successful. On January 1, 1874, he went to Troy, N. Y., as the representative of Erastus Corning's interest in the iron and steel business carried on by the firm of John A. Griswold & Co., and while there organized the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company on March 1, 1875. This corporation was a consolidation of the establishments of John A. Griswold & Co. and the Albany Iron Works, and General Marvin was elected a director and the secretary and treasurer. On September 1, 1885, this concern was succeeded by the Troy Steel and Iron Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1893. General Marvin continued as director, secretary, and treasurer of the company until its business was closed up November 1, 1895. On June 17 of that year he was appointed receiver of the Perry Stove Company of Albany, which position he still holds.

As a business man of recognized ability General Marvin has long been actively and prominently connected with a number of important enterprises. He was for several years a trustee and vice president of the Albany City Savings Institution and since June 1, 1894, has been its president. He has been a director of the Hudson River Telephone Company since 1892 and president since February, 1894, and was the chief organizer and principal promoter of the Albany District Telegraph Company, of which he has been a director and the president since the incorporation on July 1, 1895. He is a member of the State Board of Charities, having been ap-

pointed by Governor Morton on March 27, 1895, and is also a member of the chapter and assistant treasurer of the cathedral of All Saints, treasurer of the Diocese of Albany, treasurer of the Board of Missions, treasurer of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, treasurer of the Fund for Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergy, treasurer of the Fund for Theological Education, and treasurer of the Clergy Reserve Fund. He is an influential member and trustee of the Corning foundation, on which is built St. Agnes's School, the Child's Hospital, St. Margaret's House, Graduate Hall, and the Sister's House in Albany. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, a prominent member of the Fort Orange Club, and actively connected with several other institutions of the capital city.

General Marvin was married on the 24th of September, 1868, to Miss Katharine Langdon Parker, daughter of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker,¹ of Albany. They have had six children: Selden E., jr. (military secretary, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. Levi P. Morton), Grace Parker, Langdon Parker, Edmund Roberts, Richard Pratt (deceased), and Katharine Langdon.

THE NEWMAN FAMILY.

CHARLES NEWMAN, when a young man, came with his widowed mother from near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and settled in Albany, then a city of 1,000 or 2,000 inhabitants. As early as 1770 he established himself in the wool and leather trade on Broadway, near State street, where the business has ever since been conducted by the family.

Henry Newman, his son, was born in Albany September 20, 1780, and upon reaching a responsible age entered his father's establishment, of which he subsequently became sole owner. This business he personally conducted at No. 457 Broadway, the present location, for about seventy years. He died May 24, 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-four, probably being at that time the oldest native of Albany. His career was one of uninterrupted success, and he exemplified the sterling qualities of industry, perseverance, steadfastness of purpose, and strict honesty, in his business and in private life. His word was always good; his integrity was never questioned; his character was above reproach. Modest and unassuming in his manners, he enjoyed unbounded confidence and the highest respect, and was often urged to accept positions of honor and public trust, but always declined them in view of the higher duties recognized as due to his family and his business. One of his chief characteristics was unswerving fidelity to duty in every department of life. He was an exemplary Christian, a loyal friend, and a true citizen, taking a keen interest in the advancement of all public affairs and the prosperity of his native city. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and never failed to vote. For more than thirty years he was a trustee and treasurer of the First Lutheran church, whose financial prosperity was largely due to his sagacity and foresight. He was one of the first shareholders and long a director of the Mechanics' and Farm-

¹ See sketch of Judge Parker in this volume.



JOHN L. NEWMAN.



ers' Bank, and for many years an active member of the Albany Fire Department. Mr. Newman married Miss Elizabeth Humphrey, sister of George and William Humphrey, old-time merchants of Albany, and after her death he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Aretas and Jane (Humphrey) Lyman, of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y. Mary Lyman was descended from (1) Richard Lyman, born at High Ongar, England, in 1580, who came with Elliott, the missionary to the Indians, in the ship *Lion* to New England in 1631. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Joshua Lyman, born February 27, 1704, died September 11, 1777, was fourth officer at Fort Dummer under Captain Kellogg between 1728 and 1740, active in the French and Indian wars, captain in Col. Israel Williams's regiment in the campaign of 1759, and held important offices in Northampton and Northfield, Mass., being selectman from 1747 to 1768. Her grandfather, Col. James Lyman, born June 9, 1748, died January 25, 1804, entered the Revolutionary army as corporal in Capt. Samuel Merriman's company of Col. Phineas Wright's regiment September 22, 1777, was present at the battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's surrender, served at Fort Ticonderoga, became lieutenant in Capt. Seth Pierce's company of Colonel Murray's regiment at Claverack and West Point in October, 1780, being there at the time of the Arnold treachery, ranked as colonel in 1795, and was selectman of Northfield from 1782 to 1804. Capt. Aretas Lyman, father of Mrs. Newman, was born in Northfield February 4, 1773, and settled in Sand Lake, N. Y., where he conducted a lumber and milling business. Henry Newman was survived by his wife and nine children.

Charles Newman, his eldest surviving son, was born in the capital city April 21, 1828, received his education in the Boys' Academy, and read law with J. & I. Edwards. He was admitted to the bar about 1849, but soon afterward associated himself in business with his father, becoming successively the latter's partner and successor. In 1866 his brother, John L. Newman, became a partner with him, retiring in 1880, when his sons, William Page and Henry Newman, were admitted under the firm name of Charles Newman & Co., making the fourth generation of the family that has been connected with the house, which has had a continuous existence of more than one hundred and twenty-five years, being the oldest wool house in the United States. Charles Newman is one of Albany's representative business men. He is a director in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank and vice-president and trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, was formerly president of the Albany and Watervliet Railroad, was trustee for some years of the Second Presbyterian church, and is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, and a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. In 1850 he married Mary E. Page, daughter of Rev. William Page and Francis Sheldon Page, and their children are Mrs. Willis G. Tucker, William Page, and Henry Newman.

Major John Ludlow Newman, son of Henry and Mary A. (Lyman) Newman, was born in Albany on the 21st of February, 1836, was educated at the Albany Academy, and when eighteen entered his father's wool and leather store, with which he was identified for twenty-six years. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of Charles & John L. Newman, under which name the old established wool business of his father was conducted until 1880, when he withdrew and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Cohoes, N. Y., in partnership with William P. Adams. The firm of Newman & Adams consumed about half a million pounds of wool annually and

employed a large force of skilled workmen. Major Newman retired from active business in 1891, after a successful career covering thirty-seven years. He is president of the National Bank of Cohoes, having been a director since 1878 and vice-president since 1893 until his election to the presidency in January, 1895. This is the oldest and most successful banking institution in Cohoes.

Being a descendant of ancestors who had fought in the French and Indian wars during the Colonial times, and in the War of the Revolution, Major Newman felt it his patriotic duty to "fight in defense of the flag" in the Civil war. In 1862 he recruited a company for the Forty-third New York Volunteers, and with the regiment joined the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps (General Sedgwick's), as captain of his company. He served under McClellan in the Army of the Potomac, and also under Burnside at Fredericksburg December 13-15, 1862, and under Hooker in the Chancellorsville campaign May 2-4, 1863, being wounded in the charge on Marye's Heights on May 3. On this occasion Major Newman was recommended for honorable mention in "General Orders" for gallantry and bravery. On May 4 he was at Salem Church fight and Banks Ford, and on June 9 in another skirmish at Fredericksburg. Then commenced the memorable Pennsylvania campaign, culminating in the decisive and brilliant victory at Gettysburg. Major Newman's regiment, the Forty-third New York, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Wilson, held in this battle an important position near Wolf's Hill, at the right of the Union line, in front of the confederate General Ewell, and participated in that terrible battle of the 2d and 3d of July, 1863. November 7 he was at the battle of Rappahannock Station and November 27 at Locust Grove. He participated in the Mine Run campaign, and in the spring of 1864 made a forced march with the Sixth Corps to Madison Court House. He was promoted major of the Forty-third regiment and in June, 1864, was honorably discharged. He received the "Gettysburg Medal" from the State of New York.

He was one of the first members of the Albany Zouave Cadets (now Co. A, 10th Battalion N. G. N. Y.) in 1861, an organization which had the proud record of sending eighty commissioned officers to the Union army. Some years afterward he was elected vice-president and later president of the Old Guard, an organization formed of men and officers of the old Albany Zouave Cadets, and has ever since been one of its leading members. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Society of the Sixth Army Corps, of which he was elected vice-president during the reunion at Gettysburg. He is a charter member of George S. Dawson Post, No. 63, G. A. R., and was appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. T. Ellery Lord, Third Brigade, N. G. N. Y., but declined the honor. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution through his great-grandfather, Col. James Lyman. He was vice-president and curator of the Albany Young Men's Association, a trustee of the Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital, a trustee of the First Reformed (Old North Dutch) Church, and secretary of the old Albany Club. Many of these positions he resigned when he engaged in business in Cohoes. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, a trustee of the Albany Historical and Art Association, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement and material welfare of his native city, where he has always resided.

Major Newman was married on the 8th of October, 1872, to Miss Evelina Egberts

Steele, daughter of Oliver Steele, of Albany. Mrs. Newman's mother was Anna Egberts, a daughter of Anthony Egberts, a descendant of Rip Van Dam, one of the early colonial governors of New York; she was a sister of Egbert Egberts, a merchant of Albany and "the father of the knitting industry of the United States," being the inventor of the knitting machine and a wealthy manufacturer of Cohoes. Major and Mrs. Newman have two children: Clarence Egberts Newman and Evelyn Newman.

Rev. Frederick Mayer Newman, youngest son of Henry Newman, was born in Albany October 31, 1840, was educated at the academy and Professor Anthony's Classical Institute, and in 1860 entered Union College, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1867, and for two years was missionary pastor at Port Henry, Essex county, having been licensed and ordained by the New York Presbytery. He spent a part of the year 1871 traveling in Europe, and for four years thereafter was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Society of Union College and the Albany Institute, a life member of the Albany Young Men's Association, and a member of other honorary societies. Since 1880 he has resided in Albany, being engaged in literary pursuits.

JOHN I. SLINGERLAND.

THE Slingerland family of Albany county, of which Hon. John I. Slingerland was one of the most distinguished members, is descended from (1) Teunis Cornelius and Engeltie Albertsie (Bradt) Slingerland, of pure Dutch stock, who emigrated to America from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650. He was one of the first settlers of Beverwyck (Albany), Kenwood, and Onisquatha (Slingerlands), where he purchased from the three tribes of Indians represented by the signs of the Wolf, Bear, and Turtle about 10,000 acres of land located in what are now the towns of Bethlehem and New Scotland. Much of this land is still owned and occupied by his posterity, large tracts of it having always remained in the name. He was born in 1617. His second wife, whom he married April 9, 1684, was Geertie Fonda, widow of Jan Bicker. The line of descent from the original pioneer to the subject of this sketch is as follows: (2) Albert, born 1666, died 1731, married Hester Becker; (3) Johannes, of Onisquatha, born 1696, married 1724 Anne Slingerland; (4) Albert, of Onisquatha, born 1733, died 1814, married 1760 Elizabeth Moak; (5) John Albert, born 1768, died 1850, married Leah Brett; and (6) John I., of Slingerlands. These and others of the family were mainly agriculturists—prosperous, substantial citizens, respected and esteemed, and prominent in the affairs of their several localities.

Hon. John I. Slingerland was born March 1, 1804, in New Scotland, Albany county; when a young man he took up his residence at Slingerlands (in the town of Bethlehem), which place was named after the Slingerland family, and received a good common school education. As a business man he devoted nearly his whole life to agricultural pursuits, residing on the site of his birth—the old family homestead. He accumulated a handsome competency, and was universally respected and esteemed, not honored only by those who enjoyed his acquaintance but by all who knew of him. He

was honored for his social qualities as well as for his Christian faith. His was an unusually warm heart, and his purse was always open to the wants of suffering humanity. To the rich and poor, high and low, he was their friend, their leader—ever faithful and conscientious in the discharge of duty, and true to the best interests of his community and its inhabitants. No man was ever more popular among his constituents, and probably no man in the county stood so high in public esteem and confidence. As an illustration of his great popularity it is cited that, on one occasion, when he was a candidate for Congress, he received every vote in one of the towns of his district. He was honest; his word was never questioned; and even his political opponents accorded him that confidence which unswerving honesty always merits.

Mr. Slingerland was one of the foremost politicians of his time—not in the sense in which the word politician is now used, but along the lines of honorable leadership, pure and unselfish in its motives, and ennobling because of its lofty aims and public benefaction. In 1843 he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1860 he again represented the first assembly district of Albany county in that body. In 1847–49 he was a member of the 30th Congress from the thirteenth Congressional district. He served with distinction in these bodies, winning for himself lasting credit and honor, and for his constituents a number of measures for their permanent good. In each position he was faithful, honest, straightforward, and upright. In the trying times of slavery agitation he never lost sight of the fundamental principle of freedom, to which his votes and influence were ever directed, and to which he made every other political course subordinate. Loyalty to country and home was one of his chief characteristics. In a ringing letter of August 12, 1856, he boldly and fearlessly denounced "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," and advocated the election of John C. Fremont for President—an act which placed his name among the founders of the Republican party. His public life was unstained, his honor unsullied; and he exemplified those convictions bequeathed to him by an ancestry who poured out their blood in the cause of liberty and conscience.

Locally Mr. Slingerland was ever active in advancing public interests. He was one of the principal founders of the village of Slingerlands, named after his family, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the post-office and other institutions. But his greatest effort in this respect, and one that overreached all others in its subsequent benefits, was the Susquehanna division of the D. & H. railroad, which he, more than any other man, secured for the place. He zealously labored for the construction of this line along its present route, locally and in the State Legislature, by having bills passed, appropriations, &c.; and to him is due the chief honor of successfully attaining the desired ends. He died, where he had always lived, on the 26th of October, 1861.

Mr. Slingerland was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Van Derzee, who bore him three children; John, deceased; Harmon Van D., of South Bethlehem; and Miss Maria of Albany. By his second wife, Sally Hall, he had Elizabeth (Mrs. Adrian Safford), of Albany, and William, of Slingerlands. John Slingerland, a farmer on a part of the old homestead, was a prominent Republican, a good public speaker, and a highly respected citizen. He married Betsey, daughter of Joel Wicker Andrews, a manufacturer who made the steam apparatus which ran in Charles R. Van Benthuyzen's printing-office in Albany the first steam printing press in America. She was a descendant of Lieut. Robert Andrews, an officer in the Revolutionary





A. B. VAN LOON, M. D.

war, and of John and Mary Andrews, who came from Ipswich, England, to Farmington, Conn., in 1640. They had three children: Cora E. (Mrs. Clinton Cook), of New Scotland; Cornelius H., of Slingerlands; and John I., who died young.

Cornelius H. Slingerland, born in Slingerlands, April 23, 1861, received a private school education, and when seventeen began learning the printer's trade with George Wilkinson in Albany. Two years later he established his present printing-office in Slingerlands, where he has successfully built up, from a modest beginning, a prosperous general commercial printing business. He is a Republican, and a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Albany, and of the Sons of the Revolution. In April, 1883, he was married to Miss Nellie B. Mattice, of Slingerlands, a lineal descendant of one of the members of the Boston tea party. They have one daughter, Mary.

ARTHUR B. VAN LOON, M. D.

DR. ARTHUR B. VAN LOON, eldest son of William H. and Caroline M. (Stark) Van Loon, was born in Albany, December 23, 1868, and is of Holland Dutch descent. His father, a native of Troy, N. Y., has been for several years an active citizen of Albany. His mother was descended from General Stark of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Van Loon was graduated from the Albany High School in 1888, read medicine with Dr. W. E. Milbank, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1891, delivering the class oration. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1892 and for one year was interne in Ward's Island Hospital. While in New York he took a special course in the Carnegie Laboratory (connected with Bellevue College), and in 1893 began the active practice of his profession in Albany; since then has made gynecology a speciality. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. April 11, 1895, he married Caroline S., daughter of the late John Phillips, of Albany.

M. J. ZEH, M. D.

MERLIN J. ZEH, M. D., a physician of Watervliet, N. Y., who, though a young man, has become eminently successful in his profession. He was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, August 2, 1867. He is the son of the late Elias Zeh, a prominent farmer of Knox. His mother was Annie E. Osterhout of the well known pioneer family, named elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Zeh received his preliminary education at the Knox Academy, after which he taught school for a short time. He next read homeopathy with Dr. Tuck, a successful practitioner of Berne, N. Y. In 1885 he studied pharmacy and eclecticism with Dr. Archie Cullen, late of West Troy, passing the State Board of Pharmacy February, 1887.

In 1886 he read medicine under the supervision of Dr. Shiland of West Troy, and the late Dr. John Swinburn of Albany, and entered the Albany Medical College, where he pursued a full course, graduating March 21, 1889.

The following month he began practice in West Troy, where he is held in high esteem.

In 1890 he married Miss Charlotte B. Cullen, a sister of Dr. Archie Cullen. He has one son, Arthur P., and a daughter, Florence J. Dr. Zeh is a member of the following societies: New York State Medical Association, the Medical Association of Troy and Vicinity, the Rensselaer County Medical Society, the I. O. O. F., the Wyoma Council Royal Arcanum, the Troy Yacht Club, Olympian Senate, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, associate member of the Walter A. Jones Post, G. A. R., and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has held the office of city physician for the past three years.

ISAAC W. VOSBURGH.

THE late Isaac W. Vosburgh, of Albany, was a lineal descendant of Abram Pieterse Vosburgh, who came from Holland and settled at Beverwyck (now Albany) in 1652. With this original ancestor came three brothers, who located in Kinderhook, Claverack, and the Mohawk Valley respectively. Abram P. married Gertruy Pieterse Koeymans, or Coeymans, and had a son Isaac, who married Anna Janse Goes in 1686. Abraham, son of Isaac, married Geertje Van Den Berg in 1719, and their son Isaac, born 1720, died 1785, married, in 1759, Catherine Staats Dort. Their son, William Vosburgh, born 1772, died 1839, was a contractor, and in 1799 married Mary McDonald. Mr. Vosburgh was therefore descended from one of the oldest Holland Dutch families of Albany, and from his ancestors inherited a liberal measure of their thrift and noted characteristics.

Isaac W. Vosburgh was born where his ancestors had lived for four generations, in Albany, on the 21st of December, 1801, his parents being William Vosburgh and Mary McDonald. He received a common and private school education, and on February 3, 1823, became a clerk in the hardware store of George Humphrey, who in 1825 was succeeded by the firm of Humphrey & Co. Mr. Vosburgh remained with this concern for six years. On January 1, 1829, he formed a partnership with Lansing Pruyn and Abram F. Wilson and purchased the hardware business then conducted by John Pruyn and located where the post-office building now stands. The firm of Pruyn, Wilson & Vosburgh conducted a successful trade until 1842, when Mr. Wilson retired and the name was changed to Pruyn, Vosburgh & Co. This co-partnership continued business until 1860, when Mr. Vosburgh retired permanently from active life, being at that time one of the oldest hardware merchants in Albany. The last store occupied by his firm was the east half of the store now owned by the Albany Hardware and Iron Company on State street.

Mr. Vosburgh, during a long and active career, was uniformly successful, and retained the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his native city, was prominently connected with several charitable and commercial institutions, and gave liberally of both time and means for the ad-

vancement of public interests. He was one of the founders of the Dudley Observatory and served as treasurer from its inception until about 1882, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was also one of the originators of the Albany Rural Cemetery, was a trustee from its organization until his death, and was for many years chairman of its executive committee. He was long a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank and of the Second Presbyterian church. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, but never sought nor accepted public office. During the war of the Rebellion he staunchly supported the Union, and although at that time he was beyond the age limit and could not have been drafted, he nevertheless recruited and equipped and sent a substitute for each member of his family, who served with honor in the nation's cause. Mr. Vosburgh died in Albany, September 29, 1888.

He was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Wiley Fletcher, of Albany, a descendant of William Fletcher, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1630. She was born in 1818 and survives him. Their children were Mrs. William Irwin and Mrs. Caldwell R. Blakeman, of New York city; Mary McD. and Miles Woodward Vosburgh, of Albany; Fletcher Vosburgh, who died July 30, 1895, at the age of thirty-nine; and two who died young. Miles W. is a general shipping agent in Albany, conducting the business established by the late William McElroy in 1840.

SAMUEL BALDWIN WARD, M. D.

SAMUEL BALDWIN WARD, M. D., son of Lebbeus Baldwin and Abby Dwight (Partridge) Ward, was born in the city of New York on June 8, 1842, and is of English descent. His great grandfather, Samuel Ward, born August 27, 1724, moved from Virginia to Morristown, N. J., where he married Mary Shipman, and where he died April 15, 1799. Silas Ward, son of Samuel, was born in Morris county, N. J., in 1767, and died in 1862. He married Phoebe Dod of a New Jersey family distinguished for its literary and scientific attainments. Lebbeus Baldwin Ward, their son, was born April 7, 1801, and died in New York city June 15, 1885. He was a man of practical education, of studious habits, of trustworthy judgment and of great mechanical ability. He erected the Hammersley Forge in New York and won a wide reputation as a builder of engines, and later as a manufacturer of heavy wrought iron forgings. He was an early commissioner of the metropolitan board of police, a member of the State assembly in 1851, and a member of various commissions appointed by the municipality of New York to construct important city works. With his brothers John D. and Samuel S. he also built the first steamboat and the first railroad ever operated in Canada, the firm doing business in Montreal from about 1820 to 1838. Lebbeus Baldwin Ward married Abby Dwight Partridge, who was born in Hatfield, Mass., the daughter of a noted clergyman, and whose ancestors were descended from the best Puritan Pilgrim stock.

Doctor Ward received his earlier education in private schools. When fifteen he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, and after a four years' course was graduated from that institution in 1861 with third honors. He then entered the

office of that celebrated physician, Dr. Willard Parker, a close friend of the family, and in 1861 and 1862 attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But his patriotism led him to temporarily abandon student life and enlist in the war for the Union, where he united service with professional interest. In 1862 he became a medical cadet, U. S. A., and the Medical Department of Georgetown University in 1864 conferred upon him the degree of M. D. The two years thus spent afforded him a wide practical experience in army hospitals around Washington, and enabled him to reap that reward which comes from faithfulness to duty and skill in practice. In 1863 he became Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and soon after his graduation was commissioned by President Lincoln an Assistant Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers. In the autumn of 1865 he returned to New York and in October embarked for Europe, where for twelve months he studied medicine and surgery in some of the largest hospitals of the Old World. Returning at the end of this period to his native city he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and was soon chosen professor of surgery in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. He also became attending surgeon of the Northern Dispensary, consulting surgeon of the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and in 1872 Assistant Surgeon with the rank of captain of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

In May, 1876, Doctor Ward removed to Albany, where he has since resided, and where he has won the highest reputation as a physician and surgeon and universal esteem as a citizen. Soon after his arrival he was chosen professor of surgical pathology and operative surgery in the Albany Medical College, and later professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution, which position he still holds. He also became attending surgeon to the Albany and St. Peter's Hospitals. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians; a member of the Albany County Medical Society; a permanent member and ex-president of the New York State Medical Society; secretary and treasurer of the executive committee of the State Normal College; a trustee and vice-president of the Dudley Observatory; a trustee of the Albany Female Academy; ex-president of the State board of survey; one of the civil service examiners for State medical officials; president of the Fort Orange Club; member and ex-president of the Albany Camera Club, and a member of the American Climatological Association. He was also for some time a member of the Albany board of health, and is connected with several other scientific and social organizations, including the Northwest Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was secretary in 1874-76. He is now attending physician to the Albany City Hospital and consulting physician to St. Peter's Hospital and the Albany Orphan Asylum. In 1864 he received the degree of A. M. in course from Columbia College and in 1882 that of Ph. D. *ex-honore* from Union University.

Doctor Ward has contributed a number of articles on medicine and surgery to the leading medical journals of the country, and is an authority on many subjects akin to his profession. In 1879 he first visited the Adirondack region, and ever since then he has been enthusiastic in the development of the sanitary advantages of that vast wilderness. His investments in the Saranac Lake country have been considerable, and as both a citizen and an officer he has addressed himself to the work of forest preservation.

In 1871 Doctor Ward was married to Miss Nina A., the accomplished daughter of William A. Wheeler of New York city, who died in October, 1883, leaving three children.

JAMES C. COVERT.

JAMES C. COVERT, proprietor of the Covert Manufacturing Company of West Troy, N. Y., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1835. After receiving a substantial education in the public schools, he devoted his attention to the harness trade and became a thorough practical harnessmaker and manufacturer. For a number of years he was in business in his native town after which he went South, traveling through the different Southern States, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained several years, until just before the Rebellion, when he returned North and established himself in business in Seneca county. Mr. Covert is possessed of great inventive genius, having taken out over fifty patents on his different inventions and not only has he patented valuable inventions, but has, unlike most inventors, personally manufactured, introduced and established a large and lucrative business on his articles. In 1868 he patented his famous bolt harness snap, which revolutionized the snap trade throughout the United States and to-day these snaps are standard throughout the world, and they have been largely imitated. In 1873 the Covert Manufacturing Company was formed in Troy, N. Y., and in 1879 the business was removed to West Troy, Albany county, where the company erected a large establishment adapted particularly to the manufacture of their goods and to which plant there has since been many large and substantial additions. The business was commenced upon a comparatively small scale, but their goods are now recognized as being standard and are shipped to every civilized country in the world. Their goods consist of Covert's celebrated harness snaps, swivel snaps, open-eye bit, chain and trace snaps, snaps and thimbles for horse and cattle ties, adjustable web and rope halters, and rope goods, consisting of rope halters, horse and cattle ties, halter leads, weight and hitching cords, hammock ropes, lariat tethers, picket pins, and also adjustable soldering irons, rod post hitchers and chain goods consisting of breast, halter, rein, post, trace and heel chains, hitching posts, balling irons, safety gate hooks, pant stretchers, wagon jacks, etc.

Mr. Covert is also the owner and manufacturer of the famous Dr. Bury Medicines, being the sole proprietor of the Dr. Bury Medical Company of West Troy, N. Y. These medicines consist of lung balsam, catarrh snuff and camphor ointment. These remedies were invented by an eminent French physician who used them extensively and successfully in his practice, both in France and the United States. In 1889 a company was formed under the title of the Dr. Bury Medical Company, who began the extensive manufacture and sale of the Dr. Bury Remedies.

Under the skillful management of Mr. Covert the business has grown in proportions and the remedies are now used in all sections of the country. Mr. Covert is a careful, shrewd business man and attends strictly to business, almost every detail of which comes under his direct personal supervision. Although not a politician he has held several offices of public trust and takes a deep interest in all public improve-

ments. He was one of the commissioners intrusted with the adoption and construction of the new and extensive sewerage system of the village of West Troy and was recently appointed one of the water commissioners of the city of Watervliet. He is a member and elder of the Reformed Presbyterian church and takes a prominent and active part in all its affairs and is also one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He stands very high in the Masonic fraternity, having held office in the different bodies and is Past High Priest of Hudson River Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M., Hudson River Chapter No. 262, R. A. M. of West Troy, N. Y.; Bloss Council, No. 14, R. & S. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 15, K. T., Troy, N. Y.; Albany Sovereign Consistory thirty-two degrees, A. A. R., also Oriental Temple N. M. S., of Troy, N. Y.

RUFUS H. KING.

RUFUS H. KING died in Albany, N. Y., July 9, 1867. Mr. King was a native of Ridgefield, Conn. His father was an officer in the army of the Revolution, his name being associated in history with that of Major André as the officer to whom the British spy was delivered by his captors, and who had charge of him until he was executed.

Mr. King came to Albany in 1814, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, William McHarg, as a dry goods merchant, established a reputation for capacity and integrity which laid the foundation for enduring prosperity and ultimate fortune. He became a director in the New York State National Bank at an early day and more than twenty years ago succeeded the late Mr. Bloodgood as its president, soon after which he withdrew from his mercantile business and devoted himself to banking and to the purchase and sale of stocks. He was also president of the Albany Savings Bank and the Albany Insurance Company. The marked prosperity which has attended all these institutions furnishes sufficient evidence of his financial ability.

There was not in the State a more thorough merchant and banker than Rufus H. King, or none more extensively known, esteemed and confided in. The financial officers of the State through all changes were accustomed to avail themselves of Mr. King's knowledge and judgment as to the time and character of their loans. His experience and advice, always cheerfully given, saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the treasury.

He was a life-long intimate friend and associate of Thurlow Weed; and though not at all the politician that Mr. Weed was, they were fast friends. No man so much as Mr. King, perhaps, had to so great an extent the full confidence of Mr. Weed.

In his temperament Mr. King was particularly a man of business. He devoted himself sedulously to those occupations for which he was especially fitted; and though having many opportunities for public preferment, he avoided them with almost morbid dislike. He was a faithful husband, a loving father, a true friend, and an upright and honest citizen. The most scrupulous integrity marked every transaction in which he was engaged. He made hosts of friends and no enemies. Generous to the last degree, he always saw the best qualities of those with whom he



ATTILIO PASQUINI.

came in contact; and was probably incapable of nourishing such a sentiment as animosity.

Mr. King early in life married Amelia Laverty, daughter of Henry Laverty of New York city.

ATTILIO PASQUINI.

ATTILIO PASQUINI, one of the leading contractors and builders of Albany, was born in the village of Nava, about one mile from the city of Lucca, Italy, on the 6th day of January, 1849. His father was also a native of Nava, while his mother's birthplace was the village of Santa Maria Colle, two and one-half miles from Lucca. Mr. Pasquini received a common school education, and at an early age learned the trade of mason in his native country. He soon sought a wider field for the exercise of those progressive qualities which have characterized his life and upon attaining his majority decided to come to America. Leaving Italy on the 3d of May, 1871, he arrived in New York city on the 7th of the following month (June), and immediately settled in Albany, where he has since resided. Here he readily found employment at his trade, which he pursued for several years.

He rapidly acquired a high reputation among both workmen and contractors, and in time became a contractor himself, a business in which he has won uniform success. He is now an extensive mason, contractor, and builder, doing work in different parts of the State. In the capital city he has erected many of the largest and finest buildings, among which may be mentioned the Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the New York State Armory, the Albany County Bank, the D. & H. C. Co.'s building, public school No. 7, John H. Day's and the Bensen buildings, Our Lady of Angels Convent and remodelling its church, one of St. Agnes's School buildings on Elk street, St. Peter's Rectory, two handsome residences for Messrs. Walker and Gibson on State street, the Hudson River Telephone building, and a large number of other structures, including many dwellings of almost equal prominence. Among the numerous buildings erected by him outside the city of Albany are the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, the largest in the State; power houses for the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company of New York; depots for the D. & H. C. Co. at Plattsburg, Mechanicsville, and Slingerlands; depots for the F., J. & G. Railroad at Johnstown and Gloversville; and a Catholic church at Castleton, N. Y. He has also built a number of fine residences in various parts of the State; among them being Mr. Denton's at Middletown, R. C. Pruyne's at Altamont, and Charles Ellis's at Schenectady. He is now (January, 1897) erecting three large buildings for the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island and a power house for the North River Electric Light and Power Company in New York city. These and others too numerous to mention show the energy with which Mr. Pasquini has prosecuted the business of contracting, and are monuments to his industry, enterprise, and executive ability.

He is an active member and treasurer of the Albany Republican League, a prominent member of the Albany Burgesses Corps and the Dongan Club, and a member and for one term president of the Italian Columbus Society. Though born and

reared under Italy's sunny skies, in a land of caste and royalty, he is at heart a thorough American, a lover of personal freedom and of free institutions, and a staunch supporter of the Republican principles typified by this government. He is not only active in promoting the welfare of his countrymen wherever he finds them, but is loyal to the best interests of mankind and influential in the prosperity of the city of his residence.

On the 28th of January, 1875, Mr. Pasquini was married in Albany to Miss Magdalena M. Hufnagel, by whom he has five children; Louis J., Attilio M., Elizabeth C., Margaret F., and Angelina M.

COL. SELDEN E. MARVIN, JR.

COL. SELDEN ERASTUS MARVIN, jr., eldest son of Gen. Selden Erastus and Katharine Langdon (Parker) Marvin, was born in the homestead of his maternal grandfather, the late Judge Amasa J. Parker, on Washington avenue, in Albany, on the 1st of December, 1869. He attended the Albany Academy and from there entered St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., where he took quite an active interest in athletic sports. As a member of one of the football teams of that institution he received an injury which resulted in his return to Albany, where he re-entered the Albany Academy and graduated therefrom in June, 1888. He then spent one year at the Hopkinson School in Boston, and in the fall of 1889 entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in full course with the degree of A. B. in 1893. While there he was treasurer and president one year each of the University Glee Club. Upon his graduation he returned to Albany and was appointed instructor in English at the Albany Academy, and gradually increased the scope of his work there until he also taught Latin, German, and elementary subjects. At the close of the fall term in December, 1894, he resigned this position to accept at the hands of Gov. Levi P. Morton the appointment of military secretary, with the rank of colonel, on the governor's staff, the duties of which he assumed on January 1, 1895. He has ably and creditably filled this important office since that date.

Colonel Marvin is a member of the Fort Orange, Press and Country Clubs, of Albany, and for many years has been especially active and deeply interested in musical affairs, being a prominent member of the choir of All Saints Cathedral. He studied music for four years in Boston under A. R. Reed, a pupil and an intimate friend of William Shakespeare, the celebrated authority on the Italian School of Vocal Culture, of London, England.

FREDERICK EASTON.

FREDERICK EASTON is a son of the late Hon. Charles P. Easton and was born in Albany, on the corner of Clinton avenue and Chapel street, on the 5th of January, 1860. Hon. Charles P. Easton was born here October 24, 1824, and died March 3, 1885. For many years he was a leading business in Albany's great lumber district,



COL. SELDEN E. MARVIN, JR.







FREDERICK EASTON.

being the founder and head of the firm of C. P. Easton & Co. He was also a public spirited citizen who devoted himself untiringly to the educational interests of the community. In religious and charitable undertakings he was equally zealous, and an entire generation of the city's young men will recall with pleasure his dignified but genial presence, and especially his liberality and unceasing efforts in the advancement of public school methods.

Frederick Easton has spent his life in the immediate neighborhood of his birthplace. He received his early education in public schools Nos. 6 and 15, and after completing the grammar course attended the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware county. On returning to Albany he associated himself in the wholesale lumber business under the firm name of C. P. Easton & Co., his partners being his brothers William and Edward, with whom he has since continued. On the death of the father these sons succeeded to this business and have conducted it with marked ability and success, maintaining a credit and an integrity unsullied.

For nearly ten years Mr. Easton was a prominent member of Co. A, 10th Regt., now the 10th Battalion, but owing to pressing business obligations he resigned from active service and is now a member of the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets. He has been an active member of the Capital City Club since 1872 and is now its president. In the campaign work of this organization he served as lieutenant under Capt. A. W. Pray in 1884 and as chief of staff under Captains Albert Judson and Newcomb Cleveland in 1888 and 1892 respectively. He is also active in Masonic circles, being a member of Masters Lodge, Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery, and Cyprus Shrine. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Benevolent Order of Elks, and was twice elected secretary and treasurer of the Albany Board of Lumber Dealers. He was manager of the Young Men's Association for three years under President Richard L. Annesley and served as its vice-president one term. During Major Manning's term of office Mr. Easton was a member of the committee that conducted the Columbian celebration in Albany, leading the third assembly district organization. On January 22, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Morton superintendent of public buildings of the State of New York, which position he now holds.

Mr. Easton is a public spirited citizen, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the community. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and his advice and counsel in party affairs are sought and valued. Enterprising, progressive, and influential, he worthily represents those sterling principles of manhood and citizenship his honored father so diligently carried out.

WILLIAM HERRICK GRIFFITH.

WILLIAM HERRICK GRIFFITH was born at Castleton-on-Hudson, Rensselaer County, N. Y., 27 January, 1866. He is descended from an illustrious and distinguished ancestry. His father, the late *Edwin Henry Griffith*, a Banker and a man of prominent position, born in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., 1 December, 1830, married early in life *Mary Louisa Knowlton*, daughter of George Washington and Sybil Ann (Rowe) Knowlton. He was founder of the National Bank of Castleton, to which place he

removed in 1865, and was officially connected with that institution and prominently identified with the interests of the place until a year before his death, which occurred at Albany, N. Y., in May, 1875, upon his return from a sojourn in Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone for the improvement of his health. His father was *Smith Griffith*, of Nassau, N. Y., an elder in the Presbyterian Church at that place, and who held nearly all the official positions of prominence in the gift of the Town. He was born 22 February, 1793; died 18 January, 1878; his father being *Major Joshua Griffith*, who served with credit in the War of 1812; and his grandfather, *William Griffith*, a Revolutionary Soldier, who was a direct lineal descendant of Llewellyn, last King of Wales, who was beheaded by the English in 1282, and who was the son of *Griffith*, also King of Wales. *Lemira Herrick*, wife of *Smith Griffith*, above, and paternal grandmother of Mr. Griffith, subject of this sketch, was second in lineal descent from Colonel Rufus Herrick, an officer of the New York State Continental Line in the Revolutionary War; seventh in lineal descent from Sir William Herrick, of Leicester, London, and Beau Manor Park, England, and, eighteenth in lineal descent from Eric, King of Danes. The arms which she made use of were granted to Sir William Herrick in the reign of Elizabeth and are described as follows: "Argent; a fesse vairé, or and gules."—Crest—"A bull's head coupé argent, horned and eared Sable, gorged with a chaplet of roses ppr." Motto—"Virtus omnia nobilitat."

The Griffith arms are the same as those of Griffith of the Royal House of Wales, of whom the persons of the name already mentioned in this sketch are all lineal descendants, and therefore entitled to use the arms.

Mr. Griffith's lineal paternal ancestors intermarried with the New England Colonial families of Paine, Smith, Perrin, Trask, Leonard, Avery, Denison, Stanton, Starkweather, Lord, Thompson, Peck, Marvin and Chickering, and the Platt, Wood and Scudder families of Long Island. Of these female lines the Paines, Perrins, Averys, Denisons, Stantons, Lords, Pecks, and Platts possessed and used Coat armor which belonged to them by descent from the original armiger. Mr. Griffith's mother, as mentioned early in this sketch, is Mary Louisa (Knowlton) Griffith. She was born at Greenbush-on-Hudson, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 26 March, 1833, and is now living in Albany. She belongs to the Historic New England family of Knowltons, to which belonged many of the bravest soldiers and illustrious statesmen of the New World. General *Nathaniel Lyon*, of Missouri, was a prominent member of this family who fell in the Civil War, and whose death the nation mourned. Col. *Thomas Knowlton*, younger brother of Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton, of Connecticut, great-grandfather of Mrs. Griffith, and whom she represents in the Daughters of the Revolution, was an intimate friend of George Washington, who in lamenting his untimely death at the Battle of Harlem Heights in 1776 said: "The brave Knowlton has fallen. He would have been an honor to any country." The State of Connecticut has appreciated and shown honor to his memory by erecting a bronze statue of heroic size just in front of her State Capitol at Hartford. To this family also belongs Sir Charles Tupper, the last Prime Minister to Canada. The first of this name to come to America was Capt. William Knowlton, who early in the seventeenth century sailed from Cheswick, England, with his three sons, in his own ship, and landed at Nova Scotia. One son, John, removed to Ipswich, Mass., and from him are descended the most illustrious descendants of the name. Mrs. Griffith's father was the late George Washington

Knowlton, ninth in descent from Captain William, above, and her mother, Sybil Ann (Rowe) Knowlton, now living. Mrs. Griffith's paternal and maternal ancestors intermarried with the New England Colonial families of Farnham, Burton, Ford, Russell, Pinder, Wilson, Bennett, Allen, Holt, Jewett, Sterling and Freeman, and the German Palatinate families of Rowe and Winegar. Of these lines the Farnhams, Fords, Pinders, Allens, Holts, Sterlings and Freemans possessed and used Coats-of-arms which had been used in their families for generations. Mary Louisa (Knowlton) Griffith's arms and those in use by her Knowlton ancestors for generations are registered as follows in Her Majesty's College of Heraldry and Arms at London under the name "Knowlton," viz.: "Argent, a chevron gules, between three ducal coronets sable." Crest—a demi lion rampant ppr. Motto—"Vi et Virtute."

After the death of his father at Albany in 1875, Mr. Griffith (subject of this sketch) entered the Albany Academy, which he left (after also receiving private instruction from a private tutor, Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, D. D.), to enter Yale College in the Fall of 1886. He was unable to complete the Classical Course, owing to ill health. Upon leaving College he traveled extensively throughout England, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, France, Italy and Switzerland, making his sojourn in these countries an occasion to study continental customs. While abroad he contributed many articles and papers bearing upon archaeology and the life and customs of the nations of the Old World to American journalism. Many of these articles were published in American papers, chiefly the "New York Home Journal." Upon his return to Albany Mr. Griffith accepted a responsible position in the First National Bank of that city, which he occupied for six years, finally tendering his resignation as Bank Bookkeeper to embark for himself in the Fire Insurance business, in which occupation he is now actively engaged, representing the "United States Fire Insurance Company, of New York," and "The Royal of Liverpool." His office is at No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Griffith is an enthusiast upon and deeply interested in all matters of History and Genealogy, and has done much to further their interests in his native City. He is an active, working official of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and to him is due in a great measure its success and prosperity. As its treasurer and secretary he has been one of the few who have by their efforts made it the successful, prosperous and conservative organization it has lately become. He is also identified as Registrar-General and Genealogist with the oldest, most conservative, hereditary order in the United States known as "*The Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Knights of Albion*." This order was instituted by Sir Edmund Plowden, of Delaware and Virginia, in 1643. It became dormant just before 1700, but has lately been revived, and is about to be legally incorporated. It already promises to be the most conservative hereditary male order of American origin. Mr. Griffith is constantly engaged in genealogical and historical work of some sort, being employed at present in compiling a Genealogy of the Knowlton and Griffith Families, besides many papers and articles which he contributes now and then to the various Historical, Hereditary and Literary Societies and Orders in which he enjoys active membership.

He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Knowlton Association in America, one of the largest and most powerful family organizations in the country; secretary of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; is a resident and active member of the

Albany Historical and Art Society, The Albany Institute, and The New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston; and a Corresponding Member of the Connecticut Historical Society. He is also an hereditary member of nearly all the patriotic hereditary orders, representing in each the following ancestors:

Order of the Cincinnati, Lieut. Daniel Knowlton.

Sons of the Revolution, and *Sons of the American Revolution*, Col. Rufus Herrick, Captain Israel Platt, Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, Major Robert Freeman, Sergt. John Freeman, Private Wm. Griffith.

Society of the War of 1812, Major Joshua Griffith.

Society of Colonial Wars, Capt. George Denison, Capt. John Denison, Capt. James Avery, Capt. John Stanton, Capt. Epenetus Platt, Sergeant Daniel Knowlton, Stephen Paine, Thomas Stanton, John Pinder, Joseph Ford, Bozoan Allen, Samuel Leonard and Stephen Herrick.

Order of the Old Guard of Chicago, New York Commandery, Colonel Herrick, Captain Denison, and Major Griffith.

Order of Founders and Patriots, John Knowlton, 1839; Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, 1776.

Mr. Griffith is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in Masters Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany, 8 October, 1895. In religious belief he is a Protestant Episcopalian, being a communicant of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, in charge of Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of Albany.

Mr. Griffith was married, 3 February, 1892, to Miss Grace Elizabeth Clute, daughter of Hon. Matthew Henry Robertson, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of New York, and Elizabeth (Clute) Robertson, his wife. He has one child, a daughter, Margaret Frances Griffith, born 27 December, 1892.

JOSEPH LEWI, M. D.

JOSEPH LEWI, M. D., who has been in active practice in Albany since 1848 was born in Radnitz, Austria, August 17, 1820. His parents, Elias and Rosa (Resek), were born in the same place. He was one of a large family of children and while he attended the preparatory schools at Pilsen, helped to defray the expenses of his education by teaching. From the Gymnasium or High School in Pilsen he went to the academy at Prague where he took the higher classical course and began the study of medicine. In order to be near and have the advantages of the larger clinics, laboratories and medical museums and of the more thorough school, he went to the Vienna University where he continued his studies under the guidance of the great men of that time, among whom were: Rokitanski, Hebra, Schuh, Hyrtl, Oppolzer, Skoda, Rosas, and other authorities. He was an industrious and conscientious student and a hard worker in the calling of his choice, but not to the exclusion of literature, music and the classics towards which he always had a leaning, and in the company of Solomon Mosenthal, Leopold Kompert and Moritz Hartmann, who were his intimate friends and who all became famous in the world of letters, he found ample opportunity to cultivate and to develop his literary tastes. After being

graduated he returned to his native town where he practiced his profession about one year, and then at the outbreak of the March revolution with which he was in sympathy, but the success of which he doubted, he came to America hoping to find in the great republic of the West a better and more congenial field for his knowledge, and knowing that in the republic he would not be brought face to face continually with the despotism and intolerance which were characteristic of the Austria of that day.

Dr. Lewi came to Albany at once on his arrival in America and has been a resident of the city ever since. He soon acquired a large practice, a high standing in the medical profession and the respect of the community, and while his knowledge as a physician secured for him his large practice and place among his professional brethren, his literary merits made him a delightful companion and his patriotism a model citizen. Coming from a country in which prejudice and intolerance reigned and where a spirit of darkness precluded a better state of affairs, he, like all the better class of immigrants of that day, was naturally appreciative of the democratic institutions of the United States. He looked upon slavery as the national shame and even before he became a citizen he raised his voice in opposition to the institution. He joined the forces which were led by Greeley, Beecher and Garrison, helped to rock the cradle of the Republican party and cast his first vote in a general election for the Fremont and Dayton electors, and he takes much pride now in saying that he has voted for every Republican candidate from Fremont to McKinley.

When the Civil war broke out the surgeon-general appointed a commission consisting of Drs. Thomas Hun, Alden March and Mason F. Cogswell to examine physicians for the volunteer service, to which commission Dr. Lewi was made an adjunct member, and when in the dark days of the Rebellion the armed enemies in the field expected aid and assistance from their sympathizers in the North he became one of the organizers of the United League.

Dr. Lewi is an ex-president of the Albany County Medical Society and the senior member of the Board of Censors of the State Medical Society. He has devoted much time to the Albany Hospital on the staff of which he is still consulting physician. He never aspired to public office but accepted the position of member of the Board of Public Instructions for a term of three years. He served in the position with characteristic conscientiousness and was returned as his own successor three times, and after a service of twelve years declined a nomination.

He was married in New York city in 1849 to Miss Bertha Schwarz of Hesse Cassel, the daughter of Joseph Emanuel Schwarz, a theologian and composer of sacred music. Mrs. Lewi is an ideal woman, a model wife and mother. Fourteen children blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. Lewi, of whom nine are married. Of the six sons, two have followed their father's profession. One, Dr. Maurice J., practices in New York and is the secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and the youngest, Dr. William G., is in practice in Albany where he is a member of the Albany Hospital staff and a lecturer in the Medical College. One son, Theodore J., is a pharmacist; Isidor is a writer on the staff of The New York Tribune, and Edward J. and Franklin L. are in business. Of the eight daughters the oldest, Wilhelmine, married Dr. Herman Bendell, who was a student in Dr. Lewi's office, and Martha Washington married Dr. Alois Donhauser, who was a graduate of the

Albany Medical College and died in Albany while in charge of the United States Signal Service in that city.

GEN. FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

GEN. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, son of Isaiah and Hannah (Townsend) Townsend, was born in Albany on the 21st of September, 1825. The original ancestor of this branch of the family in America was Henry Townsend, who, with his wife, Annie Coles, and two brothers, John and Richard, came from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts about 1640. Soon afterward they were among the earliest settlers of Flushing, Long Island, where a patent was granted to John Townsend and others by Governor Kieft in 1645. Political and religious difficulties with the old Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, soon forced the Townsends to remove to Warwick, R. I., where they all held municipal office and became members of the provincial assembly. In 1656 they obtained, with others, the patent of Rustdorp, now Jamaica, and once more attempted a settlement on Long Island, but in the following year Henry, a leading spirit in the colony, was arrested, imprisoned and fined "one hundred pounds Flanders" for harboring Quakers in his house—an act which illustrates the persecution borne in those days by the denomination of Friends. This unjust treatment caused Henry Townsend and his brothers to remove in 1657 to Oyster Bay, L. I., then only partially in the jurisdiction of New Amsterdam. Here Henry died in 1695. General Townsend's maternal great-great-great-grandfather, James Townsend, was deputy surveyor-general of the province. His great-grandfather, Samuel Townsend, was actively engaged in the English and West India trade until the war of the Revolution, and had also served in the Provincial Congress in 1775. At the close of the war he resumed his seat and continued in public life until his death in 1790. He was also a State senator and a member of the first Council of Appointment under the constitution of 1789. In 1776 he was one of fourteen members of the Fourth Provincial Congress appointed "to prepare a form of government for the State." This committee reported March 12, 1777, and on April 20, the first constitution of the State of New York was adopted. General Townsend's maternal grandfather, Solomon Townsend, conducted a large iron business in New York city, having extensive iron works at Chester, Orange county, and Peconic River, Suffolk county. He served several terms in the State Legislature, being a member thereof at the time of his death in 1811. The general's paternal grandfather was Henry Townsend of Cornwall, N. Y., who married Mary Bennet, and died in 1815. Isaiah Townsend, son of Henry, was a prominent merchant of Albany, where he died in 1838, aged sixty-one. He married his cousin, Hannah Townsend, of New York city.

Gen. Frederick Townsend first attended a private infant school in Albany and afterward the Boys' Academy. Later he was sent to Bartlett's Collegiate School at Poughkeepsie for two years, and at the early age of fifteen entered Union College, from which he was graduated in 1844. He then read law in the office of John V. L. Pruyn and Henry H. Martin (Pruyn & Martin) in Albany, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court in this city in 1849. After completing his studies he spent several years in travel, visiting first the gold fields of California

and other places in this country and then going to Europe. In 1854 he returned home and in 1856 began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Townsend, Jackson & Strong. He also turned his attention toward another sphere of usefulness. He had long manifested a strong attachment for military science, for which he had a natural taste. Mastering the general details he became an authority on military tactics. He was made captain of Co. B, Washington Continentals. He also organized and became colonel of the 76th Regiment of Militia, and later was captain of the Albany Zouave Cadets (Co. A, 10th Battalion, N. G.). With consummate skill he successfully placed these organizations upon a high plane of efficiency and discipline, and no man was more respected or esteemed. In the year 1857 he was appointed by Gov. John A. King adjutant-general of the State of New York. At this time the old militia system of the State had, with few exceptions become wholly disorganized and useless. General Townsend immediately set about its reorganization, infused new life and vigor in the regiments, and successfully raised the system to a degree of efficiency worthy of the Empire State. In his first annual report, the first one prepared in many years, he made recommendations to the commander-in-chief which were speedily put into practice. In 1859 he was reappointed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, and continued to give his undivided attention to the great work he had so faithfully inaugurated. In 1861 he promptly tendered his services to his country, and in May was commissioned colonel of the 3d N. Y. Vols., which he organized, and which he gallantly commanded on the battlefield of Big Bethel on June 10. On August 19 he was appointed by President Lincoln a major of the 8th U. S. Inf., one of three new battalion regiments of the regular army, and was assigned to duty in the West, where he joined the forces under General Buell and later those under General Rosencrans. He commanded his troops in the reconnaissance at Lick Creek (or Pea Ridge), Miss., April 26, 1862, at the siege of Corinth on April 30, and in the occupation thereof on May 30. On October 6 he was in the advance of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, driving the rebel rear guard from Springfield to near Texas, Ky. He also participated in the battle of Perryville or Chaplin Hill, Ky., October 8. After the first day of the battle at Stone River, Tenn., from December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, he was placed in command of the left wing of the regular brigade, all his senior officers having been shot except his brigade commander. He was also in the affair of Eagleville, Tenn., March 2, 1863. In all these various engagements he displayed great bravery and heroism, and was successively brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general in the regular army. In May, 1863, he was detailed as acting assistant provost marshal-general at Albany, where he remained until the close of the war, being promoted in 1864 lieutenant-colonel of the 9th U. S. Inf. Obtaining a leave of absence he again visited Europe, and returning in 1867 was ordered to California and placed on the staff of General McDowell as acting assistant inspector-general of the department, in which capacity he inspected all the government posts in Arizona. In 1868 he resigned his commission and returned to Albany, where he has since resided.

General Townsend has been a director of the New York State National Bank and of the Albany and Bethlehem Turnpike Company since 1864; a trustee of the Albany Orphan Asylum since 1879; a trustee of the Dudley Observatory since April 22, 1880; and a trustee of the Albany Academy since May 11, 1886. He was a trustee of Vassar College from June 27, 1876, until November 28, 1892, and of Union College from

July 17, 1876, to July, 1887, resigning each position on account of a pressure of other duties. In all these capacities his services have been of great value, not only in the line of business management, but in the equally important sphere of progress and moral elevation.

In 1878 he was elected brigadier-general of the 9th Brigade N. Y. S. N. G., which post he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Cornell of adjutant-general of the State of New York, an office he had formerly filled with such remarkable ability and efficiency. Again turning his attention to the development of the State military system he inaugurated and successfully established a number of improvements which to this day are in active use. Among the important measures which he organized and perfected was the "camp of instruction" at Peekskill, N. Y. This worthy enterprise was originated, inaugurated, developed, established, and organized in detail by him, and to him is due the sole honor of its present existence. He formulated and carried out the idea, personally directed and supervised the movement from its incipency to its actual and final establishment, and was the chief guardian and developer of its earlier welfare. He also provided the present service dress uniform for all the troops in the State. These and other innovations in the militia were carried out and perfected by him against strong opposition and in the face of many difficulties, but the wisdom of his judgment and foresight has often been vindicated in the efficiency of the National Guard on occasions of riot and disorder. The principles inaugurated and laid down by him are now the mainstay of the various militia organizations of the Empire State.

General Townsend is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected presidential elector, and as a member of the Electoral College cast his vote for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur for president and vice-president. He has never taken an active part in politics, though often urged to do so, but he has been distinctively a military man, imbued with the highest sense of patriotism and the loftiest principles of a soldier.

November 19, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah, only daughter of the late Joel Rathbone, a prominent merchant and banker of Albany. They have two children: Sarah Rathbone Townsend, the wife of Gerrit Y. Lansing, of Albany, and Frederick Townsend, jr., who was graduated from Harvard College in 1893 and is now a student at the Cambridge Law School, class of 1897.

GEORGE L. STEDMAN.

GEORGE LAVATER STEDMAN descends on his father's side from Thomas Stedman, who settled in New London, Conn., in 1649. One of his ancestors, while commanding a company of dragoons, was killed in the Pequot war. His father, John Porter Stedman, who married Thais Hooker, was a prominent manufacturer and banker of Southbridge, Mass., where he served as assessor, selectman, etc. The Hookers descended from Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn., and one of the line, Amos Hooker, grandfather of Mr. Stedman's mother, died in the Revolutionary army in the siege



G. L. Steadman



around Boston. Mr. Stedman's mother was a direct descendant of Kenelm Winslow of the Plymouth Colony. George L. Stedman, born in Southbridge, Mass., November 3, 1831, was graduated from Brown University in 1856, came to Albany the same year, attended the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He read law with Shepard & Bancroft, and after the dissolution of the firm was associated with S. O. Shepard many years. He was later a partner with Osgood H. Shepard until January, 1885, and then with David A. Thompson and Arthur L. Andrews till January 1, 1896, his son George W. also becoming a member of the latter firm in December, 1887. January 1, 1896, Mr. Stedman and his son formed the present firm of Stedman & Stedman. Mr. Stedman was the nominee on the Republican ticket for State senator and in 1893 for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, but was defeated by small majorities. He has taken a very active interest in the affairs of the town of Colonie, where he has lived many years and drafted the law by which the town was separated from Watervliet and has since been its legal adviser. Upon the separation the committee in charge of the matter suggested several names for the new town, but finally left it to the pleasure of Mr. Stedman to name the new town, which he did, giving it the present name of Colonie. He is president of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education (the legal body of the Rochester Theological Seminary) and the Hudson River Baptist Association north, a trustee of Colgate University and Emmanuel Baptist church of Albany, and prominent in Baptist circles. In 1863 he married Adda, daughter of the late George A. Woolverton, of Albany, and they have four sons: George Woolverton, Frank White (see sketch elsewhere in this volume), John Porter and Charles Summer. George W. Stedman, born in Albany, September 9, 1864, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1882 and from Rochester University in 1885 (is president of his class), read law with Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, and was graduated from the Albany Law School with first honors and admitted to the bar in 1887. Since December 1887, he has been associated in practice with his father. On the formation of the town of Colonie (June 7, 1895), he became a justice of the peace and a member of the town board. He is a trustee of Colgate University and was the first president of the Alumni of the Albany Academy, an office he has held since its formation in 1895. John Porter Stedman, born in Watervliet (now Colonie) April 7, 1872, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1890, and has since been interested with his brother, Frank W., in the coal business. Charles S. Stedman was born in Colonie, November 6, 1874, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1892 and from Brown University in 1896, and is now a law student with his father and brother. While at Brown University he was editor-in-chief of the Brown Daily Herald and a correspondent of the Boston Globe and Albany Journal. These sons have a peculiar relation to the war of the Revolution, for while Silvanus Wilcox, the great-great-grandfather of these four brothers, was participating in the battle of Saratoga, his son, afterward known as General Wilcox, their great-grandfather, was in the battle of Oriskany.

GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL.

GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL, State archivist, was born in the town of Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., June 15, 1833, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Rogers) Howell, highly respected citizens of that place. The first American ancestor of the family was Edward Howell, of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, who came to Boston with his family in 1639 and soon afterward became one of the earliest settlers of Southampton, the first town settled by the English in the State of New York. The old stone manor house of Edward Howell is still standing at Marsh Gibbon and inhabited as a residence.

Professor Howell first attended the district school and the Southampton Academy, and very early manifested a great love for books and a strong desire to master various languages. In 1851 he entered the sophomore class of Yale College, then under the presidency of Theodore Woolsey, D. D., and was graduated from that institution with honor in 1854. He then spent several years in teaching in academies, but continued in private those studies which proved most congenial, especially the sciences and languages. Deciding finally upon the ministry he matriculated in September, 1861, at Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1864. For about two years he was engaged in ministerial work in Western New York. An incident now occurred which turned his attention to more purely literary pursuits.

The 225th anniversary of the settlement of Southampton was to celebrate in 1865, and Mr. Howell, who had already gained a high scholarly reputation, was invited by his townsmen to deliver the address on that occasion, to which he consented. This effort was so well received that in 1866 it was enlarged and printed under the title of "The Early History of Southampton, Long Island, with Genealogies." A second edition, of 473 pages, was published at Albany in 1887. In 1865, on the recommendation of Dr. Macanley, of Philadelphia, Mr. Howell was offered a professorship of Latin or Greek in a college in Iowa, but his engagements compelled him to decline. As a further inducement to obtain his scholarship in the West the presidency of the same college was offered and declined for the same reason. In 1872, on the suggestion of Dr. S. B. Woolworth, he was engaged, on account of his linguistic attainments, as assistant librarian in the New York State Library at Albany, and during the illness and on the death of Dr. Homes in November, 1887, he was acting librarian of the general library. His connection with this immense collection of books embraces a period of nearly twenty-five years. He possesses acknowledged ability in classification, cataloguing, and arrangement, a most intimate knowledge of books in all departments, and a rare discrimination in selecting suitable or desirable volumes. He has been also for several years secretary of the Albany Institute, before which he has read many able papers on scientific subjects, some of which have been published in the "Transactions."

Professor Howell was married on the 18th of August, 1868, to Miss Mary Catherine Seymour, daughter of Norman and Frances Hale (Metcalf) Seymour, of Mount Morris, N. Y. They had one son, George Seymour Howell, who died at the close of his junior year in Harvard University, in March, 1891.





W. HOWARD BROWN.

W. HOWARD BROWN.

W. HOWARD BROWN, son of Rev. Samuel R. Brown, D. D., was born in New York city April 27, 1852, and descends from one of the old and prominent families of Connecticut. Dr. Brown, born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1812, was graduated from Yale College about 1833 and subsequently from the New York Theological Seminary, and was sent to Macoa and later to Hong Kong, China, under the British Morrison Educational Society. He remained there through all the dangers of the opium war, and brought home with him four Chinese boys, all of whom were graduated from Yale College and became, respectively, a Chinese minister at Washington, president of a large fleet of Chinese merchant steamers, Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, and a practicing physician in Canton. The latter was a graduate of a medical college in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was the only native Chinese who ever practiced medicine among Europeans in the Orient. About 1859 Dr. Brown went to Kanagawa, Japan, under the auspices of the Reformed Church Mission, and was the first chaplain of the American Legation in that country, the ports of which had just been opened to foreigners. He held this position for several years, and was also president of the Asiatic Society. He was the first to institute government schools in Japan, was chairman of the committee which translated the Bible into the Japanese language, and remained until he became the oldest European in that country. Returning to Orange, N. J., in 1878, he died in June, 1879, while on his way to attend a reunion of his class at Yale College. He married Miss Elizabeth Goodwin Bartlett, daughter of Rev. Shubael Bartlett, for fifty years a Congregational minister at Scantic, Conn. She died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, leaving four children: Julia M., born in Macoa, China, now of Yokohama, Japan, the wife of J. Frederick Lowder, chief interpreter and stepson of Sir Rutherford Alcock; Robert Morrison Brown, born in Hong Kong, China, and now of New York city; W. Howard Brown, of Albany; and Harriet W., wife of Judge Samuel E. Williamson, of Cleveland, Ohio.

W. Howard Brown received his earlier education in Yokohama, Japan, where he became a fluent Japanese scholar as well as a thorough student of the English branches. While there he was for six months a guest of the captain of the British fleet engaged in making the admiralty charts of the coast of Japan. His residence in that enterprising country, with its Oriental customs and traditions, made a lasting impression upon his youthful mind and was productive of much good. Returning to America he finished his studies in the preparatory school for Yale College at Hartford, Conn., and then became the first interpreter to the officers of the Japanese prince, Satsuma, who were sent to the United States for the purpose of studying the English language and American customs and institutions. It was in this capacity that Mr. Brown's early training in Japan proved both useful and profitable. In 1876 he engaged in mercantile business in Albany and continued successfully for three years. In 1879, having directed his attention to the field of life insurance, he was made the manager of the Albany district of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., which position he has since filled with great credit and ability.

Mr. Brown has also been prominent in military affairs, in which he has long taken a deep interest. He joined the Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G. in 1868 and served as private, corporal, and sergeant for twelve years. Later he passed successfully the competitive examinations for promotion to first lieutenant and quartermaster of the

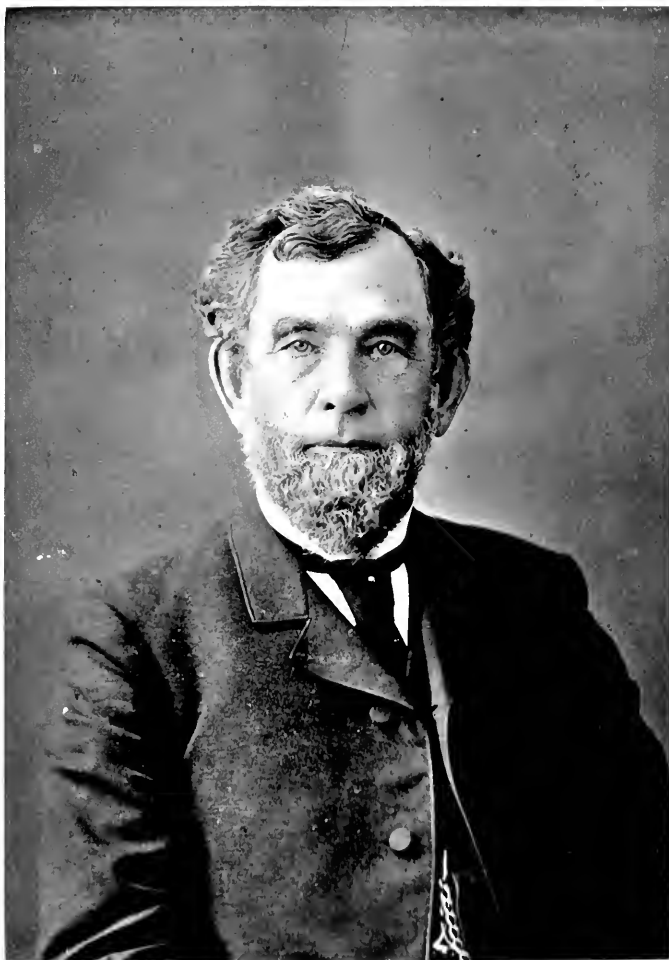
battalion, which office he now holds. He is a director in the Marshall & Wendell Piano Forte Manufacturing Company (limited), has been prominent in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was for several years an officer and member of the First and Second Reformed churches and their Sunday schools, and is now a member of the last named church. In politics he is a Republican. He is vice-president of the Albany Musical Society, and a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T.

In 1879 Mr. Brown was married, first, to Miss Saraphine de K. Townsend, of New York city, who died in 1888, leaving one son, Samuel R. He married, second, in November, 1895, Miss Kate Westcott Rider, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

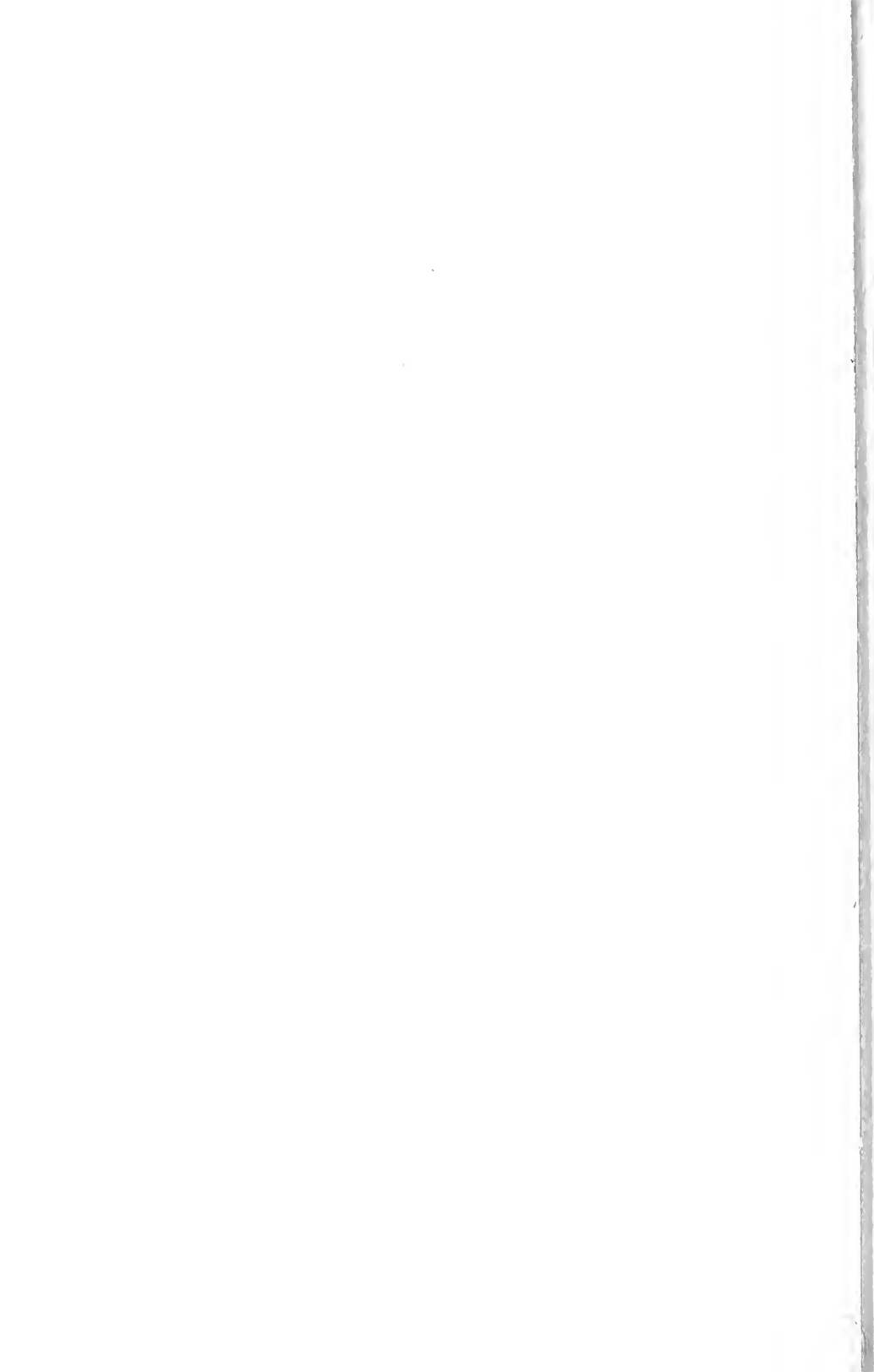
BENJAMIN W. WOOSTER.

BENJAMIN W. WOOSTER was born in Albany county on the 24th of March, 1820, and is a son of David and Polly (Woodbury) Wooster, who came from New Hampshire to the county of Albany in 1816. He was liberally endowed with those traits of perseverance and thrift which characterized the sons of New England parentage, and after receiving a good common school education became an apprentice at cabinet making, at which he served faithfully for four years, and for which he had strong natural tastes. His parents' limited means forced him in early youth upon his own resources, but with a determination at once rare and commendable he rapidly acquired great skill and won approval from all who knew him. Finishing his apprenticeship in 1843 he opened a small store in South Pearl street, Albany, where his close attention to business, his pluck, industry, and honorable dealing, and the excellent style and finish of his manufactured goods brought him success and substantial prosperity. Here he prosecuted a constantly increasing business for eight years, or until 1851, when he erected a four-story building at Nos. 57 and 59 South Pearl street to accommodate the growing demands of his trade. He enlarged the capacity of this structure from time to time, conducted his cabinet-making business with marked success, established a wide reputation as a manufacturer of the highest class of work, and devoted his energies and his mechanical skill to building up a trade not only in this section but in many of the Eastern States. He attained what he set out as a youth to accomplish, a foremost place as a manufacturer of artistic household furniture. His work has always been noted for its beauty, durability, and ornamental design, and numerous specimens of it have for many years graced the finest homes, hotels, banks, offices, etc., in this as well as in other localities. His establishment has long been the leading one in the furniture trade of Albany, where his active life has been spent. As a designer and decorator of private and public buildings Mr. Wooster has won the highest reputation, which is due largely to his love of the beautiful in art, his excellent judgment in appropriate and harmonious ornamentation, his long experience as a manufacturer, and his careful and constant oversight of his work. In July, 1889, he occupied the present handsome store at Nos. 36 and 38 North Pearl street, which was built by him for the sole use of the business.

While Mr. Wooster has devoted his time chiefly to his private business interests



B. W. WOOSTER.



he has nevertheless taken an active part in furthering the material welfare of the city of Albany and is prominently identified with its growth and prosperity. As a citizen he has always been progressive, sustaining every movement which promised general benefit. He was one of the founders in 1871 of the Albany County Bank and became its vice-president, a position he held for seven years or until 1878, when he was elected president. He served in this capacity till 1891, when he resigned, leaving the institution as it now stands—one of the best, soundest, and most useful in the city. During his administration as president a savings bank became necessary to the other financial developments and was added, and the result of this move is a flourishing savings department with deposits aggregating over \$400,000. The Albany County Bank was originally quartered in the old Tweddle Hall, where it was burned out. The board of directors then purchased the site and erected the present handsome bank building on the corner of State and South Pearl streets, where for over 200 years stood the historic Staats house, one of the earliest Dutch dwellings in Albany and the last to disappear. Many other offices of honor and trust have been offered to Mr. Wooster, but he has declined them, preferring to give his whole attention to his large furniture business, in which he has attained the highest degree of success. In 1878 he erected a handsome brick residence on the corner of State street and Western avenue, fronting Washington Park, and most beautifully furnished its interior with furniture of his own designing.

Mr. Wooster was married, first, in 1845, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Levi Steele, Albany, who died in the fall of 1860, leaving two daughters. In 1852 he married, second, Miss Katharine M., daughter of the late Thomas Wright, of Elmira, N. Y., and they have had six children, of whom four are living.

SAMUEL L. MUNSON.

SAMUEL LYMAN MUNSON descends, paternally and maternally, from the purest and earliest Puritan stock, his father's family settling in New Haven and his mother's, the Lymans, in Hartford, Conn., where they lived for several generations. His first American ancestor, Thomas Munson, came, it is supposed, from England in 1621, and was one of the founders of the New Haven colony. Mr. Munson's father, Garry Munson, of the eighth generation in this country from the pioneer Thomas, was a man of noble impulses, of remarkable industry, and of very considerable ability. He held several public offices, was a farmer, a wool dealer, and a manufacturer, and imparted to his children those sterling traits of character which have distinguished the family name. He married Harriet Lyman, a lineal descendant of Richard Lyman, another Puritan who, as early as 1635, was one of the little band that left Boston and founded the present city of Hartford, Conn. Her father, Samuel Lyman, was a colonel stationed at Boston in the war of 1812.

Samuel L. Munson was born in Norwich (now Huntington), Mass., June 14, 1844, was reared on the parental farm, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of Huntington. When twelve years of age he entered Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., where he pursued his studies for three years. He then became a clerk in a large dry goods store in Boston, but after an experience of

two years in mercantile life he was compelled on account of his health to return to the farm. In 1863 he came to Albany and obtained a situation as commercial traveler for Wickes & Strong, manufacturers of clothing, his territory lying principally in the West. In 1867 he resigned this position, in which he had met with unusual success, and forming a copartnership with J. A. Richardson and L. R. Dwight, under the firm name of Munson, Richardson & Co., established a linen collar manufactory, of which he became sole proprietor in 1869. Through Mr. Munson's able business management this enterprise proved successful from the start. It was founded upon a modest scale, but by rapid strides increased to immense proportions, and within a few years larger and more convenient accommodations became necessary. In 1884 he purchased the old Hudson Avenue Methodist church, which he remodeled and enlarged for the manufacture of shirts, collars, cuffs, lace neckwear, etc. This building, which was opened and occupied by the business on December 21, 1885, is 140 by 68 feet and five stories high, and is equipped with the best machinery and conveniences. Between 400 and 500 persons are employed, and the goods find a sale in almost every State in the Union as well as abroad. This was among the first industries of the kind started in Albany, and has grown until it is now one of the largest and most successful in the State, employing a thousand persons. In 1889 he erected another shirt factory at Cobleskill, N. Y.

Mr. Munson is a representative business man. He is a trustee and secretary of the Home Savings Bank, a trustee and chairman of the committee on manufactures of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the original treasurer of The Pure Baking Powder Company, a trustee of the Madison Avenue Reformed church, and formerly a director of the National Exchange Bank. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-grandfather, Stephen Munson; a life member of the New England Society; and a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany and the Colonial and Republican Clubs of New York. He is also prominently identified with several literary, Masonic, athletic, and social organizations of Albany, is a great lover of literature and collector of books, and has traveled quite extensively.

In 1868 Mr. Munson was married to Miss Susan B., daughter of Lemuel J. Hopkins, of Albany, and they have four sons and two daughters: Harriet Lyman, Edward Garry, Paul Babcock, Samuel Lyman, jr., Amy Treadwell, and Robert. The eldest son is associated with his father in business, the second is a member of the class of 1897 of Yale University, and the third, Samuel L., jr., is a student at Harvard University, class of 1900.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

BENJAMIN MARSH, son of Seymour and Mary (Gage) Marsh, of Oxford, N. H., was born in Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on the 10th of February, 1817. He inherited many sterling characteristics and received in early life a good common school education, and the excellent qualities with which he was endowed were used for noble and useful ends. In 1832, when a lad of fifteen, he came to Albany and entered the employ of Chauncey Johnson, one of the leading jewelers and watchmakers of the city on what was then South Market street, now Broadway. In 1838 he commenced business





I. HOWARD LEWIS.

for himself at the old location, which is now the printing house of J. Van Benthuyesen, and subsequently moved to Douw's building, where he finally sold out to Henry Rowlands. About 1880 he resumed business at Nos. 79 and 81 North Pearl street, taking as his partner Frederick W. Hoffman, under the firm name of Marsh & Hoffman. Here Mr. Marsh continued in the jewelry, watch and diamond trade until his death on March 28, 1896, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Marsh was one of the leading jewelers and representative business men of Albany, and throughout a long and successful career won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His character, his integrity, and his business reputation were unsullied and above criticism. He was public spirited, kind, generous, and benevolent, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In his home and among his family he found his greatest enjoyment, and it was there that his best characteristics were displayed. He was first and last an honest man, a simple but noble citizen, and a friend whom every one revered. He was one of the oldest members of the Burgesses Corps, serving under Captain Bayeaux in the anti renters' little disturbance in the Helderbergs. He was also an exempt fireman, a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., and one of the founders of the Jagger Iron Company, of Albany. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, but never accepted public office, though often urged to do so.

On October 5, 1848, Mr. Marsh was married to Miss Ruth Picket Camp, of Durham, Conn., who died April 20, 1896, three weeks after the death of her husband. They are survived by four children.

T. HOWARD LEWIS.

In this brief summary of points in the career of T. Howard Lewis, general agent at Albany of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, it should be said, as excuse for any omission, that a biography of more pretension could best convey the lesson of his life of industry and intelligent management, which is full of instruction to all. His career, though only fairly begun, shows that honesty, capacity, and power to "hustle" receive their reward at last, and in good measure. For the past twelve years he has been associated with the Mutual Life, and during that time has displayed much wisdom in the management of his affairs.

Mr. Lewis was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 6, 1869, and received his education in the schools of that city. Being desirous of entering commercial life he secured an appointment from the home office of the company in 1885, when but fifteen years of age. His first duties consisted of running errands for the various departments of the company. He was advanced from time to time to various positions in the company's service, and on January 1, 1893, at the age of twenty-three, was appointed a general agent of the company for Delaware, Virginia, and Eastern Maryland, with headquarters at Wilmington, Delaware. The Mutual Life never had a general agent in that territory before, and of his work in 1893 and 1894 the statistician of the company published in a report the following flattering statement relative to his efforts in that field for those two years:

"The Mutual Life record in Delaware under the the agency of T. Howard Lewis

is another illustration of what can be accomplished in the life insurance field by energetic, intelligent, and faithful attention to the business of getting applications through competent solicitors. In two years the new business done has been increased to more than ten times as much as it was in 1892, while the insurance in force has been more than doubled. In 1894 the insurance issued was \$1,944,500, and in 1892 it was \$174,500. Thus the gain of issue in two years was \$1,770,000. December 31, 1894, the insurance in force was \$2,730,000; in 1892 it was \$1,266,360. The gain of insurance in two years was \$1,464,540.

"There are several interesting lessons connected with the Mutual Life's agency work in Delaware during the last two years that ought to be observed and utilized at this time. In 1892 this company did only nine per cent. of the total done by all the companies operating in the State; and the Equitable and New York Life both did a larger amount than the Mutual Life. In 1894 the Mutual Life did fifty-two per cent. of the total, twice as much as the Equitable, and six times as much as the New York Life. In 1892 the Mutual Life had only 16.5 per cent. of all the insurance in force in the State, and stood number four in the list of twenty companies, the Equitable, the Penn Mutual, and the Provident Life and Trust being ahead. But in 1894 it was raised to the head of the list and held twenty-seven per cent. of the total in all companies, it being ahead of the Equitable by \$600,000, of the Penn Mutual by nearly \$1,200,000, of the Provident Life and Trust by \$1,300,000, and of the New York Life by \$1,900,000. This business was obtained by legitimate soliciting methods and push, and without controversy with other companies. The total new business done in the State was increased by \$1,800,000 in two years, of which increase the Mutual Life secured ninety-eight per cent. The total insurance in force in all companies was increased by nearly \$2,500,000, of which the Mutual Life secured three-fifths, and the balance was distributed among the smaller companies."

This remarkably large volume of business written in such a limited field resulted in the transfer of Mr. Lewis to a larger one in New York State, with headquarters in Albany, in January, 1895. He succeeded the old agencies of D. L. Boardman & Son and afterward Henry F. Boardman. This general agency is one of the oldest of the company, and since assuming charge of his new territory Mr. Lewis wrote during the year 1895 more than four times the amount of business written in 1894. This ratio has been proportionately increased during 1896. He has a large staff of special and local agents, and maintains a branch office in Troy, besides offices in smaller cities and towns throughout Eastern and Northwestern New York.

Mr. Lewis was married in April, 1895, to Miss Jennie B. Lindsay, of Wilmington, Delaware, daughter of David Lindsay, who is prominently identified with the large paper manufactory of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, of Wilmington, New York, and Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. NEAD, M. D.

DR. WILLIAM M. NEAD is the second son of a family of three sons and two daughters of Gabriel and Mary (Eckerman) Nead, both natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in the town of Lodi, Medina county, Ohio, November 30, 1859. He is of

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David B. Fitzgerald

Dutch descent. His father followed at different times the occupations of photographer, stone mason, and meat dealer, and died in Lodi, Ohio, June 30, 1877, leaving a widow who still survives. Dr. Nead was graduated from the Lodi public and high schools, and for about a year taught the district school at Homerville, Ohio. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. E. Elliott, of Lodi, with whom he remained about two years, pursuing his studies nights and teaching school during the day to pay his expenses. In September, 1882, he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. in March, 1884. During the next two years he was associated in practice with Dr. W. G. Pope, of Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y. In 1886 he removed to Albany, where he has since practiced his profession with marked success, not only discharging every obligation which he had contracted for his education, but acquiring in the brief space of ten years a handsome competency. In the spring of 1895 he built his present residence and office at No. 205 State street.

Dr. Nead is a member of the medical staff of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital; is a member and in 1895 was president of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society; and has been a prominent member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society since 1891 and of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1892. He is also a member and past chancellor of Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. P.; examining surgeon and past commander of Albany Tent No. 362, of the Maccabees; ex-senator of Albany Senate No. 641, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order; member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M.; and a member and trustee of Trinity M. E. church.

On July 24, 1890, Dr. Nead was married to Miss Linnie M., daughter of Rufus Prescott, of Keeseville, Essex county, one of the largest furniture manufacturers and builders in Northern New York. They have two children: Marjorie Amanda and Prescott Eckerman.

DAVID C. FITZGERALD.

DAVID C. FITZGERALD, son of Maurice and Mary (Cregan) Fitzgerald, was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 8, 1868, and is a lineal descendant of one of the most distinguished Irish families (the Geraldines), having among his ancestors men whose biographies are among the brightest glories of Ireland's history.

The family seat of the branch of the great Geraldine family, of which the object of this sketch is a descendant, has been established in Limerick since early in the fourteenth century. Mr. Fitzgerald completed his preliminary education in the Royal University of Ireland, Dublin, where, in 1888, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him. In 1890 he received the degree of Barrister at Law at Oxford, after which he seriously considered entering service in the British army, for which he had studied, until attracted by the world-wide fame of the Albany bar, with several prominent members of which he was already on close acquaintance, he settled in this city, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar of New York State, having previously in 1886 declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

His career as a student was particularly brilliant and distinguished him as a young

man of extraordinary intellectual powers and oratorical ability, which his distinguished achievements at the bar and in public life, since his advent into the business world, has more than confirmed. He has an extensive foreign legal practice, in connection with which he travels extensively in both hemispheres, and has successfully handled many cases involving millions of dollars, showing himself, on every occasion, an able and successful lawyer and a brilliant orator. In politics he is a Democrat, not of the partisan type but on principle, and has on several occasions been honored by his party to which he has rendered invaluable services.

He is of athletic mould with an indomitable will and a vigorous constitution, and the possessor of numerous trophies of victories won by him in the athletic arenas of his college days; he is quite an equestrian and has been the hero of several life-saving incidents, in a manner that has made conspicuous his brave and generous nature and gained him the love and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Indeed Mr. Fitzgerald's distinguished life career of the past, with his extraordinary physical and intellectual powers, and temperate habits of life, marks him as pre-eminently a man of the future and a citizen of whom the capital city might well be proud.

EDWARD J. MEEGAN.

EDWARD J. MEEGAN, son of Thomas and Sarah Meegan, was born in the city of Albany on September 28, 1846. His parents were natives of Ireland, whence they came to this country in 1824, settling first in Boston, Mass. About 1826 they removed to Albany, where they died. Mr. Meegan early evinced a strong love of learning, and also as a youth displayed those qualities which make the successful man. Attending St. Joseph's parish school he became a close student and thoroughly mastered the elementary principles of a general education. From the first he was determined to become a lawyer, but owing to the limited pecuniary means of the family he was obliged to rely mainly upon himself for the prosecution and completion of his literary and professional studies. When only thirteen years of age he registered as a student at law in the office of Edwards & Sturtevant, then a prominent firm at the Albany bar. He remained with them nearly seven years, and also pursued his legal studies under Isaac Edwards, who was afterward president of the Albany Law School. The law had for the young student no drudgery, but a mine of wealth which he explored and mastered with remarkable quickness. He was indeed a born lawyer, imbued with the highest principles of the law as a science. Upon attaining his majority in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and opening an office in Albany he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Meegan had passed with great credit through his studentship, which was full and unconditional, and during that period he had with his own hands conducted many hundred cases through all the intricacies of the Code. When he commenced practice for himself he was therefore a trained and experienced lawyer, and signal success at once attended his efforts. He has been a lifelong Democrat. In May, 1869, he was elected corporation counsel, and on entering upon the duties of that



E. J. MEEGAN.



office was confronted with a large amount of unfinished work. He continued in the position until 1874, and saved for the city during his official career more than half a million of dollars. In this capacity he had gained a large experience in the management of city cases, and when he resumed his private practice he was retained as counsel in many of this class of cases, in every one of which he was successful. He has won a wide reputation as an able civil and criminal lawyer. He is also a distinguished orator, a great lover of books, and the owner of a well-selected private library. His law library is one of the largest if not the largest in the State.

Mr. Meegan was married, first, on September 5, 1878, to Miss Katie E. Welch, of Albany, who died in January, 1884. September 24, 1886, he married, second, Miss Mary Mattimore, of Albany, by whom he has had two daughters and two sons, of whom one daughter is deceased.

JOHN N. BRIGGS.

JOHN N. BRIGGS is a son of Albert N. and a grandson of Newton Briggs, who came to Coeymans, Albany county, from Sherman, Conn., in 1804. Mr. Briggs was born in Coeymans, N. Y., in 1838, and received a practical common school education. In 1866 he married Elizabeth M., daughter of James and Maria Trego, of New Baltimore, N. Y. He has always been a resident of his native town. In 1865 he purchased his father's business, viz., general store and North River blue stone, which he successfully continued for ten years. In 1877 he sold out his mercantile business at Coeymans and engaged in the coal trade at Albany, N. Y., which he has since conducted, having yards in both Coeymans and Albany. In 1879 he purchased and fitted up Baerena Park, a beautiful plat of ground on Baeren Island, near Coeymans Landing, which he has made popular and attractive as a summer resort for picnickers and excursionists. In 1881 he engaged in the ice business, and has facilities for storing 100,000 tons of ice annually in his houses in Coeymans, which he sells at his own depots in New York city. He has invented and patented several valuable facilities for the use of ice men, which have come into general use throughout the ice producing belt. Mr. Briggs is general superintendent of the ice cutting tools and machinery of the Consolidated Ice Company of New York city, which harvests and sells annually over 2,000,000 tons of ice. Is one of the incorporators and president of the Callan Road Improvement Company of Albany, and is a dealer in North River blue stone. He is a man of sound judgment, of quick and accurate perception, of indomitable energy, and devotes to each of his various business enterprises personal supervision. He has been uniformly successful in business, is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him. He is a charter member of Onesquethau Lodge No. 804, F. & A. M., of Coeymans, and as a citizen is public spirited, progressive and influential.

ELNATHAN SWEET.

ELNATHAN SWEET, ex-State engineer of the State of New York, represents the sixth generation in each of which the name Elnathan has figured prominently. The family dates back to the colonial period of Rhode Island where many of its members distinguished themselves in civil, military, and commercial life. His great-great-grandfather, Elnathan Sweet, removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., whence Elnathan, a son of the latter, found his way about 1760 to Stephentown, Rensselaer county, where he became an extensive farmer, and where Mr. Sweet's grandfather and father, both named Elnathan and both farmers, were born. The latter was born November 22, 1796, married Chloe Cole, and died in June, 1879. His wife's death occurred in 1872, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a noted Baptist minister, preaching mainly in Adams and Cheshire, Mass., and during the last twenty years of his life in Stephentown, N. Y. He had four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest.

Elnathan Sweet was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., November 20, 1837, and received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of Stephentown, N. Y., and Hancock, Mass. In 1859 he was graduated from Union College, where he pursued a course of civil engineering. For about one year thereafter he was a deputy under Ward B. Burnett, surveyor-general of the State of Nebraska. Returning home he was married and at once engaged in civil engineering as assistant on various railroad projects, with headquarters in Stephentown. In 1864 he went to Franklin, Pa., where he engaged in general engineering, developing oil wells, coal mines, etc., and where he remained until 1868, when he moved to Chicago and prosecuted his profession. In 1869 he was appointed chief engineer of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railway (now the Rock Island & St. Louis division of the C. B. & Q.), with headquarters in both Chicago and St. Louis. He built this line two hundred and thirty miles in length in about twelve months, and in 1871, after its completion, was also made superintendent. He held both positions until 1872, and during the year 1871 was also consulting engineer of the Rockford Central and the Cairo and St. Louis Railroads.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with James R. Young, of Chicago, under the firm name of E. Sweet, jr., & Co., and engaged in railroad construction, continuing until 1875. During that period they built most of the Northern Pacific Railway from the Red River of the North, across Dakota, to the Missouri River several bridges in Chicago, and a part of the tunnel at West Point, N. Y., for what is now the West Shore Railroad. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Tilden expert engineer for the commission for investigating the abuses on the New York State canals and was engaged in those complicated affairs until the spring of 1876, when he was appointed division engineer, which position he held until the spring of 1880. The work of the Tilden commission was chiefly directed to the discovery of the abuses which had become flagrant in the letting and in the carrying out of contracts for the various engineering works involved in enlarging and improving the State canals. The professional experience and accomplishments of Mr. Sweet enabled him to exercise a salutary influence in directing this work in the most effective manner, and his labors in formulating many of its important reports have contributed to the extensive and

permanent reforms which have since characterized this department of the State administration.

Mr. Sweet resigned as division engineer of the canals in the spring of 1880 and resumed the business of railroad construction with his former partner, James R. Young, with offices in New York city. This partnership continued until 1883, their business being principally the building of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad for a distance of about fifty miles in Greene, Albany, and Orange counties, finishing the West Point tunnel, and constructing a part of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad from the Delaware River west. In 1883 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected State engineer, and in 1885 was re-elected to the same office, serving in all four years. During Mr. Sweet's connection with the engineering department of the State as division engineer and State engineer he made on a large scale exhaustive experiments to determine the laws governing the resistance of vessels propelled in narrow waterways, upon which the proper design and probable capacity and economy of canals depend. A discussion of these experiments and the laws of propulsion derived from them were published by him in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1879, and constitute the most important contribution existing in this branch of engineering literature. He also during that period thoroughly investigated the problem of connecting the great lakes with the Hudson River by a ship canal. His paper on this subject, read before the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1884, with the discussions upon it, published in the Transactions of that Society for 1885, are of the highest authority on canal questions.

As State engineer Mr. Sweet's efforts were strenuously exerted to restoring to the engineering department of the State government the control of all engineering questions and matters in which the State was concerned, many of which had formerly been entrusted to irresponsible commissions or to other departments of the State administrations; and it is largely due to his labors that the office of State engineer now exercises most of the functions appropriate to the usefulness and dignity of that constitutional office.

Since the expiration of his second term as State engineer on December 31, 1887, Mr. Sweet has successfully followed his profession as a civil and consulting engineer and also as president and trustee of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company. In the prosecution of structural engineering he has introduced many improvements in the design of movable bridges and bridges of long spans the most notable perhaps being the combination of the arch and the cantilever in the same structure originated by him and first used in his design for the great bridge connecting Capitol hill with Arbor hill in Albany, and which has since been extensively copied in Europe and this country.

Mr. Sweet has lived in Albany since 1875, and is not only well known as an eminent civil engineer, but has long been prominently identified with many of the city's enterprises and efficiently active in promoting its welfare and advancement. He was a trustee of the sinking fund and a member of the finance board of the city from 1889 to 1892, and in July, 1896, was reappointed to these positions. He was a member of the water board from 1892 to 1894, and is a director in the Albany City Railway. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the University Club of New York, and the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

September 20, 1860, he was married to Marion Rose, daughter of Jonathan Rose, of Stephentown, N. Y. They have had six children: Marion Rose, Marguerite, Helen M., Elizabeth, Chloe, and Elnathan, jr., the latter bearing the name Elnathan without break into the seventh generation of the Sweet family in America.

JAMES B. McKEE.

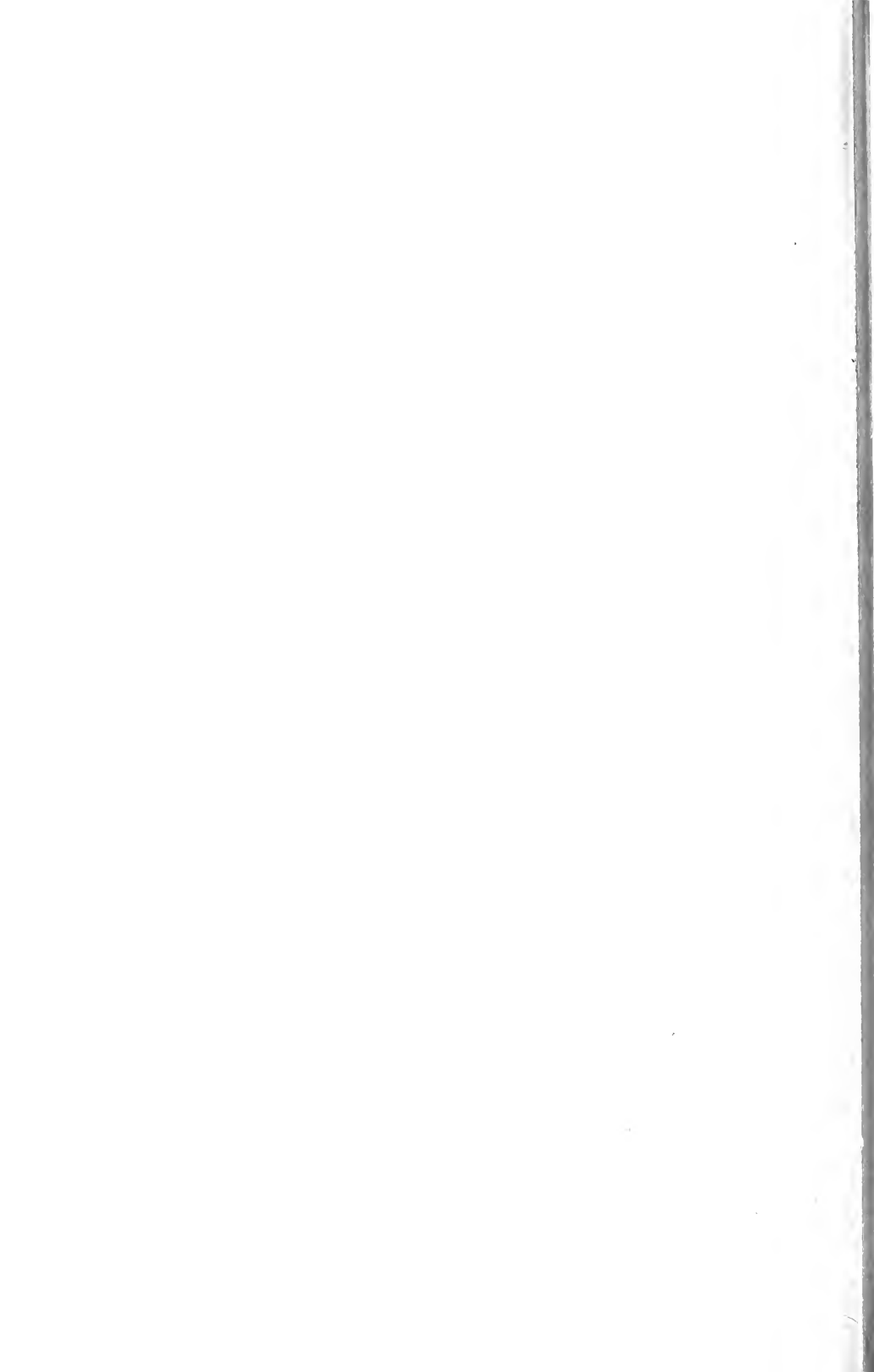
JAMES B. McKEE, the popular and genial postmaster of the city of Cohoes, has held this important office since 1894. He was brought to this place when an infant by his father, Hugh McKee, and has led an active and political life in local affairs. He was one of the last village trustee before Cohoes was made a city in 1869. He is a Democrat and served two years as alderman. In 1874 he was elected a member of the School Board, serving four years, and in 1873 was appointed to the position of foreman on the Erie Canal, which held until 1880. He was later appointed to the same position on the canal and afterwards was superintendent of the canal for five years. Mr. McKee was born at West Troy in 1843. He was the son of a builder and his business life was begun with his father as a carpenter after his education at the Catholic Parochial School. He was ambitious to succeed in life and by persevering efforts became contractor and builder. A notable event of his life was the signing of the Father Matthew Temperance Pledge in 1850, a time of great excitement, which pledge has been faithfully kept nearly half a century.

EDWARD B. CANTINE.

EDWARD B. CANTINE, agency director for the Albany district of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a son of Col. George A. and Marion J. (Cook) Cantine, and was born in Rutland, Vt., August 4, 1860. He descends from a sturdy line of French Huguenots of illustrious origin, his first American ancestor being Moses Cantine, who fled from Bordeaux, France, to England, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and afterward came to this country. He received, with others, from Queen Anne, a large grant of land in what is now Ulster county, N. Y., where the family became prominent in civil, social, and military life, many of them becoming associated with the political history of the State. Gen. John Cantine, a son of Moses, was conspicuous as an officer and legislator during the Revolutionary period, while Matthew Cantine was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, 1776, and 1777 and also a member of the first Council of Safety. The Civil List of the State of New York contains the names of several of the Cantine family who for long periods filled positions as Congressmen, senators, assemblymen, judges, etc. Moses I. Cantine, son of Gen. John Cantine, was for a time public printer of the State of New York. He and Martin Van Buren married sisters, and his daughter, Miss Christina Cantine, a niece of Van Buren's, presided at the White House during the latter's administration as president. Many of the family enjoyed high social distinction in this country and abroad. Col. George A. Cantine, father of Edward



EDWARD B. CANTINE.



B., is widely known throughout the country as a soldier, orator, and lecturer. He served with distinction in the War of the Rebellion, being identified with the 7th Vt. Vols., and subsequently in the Sequestration Department. He also served as assistant quartermaster-general on the staff of Gen. Sylvester Dering and was later promoted assistant inspector-general with the rank of colonel. After the war he settled in Rome, Oneida county, and finally in Newburgh, N. Y., where he now resides.

Edward B. Cantine was educated in the public schools and academy of Rome, N. Y., and finished at Cazenovia Seminary. He then entered the employ of the wholesale grocery house of Alfred Ethridge & Co., of Rome, and continued as traveling salesman for nine years. In 1890 he came to Albany as manager of the Albany office of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1892, after the election of John A. McCall as president of the company, Mr. Cantine was made agency director, which position he still holds, having charge of the business in the counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, and Schoharie. He is one of the best known insurance men in Eastern New York, and has directed the affairs of the New York Life in this section with great credit and ability.

Mr. Cantine has also taken an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party, which has honored him with several positions of responsibility. He has been for three years clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Albany county and in 1892 represented the 13th ward of the city in the Common Council. In 1893 he was the unsuccessful candidate for member of assembly from the Third assembly district, then as now a stronghold of Democracy. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Albany County Republican organization since 1895, and is also chairman of the General Republican Committee of the city of Albany. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and Cyprus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks, the Unconditional Republican and Capital City Clubs, Albany County Wheelman, Y. M. C. A., and the Albany Club, of which he is a member of the house committee. He is public spirited, enterprising, and progressive, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the community.

GEORGE I. AMSDELL.

GEORGE I. AMSDELL is of English descent, and on his mother's side traces his ancestry to the Pilgrim band of the Mayflower. His father, William Amsdell, was born in Cambridge, England, in 1797, came to America in 1818, and in 1820 settled in Albany, where he died in 1870. He was a brewer and maltster. His wife, Abigail Millard, was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., in 1803.

Mr. Amsdell was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., September 3, 1827, and received his education in the public schools of Albany and at boarding schools in Chatham and Bloomingdale, N. Y. When fifteen years of age he entered the brewery of John Taylor in Albany and later was employed in the brewery of Reed Brothers, of Troy. In these two establishments he laid the foundations of a successful brewer and malt-

ster, which he supplemented by six years' experience—from 1845 to 1851—in his father's brewery in Guilderland, Albany county. In 1851 he formed a partnership with his brother, Theodore M., under the firm name of Amsdell Brothers, and started the nucleus of his present brewery on the end of the lot bounded by Jay, Dove, and Lancaster streets in Albany. In 1856 they erected the present malt house, which with the brewery, stables and storage buildings has frontages of 354 feet on Jay and Lancaster streets and 150 feet on Dove street, the main building being five stories high. The capacity of the plant is about 360 barrels of ale daily and 125,000 bushels of malt per annum. George I. Amsdell personally superintended the malt department and his brother acted as brewer until 1870, when their business had increased to such extensive proportions that both thenceforward devoted their energies solely to the management of the concern. In October, 1892, the firm was dissolved, George I. Amsdell becoming the sole proprietor, and in this capacity he has since conducted with uniform success one of the oldest and largest breweries and malt houses in the capital city, having also a large distributing depot in New York, on Thirty-fourth street, since 1883, which is in charge of his son, George H.

Mr. Amsdell has always been an ardent Democrat and was for four years alderman of the Ninth ward, but excepting this has steadfastly declined public office. He is, however, actively identified with several important institutions of the city, being one of the founders and a director of the Capital City Insurance Company, a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution, and a director and vice president of the Albany City National Bank. He was a member of Co. B, Albany Continentals, and later of the Tenth Regiment N. Y. N. G., serving altogether twelve years.

Mr. Amsdell has twice married. September, 1847, he married Miss Esther J. White, of Albany, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters. In August, 1875, he married Miss Dora C. Roraback, of Albany.

HOWARD N. FULLER.

HOWARD N. FULLER was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y., October 29, 1853. His lineage is most honorable, notable and interesting. The blood of the patriots and founders of our country flows unsullied through his veins. His ancestors, in both lines, made much of our nation's history, and contributed largely to the permanent establishment of those essential principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our government is founded and thereby secured to us the proud enjoyment of their beneficences.

Mr. Fuller is the son of William Fuller and Lydia Allen Swezey. On the paternal side he is a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Fuller, one of the immortal Mayflower band of 1620, whose descendants achieved wide distinction in the realms of theology, medicine and law. On the maternal side he is the great-great-grandson of Jonathan Dickinson, the founder and first president of Princeton College, and through Jonathan Dickinson's wife, his great-great-grandmother, Joanna Melyn, he is a lineal descendant of Cornelis Melyn, the powerful and humane patroon of Staten Island, who resisted so effectually the selfish and unwarrantable tyrannies of Governors

Kieft and Stuyvesant. Jonathan Dickinson's father was Hezekiah Dickinson, born February 27, 1636, and his grandfather was Nathaniel Dickinson, born in England near the close of the sixteenth century. The lives and deeds of the Dickinsons are inseparably interwoven with the colonial period of our republic. Many of them were killed in the Indian warfares, but the progeny was numerous, and those who survived became distinguished in statecraft, literature, art and science. Gen. Horace Dickinson, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Don M. Dickinson, belong to the same line. Mr. Fuller is a great-grandnephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, and is immediately related to the Bigelows, Belmonts, Sergeants (Phila.), Burnetts (N. J.), Runyons (N. J.), and Greens, (N. J.), one of whom, John C. Green, has made munificent gifts to Princeton College in memory of his great-grandfather. Judith, the sister of Eastman Johnson, the celebrated artist, is Mr. Fuller's great-aunt. Mr. Fuller's great-grandfathers, Josiah Wilson and John Anderson, served in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812.

Mr. Fuller received his earliest education in the primary school of New Baltimore and at the Coeymans Academy. When fifteen he entered Rutgers College Grammar School at New Brunswick, N. J., with his brother Perry J., who is now a prominent lawyer in New York city. A year later he matriculated at Rutgers College, and after a regular course of four years was graduated from that institution in 1874. While in college he acquired no little fame in literary work. In 1873 he won the junior Philoclean literary prize and in 1874 secured the senior prize for English composition. He not only was a great lover of classical and English literature, but also of athletic sports, and in 1873 was delegated to meet representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania, at New York, to make rules and regulations to govern collegiate football playing, and the rules then adopted still govern this sport in American colleges. At college Mr. Fuller also exercised his poetical genius, writing among other pieces a song entitled "On the Banks of the Old Raritan," which has ever since been the standard college song of old Rutgers, and in which his name will live so long as the stones of that time-honored institution stand one above another.

Returning from college Mr. Fuller began in 1875 the publication of the New Baltimore Sun, which he continued about a year. In 1876 he came to Albany and with his father and two brothers, under the firm name of William Fuller & Sons, engaged in government contracting and dealing in building materials. While following this business he also pursued for one year a course in both law and medicine, and for another year thereafter, or until the death of its proprietor, managed and edited the Greenbush Gazette. Since then he has been successfully engaged in business.

It is in the literary field, however, that he has won fame and honor. Acknowledged as a clever writer, and possessing a genius unlimited in style and scope, he is equally happy in serious and humorous composition. For two years he wrote the column of witty paragraphs for the Yonkers Gazette and at the same time contributed to the leading humorous periodicals of the country. Among his lyric poems is that of "God Bless the Little Woman," the sentiments of which were suggested by Mrs. Garfield's tender watchfulness over her husband after he had fallen by the assassin's bullet. Afterward, in a personal note, she gracefully expressed her thanks to him for the song which had not only touched her own heart but that of the nation. His touching tribute to the martyred president, "The Heart

of the Nation is Sad To-day," and his poem on the death of General Grant found wide publicity and achieved for him added fame. He is also the author of "The Dear Old Home," a popular sentimental song sung by Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels, and the "Bi-Centennial Hymn," which was written by request of the committee on arrangements and sung by thousands of school children and in the city churches during the memorable celebration in Albany a few years ago. He has also done considerable literary work of a serious and religious character. His poetical efforts are mainly lyrical and pastoral, and reveal the true poetic instinct. In all he displays a sympathetic impulse, a pure religious fervor, or an inspiring patriotism. His versified and prose writings are characterized by that simple diction, that pleasing imagery, that original thought and graceful style which appeal to the hearts of his readers and inspire noble actions.

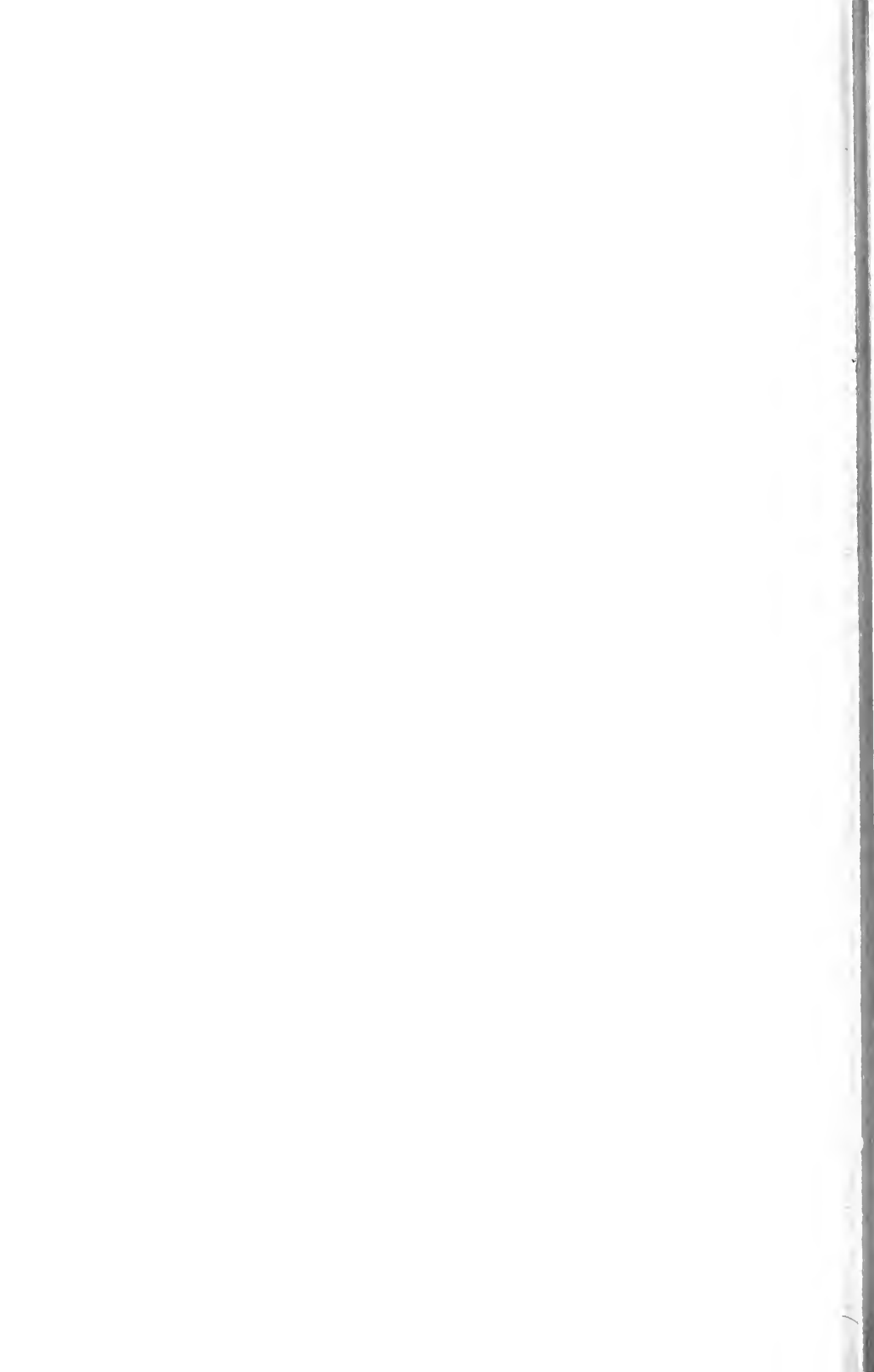
Mr. Fuller has always taken an active part in politics, and in nearly every campaign since 1876 has addressed political meetings in behalf of the Republican ticket. In 1885 he was elected alderman of the Eleventh ward and served a term of two years, refusing a renomination. For three terms he was president of the Albany Unconditional Republican Club, being at that time the only man re-elected to this office during the club's permanent existence. He was one of the originators and chief promoters of the National League of Republican Clubs, and in 1890 was his party's candidate for mayor of the city. His successful opponent, the Hon. James H. Manning, very gracefully appointed him commissioner of public instruction, which office he held until forced to resign by the increased exactions of business occasioned by the death of his father and his brother, De Witt A., who were associated with him. He is prominently connected with several social and literary organizations, is a Free Mason, and a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

GEORGE HORNELL THACHER.

GEORGE HORNELL THACHER, vice-president of the Albany City National Bank, and one of the proprietors of the extensive car-wheel manufactory of the city, was born in Albany on the 20th of November, 1851. He comes from a genuine New England ancestry, many of whose members were influential and noted personages in the history of the old Bay State. He is a son of the late Hon. George Hornell Thacher, who was born in Hornellsville, Steuben county, N. Y., on the 4th of June, 1818, and whose mother was a daughter of Judge Hornell of Hornellsville, after whom the town is named. The elder Mr. Thacher married Ursula Jane Boyd, and they were the parents of the Hon. John Boyd Thacher and George H. Thacher. Mr. Thacher's ancestors, extending back in a direct line from his father, were Samuel Olney Thacher, born February 9, 1789, who married Martha, daughter of the Hon. George Hornell, 1814; Nathaniel Thacher, who was born in 1767, and who married Lydia Place, of Gloucester, R. I., in 1787; Samuel Thacher, born at Middleboro, Mass., in 1717, who married Mrs. Sarah Kent in 1758; Peter Thacher, of Middleboro, Mass., born in 1688, who married in 1711, Margaret Mary, daughter of Samuel Prince, of Boston, a minister who was graduated from Harvard College in 1796; Peter Thacher, born at Salem, Mass., in 1651, who married Theodora, daughter of Rev.



GEORGE H. THACHER.



John Oxenbridge, of Boston, who was also a graduate of Harvard College in 1671, and a minister; and Rev. Thomas Thacher, born in England in 1620, married Elizabeth Partridge, 1643, the original member of this branch of the Thacher family in America, who became a distinguished divine and first pastor of the Old South church of Boston.

George H. Thacher, the subject of the present sketch, obtained his earlier instruction at a private school in Albany kept by Professor Whitbeck. At the age of thirteen he went to Williamstown, Mass., where he was placed under the tuition of Professor Griffin, an able and successful teacher, and by him was carefully prepared for college. In 1868, at the age of sixteen, he entered Williams College in the class of '72, the celebrated Mark Hopkins being the then president of that institution. After leaving college Mr. Thacher took a short business course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and then entered the car-wheel manufactory of his father as an apprentice and clerk. He afterwards acted as foreman of the establishment. Always of an inventive and progressive turn of mind he was ever on the alert for ways and means by which he might cultivate as well as qualify his tastes in the mechanical arts. In 1880 he struck out for Colorado in the early and stirring days of Leadville, as the representative of some eastern stockholders in the mining business, and there his native born energy was not idle. He entered with great zest and alacrity into the mining operations himself, remaining in this field of labor during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Returning to Albany in the autumn of 1883, a short time after the death of D. S. Lathrop, one of the partners in the firm of Thacher, Lathrop & Co., he was made a partner in the concern, and since the death of his father in 1887 he has, in connection with his brother, John Boyd Thacher, conducted the business under the old name of George H. Thacher & Co. In 1887 he succeeded his father as a director in the Albany City National Bank, becoming vice-president of that institution in 1889. Mr. Thacher is a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution, trustee of the First Reformed Dutch church, trustee of the Fort Orange Club, a member of the Albany Canoe, Camera, and Country Clubs, and in the Masonic Fraternity has attained to the 32°. In May, 1892, he was appointed a water commissioner of the city of Albany by Mayor Manning, but after vigorous though futile efforts to give to the city a new and abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, he resigned the office December 1, 1894.

Of a rather slender physique, but inheriting a vigorous constitution, Mr. Thacher is a gentleman of pleasing address, easy in his manners, cordial in his friendships, generous in his impulses, with a happy faculty of conducting successfully business matters, and a supreme and lasting love for outdoor sports and pastimes of the present day.

In college Mr. Thacher was a skillful boxer, oarsman, ball-player, swimmer, and skater, and to this day retains much of his athletic excellence. He has also attained high rank as an amateur musician, playing the 'cello with rare taste and ability, and some of his musical compositions are of great merit. His knowledge of banking as well as of business matters is extensive and deep. His judgment is sound and discriminating, and among the industrious, useful and progressive citizens of Albany, in whose welfare he has taken a lively interest, no name shines with fairer luster than that of George H. Thacher.

In 1880 Mr. Thacher married Emma Louise Bennett, of Albany. They have five children living: George H., jr., John Boyd, 2d, Thomas Oxenbridge, Kenelm Roland, and Edwin Throckmorton. The family reside at 111 Washington avenue.

RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D. D., LL. D.

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Albany, was born in Boston, March 2, 1832, the son of George Washington Doane, who was in that same year elected bishop of New Jersey. The family is descended from Deacon John Doane, who came over from England in one of the three first ships to Plymouth, Cape Cod, between 1620 and 1623. He lived at Plymouth until 1644, when he with six other families moved to Eastham, Cape Cod, which they founded, and in which Deacon Doane was one of the most influential members of the community, serving on important committees and in various executive capacities. The first Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, was one of the most distinguished men in the Episcopal church of the United States. He served as a young man as the assistant rector of Trinity church in New York, became a professor in Washington College, at Hartford, Conn., and was rector of Trinity church in Boston at the time of his election to the bishopric. He was the founder of St. Mary's Hall, for girls, and of Burlington College, for boys in Burlington, N. J., the author of many sacred songs and fugitive verses, and of strong and eloquent sermons which have been published. William Crosswell Doane resided in Burlington until the year 1863. He graduated from Burlington College in 1850, with honors, delivering the English oration and the poem at the commencement, and immediately afterward began the study of theology. He was tutor and assistant professor of English literature in Burlington College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Theology in 1857. He was ordained deacon by his father in 1853 and priest in 1856; was his father's assistant in the rectorship of St. Mary's church, Burlington; founded and had the care of St. Barnabas's Free Mission in that city, and became rector of St. Mary's in that place on his father's death in 1859. In 1864 he became rector of St. John's church, Hartford, Conn., and in 1867 he was called to be rector of St. Peter's church in Albany, succeeding the Rev. William T. Wilson. In these several charges the son had shown qualities of power and learning, inherited from the father, which proved his fitness for the high place, and he was called to be the first bishop of the Albany Diocese, being consecrated February 2, 1869.

During the quarter century the number of clergy in Bishop Doane's jurisdiction has grown from sixty-eight to one hundred and thirty. This diocese, over which he now holds sway, is largely missionary ground, containing 20,800 square miles and including the nineteen counties of Northern New York. A number of beneficent institutions have been established in the diocese. The more noteworthy are St. Agnes School, the Child's Hospital and St. Margaret's House, all of this city. It is to these institutions particularly that Bishop Doane has given greatly of his time and efforts. The St. Agnes School was established first, and its home is valued at \$150,000. The land was given by the late Erastus Corning and it is called the "Corning Foundation for Christian Work." This institution, started in 1870, is for the education

of girls, being similar to other female colleges. It accommodates 225 pupils. Tuition fees are \$500 a year, though daughters of clergymen are educated at a less cost. Features of the school aside from its delightful building, are the library and the collection of geological specimens.

The Child's Hospital, located for thirteen years in a smaller building, and now in a large new one at the corner of Elk and Hawk streets, cares for one hundred children, eighty of whom are under treatment. The institution is absolutely free to every sick child and to cripples, and they may come from anywhere. It is supported by money paid by different cities for poor support, by a small endowment and by private subscriptions.

A nursery for babies—St. Margaret's House—was established in 1884, in connection with the Child's Hospital. Here eighty foundling babies and orphans are cared for every year. All of this work is in charge of the Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus, which cares, also, for the St. Christina Home in Saratoga, where girls are trained for domestic service. The Diocesan Sisterhood was organized by Bishop Doane in 1873.

All Saints' Cathedral is the chief glory of the bishop's work as a founder. For thirteen years the old Townsend foundry, which had been fitted up, was used as a church. Finally, on land given by the present Erastus Corning, the present cathedral was built. The corner stone was laid on June 3, 1884. Though the exterior is only partly finished, \$450,000 has been spent on the cathedral. Its interior finish is grand and imposing. Massive stone pillars, beautifully carved, divide the auditorium into three sections. The altar is a solid block of Carlisle stone, twelve feet long, and rests upon a separate solid foundation of stone built up from the ground. In the choir aisle and sanctuary are a mosaic pavement and four mural mosaics, among the most beautiful features of the building. The furnishings and windows, with the architectural beauty of the place, make this one of the notable cathedrals. Three thousand persons can be seated comfortably in it. All seats are free, and the church is supported entirely by free will offerings. There is now no debt, the last \$75,000 having been raised in 1892.

The most important work the bishop has done outside of his diocese is that in relation to the revision of the prayer book. For six years he was chairman of the committee on revision. His efforts were so thoroughly appreciated that in the general convention held in Baltimore in 1892, the following resolution offered from the standing committee on the revision of the prayer book, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By action of this house in passing upon the fifty-two resolutions which propose various alterations in the book of common prayer, the work of revision has been on the part of this house finally completed; therefore

Resolved, That this house desires to recognize and gratefully record its sense of the gracious goodness of God and the overruling presence of the Great Head of the church, in that during nine years past the revision of the book of common prayer has proceeded, and has at last reached a conclusion in a spirit of forbearance, harmony and practical accord.

Resolved, That in thus recognizing the divine guidance in this important, delicate and difficult matter, this house desires also to mention, with cordial appreciation, the untiring and painstaking labor of those who have borne the burden of leadership in this movement; and pre-eminently in this regard, the Bishop of Albany (the

Right Rev. Dr. William Croswell Doane), whose unfailing courtesy, patience and considerateness have so greatly facilitated this happy consummation.

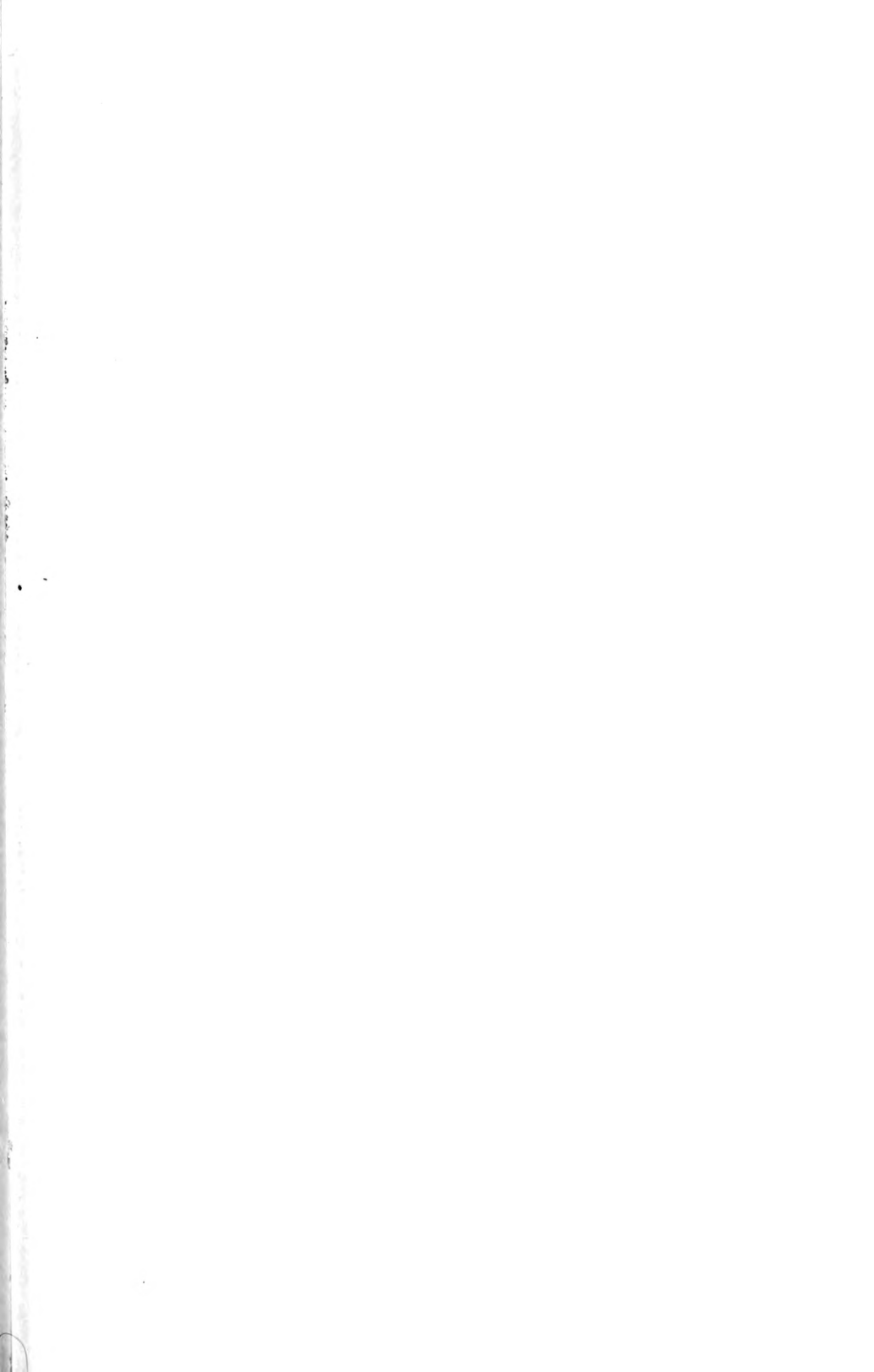
Bishop Doane is a man of strong personality. His vigorous intellect makes him one of the most prominent, perhaps the most prominent of the American bishops, with an influence that radiates far beyond the limits of his own diocese. Affable, kindly and courteous in his personal intercourse, scholarly and refined in his tastes and culture, dignified and eloquent in the pulpit, a man of strong spirituality, and withal of practical affairs, he has built up, here in Albany, an influence for good, for activity in church work, which is felt and responded to beyond the limits of his own denomination.

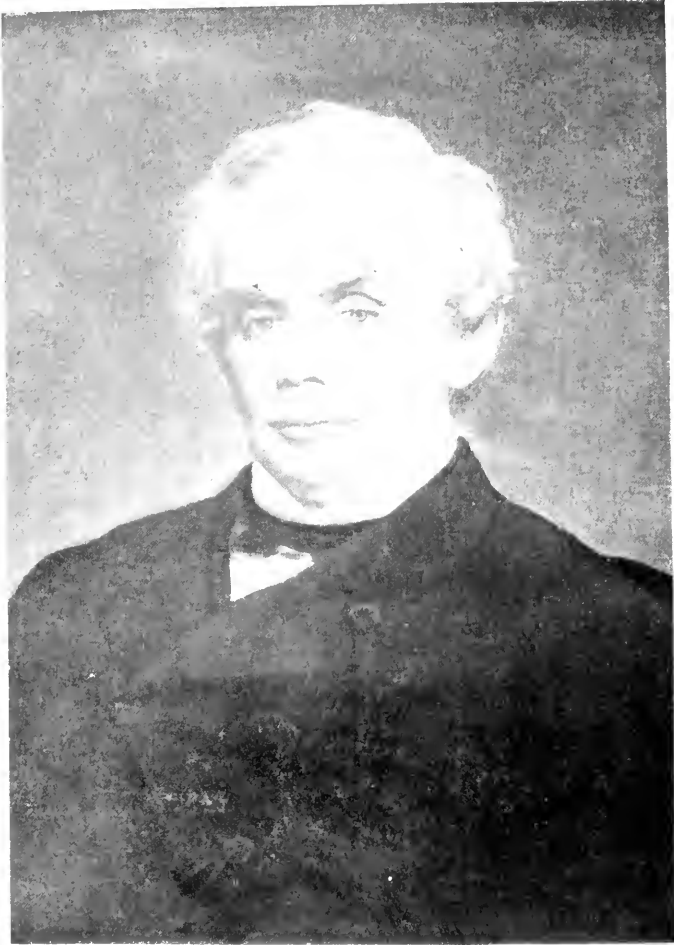
Like most men of large activities, Bishop Doane finds abundant time for reading and writing. He retains his knowledge of and interests in the classics, and is interested in all the intellectual movements of the age. Surrounded by a large and well assorted library, he loves the companionship of books, works readily with his pen, and is a frequent contributor of verses which possess a high order of literary merit, among them the familiar "Sculptor Boy." His sermons are polished, thoughtful and direct, and bear the stamp both of the culture and spirituality of the man. Many of his poems have been published, as have also a number of his sermons, his annual addresses to the diocesan convention and his addresses to the graduating classes of St. Agnes. In addition to these, he has issued: "The Life and Writings of Bishop Doane of New Jersey," four volumes; "Questions on Collects, Epistles, and Gospels of the Church's Year, and Their Connection;" "Songs by the Way," poems by Bishop Doane, sr.; "Mosaics; or, the Harmony of Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Christian Year," which was published in 1882. He frequently contributes to the "North American Review" and other standard publications. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in the winter of 1892, the candidate of both parties in the Legislature. In September of that year he was elected vice-chancellor, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Upson, made chancellor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George William Curtis.

No bishop of the American church has received such honors abroad as Bishop Doane. By invitation he preached at Edinburgh, in 1884, a sermon commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the first bishop for America at Aberdeen—the Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury. In 1892 he received degrees at the hands of Oxford and Cambridge, the first American to have two such marks of distinction bestowed upon him at the same time. For several years he has been designated by Bishop Williams to officially visit the American churches abroad.

At the Triennial convention of the church at Minneapolis October, 1895, Bishop Doane was elected chairman of the House of Bishops. He is consequently called "the assessor of the Primus"

Bishop Doane is known to all Albanians and is admired and loved. He is a striking figure on the street. Albany has no more public spirited citizen and every good movement commands his sympathy and co-operation. His stirring speech at the organization meeting in the City Building of the committee of fifty, is well remembered. He has on many occasions spoken from the platform in behalf of practical temperance and his appearance before the legislative committees on measures affecting the moral side always ensure a warm champion of the right.





JOHN V. L. PRUYN, LL. D.

Bishop Doane bears his age well. He is as vigorous to day as he was twenty-five years ago and his voice has lost none of its strength and charm.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, LL. D.

HON. JOHN VAN SCHAICK LANSING PRUYN,¹ known as John V. L. Pruyn, was born in Albany, June 22, 1811, of Holland-Dutch ancestry. The family has resided in Albany for over two centuries and has held positions in the city government. The subject of this sketch, after studying at private schools, entered the Albany academy in 1824 and completed a full course of study. The famous Theodoric Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL. D., was principal of the academy at this time. Immediately after leaving the academy, Mr. Pruyn entered, as student, the law office of the late James King, who was one of Albany's eminent lawyers and distinguished citizens. In this office Mr. Pruyn's habits of order, system and thoroughness were brought to a perfection which he retained through life. He became Mr. King's principal and confidential clerk, and remained as such for some months after his admission to the bar. He was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the State of New York and a solicitor in the Court of Chancery on January 13, 1832. The latter court made him a counselor May 21, 1833, and the Supreme Court January 17, 1835.

While he was in Mr. King's office, Mr. William James, the father-in-law of Mr. King, died, leaving a large fortune. The will was contested and the case was one of the famous litigations of the day, involving the whole subject of trusts and powers under the then new revised statutes of the State. Questions of the gravest importance were submitted to and called forth the highest abilities of the lawyers engaged, of whom Mr. Pruyn was one. Many of the most distinguished counselors in the State took part in this litigation; among them the three revisers, John C. Spencer, Benjamin F. Butler and John Duer; Samuel A. Talcott, Henry R. Storrs, Harmanus Bleecker (of whom hereafter), Daniel D. Barnard, Mr. Sibley and Mr. King himself.

About 1833 Mr. Pruyn formed a partnership for the practice of the law with Henry H. Martin, who had been a fellow student in the office of Mr. King. In 1833 Mr. Pruyn was appointed by Governor Marey an examiner in chancery, and in 1836 a master in chancery; and upon receiving the latter appointment, Chancellor Walworth designated him as injunction master for the third circuit—a position which placed him next in official position to the vice-chancellor of the circuit. For many years Mr. Pruyn's business was chiefly in the Court of Chancery, a court, which, however, went out of existence by the adoption of the new State constitution in 1846. He was occupied very laboriously, and it may be safely said that few persons enjoyed the confidence of Chancellor Walworth to the extent that Mr. Pruyn did. The chancellor sent to him many references, and it is believed never overruled any of his reports. In 1848 Mr. Pruyn was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor in the United States Supreme Court. In 1831 the Albany City Bank was in-

¹This name is pronounced in one syllable, as if written *Pruyn*, a corruption of one of the Dutch pronunciations of the name, which, as nearly as we can express it, is *Pruyn*.

corporated, with Mr. Erastus Corning as president and Mr. Watts Sherman as cashier. Messrs. Pruyn and Martin were the counsel to the bank, but in 1851 Mr. Martin became its cashier.

Mr. Pruyn became a director and was afterwards its vice-president. After Mr. Martin became connected with the bank, Mr. Pruyn formed a partnership with John H. Reynolds, one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day.

About this time occurred an act which gave evidence of the confidence reposed in Mr. Pruyn.

Harmanus Bleecker (alluded to above), one of Albany's distinguished citizens, an eminent lawyer, member of Congress during the War of 1812, and during the presidency of Honorable Martin Van Buren United States minister to Holland, died in July, 1849.

It had been Mr. Bleecker's intention, as an unmarried man, to leave the whole of his estate—about eighty thousand dollars, in those days a very considerable fortune—to some public object for the benefit of the city of Albany. When in Holland, however, he married a Miss Menz, daughter of an official at The Hague. His wishes were not relinquished upon his marriage and were fully concurred in by his wife. Upon his death the property went to her with the verbal request that, he having no children, she would at her death dispose of it in some way for the benefit of the city. Mrs. Bleecker for a period resided in Albany, but before long she married Henrich Coster, a Dutch gentleman, and returned with him to Holland. Previous to their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Coster united in an absolute conveyance of the whole property to Mr. Pruyn, reserving only life estates to themselves, and trusting that at the expiration of those estates, he would carry out the wishes of Mr. Bleecker.

In April, 1851 ('Laws of New York,' 1852, chap. 318), the Legislature, at Mr. Pruyn's request, enacted a law drawn up by him by which the Bleecker estate was absolutely protected from any contingency to which his private affairs might be exposed. This law also gave Mr. Pruyn power to transfer the estate in whatever manner he might see fit. Mr. Coster died some years ago, but Mrs. Coster survived Mr. Pruyn, and upon opening the latter's will in 1877, it was found that the property was left to Mr. Amasa J. Parker of Albany, "in the confident belief that he will carry out the views of Mr. Bleecker as fully and completely as I was requested to do." Mrs. Coster, who resided at Arnheim, Holland, died in 1886. The estate, during Mr. Pruyn's administration of over a quarter of a century, and of Judge Parker's administration of more than ten years, has largely increased in value.

The citizens of Albany having raised fifty thousand dollars, Judge Parker has transferred the Bleecker fund to the Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in the city of Albany. A large public hall, costing two hundred thousand dollars, is to be erected, and called the Harmanus Bleecker Hall. The buildings belonging to the Bleecker estate, and which were occupied by the association, have been conveyed to it. Thus Mr. Bleecker's name is perpetuated, and an existing institution preserved and strengthened.

The partnership with Mr. Reynolds lasted until 1853, when Mr. Pruyn's relations to the railway system of his State interfered so greatly with his law practice that he was obliged to relinquish it.

In 1835 Mr. Pruyn was chosen a director of, and counsel to, the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad Company, which was organized by the Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer,

Mr. George William Featherstonhaugh and others. This was the first railroad in the State, if not in the United States, its charter having been granted by the Legislature in April, 1826. In 1847 the name of this company was changed to the Albany & Schenectady Railroad Company.

He was also connected with the Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company, which was chartered in 1833, as counsel and treasurer. He also was president of the Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, which was organized in 1852.

These and other railroads formed a system extending from the Hudson River at Albany and Troy to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. By an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1853, any two or more of these railroad companies were authorized to consolidate and form a new corporation to be called the New York Central Railroad Company. The railroads forming the new corporation were ten in number, and the *consolidation agreement* between them was drawn up by Mr. Pruyn. This involved probably as large, if not larger interests than had before been embraced in any one transaction not made by the government in this country. This instrument was for years most carefully scrutinized by various counsel, but never questioned. It was a remarkable instrument, and in the words of Mr. Martin, Mr. Pruyn's former partner, "this could not have been done by any ordinary man."

Mr. Pruyn was a director of the New York Central Railroad Company and its general counsel until 1866, when the road passed into the control of the Vanderbilts.

The Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany, was chartered by the Legislature in 1856 for the purpose of bridging the Hudson at Albany. The right thus given was questioned and for many years the matter was in the courts, up and down, and became one of the causes célèbres of the country. Mr. Pruyn took part in it, and associated with him were many distinguished counsel, among whom was Mr. Bradley, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The case was finally argued, in the Supreme Court of the United States by Mr. Pruyn alone for the bridge company, and the decision in its favor virtually ended the great controversy of many years' standing in different parts of the country as to the right to bridge navigable streams.

It may not be out of place here to allude to the celebrated Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Michigan (St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company). This very important work, with its two enormous locks, was carried through a very trying period while Mr. Pruyn was its financial officer. Mr. Erastus Corning, the president of the company, stood by Mr. Pruyn, and to these men as much as to any others is due the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Pruyn was connected, directly or indirectly, with some of the leading financial and railroad enterprises of the country. He was a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from its foundation, and was for many years the only surviving member of the original board. He was also a director of the Union Trust Company of New York and had declined the offer of its presidency.

Mr. Pruyn, although always interested in political life, never held political office until after he was fifty years old. He was a Democrat of the old school, and when the Civil war broke out he at once took sides with the North as a conscientious Democrat and a loyal citizen.

In the autumn of 1861 he was elected State senator. He did not seek the nomination and accepted it only upon the condition that neither he nor any of his friends should be called upon to contribute, directly or indirectly, any money to control the

vote of any elector. At the close of the session he gave his salary to the poor of Albany.

It was about this time that the law was passed, at the instance of Mr. James A. Bell, Mr. Pruyn and others, for the building of the new Capitol. Mr. Pruyn was one of the original commissioners and remained a member of the commission until 1870. At this period the board was reorganized, and Mr. Pruyn not being in harmony with the very unfortunate political influences of the time was not included in the new commission. He and his friends, for reasons not necessary to enumerate, regarded his being dropped as a very high compliment to him.

Mr. Pruyn laid the *first stone* of the foundation of the new building on July 7, 1869, in the presence of Governor Hoffman (now deceased), the State officials and a few friends. He made some appropriate remarks, which he closed as follows: "Here may wise laws be enacted; here may purity and integrity of purpose always mark the action of executive power; here may justice, the attribute of Deity, be inflexibly administered, and may Almighty God bless the State and prosper the undertaking." Mr. Pruyn was a representative in Congress from the Albany district twice; first in the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65), as successor to Erastus Corning, resigned, and in the Fortieth Congress (1867-69). In Congress he served upon several important committees—the ways and means (before it was divided), claims, Pacific Railroads, joint library and foreign affairs. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was unanimously chosen by the Democratic members from New York to present, on their behalf, to the House of Representatives a resolution of censure of the executive authority for closing the offices and suspending the publication of the *New York World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers. In this Congress he made, among others, speeches in opposition to the Confiscation act; against the centralizing influence of the Currency bill; in favor of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and upon the abolition of slavery. In the Fortieth Congress his principal speeches were on the treaty-making power, under the Alaska treaty with Russia; on the reconstruction acts, he being opposed to military rule in the Southern States; on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill; on the resumption of specie payments, and against the impeachment of President Johnson. In this Congress, on the part of the House, he was chosen a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in conjunction with the Hon. Luke P. Poland of Vermont, and the late President Garfield, at that time a member from Ohio. On the first election of General Grant, Mr. Pruyn was appointed with the Hon. James F. Wilson of Iowa, a Teller of the House, and in conjunction with Mr. Wilson and Senator Morton of Indiana, he was one of the committee to inform General Grant of his election. Mr. Pruyn's remarks upon that occasion, referring chiefly to those holding office, were warmly endorsed. Mr. Pruyn did excellent work in the fields of philanthropy and education. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Albany Institute, which, as the successor of societies previously organized and consolidated, is really one of the oldest literary and scientific societies in the State. In it he held various positions, including that of President, to which he was elected about 1857 and held until his death.

In May, 1844, at the age of thirty-three he was appointed a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and in January, 1862, was chosen chancellor. He was regent for thirty-three years and chancellor (up to the time of his death) for over fifteen.

The Regents perform a very useful work, comparatively but little understood. The Board of Regents was organized by the Legislature in 1784, but important changes were made in 1787. The university is similar in idea to those of Oxford and of Cambridge, except that the institutions composing it are scattered throughout the State instead of being concentrated in a single city. The educational institutions of the State (colleges and academies) are under the visitations of the Regents, and the Regents conduct certain examinations known as the preliminary and higher academic examinations. The Regents have the power to confer degrees above that of master of arts. Unfortunately the usual Baccalaureate degrees, as well as most of the degrees in medicine and law, can be and are conferred by the several colleges. It is hoped, however, that the time will come when all degrees will be conferred by the central body. The excellent work that this body has done of recent years is largely due to Chancellor Pruyn.

Mr. Pruyn was also a member of the executive committee of the State Normal School at Albany, and president of the Board of Trustees of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, New York—a training school of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The establishment of the State Commissioner of Charities was recommended by Governor Fenton upon Mr. Pruyn's suggestion. From the time of its organization, in 1867, until his death, he was, with a slight interruption, its president. He was also at the time of his death president of the Board of Commissioners of the State Survey. He had been a member of the Centennial Commission, but resigned before 1876. He was a member of the association for the codification of the law of nations, of the New York Historical Society, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, of the Literary Fund Society of London, of the Union and Century Clubs of New York, and of other clubs and societies.

Mr. Pruyn received the degree of master of arts in 1835 from Rutgers College, and in 1845 from Union College, and in 1852 that of doctor of laws from the University of Rochester.

Originally brought up in and an officer of the Dutch Reformed church, he subsequently joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and was at one time a vestryman of St. Peter's church, Albany. In all church affairs he took a deep interest and his views were essentially broad.

Of his personal character it is for his friends to speak. A writer in the Albany Evening Times, November 21, 1877, says:

It may be added, however, in the language of one who has known him intimately from boyhood, that amid all the many virtues of John V. L. Pruyn, his pre-eminent characteristic was justice. "Is this just? is this honest?" was the first question with him always, and the one which, answered, decided his course. He was always gentle, and was never known to speak ill of anyone, however much he might differ with him or be abused. The saying so common was of him strictly true: "He had not an enemy in the world." He led a life of personal purity and integrity, unsullied by even so much as a rumor of anything to the contrary. The wise counselor, the prudent, conscientious public servant; prominent in all things tending to dignify and elevate the human race; given to boundless hospitality; a kind, sympathizing, sincere friend; a loving, indulgent husband, father and brother; in all things the man of integrity, conservatism and good sense; such is the record of John V. L. Pruyn. In all that pertains to those "things which are of good report," it is a proud record for any man to leave—a record that all may well study, and may well aim to equal.

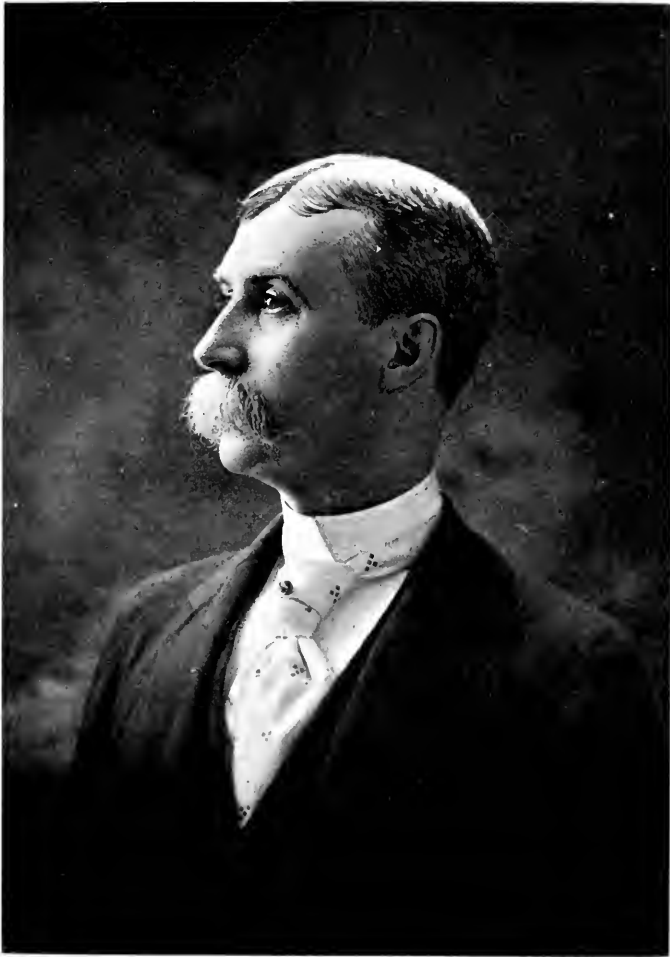
Mr. Pruyn died November 21, 1877, at Clifton Springs, New York, where he had

gone in October to take the mineral baths for a complication of disorders. A son by his first wife, his second wife and two daughters survive him.

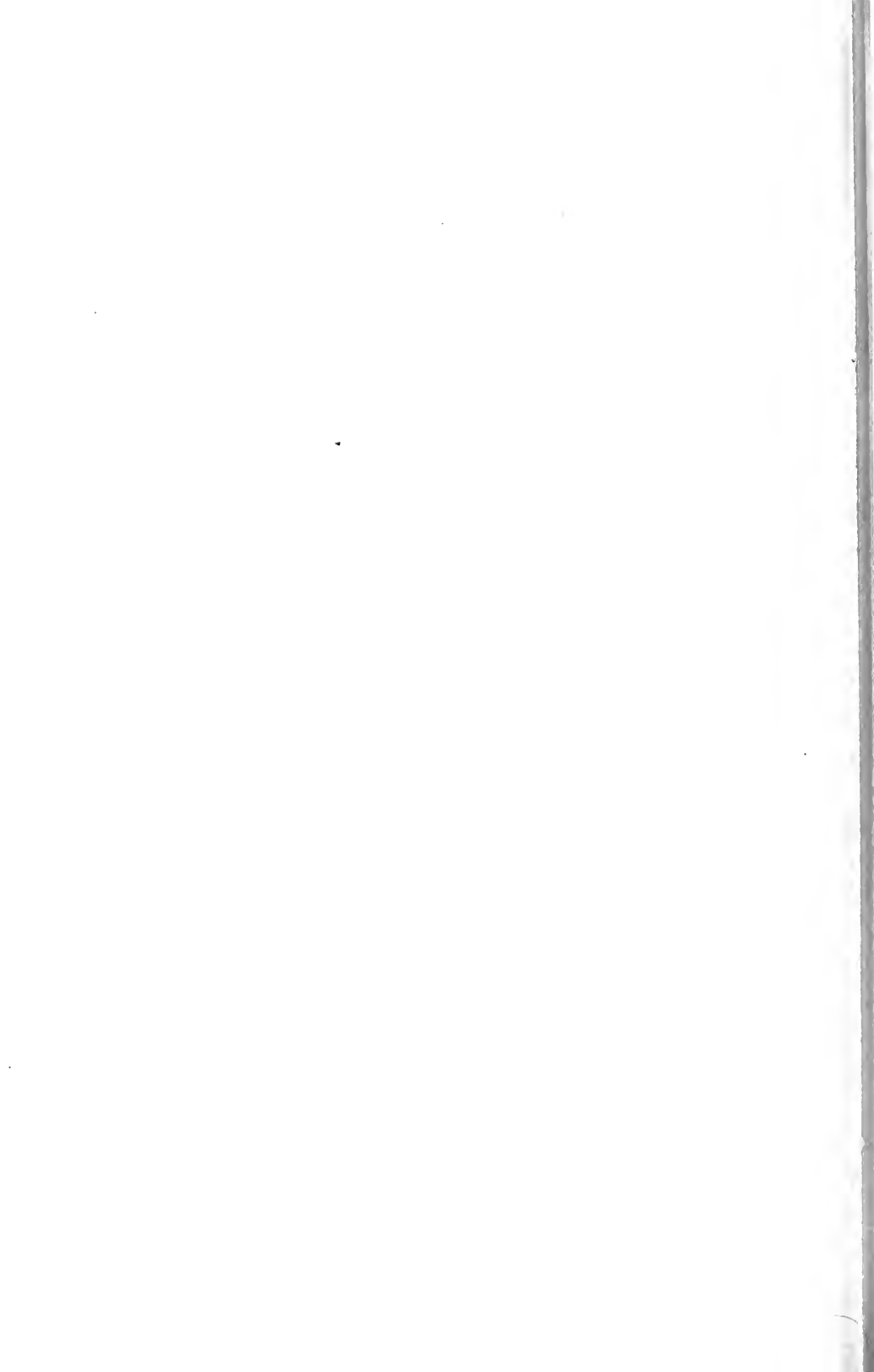
JONAS H. BROOKS.

THE ancestry of Mr. Brooks's family is traced to Capt. (1) Thomas Brooke, who came from England and settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1630-31, at the time of the formation of the Massachusetts Bay colony under Governor Winthrop. He was admitted freeman December 7, 1636, and about the same time he became one of the founders of Concord, Mass. He was a captain in the local militia, constable 1638, appointed 1640 under law to value property at Concord, a representative or deputy to the General Court at Boston eight years, between 1644 and 1662, and commissioner under authority of this court to regulate the liquor trade among the Indians. He owned a large tract of land in Concord, and at one time controlled the fur trade among the Indians, by purchase of grant from the court, in the Concord district. In 1660 he purchased, with his son-in law, Timothy Wheeler, 400 acres of land in Medford for £404 sterling, and the most of this tract has been continuously owned by his descendants in the Brooks name. Capt. Thomas Brooke (this style of spelling is found in the King's Court records at Boston) died in Concord, May 21, 1667. He was married in England (where two if not three of his children were born) to Grace ———, who died May 2, 1664. They had at least four sons—Joshua, Caleb, Gershon, and Thomas, jr.—and one daughter, Mary, who married Timothy Wheeler. These sons originally spelled the name Brookes, but by mutual agreement in 1680 dropped the "e," and ever since the present style, Brooks, has uniformly prevailed.

(2) Joshua Brookes (later Brooks), a tanner and a resident of what is now Lincoln (then Concord), Mass., was probably born in England, and on the 17th of the 8th mo. (October), 1653, was married to Hannah Mason, of Watertown, daughter of Hugh Mason, a tanner, deputy to the General Court and a commissioner against the Dutch in 1664. Joshua was admitted freeman May 26, 1652, was a deacon in the church for many years, and died prior to April 16, 1697. He had eleven children, of whom (3) Daniel Brooks, the fourth, born November 15, 1663, married Ann Meriam August 9, 1692, and died October 18, 1733, at Concord, where his tombstone is still standing. She died January 24, 1757. Daniel was an ensign in the militia, and a prominent man, selectman 1716 to 1719, 1725 to 1729, and a large landowner in Concord and Lincoln. He had eleven children, of whom the sixth, (4) John Brooks, born February 12, 1702, married, January, 1728, Lydia Barker, daughter of John and Elizabeth Barker of Concord, Mass., born June 18, 1711; he died March 6, 1777, she died June 3, 1802, aged ninety-one; both are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery (tombstone) at Acton (a part of old Concord), Mass. John was for many years a deacon in the church at Acton and a selectman of the town, and assessor several years. December 21, 1772, he was on a committee from his town to consider the state of the rights of the colonists and the violation of said rights and report a draft of such votes as they shall think proper, and was a cousin of Col. Eleazer Brooks, who commanded the minutemen at the North Bridge at Concord, April 19, 1775, and ordered them to fire on the British. He also had eleven children, of whom (5) Charles Brooks, the third, born at



Joseph H. Brooks



Concord April 6, 1732, lived, after his marriage, in Marlboro until 1764, and then purchased lands and moved to Princeton, Mass., where he died in March, 1798. In 1757 he was a member of Lieutenant Maynard's Company of Marlboro, and was at Fort William Henry when it was captured by Montcalm, being one of the 700 out of the 2,500 American troops who escaped the massacre that followed by Montcalm's Indians. In 1773 he was one of a Committee, appointed by the town (Princeton), of Correspondence "to reply to a letter from the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, showing infringement upon and violation of our Rights and Liberties (by the mother country)." On April 20, 1775, he marched as a member of minute-men in Capt. Joseph Sargent's Company, Colonel Sparhawk's regiment, to Cambridge, in response to the Lexington-Concord alarm of April 19; in service sixteen days. June 2, 1775, was chosen ensign of Alarm Company. 1777, one of a committee (town of Princeton) "to make an average of the money and services of the present war." 1778, treasurer of the town. 1779, on committee of three "to borrow the money to pay the men which may be engaged for the Army." 1779, September 9, on standing committee "to procure money from time to time to pay men which shall be called for the defence of their country." The town records also show the following:

"To Enoch Brooks, Treasurer, You are hereby required to pay to Capt. John Mirick, Lt. Charles Brooks and Josiah Davis, a committee appointed by the Town to procure money to pay the soldiers as encouragement for to enter into the Continental or State servis, the sum of Eleven thousand three hundred and forty four pounds.

"BENJ. HOLDEN,
"SADEY MASON,
"PAUL MATTHEWS,
Selectmen."

"July 1, 1780.

"For value received, I the subscriber, promise to pay the sum of eleven hundred pounds, in the present currency, to be paid in three months, for a hors for the Continental servis, and if not paid then to be on interest till paid, as witness my hand.

CHARLES BROOKS.

"Princeton, July 13, 1780."

September 11, 1780, on treasurer's account, "Lt. Charles Brooks, one day procuring horses for the Continental army;" again in 1783 for same services. He took an active part in raising men and supplies to carry on the Revolutionary war and was one of the most loyal supporters of the colonies. November 24, 1757, he married Mary Hapgood (born June 4, 1740, died August 16, 1808), daughter of John and Abigail (Morse) Hapgood, of Marlboro. They, too, had eleven children, of whom the fifth, (6) Jonas Brooks, born in Princeton December 16, 1770, died there October 7, 1865, was a builder, contractor and farmer. Jonas was active in public affairs, was for many years a justice of the peace, settled as administrator a large number of estates, and was especially noted for his great physical endurance and strength. With his brother John II. he was arrested for debt in refusing to pay the town tax for the support of the State church, as was customary in those days. He successfully defended his position in the courts, and since then no tax has been levied for church purposes in the towns of Massachusetts. At this time he belonged to the Congregational Society. Afterward he and his brother and two other men organized and built the M. E. church there and continued in its support until his death. He married, first, October 30, 1794, Lydia, daughter of Aaron Temple of Boylston, who was born February 6, 1775, and died October 29, 1819. In May, 1822, he married second, Nancy, daughter of Samuel Davis of Oakham, Mass.,

who died September 14, 1868, aged eighty-six. Of his ten children (7) Moses Brooks, the seventh, was born in Princeton, Mass., July 19, 1808, and married, January 19, 1832, Sophronia, daughter of Ethan Greenwood, of Hubbardston, Mass., who was born June 18, 1810. In the southern part of Princeton, the town of his birth, is a station called Brooks (named after the family) on the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroad, now a part of the Boston and Maine system, the depot being the old home-
stead built by Jonas Brooks in 1810 or '11. In 1835 Moses Brooks moved to Rutland, Mass., but in 1851 returned to the parental home in Princeton, and in 1856 came to Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. In 1862 he settled in the town of Unadilla, near Rockdale, N. Y., where his wife died December 7, 1889, and where his death occurred November 12, 1893. Their children were Charles Aaron, born March 11, 1833, died August 18, 1835; Jonas, born March 9, 1835, died January 10, 1843; Edward, born May 19, 1837, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1862, entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon the same year, and died in the service April 19, 1866; Sarah Sophronia, born November 4, 1839, married December 30, 1867, Edwin R. Barnes of Norwich, N. Y., and died February 1, 1877, leaving two children, Lenora Sarah, since deceased, and Charles Edward, of Norwich; Moses Walter, a practicing physician of Sidney, N. Y., born November 4, 1841, married Abigail Pect, of Hunter, N. Y., and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1879; Jonas Hapgood, the subject of this sketch; and Charles Greenwood, of Mount Upton, N. Y., born December 23, 1849.

Jonas Hapgood Brooks, the eighth in lineal descent from the pioneer, Capt. Thomas Brooke, was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Mass., January 5, 1848, and came with his parents to this State in 1856. Here he spent his early life on the farm and attending the district schools and Oxford Academy, where he developed those native talents which distinguish the scholar. He gave special attention to medicine, which he expected to adopt as a profession and practice with his eldest brother, Edward, who was then a surgeon in the army. But the death of the latter in 1866 changed his plans, though he has never forgotten his love for medical science. In the winter of 1866-67 he taught school at Guilford, N. Y., and in the fall of 1867 resumed his studies at Norwich Academy, where he obtained a teacher's certificate, as he also had the preceding year at Oxford. The following winter, 1867-68, he taught the school at Rockwell's Mills in the town of Guilford, and in the spring of 1868 became a clerk in the First National Bank of New Berlin, N. Y., where in January, 1869, he was chosen teller, a position he filled with credit and satisfaction until he resigned in December, 1873. He was also a director in this bank during his last year there. In December, 1873, he accepted the appointment of teller of the National Albany Exchange Bank, of Albany, and on the death of its cashier, Theodore L. Scott, on February 22, 1881, succeeded him in that position, which he held until the bank was closed on the expiration of its charter in January, 1885. On the formation of the new National Exchange Bank of Albany (which succeeded the old institution), in which he with Chauncey P. Williams, the president, took the active part, Mr. Brooks was elected the cashier, and discharged with fidelity the arduous duties of that office until November 6, 1889, when he was chosen a director and cashier of the Albany City National Bank, which positions he still holds. In December, 1889, he was also elected a trustee and treasurer of the Albany City Savings Institution, but

subsequently resigned the treasurership. While cashier of the National Exchange Bank he was also a trustee in the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, but resigned this post November 6, 1889, to give his whole attention to the affairs of the two institutions with which he is now connected.

Mr. Brooks has always been a staunch Republican, has taken a deep interest in political affairs, and in 1886 was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. He was for two years treasurer of St. Peter's church and in January, 1890, was elected trustee and treasurer of the Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany, which positions he still holds. This organization, in which he has manifested deep interest, and of which Bishop Doane is the head, embraces the supervision and care of St. Agnes School, the Child's Hospital, St. Margaret's House, and the Sisters' House, and is one of the most worthy benevolent institutions in the State. Mr. Brooks was a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club in 1880, and has been a member of the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany since about 1875, being its treasurer during the Garfield campaign. He is fond of athletic sports and outdoor exercise, has won several prizes at the Rensselaerwyck Rifle Range, is an extensive reader on historical and scientific subjects, and is a close observer and student of human nature and natural scenery. He has devoted much time to genealogical research, and has in his possession copies of wills and settlements of estates of seven generations of his family in America.

Mr. Brooks was married on January 22, 1889, to Miss Frances S., daughter of the late Samuel Patten, of Albany, and Julia, daughter of William Newton. At the wedding were Mr. Brooks's parents, who three days before had celebrated their fifty-seventh marriage anniversary. They have had two children: Edward, who died in infancy, and Julia Newton Brooks, born July 10, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have traveled quite extensively, both in this country and in Europe. In the winter of 1895 they were among the passengers who had a thrilling experience on board the ill-fated steamer Cienfuegos, which on February 4 was wrecked and lost off Harbor Island, one of the group of the West Indies.

MATTHEW HALE.

HON. MATTHEW HALE, born in Chelsea, Vt., June 20, 1829, is a descendant of Thomas Hale (married Joan Kirby), a yeoman of Watton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England, who died in October, 1630. Thomas Hale, jr., born at Watton-at-Stone in 1605, came to America in 1637 and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he died December 31, 1682. His son Thomas was born in England, November 18, 1633, died in Newbury, October 22, 1688, leaving a son, Dr. Thomas Hale, a physician of Haverill, Mass., who died in 1732. Moses Hale, son of Thomas, was born in 1703, settled in New Hampshire and died in 1762. His son Nathan, born in 1743, served in the Revolution as colonel of a New Hampshire regiment and died on Long Island, a prisoner of war, in 1780. Harry Hale, a son of Col. Nathan, was born in 1780, settled in Chelsea, Vt., was many years clerk of Orange county, member of the Legislature, state bank commissioner, captain of militia, a merchant, mill owner and farmer and died in 1861. He married, first, Phoebe Adams, who bore him

eleven children. By his second wife, Lucinda Eddy, he had seven children, the youngest being Matthew. She was a direct descendant of Miles Standish and John Alden of the Mayflower, through a son of Standish, who married a daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden.

Matthew Hale attended the Bradford (Vt.) Academy, was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1851, and read law in Elizabethtown, N. Y., with Kellogg & Hale (the latter being Hon. Robert S. Hale, a member of Congress and Regent of the University, and Matthew's elder brother). Admitted to the bar at Salem, N. Y., in 1853, he began the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie with his brother Henry, and continued with Gen. A. B. Smith. In 1859 he removed to New York city and became a partner of Lot C. Clark. Returning to Elizabethtown, N. Y., in December, 1863, he formed a partnership with Judge A. C. Hand (his father-in-law and one of the first justices of the Supreme Court elected under the constitution of 1846) and Richard L. Hand, under the firm name of Hand & Hale.

Mr. Hale was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867 and served on the judiciary committee of that body. In 1867 he was elected State senator. In 1868 he removed to Albany and with the late Samnel Hand and the late Nathan Swartz, formed the law firm of Hand, Hale & Swartz which, on the admission of Charles S. Fairchild, became Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild. This was dissolved in 1875. Afterwards Alpheus T. Bulkeley and Hon. Esek Cowen were his partners. The present firm of Hale, Bulkeley & Tennant consists of Mr. Hale, Alpheus T. Bulkeley and Albert C. Tennant.

In 1883 Mr. Hale was the Republican candidate for justice of the Supreme Court and in that year the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a distinguished writer and speaker and eminent lawyer, and was one of the organizers of the New York State Bar Association, of which he has been president.

He has been counsel in many important cases, and within the last year has successfully argued in the Court of Appeals a case involving the effect of the civil service provision in the Constitution of 1894, in which he obtained a decision giving full force and effect to such provision as against an attack made by the superintendent of Public Works; also a case in favor of the Adelphi Club of Albany, in which it was held that the license law of 1892 did not apply to social clubs; also the Albany Police case, in which an act, passed by the Legislature in 1895 making a total change of the Albany police force, was held to be unconstitutional and void.

He was a charter member and trustee of the Fort Orange Club, is a trustee and vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank, member of the Reform Club of New York city, and at one time was vice-president of the Commonwealth Club of New York and president of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he is Independent and has been for many years. He is one of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, is president of the Citizens' Association of Albany; president of the Albany Vigilance League; president of the New York State Civil Service Reform League and of the Albany Association on the same subject.

In 1856 he married Ellen S., daughter of Hon. A. C. Hand. She died in 1867, and in 1877 he married, second, Mary, daughter of Col. Francis L. Lee, of Boston, Mass., by whom he has three daughters and two sons,





HUGH HASTINGS.

HUGH HASTINGS.

HUGH HASTINGS, State Historian, third son of Col. John Hastings was born in Albany, July 22, 1856. Colonel Hastings was born in Ireland in 1824, came with his parents to Albany in 1831 and died here June 3, 1887. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was engaged in the job printing business in the old Museum building. April 19, 1861, he organized Co. B, 18th N. Y. Vols., was commissioned its captain April 24, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 7th N. Y. H. A., September 8, 1862, and was honorably discharged July 29, 1864. Afterward he was editor of the Albany Knickerbocker until August, 1877, when he retired. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry L. Jewell, of Albany, and their children were John, Hugh, David, Warren, Mary (widow of Lewis H. Van Antwerp), and Jennie, who survive, and Henry J., William, Frank and Margaret, deceased.

Hugh Hastings was educated in the Albany public and High School and the Cass Academy, and began journalistic work on the old Knickerbocker, founded by his uncle, Hugh J. Hastings, September 3, 1843. In 1874 he joined the staff of the New York Commercial Advertiser, of which he became city and financial editor and where he began his career as a writer on political subjects. In October, 1885, he joined the World's staff, and in 1886 became its Albany correspondent, but in 1887 was placed in charge of its Washington bureau. In 1888 he was placed in charge of the New York State Political Department of the New York Times, for which he described the Johnstown flood of 1889 and the Homestead and Buffalo strikes of 1892.

On the creation of the office of State Historian, he was appointed and entered upon his duties April 30, 1895, and has ably organized that department. His first report, transmitted to the Legislature March 3, 1896, clearly shows the work he has in view, the permanent preservation of New York's most important war records, covering a period of 125 years. Excepting those of 1884 he has attended every national and New York State political convention since 1878. April 5, 1883, he married Elizabeth Rehner Dock of Harrisburg, Pa.

 REV. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, D. D.

Few men have been more deservedly prominent and popular in the work and history of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church than Dr. Griffin. He was well educated and endowed with a clear and logical brain, possessed broad sympathies and positive convictions and he was perforce of his mental and moral organization a man of action as well as ideas, early attaining prominence as a leader among his brethren.

Three times he was placed in charge of districts and four times elected to represent his conference in the General Conference. Though retired from the active work of the ministry several years ago, he has always kept in touch with the needs of the world and the work of the church, and no worthy object ever appealed to him in vain when it was in his power to grant the desired assistance.

To the cause of education he has always been an ardent friend and liberal supporter.

Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., credits him with the endowment of its "Chair of Philosophy" and Syracuse University with having endowed its professorship of "History and Political Science."

Cazenovia Seminary, where Mrs. Griffin had been both pupil and preceptress, was made the recipient of \$25,000, to endow the chair once occupied by her and to perpetuate the memory of the place where she had passed not a few of the sunniest days of her life. Generous contributions have been made to other educational institutions.

But history will undoubtedly show that at Round Lake he has accomplished the crowning work of his life.

In 1886 he was elected president of the association, and most worthily has he filled the position for more than a decade and most generously has he contributed to the development of its growing educational work. Here he has had ample field for his versatile genius, broad sympathies and indomitable perseverance. Up as by magic have sprung a summer school with its varied departments of music, art, archaeology, oratory, modern and ancient languages, theology, and a popular assembly of wide range in up to date subjects.

Here, also, has been established a flourishing academy and an exceptionally fine museum of art and archaeology.

Though eighty years have rolled past him, time has dealt most kindly with his vigorous physique and left little impression save in his whitened locks. Living royally in years and deeds and memories, he is yet planning larger things in the interests of his beloved Round Lake.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP.

JOHN HENRY VAN ANTWERP is a lineal descendant of Daniel Janse Van Antwerp (married Maritie, daughter of Simon Groot), of Holland, who settled in Beverwyck in 1661. Daniel J. Van Antwerp was a proprietary settler of Schenectady, where several of his children were killed or taken prisoners to Montreal when that town was burned by the French and Indians. He was a fur trader and a member of the Dutch church, giving on June 23, 1715, the land on which the Reformed church of Schenectady now stands. Mr. Van Antwerp's grandfather, Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp, 1771-1832, of Schenectady and later of Albany, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801, member of the Legislature for Saratoga in 1808-10, and district attorney in 1811 for the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery and Schoharie, being appointed March 9, 1811, by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins. When Albany county was erected into a separate district, April 21, 1818, he was reappointed by Gov. De Witt Clinton, June 11, 1811, his commissions in each case being unlimited, but continuous during the pleasure of the Governor and Council. He was brigade quartermaster in the war of 1812, member of the Legislature for Schenectady in 1818, and judge of the Court of Justices in 1820. His son, William Van Antwerp, 1799-1829, was a prominent lawyer of Albany, married Sarah Meadon, and had four children: John Henry, William Meadon, Daniel Lewis, and one, a daughter, deceased.

John H. Van Antwerp, born in Albany, October 12, 1823, received a private school

education and began his business life as a clerk. He was one of the founders and original trustees of the National Savings Bank of Albany, and has been its president since May, 1872, shortly after its organization. He has also been connected with the New York State National Bank since July 17, 1847, first as corresponding clerk, and from January 1, 1856, as cashier, until 1880, when he resigned to become first vice-president, which position he now holds.

John H. Van Antwerp married Martha Wiswall in August, 1842. They have two children living, Kate Josephine, wife of J. R. Stanton, paymaster United States Navy, and Henrietta W., wife of Major J. W. MacMurray of the U. S. Army; and one son and daughter deceased. Mrs. Van Antwerp died in August, 1880. Mr. Van Antwerp and wife early became members of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Albany, of which for many years he has been and is senior warden. He was one of the originators of the scheme for the creation of Washington Park, Albany, and one of the commissioners named in the act of the Legislature creating it; was the first president for thirteen years of the board during the formative period of the park, and subsequently declined a reappointment by the mayor at the expiration of his last term of service.

Socially he is a member of the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York city, Fort Orange Club, and the Country Club, city of Albany; also a member of the Holland Society, Sons of the Revolution, Fellow of the American Geographical Society of the city of New York, and the Albany Institute. As a financier he has for half a century been connected with the banking interests of Albany, and has shown himself to be of acknowledged ability, which is indicated by the standing of the institutions with which he has been connected in his official capacity as director or officer, and the length of time he has remained in connection with them.

He was a member of the New York State Board of Charities for over eighteen years; it being an unsalaried office. Often when duties in other directions claimed his time he cheerfully devoted it to the interest of the State and early called attention to the necessity of some restriction by the government of unsupervised emigration from Europe to this country.

LUCY ANN PLYMPTON.

MISS LUCY ANN PLYMPTON, since 1879 principal of the Albany Female Academy, is of English descent, both her paternal and maternal ancestors coming to Medfield, Mass., in 1639. In each case the original estates in that town have never been owned outside the family. She was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., May 6, 1834, and spent her earlier years in her native village, attending the public and private schools and the academy and developing a natural talent for study. She finished a course at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, taught for two years in grammar and private schools, took the degree of Mistress of Liberal Arts at the New Hampshire Female College, and became a teacher in the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary. When the Rebellion broke out she returned home, but soon took charge of the girls' department in the Troy Conference Academy for one year, when she became lady principal of Ripley College, which position she resigned in 1867. In 1869 she was elected principal of

Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa., where she spent six years, coming thence to Albany, where she has since resided. Here she started a private enterprise known as Miss Plympton's School for Young Ladies, which in 1879 was merged into the Albany Female Academy, over which she has since presided as principal. (A detailed sketch of this historic institution appears elsewhere in this volume.) Miss Plympton's long and faithful service in the academy has placed her among the foremost educators of the time. She represented as a delegate the Dana Natural History Society of Albany in the International Geological Congress at London in 1888, was an early officer and has continuously been chairman of the educational committee of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and is actively interested in all movements which tend to advance and educate not only her sex, but mankind.

CHARLES J. BUCHANAN.

CHARLES J. BUCHANAN was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., December 27, 1843, and received his preliminary education in the common schools and academy of his native town. Of studious habits he was ambitious to acquire the benefits of a college course, but the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion fired his youthful ardor and patriotism and caused him to enlist in the Union cause. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted as a volunteer in the 1st Regiment of U. S. (Berdan's) Sharpshooters and joined the army of the Potomac, in which he served with distinguished gallantry for three years, rising to the rank of first lieutenant and acting adjutant. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, from Yorktown in 1862 to Appomattox in 1865, among them Hanover Court House, the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, Antietam, Wapping Heights, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, the mine explosion at Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, the siege of Petersburg, etc. He was never away from his regiment until his final discharge and was never sick nor wounded while in the service. At the close of the war in 1865 he accepted an appointment as clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office at Washington and for a time was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. After about a year he resigned this position to complete his academic studies, which his enlistment had interrupted. In 1867 General Hancock offered him a lieutenancy in the regular army, which he declined, and this same year he was appointed by President Johnson a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he made valuable use of his time. In October, 1870, he resigned his cadetship to study law, which he had contemplated for several years. Entering the offices of Smith, Bancroft & Moak, one of the ablest law firms ever known in Albany, he was admitted to the bar at the January General Term, 1874, and the next year became a partner in this firm.

This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Bancroft in January, 1880, when the firm became Smith, Moak & Buchanan. Upon the death of Mr. Smith in December, 1884, the firm of Moak & Buchanan was formed. These several firms enjoyed large and successful practices, having important and intricate cases in the various courts. Mr. Moak died September 17, 1892, since which time Mr. Buchanan has con-





ROBERT H. MCCORMIC, JR.

tinued the practice of the law at the same offices occupied by his former partnerships.

Mr. Buchanan has always taken great interest in military affairs. On July 2, 1889, he delivered the oration at Gettysburg on the dedication of the monument to the 1st Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters, which was subsequently issued in pamphlet form and is replete with interesting historical facts and reminiscences. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; has been first vice-president and a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Association (a literary institution founded by Amos Dean); is a life trustee of the Young Men's Association; is a trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of the Albany Law School; is a trustee of the National Savings Bank of Albany; has been for several years a member and treasurer of the board of commissioners of Washington Park; is a member of the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs; and of the St. Andrew's Society; and of the Albany Burns Club (of which last named club he has been president); and the Buchanan Society of Scotland. He is judge advocate, with the rank of major, of the 3d Brigade, N. G. N. Y. He was active in raising the Harmanus Bleeker Hall fund, and has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of the city of Albany, with so many of whose institutions he is so prominently identified. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is public spirited, patriotic and progressive, and liberally encourages all worthy public movements. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which, as is well known, is composed of those who were commissioned officers in the war of the Rebellion.

In October, 1875, Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Caroline Van Valkenburg, daughter of the late Isaac Van Valkenburg, of Northville, Fulton county, N. Y.

ROBERT H. McCORMIC, JR.

ROBERT H. McCORMIC, JR., was born January 30, 1870, in the city of Albany, N. Y. In the line of the paternal ancestry he represents the seventh generation of his family in America, in each of which the eldest son bore the name of Robert, he being the seventh Robert in direct line. His ancestor who immigrated to America was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Londonderry, Ireland, and immigrated to America in 1725 in company with John Woodburn, the great-grandfather of Horace Greeley. They were among the original settlers of Londonderry, N. H., from whence the McCormic family moved and settled the town of Londonderry, Vt. Mr. McCormic's great-great-grandfather served in the Revolution and was one of the participants in the battle of Bennington under Stark. On his mother's side he represents the twelfth generation of his family in America. His maternal ancestor, Cornelius Van Ness, was born of Dutch parentage upon the Havendyck in Holland and came to America in 1642 and settled at Greenbush, N. Y. The family spread rapidly and later generations settled upon large tracts of land in Columbia county, near Kinderhook. The family contained many lawyers, some of whom became noted.

Mr. McCormic's great-great-grandfather, John P. Van Ness, was born in the Claverack district in 1770, was educated at Columbia College and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He was elected to Congress in 1801, and afterward became

mayor of Washington, D. C., and president of the Bank of the Metropolis. He had two brothers, William P. and Cornelius P. Van Ness, who were also distinguished lawyers and jurists. Cornelius P. was admitted to the bar in 1804. Later he moved to Vermont, became United States district attorney, collector of customs, member of assembly, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, twice governor of Vermont and finally minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain. William P. was one of the leading lawyers of his time and became judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. He was one of the seconds for Burr in the famous Hamilton and Burr duel. He owned "Lindenwald" at Kinderhook, N.Y., which he afterward sold to Martin Van Buren, who read law in his office. He was also a colonel in the war of 1812 and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821.

Mr. McCormic's great-grandfather, Jesse Van Ness, was a farmer and served as a captain in the war of 1812. He owned a large tract of land between Castleton and Muitseskill in Rensselaer and Columbia counties, portions of which remained in the possession of the family until quite recently.

Mr. McCormic's father, Robert H. McCormic, was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., but passed the days of his youth near Windham, Vt., graduating from Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vt. He served as a captain in the late Civil war on the Union side. He is living and is now and for some time past has been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. McCormic's mother, Carrie Van Ness, was born at Stuyvesant, N. Y., and graduated from Coeymans Academy at Coeymans, N. Y. She died August 20, 1875, and her mother, Amanda Van Ness, immediately removed to Albany, N. Y., and assumed the responsibility of caring for the two motherless children, Mr. McCormic, then but five years old, and his sister Grace E., then three years old, who is now a teacher in one of the public schools at Yonkers, N. Y. At the age of seven years young McCormic entered public school No. 12 of Albany and graduated with honors, receiving a graduation diploma, scholarship diploma, and Regents' certificate. He entered the Albany High School, chose the classical course and graduated therefrom in 1888. He was a member of the Philologian Society and held several important offices therein. After graduating from the High School he entered the insurance office of his father. He left this employment for a brief period in 1888 to accept the position of bookkeeper in closing up the business of the clothing house of Joseph Gardner in Albany, and then returned again to his father's office. While with his father he began to read law and on the first day of September, 1889, entered upon a regular clerkship under the instruction of the late William A. Allen, who occupied the same offices. On the 18th of April, 1891, he entered the law office of County Judge J. H. Clute as a minor clerk. His progress there was rapid and he was soon made managing clerk of the office and on the 15th of September, 1892, was admitted to practice law. He continued to occupy his position of managing clerk after his admission to the bar and also practiced law himself, and in a short time had acquired a very fair practice. On the first of April, 1896, just subsequently to the retirement of Judge Clute from the bench, he entered into a partnership with the judge under the firm name of Clute & McCormic, with offices at 5-15 Tweddle building, Albany. This partnership has since continued.

Mr. McCormic takes an active interest in politics and is at present the secretary

and treasurer of the Second Assembly District Committee of the Republican organization of Albany county.

He early became affiliated with secret societies and is now the sitting vice-grand of Clinton Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., and the junior seneschal of Albany Senate No. 641, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, of which senate he is a charter member. He is also a past captain of Frederick Townsend Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, and has held nearly all the important positions in the State body of that organization and has been a delegate to the national body.

On October 31, 1894, he married Estelle N., daughter of Horace R. Lockwood of South Westerlo, N. Y., who was educated in Greenville Academy, located at Greenville, N. Y., and the State Normal and Training School at Oswego, N. Y. He has no children.

CHARLES F. STOWELL.

CHARLES FREDERICK STOWELL, SON of Thomas P. and Henrietta (Fowler) Stowell, was born in Owego, N. Y., February 28, 1853, and descends from an English family who emigrated to New England in the early history of this country. Thomas P. Stowell was prominent in the fire insurance business, being connected with the Ætna Fire Insurance Company for about twenty years; he lived in Rochester, N. Y., where he died in February, 1896.

Charles F. Stowell was educated in the public schools and Free Academy of Rochester, was graduated as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1879, and for five years thereafter was associated in a professional capacity with Charles Hilton and the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, bridge builders. In 1884 he was appointed as bridge engineer of the New York State Board of Railroad Commissioners and held the position until 1892. His duties consisted of examining plans and strains of all railroad bridges in the State and reporting as to their safety. The results of his valuable labors were published by the board in 1891, in a volume of 1,880 pages, and covers outline sketches of every railroad bridge then in the State, with the strains of each member of the bridge, a tabulation of sizes of each member and recommendations for strengthening where weakness was found. As a result of that report probably one-half of the railroad bridges in the State were strengthened or rebuilt, and since then no railway bridge in New York has broken down.

Since 1892 Mr. Stowell has been a consulting bridge engineer and is now a member of the firm of Stowell & Cunningham. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. October 10, 1882, he married Emily A., daughter of Thomas Blossom, of Canandaigua, N. Y., a prominent railroad man and identified with the Rochester Water Works. They have two children: Grace Elizabeth and Thomas Charles. Mrs. Stowell's family were early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts and prominent in public life. Her grandfather, Col. William Blossom, was a noted hotel keeper in Canandaigua.

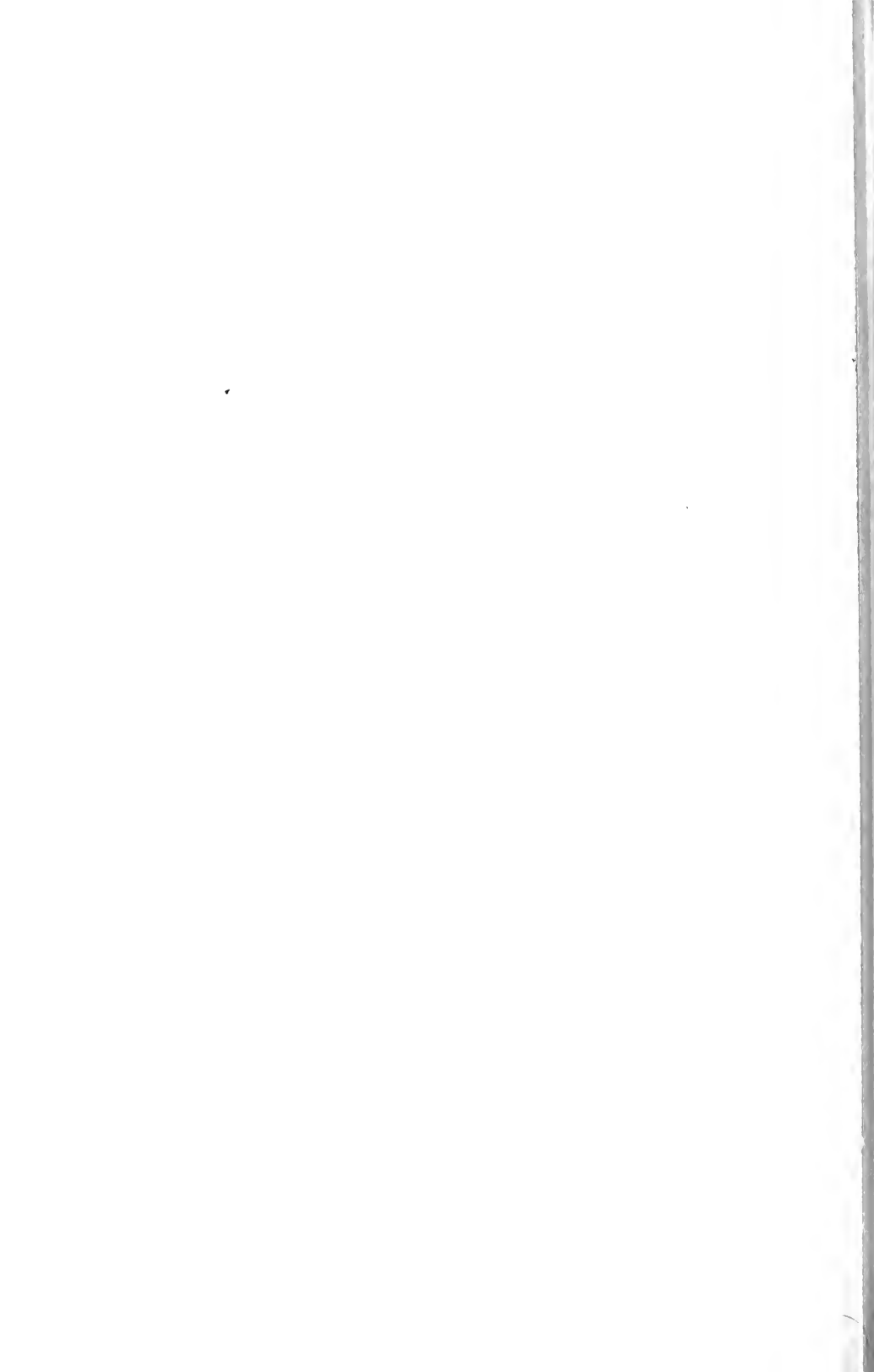
HOWARD VAN RENSSELAER, M. D.

HOWARD VAN RENSSELAER, M. D., son of Bayard Van Rensselaer, was born in Albany on the 26th of June, 1858, and descends from one of the oldest and most respected families in Eastern New York. Killian Van Rensselaer, the original ancestor, a merchant in Amsterdam, Holland, and a member of the Dutch West India Company, availed himself, about the year 1630, of the privileges offered by the Assembly of XIX and the commissioners of the States-General, passed in 1629, by which all members of the company who planted a colony of fifty souls over fifteen years of age were to be acknowledged patroons of the New Netherlands. He further perfected his title to the lands thus granted by purchasing them from the Indians. These purchases embraced a territory extending along the Hudson River, for twenty-four miles back on each side, from Baeren Island to Cohoes Falls, Fort Orange only being reserved by the West India Company. Killian Van Rensselaer died in 1648, and his son Johannes succeeded him. The latter is believed to have come here, and in 1642 to have built the mansion at Greenbush, which is still standing. His son Killian and the son of his brother Jeremiah, also named Killian, settled here, and to these two Killians were given the English patents in trust for their grandfather Killian. Killian the son of Johannes died without issue and the grant was confirmed to Killian the son of Jeremiah, who was succeeded by his son Stephen, whose eldest son Stephen became the seventh patroon, or lord of the manor, and died in 1769, just after the completion of the present manor house in North Broadway. Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of the last named Stephen, was born in New York city in 1764, his mother being Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. General Ten Broeck, his uncle, had the management of the estate until he attained the age of twenty-one. Mr. Van Rensselaer attended school in Albany, the Kingston Academy, and Princeton College in 1782, and in 1783 married Margaret, daughter of Gen. Philip J. Schuyler, who died in 1801, leaving a son Stephen. His second wife was a daughter of Judge Patterson, of New Jersey, of the U. S. Supreme Court. He was member of assembly in 1789, 1808, 1810, and 1816, State senator from 1791 to 1795, lieutenant-governor from 1795 to 1801, colonel of State cavalry in the war of 1812, member of Congress from 1822 to 1829, chancellor of the university in 1835, and for twenty-two years a canal commissioner and for fifteen years president of the board. He died in the manor house January 26, 1839. His son Stephen married Harriet Bayard, of New York, and died in 1868. Their son Bayard, who died in 1859, married Laura, daughter of Marcus Tullius Reynolds, who survives him. Both were natives of Albany, and the parents of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Van Rensselaer, at an early age, was placed in the State Normal School at Albany and later in the Albany Academy. In these two institutions he developed a deep love for the pursuit of knowledge and won a warm place in the affections of his teachers and companions. After leaving the academy he spent three years in a private boarding school in Catskill and six years in St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., where he gave special attention to scientific study, and where he took a yearly testimonial for high standing, two literary prizes, and the school medal, the highest honor given by that institution. There he also took an active part in athletics, be-



HOWARD VAN RENSSELAER, M. D.



ing president of the Athletic Association and stroke in the successful school crew. He was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. from Yale Scientific School in 1881, and also spent some time in the Yale Art School, taking a literary prize. At both Yale and St. Paul's he made records in walking contests.

Having completed his literary studies he immediately entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He became an assistant in the Chambers Street Hospital and a student in a post-graduate medical school, and on competitive examination secured a post as interne in the in the New York Hospital, where he remained eighteen months. The years 1887 and 1888 he spent in Europe, where he studied in the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Munich, London, Edinburgh, and other cities, and also visited the noted art galleries of the Old World. Returning to America in February, 1889, he began the active practice of his profession in Albany and was at once appointed visiting physician at St. Peter's Hospital and attending physician at the dispensary of the Child's Hospital. In the following autumn he became instructor in nervous diseases and diseases of the chest at the Albany Medical College, and in December was made attending physician to the Hospital for Incurables. In January, 1890, he was elected visiting physician to the Home of the Friendless and in June was called as lecturer on materia medica at the Medical College. In 1891 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the heart and lungs in the Albany Medical College. In 1892 he was chosen editor of the Albany Medical Annals. In 1893 he was elected attending physician in the City Hospital, and was also made president of the Country Club. In 1894 he was appointed associate professor of materia medica in the Medical College. In 1895 he was elected as State medical examiner for the Civil Service Commission. In 1896 he was promoted to the associate professorship on therapeutics, and was also made associate professor on general medicine in the Albany Medical College.

Dr. Van Rensselaer, besides visiting and studying abroad, has traveled extensively on the American continent, and possesses an interesting fund of reminiscence and learning. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany County Club, the Calumet Club of New York, and the Berzelius Society of Yale Scientific School.

ANTHONY N. BRADY.

ANTHONY N. BRADY, who for many years has been prominently identified with various gas and electric street railway enterprises of the State, was born, a son of Nicholas and Helen (Malone) Brady, in Lille, France, August 22, 1843, and came with his mother to this country in 1845, settling in Troy, N. Y., where he received a thorough public school education. He first engaged in the tea business in Albany, Troy and Cohoes, and subsequently became a contractor in all kinds of work, executing among his numerous contracts the stone work of the Hawk street viaduct in Albany.

In 1885 Mr. Brady became interested in the gas business and later in electric street railway enterprises, and since then he has been actively and prominently connected with various large corporations of this character. These enterprises are

associated with the progress and development of a number of the chief cities of the Empire State. He is president of the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, vice-president of the Albany and Troy City Railway Companies, and a director in several other gas and electric street railway corporations operating in the States of New York, Indiana, Rhode Island and Illinois. He is also a director in the Commercial National Bank of Albany, and served that city for several years as a fire commissioner, being first appointed by Mayor Nolan. He is a member of the Albany and Fort Orange Clubs of Albany and of the Manhattan and New Club, the Downtown Association, and the Fifth Avenue Democratic Club of New York city. He has never sought public preferment, but has always taken a lively interest in every movement affecting the general welfare and advancement.

Mr. Brady was married in 1866 to Miss Marcia A., daughter of Harmon Myers, of Bennington, Vt. They are the parents of six children, and reside in Albany.

JOHN A. DELEHANTY.

JOHN A. DELEHANTY was born in Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1857, and received his earlier education in the public schools and Free Academy of his native city. He was graduated with honor from Union College in 1877, read law in the office of Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, ex-attorney general, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, when he at once began the active practice of his profession. In 1881 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Albany county by District Attorney D. Cady Herrick, and held that position until Judge Herrick became corporation counsel of the city of Albany in May, 1886, when he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant corporation counsel under Mr. Herrick. Upon Judge Herrick's elevation to the Supreme Court bench on January 1, 1892, Mr. Delehanty succeeded him as corporation counsel, and continued in that capacity until May 1, 1894. He was appointed corporation counsel January 1, 1896, and is the present incumbent of the office.

The office of corporation counsel is perhaps the most important and responsible position connected with a municipal government, as the incumbent of the office is not only required to represent the corporation in all litigation in which it is interested, but the relations between the various departments are determined and regulated under his advice and direction. The subject of reform in the method of governing municipal corporations which is now attracting such widespread attention is a problem, to which Mr. Delehanty has devoted much time and study. His experience has made him a firm believer in and advocate of the theory that the most businesslike administration of city affairs depends upon the concentration of the exclusive power of appointment of all subordinate officers in the chief executive, thus imposing responsibility where it rightfully belongs. With this idea in view during his connection with the city government he has been instrumental in effecting legislation which has entrusted such power in the mayor of Albany to a greater extent perhaps than in any other city in the State of New York; in fact it now applies to almost every department of the city government. He is also the author of a proposed charter for a city government which follows this doctrine to its fullest extent and provides for de-



JOHN A. DELEHANTY.







JAMES M. BORTHWICK.

partments each under the management of a single individual instead of boards and commissions as now generally administered. Although the measure has not as yet become a law, the plan proposed has received favorable comment from students of municipal reform, who are of the opinion that it will in a great measure solve this much vexed question. The commissions appointed by Governor Morton to report uniform charters for cities of the second and third class have reported proposed charters, based upon the plan which Mr. Delehanty devised incorporating therein many sections of his proposed charter in their entirety without change of language.

During the administration of the office of corporation counsel by Mr. Delehanty the city has been unusually successful in its litigations. His great experience in corporation law has been valuable and useful in his private practice, and he has been successful in a large number of cases involving intricate points of municipal law.

Mr. Delehanty is a member of the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his native city. He was married in 1884 to a daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Manning of Albany, and they have two children: Margaret Manning Delehanty and Raymond Manning Delehanty.

JAMES M. BORTHWICK.

JAMES M. BORTHWICK, son of William D. and Maria (Russell) Borthwick, was born on a farm in Broome, Schoharie county, January 29, 1849, was educated in the common schools and when seventeen began teaching a district school, an occupation he followed winters until 1874. In 1875 he engaged in mercantile business in Huntersland, N. Y., and continued until the spring of 1877, having for one year Holmes Wiltsie as a partner. Selling out he became a clerk for G. B. Russell at Clarksville, Albany county, one year and then spent two years on the farm and two years as a general merchant at South Berne.

In 1882 he came to Albany and, forming a partnership with George B. Russell, engaged in the grocery, flour and feed business. Five years later he sold out to Mr. Russell and went to Coeymans Junction (now Ravena) as a general merchant, being also postmaster. In 1890 he sold out to Bentley & Shultes, and for a short time engaged in real estate operations. Returning to Albany in September, 1890, he became proprietor of the Pearl Street House, which he sold in 1891 to John G. Myers. On May 1, 1891, he became proprietor of the Kimball House on Washington Avenue, which he has since conducted.

He has always been an active Republican, a delegate to several political conventions, and in 1895 was elected county clerk of Albany county, over Joslyn Nodine, receiving the largest majority (1,032) of any man on the ticket. He is a member of Middleburg Lodge No. 663, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple, N. O. M. S., and the Republican Unconditional Club and was some time a member of the Jackson Corps.

In 1869 he married Charity, daughter of Cook Sisson, of Huntersland, Schoharie county, and they have two children: Acton S. and Blanche M.

JOSIAH G. ROOT.

JOSIAH GOODRICH ROOT, manufacturer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 28, 1801. He was descended from an old Northamptonshire (England) family. His father being a farmer, the boy worked on the farm in the intervals of attendance at the town schools. At this period Pittsfield was becoming a home of woolen manufacture, looms for the making of broadcloth having been set up there in 1804. Mr. Root entered one of these mills and soon acquiring a practical knowledge of the business he started for himself, setting up a small mill for dyeing and finishing goods. When wool spinning and weaving were transferred from the homes of the people to large establishments, Mr. Root devoted himself to setting up machinery and starting mills for other parties.

In 1833 he was employed to set up the machinery of a new woolen mill at Water-vliet, N. Y., of which he became manager, operating it with success for the next three years. This was the nucleus of the extensive establishment of James Roy & Co. In 1836 Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, the patroon, who had been running flour mills, desired to engage, instead, in woolen manufacture, and built the Tivoli Mills, engaging Mr. Root as manager, a position the latter continued to hold until 1839, when he became proprietor. For sixteen years thereafter he was well known as a woolen manufacturer. Then the city of Albany purchased the control of the water of the patroon's creek for the purpose of supplying the city of Albany with pure water, and this necessitated the closing of his mills.

He purchased the hosiery business and machinery of Thomas Fowler, at Cohoes, about the same time and became the largest manufacturer of knit underwear in the United States. He made many improvements in this manufacture by the introduction of new machinery, and about 1859 erected a new and larger building, called the Tivoli Knitting Mills, one of the best appointed in the country, and received his sons, Andrew J. and Samuel G., into partnership under the firm name of J. G. Root & Sons. In 1869 the senior partner retired, the business being thereafter continued under the firm name of J. G. Root's Sons. Samuel Gilbert Root, the elder son, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 26, 1826, and Andrew Josiah Root, the younger, in Albany, January 12, 1834.

The panic of 1857 caused a general stoppage of the cotton and hosiery mills at Cohoes, but only for two weeks. In 1874 the firm suffered a loss of nearly \$200,000, as well as a grave interruption of their business by the complete destruction of their mills by fire. This fire occurred when the operatives, about 350 in number, were all at work, but fortunately the fire escapes proved entirely adequate, and no employee was in any way injured. A new building was immediately erected, called like its predecessor, the Tivoli Hosiery Mill. It was built in the most substantial manner, provided with every reasonable safeguard in case of fire, and furnished with all the improved appliances for heat, light and ventilation.

January 1, 1875, the concern was reorganized as a corporation under the name of the Root Manufacturing Company, with Josiah G. Root president; Andrew J. Root, treasurer and general manager; Samuel G. Root, superintendent; George Waterman, jr., secretary. New facilities have since been added through the purchase of the Mohawk mill.

The subject of this sketch established, in 1859, the bank which is now the National Bank of Cohoes; he was one of the original directors and afterwards vice-president and acting president. He enjoyed in the highest degree the respect of the community in which he resided. Josiah G. Root died February 2, 1883.

In 1881 S. G. Root withdrew and A. J. Root succeeded to the entire business, which has since been again enlarged by the addition of another mill to the plant, making in all three mills with an annual production of \$1,000,000, and giving employment to 550 operatives. The Root Manufacturing Company manufactures extensively the famous "Tivoli Standard" all wool and merino knit underwear, which is unrivalled for quality, finish, durability and uniform excellence, and has no superior in the American or European markets. The present officers of the company are Andrew J. Root, president and treasurer; Charles H. Douglas, secretary; Charles F. Root, superintendent.

JACOB H. CLUTE.

JUDGE JACOB H. CLUTE was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., March 16, 1827, and is descended from Holland Dutch stock. The Clutes are a very old Albany county family. Mr. Clute has always been a resident of Albany county except for a period of six months, when he was about nine years of age, during which time his parents lived in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady county. He was born on a farm and has always retained his affection for the life of the agriculturist. He still has a well kept farm within a mile of his birthplace where he spends a portion of his time. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the district school of his town and then went to Schenectady where he entered the old Schenectady Lyceum, an advanced grammar school. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school and study law.

He early displayed that aptitude for the law which has characterized his whole professional career and long before he was old enough to be formally admitted to the bar was winning suits in the justices courts. In 1851 he was admitted, and in December of that year opened a law office in Blunts building, now the Globe Hotel. From that time to the present he has steadily built up a large practice and has won for himself an enviable reputation at the Albany county bar.

In 1863 he received the nomination for county judge and was elected by a flattering majority. Four years later, when his term expired, his ability and integrity upon the bench were recognized by his fellow citizens, and he was again elected for another term of four years. After his second term expired Judge Clute confined himself to the practice of his profession and although numerous nominations were within his reach he steadily declined them. He has always been an earnest and reliable adherent to Democracy and has done appreciative service for the party. In 1889 he was again nominated and elected to be judge of Albany county for a term of six years, which term expired in 1895. He has been a familiar figure in various National, State and county conventions.

He has a pleasant city home as well as one in the country. Few men are better known or more highly respected. Since his third term as county judge, Judge Clute has attended strictly to the practice of his profession in his office in the Tweddle

building. In April, 1896, he formed a partnership with Robert H. McCormic, jr., under the firm name of Clute & McCormic.

RICHARD W. BRASS.

RICHARD W. BRASS, son of Charles W. and Anna (Bay) Brass, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 28, 1861. His father, a native of Bremen, Germany, engaged in mercantile business in New York city and died in Brooklyn in April, 1863, aged forty-six. In 1869 his widow moved with the family to Binghamton, N. Y., where and in Munich, Germany (where they lived from 1863 to 1868), Richard W. received his education.

Mrs. Anna Brass was a daughter of Dr. John W. Bay and a granddaughter of Dr. William Bay, both prominent Albany physicians. His maternal great-great-grandfather was Dr. Samuel Stringer, also a noted Albany physician, who was held in high repute in the British army and later in the American Revolution. In 1775 Dr. Stringer was a member of the Albany Committee of Safety and was subsequently appointed by Congress director-general of hospitals in the Northern Department, and accompanied the troops to Canada. He was a charter member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Albany, and its master from 1768 to 1781, and in 1776 purchased the site upon which the new Masonic Temple now stands, deeding the property eventually to his lodge. He married Rachel Van Der Heyden, of a prominent Albany family.

John Bay, father of Dr. William, was born in Maryland in 1743, became a lawyer and a member of the Albany Committee of Safety in the Revolutionary war, and died in Claverack, N. Y., in 1818. Dr. William married Katherine Van Ness. Their son, Dr. John W. Bay, married Eliza Treat, a lineal descendant of Robert Treat, the loyal defender of the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut when surrender of same was demanded by Governor Edmund Andros by direction of King James, and for nearly thirty years governor of Connecticut. Her father was Judge Richard S. Treat, of Albany, a great-grandson of the colonial governor, and the son of Rev. Joseph Treat, born 1734, died 1797, who was commissioned chaplain of Colonel Malcolm's regiment May 6, 1776, being at that time pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New York city.

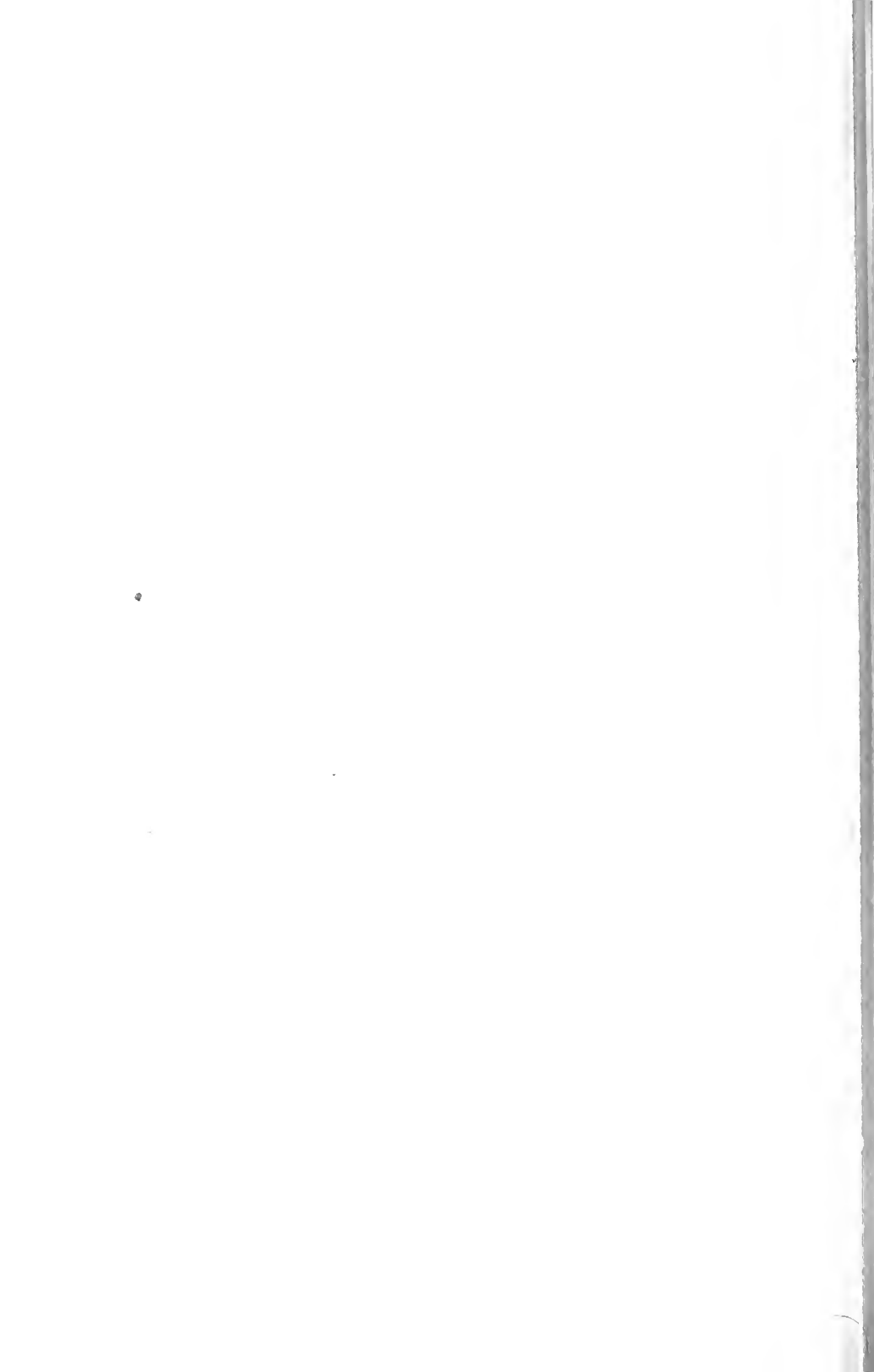
Richard W. Brass remained in Binghamton until April, 1882, beginning the study of the law there with M. J. Keeler. Coming to Albany he completed his legal studies with Judge A. B. Voorhees and was admitted at Saratoga in September, 1883. May 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Judge Voorhees, which continued for four years. Since then he has been associated with E. W. Rankin.

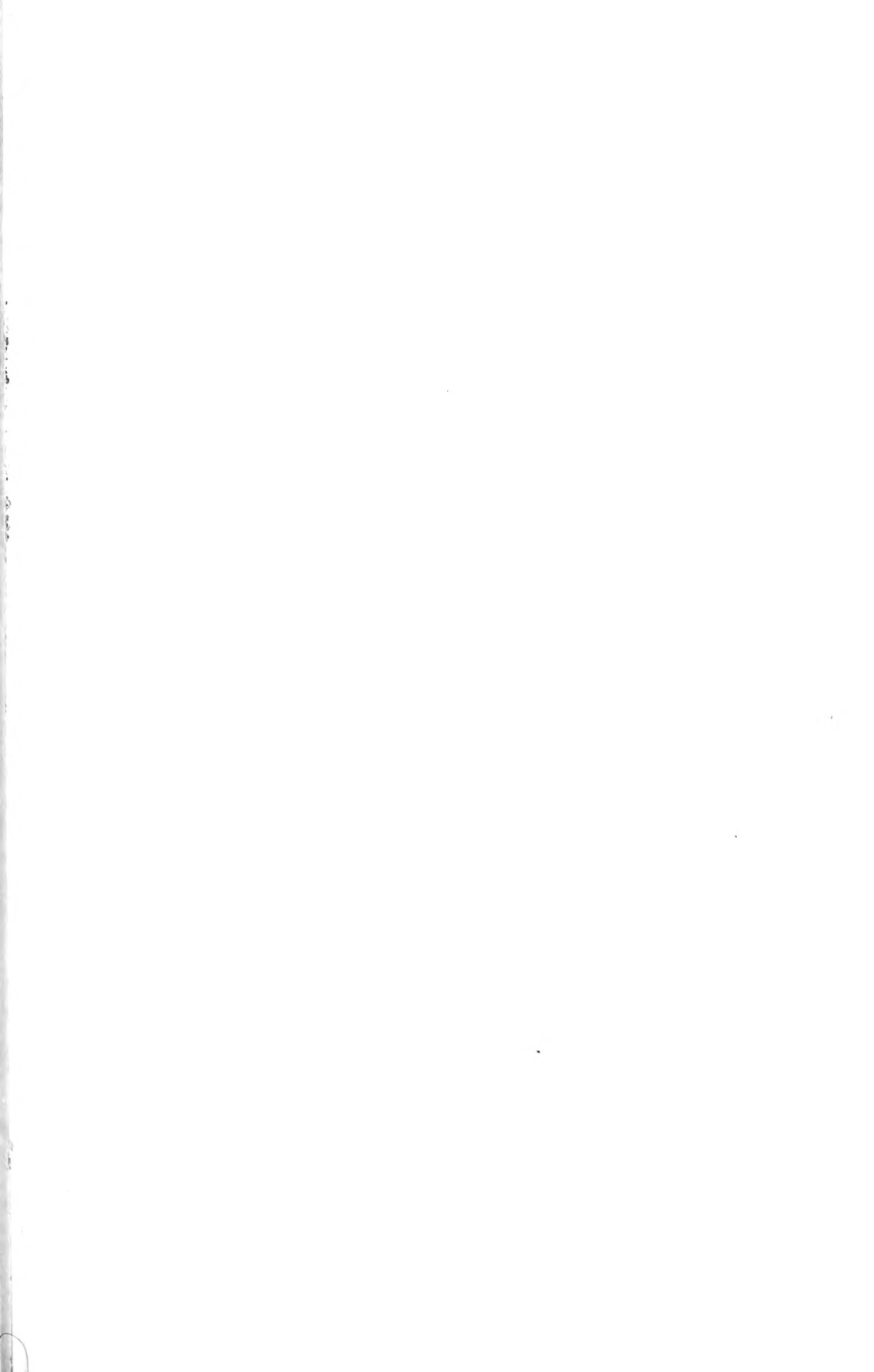
He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, a member of the Albany Camera Club, the Unconditional Club, the Albany Burgesses Corps, and the Washington Continentals, and for five years has been a director and treasurer of the Brantford Printing Co. He was also for several years a trustee of the estate of Catherine W. Van Rensselaer under the will of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bleecker. He is a Republican and at one time was a candidate for justice of the City Court.

June 2, 1886, he married Harriet C., daughter of Jacob Neville, a merchant of Middleburg, N. Y., and they have had four children: Harold Neville, Gertrude Stringer, (deceased), Janet Elizabeth, and Karl Van Ness.



RICHARD W. BRASS.







NATHANIEL B. SPALDING.

NATHANIEL B. SPALDING.

NATHANIEL B. SPALDING is of English descent, the first of that name, Edward Spalding, having come to this country about the year 1620 from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Braintree, Mass.

The name it is said received its derivation from "Spall" English meaning shoulder; and "ding" to strike. It is supposed the name originated in the middle ages when battles were fought hand to hand, and the two handed sword found in the coat of arms of the name, seems to strengthen this view.

The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation descended from said Edward Spalding, and was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1863, the youngest son of the Rev. N. G. Spalding, a prominent clergyman of that place. His mother was Miss Harriet Dorr, daughter of the late Dr. Russell Dorr of Chatham, a collateral relative of Thomas W. Dorr, the champion and fearless leader of the movement known in history as the "Dorr Rebellion," which so called rebellion asserted and finally established the principle that manhood and not property was the proper and essential basis upon which should rest the right of suffrage, in the Commonwealth of Rhode Island. Mr. Spalding is a brother of Dorr Spalding, now deceased, Harriet Mabel Spalding and Dr. Warren Clyde Spalding of New York city. During his childhood the family removed to a suburb of Albany, N. Y., and at the age of fourteen he entered the Albany Boys' Academy, where he remained several years, later joining the senior class of the Union Classical Institute at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1881. He entered Union College the same year becoming a member of the class of 1885 and taking the classical course.

Finding it impossible to expend the time necessary to complete an academic course he subsequently withdrew from his class and entered upon the study of law in connection with teaching, completing his studies at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In the following year he began the practice of law at Albany where he has since resided and devoted his time strictly to his chosen profession.

In 1891 he married Miss Matilda Garretson Galbraith, daughter of Judge Thomas J. Galbraith, an able and distinguished lawyer of the West, whose decisions on the many intricate questions affecting mines and water rights have been widely quoted.

In 1892 Mr. Spalding was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts, thus preparing himself for more varied fields of professional activity.

He is an active member of the New York State Bar Association and has membership in several local and out of town clubs, societies and alumni organizations. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Spalding is a polished and forceful speaker. His addresses upon public occasions have been highly commended and have gained for him a place among the gifted and eloquent young orators of the city.

In politics he has always been a staunch and unswerving Democrat, having held active membership in the Young Men's Democratic Club and other political societies.

Mr. Spalding has never been a candidate for office though always taking a keen interest in politics. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed to an office under the Treasury Department, but was unable to accept

it as it necessitated his removal from Albany and the abandonment of his professional interests, which were already growing large. He has devoted himself untiringly to his profession and has gained a wide reputation in the department of practice to which he has mainly devoted his energies. Among the notable matters with which he has been professionally identified was the claim of the United States against the government of Venezuela, which came before the International Court organized at Washington in 1894 by which an award of over half a million was rendered the following year in favor of the American claimants.

In 1895 Mr. Spalding formed a partnership in the practice of law with Mr. S. J. Daring, which has since continued under the firm name of Spalding & Daring.

EDWARD DE L. PALMER.

EDWARD DE L. PALMER, son of Amos P. and Hannah B. (Crafts) Palmer, was born in Newtonville, Albany county, March 19, 1848. Amos P. Palmer, born in Otsego county in 1820, came to Albany county about 1837, was for many years a fire brick manufacturer and later a banker, and died in 1894.

Edward De L. Palmer received his education mainly at Newtonville under the father of the late President Chester A. Arthur. For eight years he was associated with his father's firm in the manufacture of fire brick; later he was for nine years chief clerk and private secretary to James W. Eaton during Mr. Eaton's incumbency as superintendent of construction of the new Capitol; and for two years thereafter he was a member of the firm of J. W. Eaton & Co., contractors and real estate dealers. When Mr. Eaton began to withdraw from active business, Mr. Palmer assumed the real estate department and is now one of the leading real estate operators in the city. He is a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution, treasurer of St. Peter's Episcopal church and a member of the Fort Orange club.

In 1876 he married Sarah, daughter of Gad B. Worthington, of Batavia, N. Y., and they have three children: Worthington, Florence and De Lancey.

GARRET A. VAN ALLEN.

GARRET ADAM VAN ALLEN, fire underwriter and financier, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 28, 1835, the oldest son of Adam Van Allen, a wholesale lumber merchant and banker of that city. The Van Allens are of Dutch descent, their ancestors having resided in Albany county for fully two centuries. Garret A. Van Allen was educated in the Albany Academy. After some experience as bank clerk, he, from 1857 to 1860, occupied the position of deputy county treasurer of Albany county. In 1859 he became prominently identified with the organization of the Commerce Insurance Company, of which he was secretary from 1859 to 1867, when he became vice-president, which office he held until 1884, when he succeeded his father as president. Fire underwriting may, therefore, be said to have been Mr. Van Allen's life business, and in that profession he passed through various experiences,

such as the Chicago (1871) and Boston (1872) conflagrations, in which the Commerce Insurance Company paid over \$500,000 in losses. In that connection he has also been prominently identified with the National Board of Fire Underwriters, holding positions in its executive committee and being chairman of its Incendiarism and Arson Committee for several years. In 1864, becoming impressed with the value and importance of the national banking system, Mr. Van Allen so urged its advantages upon the gentlemen with whom he was associated in the Commerce Insurance Company, that, with four of them, he became one of the five incorporators and first directors of the First National Bank of Albany. He has been a director of that institution since 1864; vice-president from 1876 to 1884; and in September of the latter year succeeded his father as president. Mr. Van Allen has been a prominent member of the American Bankers' Association; was vice-president for New York State in 1889-1891; and was elected a member of its executive council at New Orleans, La., in November, 1891, for three years. He is vice-president of the National Savings Bank of Albany, treasurer of the Capital City Malleable Iron Company, and has also been identified with a number of important business enterprises; and is a member of the Holland Society, Fort Orange Club, and Albany Institute. Mr. Van Allen was married on September 6, 1860, to Elizabeth Morgan Barker, of Newport, R. I. They have one daughter, Mrs. Anna V. A. Jenison, whose husband is secretary of the "Commerce" and associated with Mr. Van Allen in other business enterprises. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has held elective offices twice, being fire commissioner from 1874 to 1878, and alderman from 1888 to 1892.

JOHN C. SANDFORD.

JOHN C. SANDFORD is the owner and originator of the Fashion Knitting Mills of Cohoes. He established that industry after having been burned out of the dry goods business, which he had conducted there for some years. He was educated in the common schools of Passaic county, N. J., where he was born in 1811. He acquired the blacksmith's trade and came here in 1870, engaging in the carriage-making industry for seven years. Later he entered the insurance and real estate business, then the paper box manufacture, operating box shops at Cohoes, Troy and Amsterdam. He was at one time president of the Adams Steamer Company, also a member of the Taxpayers' Committee. In 1884 Mr. Sandford declared allegiance to the Prohibition party, was boycotted by the Republicans, and being independent he advertised boycotted goods for sale. He was a member of the M. E. church about forty years, but withdrew from it after election in 1896, because the bishops voted a license ticket and for a man for president that leased property for a saloon.

THEODORE TOWNSEND.

THEODORE TOWNSEND was born in Albany, October 9, 1826. His father, John Townsend, came here from Orange county, N. Y., early in the present century and

became a business partner with his elder brother, Isaiah, who had previously arrived. The partnership thus formed continued for more than thirty years, until the death of the latter. During all of this time the brothers lived from a common purse, supporting large families, acquiring a common fortune and both attaining high and honorable positions in the community. John Townsend married a daughter of Ambrose Spencer, long chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York. She was a noble Christian woman, beloved by her family and all who knew her.

Theodore Townsend was educated at the Albany Academy, the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School and Union College. In the spring of 1846 he engaged in the foundry and iron business with his cousins, Franklin and Frederick Townsend, succeeding to the establishment which had been started and long carried on by their fathers. Frederick withdrew the same year, but Franklin and Theodore continued partners for ten years, when the latter retired to enter into partnership with Lewis Rathbone and Joseph P. Sanford, in the manufacture of stoves. He remained in this business until September, 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln United States collector of internal revenue for the counties of Albany and Schoharie which office he held until December, 1869.

On several occasions he was invited by the authorities at Washington to consult with them, and was complimented by them for the able and business-like manner in which his duties were discharged, and which gave to his district the reputation of being with one other the model one among 200 or more in the United States. As Mr. Townsend was not a politician he finally resigned, an act which was greatly regretted. He had collected and paid over \$20,000,000. During a part of his term he was also receiver of commutation money for drafted men and in this capacity more than half a million dollars passed through his hands. Being the father of four motherless children, he sent a substitute to the Union army.

In January, 1870, he became connected with the Albany Insurance Company, the second in age in this State, being incorporated in 1811, the firm of I. & J. Townsend having been the first subscribers to its stock, the former being president for over a quarter of a century and the latter vice president and president many years. During his active management he maintained the high reputation and integrity which the company has always enjoyed. He resigned as manager in 1882 and is now vice-president.

In 1882 he was elected treasurer of the Albany Savings Bank, also the second oldest of its kind in the State, having been chartered in 1820, his father being one of the original incorporators as a vice-president. He still holds this responsible position.

December 18, 1851, he married Miss Louisa Mickle, daughter of Hon. Andrew H. Mickle, formerly mayor of New York. She died August 3, 1862, and June 15, 1865, he married Miss Mary Lathrop Sprague, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague, for forty years the distinguished minister of the Second Presbyterian church of Albany. Mr. Townsend has had four children, of whom the eldest married in 1889 Winthrop Scudder, of Brookline, Mass. She died in 1890. Two daughters still reside with their father. His son, John Townsend, of St. Paul, Minn., married Miss Mary Learned Cook, daughter of the late James C. Cook. Mr. Townsend was an alderman in 1853 and 1854, was president of the Young Men's Association in 1852, and is now a warden of St. Peter's church.





THOMAS SLAVIN.

FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL.

FREDERICK JAMES HAMILTON MERRILL was born in New York city, April 30, 1861. His early education was received at Charlier Institute and other schools. In October, 1880, he entered the School of Arts at Columbia College and in October, 1882, he entered the School of Mines at the same college. In June, 1885, he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. From 1885 to 1887 Mr. Merrill was assistant on the geological survey of New Jersey, and from 1886 to 1890 he was fellow in geology at Columbia College. In June, 1890, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and the summer of that year was spent in visiting the principal natural history museums of Europe. He was assistant state geologist of New York from October, 1890, to June, 1893. In December, 1890, he was appointed assistant director of the New York State Museum during 1892 and 1893, and was director of the Scientific Exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition. In June, 1894, Dr. Merrill was appointed director of the New York State Museum. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Naturalists, the National Geographic Society, and of the Brooklyn Institute. Dr. Merrill has published many important articles in leading scientific journals in connection with his profession, and several bulletins of the New York State Museum on the subject of the Mineral Resources of this State. In 1887 he married Miss Winifred Edgerton, of New York city, and they have two children: Louise Edgerton and Hamilton.

THOMAS SLAVIN.

THOMAS SLAVIN, though a native of Waterford, N. Y., where he was born October 20, 1833, has been a lifelong resident of Cohoes. His reminiscences of the place in its infancy are very interesting, and he is regarded as a personal landmark and a compendium of data concerning the early times. His testimony is regarded as unimpeachable in cases involving boundaries and conditions of half a century ago. Here has been the scene of his early struggles in business life, for Mr. Slavin is a self-made man; being one of seventeen children he early assumed the responsibility of earning a livelihood.

He was the eldest son of Michael Slavin, a man well known in both counties, and whose home was ever a haven to the hungry or weary traveler—of whom there were many in those early days. Father and son did teaming for the large flour mills which then flourished in this vicinity. In 1865 he established a coal business, and in 1869 removed to No. 135 Saratoga street, where he still conducts, together with his son, Thomas Slavin, jr., the most successful coal and grain business in the city. His eldest son, Charles J. Slavin, he established in the coal business on Lansing street some ten years ago.

In 1859 Mr. Slavin married Elizabeth Brennan, of Troy. Of this union five children survive: Charles J., Thomas, jr., Mary, Helen and Sara. Mr. Slavin's aim

has been not to amass a fortune, but to aid his fellow-men in and beyond Cohoes, where his name is associated with every movement for the welfare of the people, city and dear old Albany county.

LOUIS STERN.

LOUIS STERN was born in Germany on the 22d of February, 1847, and came to America with his parents, M. A. and S. Stern, in 1854. The family first located in New York city, but in 1855 removed to Albany, where the father was engaged in the jewelry business until his death in 1866. Mr. Stern received a thorough education in the public schools of the capital city and at the Albany State Normal School, and when fourteen became a clerk in a large dry goods store in Petersburg, Va., where he remained until 1863. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., and later to Mobile, Ala., being engaged in the dry goods trade in those cities.

In 1867 he removed to New York city, and with his brother Isaac, under the firm name of Stern Brothers, established a dry goods business on Sixth avenue, between 22d and 23d streets. This enterprise, founded in a modest way and being confined strictly to the dry goods trade, formed the nucleus to the firm's present establishment, which was moved to the site it now occupies on 23d street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues in 1878. The firm now consists of three brothers, Louis, Isaac, and Benjamin, the latter being admitted in 1886. Another brother, Bernhard, was also a partner for several years prior to his death in 1888.

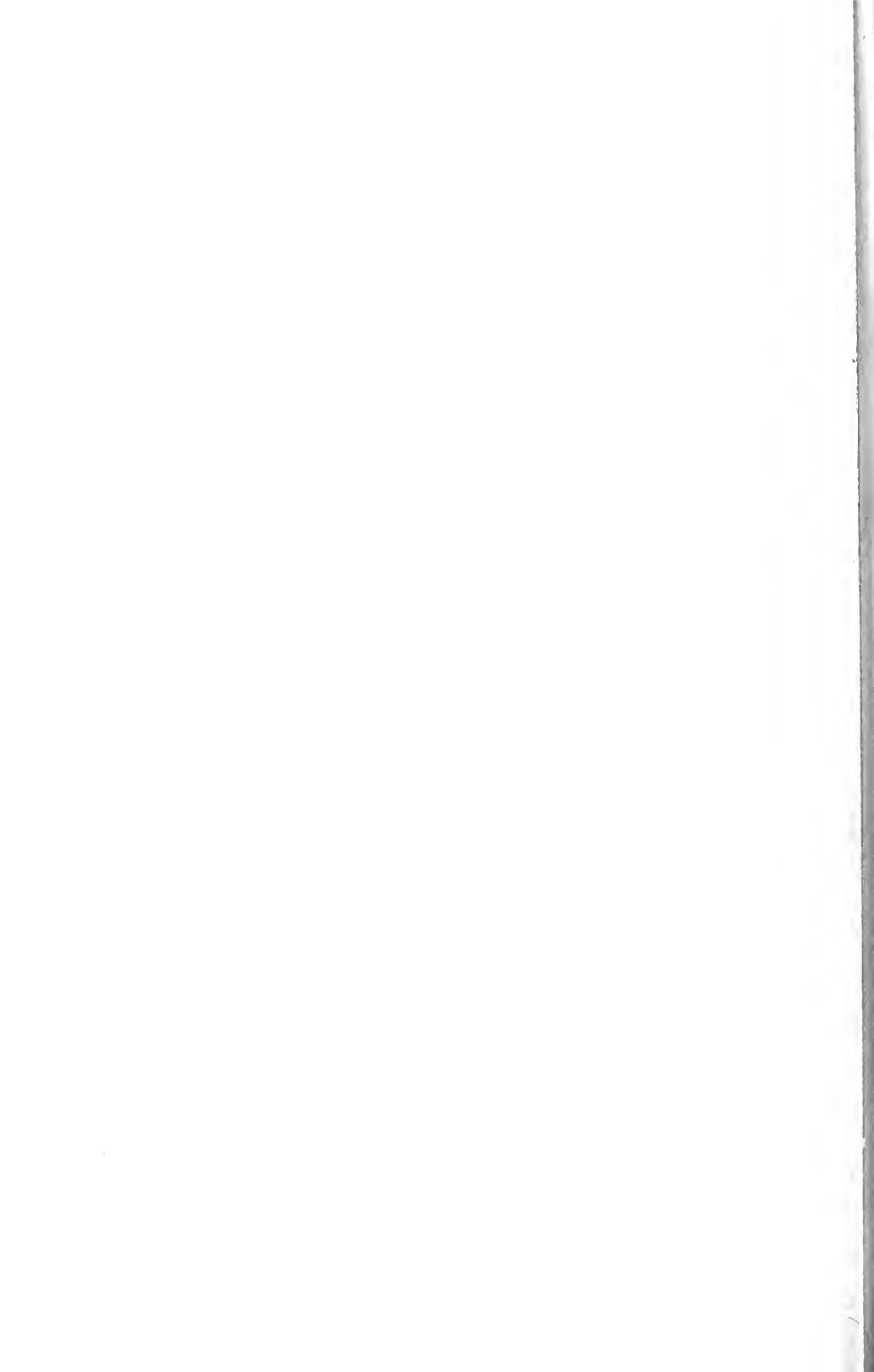
Mr. Stern, in co-operation with his brothers, has built up one of the largest and most successful dry goods establishments in New York, and from the first has confined it strictly to the retail dry goods and upholstery trade. The name of Stern Brothers has a wide reputation throughout the United States. They employ nearly 2,000 people, and carry an extensive line of high class imported and domestic goods, and are noted for fairness and reliability in all business transactions. Mr. Stern is an active Republican in politics, taking a keen interest in the welfare of his party, and is a member and the third vice-president of the Republican Club of New York. He is a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam of New York city, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, New York Geographical Society, and first vice-president of the Albany Society of New York, an organization to which many former Albanians belong, and which ably fosters their interest in the capital city though engaged in business in the metropolis. Besides these he is prominently identified with several other social, civil, and commercial institutions, and as a citizen is public spirited, liberal, and enterprising.

WILLIAM C. VAN ALSTYNE.

WILLIAM C. VAN ALSTYNE, son of Thomas W. and Sarah E. (Pease) Van Alstyne, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 7, 1846. He is a lineal descendant of Henry Van Alstyne who was knighted by Otho II, emperor of Germany, and who assisted



LOUIS STERN.



at the coronation of Otho III, by Pope Gregory V, in A. D. 983, and whom he served in the wars against Henry III of France. Henry remained in Flanders and his descendants have lived in Belgium and Holland to the present time. A branch became Protestants, represented in this country first by John Martense Van Alstyne, who left Gand (Ghent), Belgium, in 1635 and finally settled the village of Ghent, near Kinderhook, Columbia county. One of Mr. Van Alstyne's ancestors was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the village of Kinderhook, and a cousin of his now (1896) occupies the same position. The original grant in heraldry was by Otho II, and a re-grant was published by Marie Therese, empress of Austria, January 17, 1771. The father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas W. Van Alstyne, was a merchant and sheriff of Albany county from 1858 to 1861.

William C. Van Alstyne was educated at the State Normal School at Albany and graduated from the Albany Academy in 1864. He was assistant treasurer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and was for a time in the employ in a similar capacity of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad. In 1872 he moved to Chicago to accept an official position with the Michigan Central Railroad; in 1880 he was obliged to return east on account of illness, and he accepted the position of general manager of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, which position he resigned in 1886. Since then he has been engaged in the manufacturing business as secretary and manager of the Standard Emery Wheel Company. Mr. Van Alstyne is also a dealer in emery and kindred supplies.

He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the Camera Club of Albany, Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Beaverwyck Lodge No. 261, I. O. O. F., the Albany Institute, and of the Emmanuel Baptist church of Albany. In 1869 he married Mary Warren Carter, of Albany.

JAMES NEWTON FIERO.

JAMES NEWTON FIERO, dean of the Albany Law School, was born May 23, 1847, in Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, Ulster county. He is the son of the late Christopher Fiero, who in 1853 organized the 20th N. Y. Militia, which was known during the Rebellion as the 18th N. Y. Vols., and under Col. George W. Pratt achieved a most honorable career at the front. Christopher Fiero was colonel of this regiment from its organization until his retirement in 1858. J. Newton Fiero's paternal grandfather was Dr. Abraham Fiero, a noted physician. His paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Gillespy, was of Scotch descent. His maternal grandparents were of Holland stock, descendants of the Van Schaicks and Van Slykes. The name Fiero is probably of Spanish origin, from settlers in Holland at the time of the Spanish conquest. The first record of the name in Ulster county is attached to an old document during the early days of the Revolution, protesting against the arbitrary action of the British toward our people for the maintenance of their rights as American citizens. J. Newton Fiero after attending the district school, entered the Delaware Academy at Delhi, then under Prof. John L. Sawyer. He subsequently became a student in the Cherry Valley Academy and for a brief period was a member of Rutgers College, but in January, 1865, entered the sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady,

from which he graduated with honors in 1867. Mr. Fiero studied law with Hon. William Murray, of Delhi, a distinguished justice of the Supreme Court. In May, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Binghamton. After remaining in the office of his preceptor a few months he returned to his native village and began a successful legal practice. In January, 1872, he went to Kingston and formed a partnership with Reuben Bund, remaining at Kingston until 1891, when he removed to Albany and entered into partnership with Gen. Amasa J. Parker taking the place of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker in the firm. In 1887 Mr. Fiero published his first law book, treating of "Special Proceedings in the State of New York" and followed it in 1888 by "Special Actions." These books are now standard works upon the subjects treated, a new edition of the latter having been published early in 1897. He was chairman of a committee to draft an act to facilitate the business of the courts of this State. At a recent meeting of the American Bar Association he was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate into the expediency of a scheme for uniformity in legal reporting and to recommend a remedy for existing difficulties. He is now chairman of a special committee of that association on Uniformity of Procedure. Mr. Fiero has won a wide and enviable reputation in his persistent efforts in the law reforms in our courts of justice. In January, 1891, he was retained by Messrs. Knevals, Cox and Basselir, forest commissioners, as leading counsel in the investigation ordered by the Assembly as to the management of the forests, which resulted in the complete exoneration of the commissioners; he was also counsel for the commission in matters relating to the Catskills. Mr. Fiero has been a member of the faculty of the Albany Law School for several years, lecturing upon practice and pleading, and in 1895 was elected dean of the institution. In 1892 he was elected president of the New York State Bar Association and was re-elected in 1893. He was chairman of the committee on law reform, succeeding David Dudley Field. In politics he has always been a pronounced Republican. He began stump speaking in the Grant-Seymour canvass in 1868 and has been in every important campaign since. He was for many years a leading member of the Ulster County Republican Committee, and for a considerable period its chairman. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and the University Club of New York city. In 1870 he married Miss Jennie Sands McCall of Delhi, and they have three children: Maude Goodrich, Clifford B., and Harriette A.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE.

HON. WILLIAM JAMES WALLACE, judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Judicial District since April, 1882, is a son of E. Fuller and Lydia (Wheelwright) Wallace, early settlers of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born there April 14, 1838. He was prepared for college with the view of entering Dartmouth, from which his father was graduated, but having decided upon the law, pursued a course of general studies in lieu and having special reference to that profession under Hon. Thomas Barlow, of Canastota. Subsequently he entered the law department of Hamilton College, of which Prof. Theodore W. Dwight was then the preceptor and was graduated and took his degree from that institution in 1858. On the day he became

twenty-one years of age, Judge Wallace commenced the practice of his profession in Syracuse in copartnership with Hon. William Porter. Later he was associated with Levi W. Hall, Hon. William C. Ruger and Edwin S. Jenney. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Syracuse on the Republican ticket. In March, 1874, President Grant appointed him a judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York to succeed Hon. Nathaniel K. Hall. In April, 1882, Judge Wallace was appointed by President Chester A. Arthur judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Judicial District, comprising the States of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, which exalted office he still holds. Judge Wallace has exercised the duties of his judicial positions with great dignity, honor and credit. In 1876 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1883 Syracuse University presented him with a similar honor. Judge Wallace married, first, Miss Josephine Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1874, and in 1878 he married Alice Heyward Wheelwright, of New York city. Judge Wallace and his family have resided in Albany since 1893.

WILLIAM L. LEARNED, LL.D.

HON. WILLIAM L. LEARNED, LL.D., eminent lawyer and jurist, was born at New London, Conn., July 24, 1821, of English ancestry. His father was a lawyer and financier of great ability. When sixteen years of age, Judge Learned entered Yale College, graduating four years later with high honors. He was noted as a fine classical scholar, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was admitted to practice at Rochester, N. Y., in 1844 settled in Albany, and during the earlier years of his professional practice was associated with Gilbert L. Wilson and James C. Cook. In 1870 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court and was later elected to that office for a term of fourteen years. At the end of that term he was re-elected. He was appointed presiding justice of the General Term in 1875, and held that office till disqualified by age. In 1874 he was made a member of the faculty of the Albany Law School and was for years the honored president of that body. His opinions as presiding justice of the Supreme Court evince great vigor and acumen. In 1878 he was accorded the degree of LL.D. by his Alma Mater.

ALDEN CHESTER.

HON. ALDEN CHESTER, youngest son of Alden Chester (born in New London, Conn., May 26, 1803, died in Westford, N. Y., March 4, 1857), was born in Westford, Otsego county, September 4, 1848, and descends from Capt. Samuel Chester, who came from England to Boston and settled in New London in 1633. Judge Chester's mother, Susan G. Draper, descended from James Draper, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., about 1643.

Judge Chester was educated at the Westford Literary Institute, taught therein and became clerk in a store in his native village. When eighteen he was made telegraph

operator on the old Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. He graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1871, was admitted in May of that year and came to Albany, where he formed a law partnership with his cousin, Andrew S. Draper. From 1876 to 1882 Hon. William S. Paddock was a member of the firm, under the name of Paddock, Draper & Chester; since 1887 Judge Chester has practiced alone. In 1874 and 1876 he was deputy clerk of the Assembly; for several years he was a member and secretary of the Republican General Committee of Albany county; has been a member and president of the Board of Public Instruction, and was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of New York in 1882; resigned in 1885; was appointed by Governor Morton in 1895 member of the commission to prepare a uniform charter for cities of the second class, and in November of the same year he was elected justice of the Supreme Court for the term of fourteen years.

RT. REV. THOMAS BURKE.

RT. REV. THOMAS BURKE, M. A., was born in 1840, and is the son of the late Dr. Ulric Burke, of Utica, N. Y. He was educated in the school and academy under the charge of the Christian Brothers in Utica, later in the college of St. Michael at Toronto, and entered St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1856. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, and the rector of the Catholic University of Washington, Bishop Keane, were students at the latter institution during Bishop Burke's term. Upon graduating from St. Charles, Bishop Burke entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., where he was ordained on June 30, 1864, which conferred on him the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Theology.

He came at once to Albany and remained about two months with Cardinal McCloskey at the Episcopal residence, and was appointed as assistant at St. John's church, Albany, on September 4, 1864. He remained at St. John's until April 4, 1865, when he was transferred to the assistant pastorate of St. Joseph's church. In 1874 he was appointed pastor of that church, which pastorate he held until appointed bishop of Albany in 1894.

In 1884 Father Burke was appointed theologian by the Most Rev. Apostolic Delegate in the Third Plenary Council at Baltimore, in which he distinguished himself by his eloquence and learning.

The ceremony of his consecration took place on Sunday, July 1, 1894, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and was a most notable event. His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan of New York was the consecrator, and the assisting consecrating prelates were Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuade of Rochester, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Ludden of Syracuse. The ceremony on the occasion was one of the grandest and most solemn that ever took place in this country.

In 1871, while at St. Joseph's, he was instrumental in having erected for school accommodations for boys the commodious structure situated on the corner of North Pearl and Colonic streets. It was largely through Bishop Burke's effort that the Hawk street viaduct was erected.

Bishop Burke is a scholar, a forcible preacher, and an authority in theological law. He spent the summers of 1871 and 1889 in Rome. In 1890 he was made a Knight of

the Holy Sepulchre by authority of Pope Leo. Immediately after his consecration as bishop he was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of Jerusalem. In 1887 he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Albany.

As an educator Bishop Burke has a remarkable record, particularly in the establishment of flourishing schools, which include St. Joseph's Male and Female Academy, which has a well-deserved and wide reputation for excellence.

LEVI P. MORTON

HON. LEVI PARSONS MORTON was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. Mr. Morton is a son of Rev. Daniel O. Morton, a Congregational minister, and is descended from George Morton, who came to America from England in the ship *Ann* in 1623. Mr. Morton's mother was Lucretia Parsons, whose father and grandfather were both clergymen, and he was named after her brother, who was the first American missionary to Palestine. Owing to the small salary paid Mr. Morton's father, only the elder son had a college education, Levi Parsons having to content himself with a common school education.

When Mr. Morton was about eight years old the family removed to Springfield, Vt., and four or five years later to Winchendon, Mass., where he first earned money by ringing the bell of the church in the town in which his father preached. At the age of fifteen he was employed in the country store of Ezra Casey at Enfield, Mass., where he remained two years. Then he taught a country school. When seventeen he entered the store of W. W. Esterbrook at Concord, N. H. In 1842 he was made manager of a branch store at Hanover, the seat of Dartmouth College. Two years later he was given an interest in the store. For six years Mr. Morton remained in Hanover, each year gaining in experience and knowledge. Mr. Esterbrook was forced to suspend shortly after Mr. Morton became a partner, and J. M. Beebe, of New York, the chief creditor, assumed charge and was so much pleased with Mr. Morton that he gave him his support.

In 1849 Mr. Morton went to Boston, where, as a partner of Mr. Beebe he carried on the dry goods business under the firm name of Beebe, Morgan & Co. In 1854 he removed to New York and founded the dry goods house of Morton, Grinnell & Co. Mr. Morton's partner in the firm of Morton & Grinnell was the son of Hon. George Grinnell, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. The later failure of the firm was largely due to the repudiation of Southern paper in 1861.

Near the close of 1863 Mr. Morton became a banker, the firm name being L. P. Morton & Co. One of the members of the firm, Charles W. McCune, withdrew in 1863. In 1868 George Bliss became a member of the firm, the name being changed to Morton, Bliss & Co. The same year a joint banking house was formed in London, that of Morton, Rose & Co., the leading partner being Sir John Rose, late finance minister of Canada. It was through the efforts of these two houses that a syndicate was formed to assist the United States in resuming specie payments, and by their floating five per cent. bonds, it is estimated they saved the government \$70,000,000. Mr. Morton's firms also exerted an influence in bringing about the removal

of the ill feeling between Great Britain and the United States by settling the Alabama claims satisfactorily.

In 1878 Mr. Morton was elected to Congress and his influence in financial matters was very great. In 1880 President Garfield appointed him minister to France. Mr. Morton hammered the first nail in the construction of the Statue of Liberty and delivered a speech on June 15, 1884, accepting the statue on behalf of the American government. The commercial relations between France and the United States ran smoothly during Mr. Morton's term. June 25 1888, Mr. Morton was nominated for vice-president on the Republican ticket and was elected the following November. After his term as vice-president Mr. Morton traveled and returned in the summer of 1894. September 18, 1894, Mr. Morton was nominated for governor upon the first ballot of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and was elected the following November.

Mr. Morton has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy Kimball, and they had no children. In 1875 Mr. Morton married the daughter of William J. Street, and they have five children, all girls. Mrs. Morton has been of great help to her husband during his political career and her sweet smile and cordial manner are lovingly remembered by all who have met her.

JAMES BARCLAY JERMAIN.

THE name of this venerable Albanian will long be cherished as that of a truly noble philanthropist. Modestly regarding himself as but a custodian of great wealth, he has dispensed his charities with a liberal hand, yet wisely. He is the son of Sylvanus Pierson and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, and is descended from a long line of English and Scotch ancestry. He was born in Albany, August 13, 1809. His father settled in Albany at the beginning of the present century, and for many years was a commission merchant in that city, gradually accumulating a large property.

Deprived of his mother's care by her death in 1816, James became the protégé of his uncle, the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, by whom he was prepared for college. He entered Middlebury College in 1824, subsequently attended Yale, which he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and later entered Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1831. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law, and in 1836 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

In 1842 he married Miss Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, Washington county, N.Y. She bore him five children, of whom three daughters are now living. Mrs. Jermain died in 1873.

Upon the death of his father in 1869 a large inheritance came into Mr. Jermain's possession and to his wise dispensation: to this duty he brought a cultured mind in its matured strength and a noble heart. For the cause of practical Christianity, as well as for a family memorial, he erected at Watervliet the Jermain Memorial church, a structure of grace and beauty and an enduring monument. Bereft of an only son, a young man of great promise, in 1883 he endowed as a memorial the Barclay Jermain professorship in Williams College, his alma mater. Mr. Jermain's

local benefactions have been many and munificent. One of the most admirable of them is the Home for Aged Men on the Troy road, of which institution he has been the chief founder and patron. The magnificent Y. M. C. A. building in Albany will long and fittingly commemorate the almost princely generosity of its founder. The Fairview Home for Friendless Children owes its existence and continued usefulness mainly to Mr. Jermain. It is beautifully situated on the hill above Watervliet, and is designed to shelter one hundred children.

It is hoped that years may yet be granted to a life so marked by unostentatious philanthropy, and by the promotion of practical Christianity and the best interests of humanity.

In 1892 Williams College conferred upon Mr. Jermain the degree of LL.D.

HERMAN BENDELL, M. D.

DR. HERMAN BENDELL is a son of Edward and Hannah (Stern) Bendell, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in Albany, N. Y., October 28, 1843. His father, who was born in 1809, came to this country in 1838, and died in 1891. His mother still survives. Dr. Bendell received his rudimentary education in the public and select schools of his native city. He read medicine with Dr. Joseph Lewi (whose sketch appears in this volume) and at the Albany Medical College, which he left May 28, 1861, to enter the United States service as hospital steward of the 39th N. Y. Vols. On September 1 of that year he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. Returning to Albany early in the winter of 1862, he received in December the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College, and almost immediately rejoined his regiment at the front. On February 24, 1863, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and on January 3, 1864, he became surgeon of the 86th N. Y. Vet. Vols., in which capacity he served until the close of the war. On May 18, 1866, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of New York Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

Dr. Bendell served in the field with his regiments, participated in nearly all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and during the last campaign of that victorious army was in charge of its depot field hospital. He was also present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and thus closed a brilliant military record extending over a period of four years. After the close of the Rebellion he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Albany, where he continued successfully until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant as superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Arizona. In 1873 he resigned this post to accept at the hands of President Grant the appointment of United States consul to Denmark, where he not only served his country faithfully and efficiently for two years, but where he also devoted considerable time to the study of ophthalmology and otology in the University of Heidelberg, receiving a special degree of proficiency in these branches. Returning to Albany in 1876 he has since practiced these specialties with uniform success.

For two years Dr. Bendell was lecturer on physiology at the Albany Medical College, and he is now clinical professor of otology in that institution. He is ophthalmic and aural surgeon on the staff of the Albany City Hospital and at St. Vincent's and

St. Francis De Sales's Orphan Asylums, medical adviser of the Jewish Home Society, and surgeon of the Third Brigade, N. G. N. Y., on the staff of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, having been first appointed to this position in 1886 on the staff of Gen. Amasa J. Parker. He is a member and in 1893 was president of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member and in 1884 president of the Albany County Medical Society; a member and in 1885 president of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College; a member and past master of Washington Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M.; and a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., George Dawson Post, No. 63, G. A. R., and the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He is a prominent Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, especially in the sanitary care of school houses and school hygiene, in which he has rendered valuable service to the city. From 1880 to 1886 he was a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Albany and for two years served as its president. Upon the reorganization of the board in 1892 he again became a member and still continues in that capacity. He was appointed by Mayor Thacher for a term of seven years in January, 1897. He is widely respected and esteemed as one of Albany's most successful surgeons and professional men, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

In September, 1873, Dr. Bendell was married to Miss Wilhelmine Lewi, eldest daughter of his medical preceptor, Dr. Joseph Lewi, of Albany, and they have three children: Joseph Lewi Bendell, Myra Lewi Bendell, and Berta S. Bendell.

ABRAHAM LANSING.

HON. ABRAHAM LANSING, son of Christopher Yates Lansing and Caroline May Thomas, was born in Albany February 27, 1835. He attended school in Berkshire county, Mass., and afterwards the Albany Boys' Academy, and entered Williams College in the sophomore class of 1852, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1855. He then studied law in his father's office, and entered and was graduated from the Albany Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1857.

He was appointed city attorney of Albany in 1868, and was the first reporter of the Supreme Court under authority of law, having been appointed to that position in 1869, under act of that year, by the governor, attorney-general and secretary of state, and published the first seven volumes of the series of decisions of that court, known as Supreme Court Reports. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Dix as acting state treasurer. In 1876 he was appointed corporation counsel of Albany, and in 1882 was elected upon the Democratic ticket by a majority exceeding that of any predecessor of his to the office to represent Albany county in the State Senate. He was chairman of the railroad committee of the Senate and member of the financial committee, and was actively identified with the passage of the act providing for a State Railroad Commission, and in the other important measures, which come before the railroad committee of the Legislature during his term.

He interested himself in the enactment of the act called the new Albany Charter, and succeeded against most determined opposition in carrying that measure through





THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.

the Senate in 1882, and subsequently in 1883, when it became a law. He interested himself in the remodeling of the scientific departments of the State, formed and carried through the acts which accomplished that result, and placed the Capitol and different buildings of the State at Albany in the control of a single superintendent. He took charge of the measure in the Senate which provided for the reservation and establishment of the State Park at Niagara Falls, and earnestly advocated that measure upon the floor of the Senate.

He has been for many years a director of the National Commercial Bank, and in term of service is the senior director of that bank, and also its counsel. He is a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Albany, a trustee of the Albany Boys' Academy, one of the governors of the Albany Hospital, a trustee of the Albany Medical College, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Rural Cemetery, and of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and was a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club, one of its first Board of Trustees, and a member of its first House Committee. He was much interested in the formation of that club, drew its charter, and made the draft of its constitution. Mr. Lansing is also a life member of the State Geological Society, a member of the Century Association, and of the University Club and Bar Association of New York city.

At the laying of the corner stone of the present City Hall he spoke for the county and city. He received the statue of Robert Burns for the Park Commission, and made an address on the inauguration of the present Dudley Observatory on behalf of its Board of Trustees, and at their request. He is a member of the Holland Society, and of the Albany Burns Club. Mr. Lansing was an active Tilden Democrat and at one time chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He has been identified with the Tilden wing of the Democratic party, and has done some work in the advocacy of its cause.

His father was a lawyer, a native of Albany, and son of Abraham G. Lansing, who also held the office of state treasurer for many years, both by appointment and election, and other public offices, in the early days of the city, and was the brother of Chancellor John Lansing, jr. Mr. Lansing married Catherine, a daughter of Peter Gansevoort.

THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.

HON. THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE, who has been active in business intercourse with the citizens of Albany county for nearly fifty years, has so identified himself with its advancement that its history would be incomplete without reference to him. In line of ancestry Mr. Van Alstyne traces, without break, citizenship in America, on both paternal and maternal side, back as early as 1636. John Martin Van Alstyne was a freeholder in Fort Orange as early as 1657, from which time his lineal descendants direct, down to the subject of this sketch, have been freeholders in either one of the three adjoining counties of Albany, Columbia, and Schoharie, and the descendants from this same head are to be found in several other counties of this State and many other parts of the United States. Samuel Gile, Mr. Van Alstyne's first American

maternal ancestor, was freeman and freeholder in Haverhill, Mass., early in 1640. All of these first immigrants were intelligent and thrifty farmers who by industry and frugality acquired wide stretches of real estate and considerable personal property, which was mostly transmitted to their children, and became a fitting incentive to them to emulate such example of their parents. As these men were successful in their endeavors, public spirited in thought and action, so have their descendants been good citizens and loyal to their fellows,—especially so at the period of the Revolutionary war. Two of the great-grandfathers of Mr. Van Alstyne did service in council and in the field; William Van Alstyne having been captain, and Moses Gile a member of the Standing Committee of Correspondence of the county of Charlotte, Vt., and at fifty-eight years of age, having done service in the field in the regiment commanded by Colonel Marsh. Mr. Van Alstyne's grandfather, Thomas Van Alstyne, at the age of sixteen enlisted and served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Clyde. This manifestation of active loyalty by both extremes, advanced age and comparative youth, is, and should be considered, unchallengeable grounds for pride in patriotic ancestry. In the late Rebellion, while Mr. Van Alstyne was prevented by business interests and domestic obligations from entering the field in person, he placed in the service on behalf of the Union a representative, and was an active supporter of the government, so far as his influence could be exerted, in the vigorous and speedy prosecution of the war.

Mr. Van Alstyne is the son Dr. Thomas B. Van Alstyne (formerly an eminent physician and prominent citizen of the locality in which he lived), and Eliza Gile, his wife, late of Richmondville, Schoharie county, N. Y., at which place he was born July 25, 1827. Blessed with a vigorous constitution even in infancy, and continually growing and developing in physical strength and activity, he spent the first seven years of school life in the village school when in session, mastering the limited instruction there imparted, and during vacation baiting the tiny fishes of the brooks, or hunting the squirrel and partridge in the neighboring mountain forests—being in these times free from care, and in the full enjoyment of all those things that constitute happiness in the boy.

At the age of thirteen years, the boy, while visiting the house of his brother-in-law, a minister of a Baptist church in Cayuga county, conceived the purpose of acquiring advanced education, and became a student in the academy at Moravia, distant three and a half miles from Locke. Seven miles was, by choice, the regular school-day walk of the young student for months. After a year spent thus at Moravia, and a period at a select classical school, he became a student at Hartwick Seminary, where he completed his preparation for college. With six others from the same school he matriculated in Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1848, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1851 that of Master of Arts. In the college course his class standing was good, and he especially excelled in mathematics. In addition to the regular college course Mr. Van Alstyne with a few others, took a private course in law, under the instruction of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who subsequently became eminent as an instructor in the Law Department of Columbia College of New York.

In 1848 Mr. Van Alstyne entered the law office of Messrs. Harris and Van Vorst, of Albany. By diligent attention to the business of the office he was enabled, with his knowledge of the principles of law before acquired, to pass, before the close of

the year, a satisfactory and successful examination for admission to practice in all the courts of the State, the late Hon. John H. Reynolds, Hon. John K. Porter and Orando Mead, esq., comprising the examining committee. Mr. Van Alstyne, however, retained his desk in the office of Harris & Van Vorst until 1850, continuing with the exception of business personal to himself and his father, study and practice as a student, devoting a reasonable portion of the time, however, to travel and vacation. After opening an office for public practice, he continued by himself until 1853, when he was invited to and formed a partnership with Mr. Matthew McMahon, with whom he was associated for four years. The firm did a large and diversified business, Mr. McMahon being the confidential adviser of the Prelates of the Diocese of the church of which he was a member, and Mr. Van Alstyne managing the legal details of the business and the trials of causes.

In 1858 Mr. Van Alstyne formed a copartnership with Mr. Winfield S. Hevenor, which has continued down to the present time—making the firm the oldest in continuance of any in Albany. When this firm commenced business Ira Harris, William B. Wright, George Gould and Henry Hogeboom were justices of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial district (embracing the county of Albany), and a large proportion of the court business of the firm for years was transacted before these justices. The firm remains, and its members have survived all of these eminent men, and have seen of their respective successors, Judges Peckham (the elder), Miller, Danforth, Westbrook and Osborn yielding to the inevitable, gathered by the scythe of death, Judges Ingalls and Learned retired from the bench on account of age, and the younger Peckham promoted to the position of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, leaving at this writing Messrs. Parker, Edwards, Mayham, Fursman and Chester as justices of the Third Judicial District, all of whom, except Judge Mayham, are much younger than the subject of this sketch. The business of the firm of Van Alstyne & Hevenor was large from the first, embracing most of the branches of the law. Both members being self-reliant and capable, they conducted all matters entrusted to them without help of counsel. They adopted as rules of action, never to give advice unfounded on actual or assured fact, or unwarranted in law; never to appeal from a just verdict upon the merits, though a reversal on account of error might be had and might result in a new trial (the final result in such cases generally ending in muleting the client in greater loss in money, time and anxiety).

In politics Mr. Van Alstyne has always been a Democrat. Prior to the war of the Rebellion he was a Freesoiler on principle, but recognized the rights of the slaveholding States under the constitution, and approved their maintenance under the law. War supervening, based upon the institution of slavery, he urged its vigorous prosecution with the certain abolition of slavery as an incident.

In 1871, at the solicitation of many citizens of the county, Mr. Van Alstyne consented to become a candidate for the office of county judge on the ticket of his party, and was elected, receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate on the ticket. Assuming the duties of his office he adopted strict rules for conducting the business of the court, thereby effecting an immediate and needed reform in that tribunal. The court calendar during the twelve years of his service as county judge was large, the number of causes tried before him nearly equaling the number of those tried at the Albany Circuit, and were as varied and difficult in nature. Very few verdicts

were reversed for mistrial, and very few decisions of his were set aside as being against the law.

In 1882 Mr. Van Alstyne was tendered, without solicitation, the nomination for Representative in Congress. It was accepted in the sense of duty; and he was elected by a most flattering vote. On taking his seat in the 48th Congress, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Claims, and also on the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice. In the former committee the reports will show the activity of the new member, and the passage of bills resting upon them testifies to the correctness of his conclusions. In the latter committee, the two printed volumes of the reports exhibit the extent of labor and inquiry expended by its members, resulting in the reform of many evils in administration in many important branches of the service, and in saving much unnecessary expenditure of money to the country. He was also on the Special Committee of three (Messrs. Springer, of Illinois, and Stewart, of Vermont, being his associates), appointed to investigate charges of improper conduct on part of the United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio at the Congressional election of 1884.

Mr. Van Alstyne had secured the confidence and cordial friendship of the ablest and best members of the House, and was renominated by acclamation to succeed himself. The election in 1884 was the first in fact after the reform in State offices introduced by Governor Cleveland had become operative, requiring the conducting of the affairs of the public on business principles. It generated an opposition to the party, which, aided by the fact that the opposing candidate for Congress, Hon. John Swinburne, was one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the State, and one of the most philanthropic and charitable citizens of the district, resulted, without fault of Mr. Van Alstyne, and without implied condemnation of him, in a tidal wave in his defeat and for the success of his opponent. If he had been continued in the House of Representatives his influence in that body, already great, would have been more effective; but he accepted the result of the election more as a favor than as a loss, and thereafter refused a further tender of nomination and retired from politics, against the wishes and earnest protestations of the chiefs of his party.

Mr. Van Alstyne has been thrice married—first, in 1851 to Miss Sarah Clapp, daughter of the late Ruel Clapp, of Albany. Of this marriage one son survives, Mr. Thomas Butler Van Alstyne, lawyer and fruit grower, residing in Southern California. Secondly, in 1876 to Miss Louisa Peck, a daughter of the late Samuel S. Peck, of Albany; and thirdly, in 1886 to Miss Laura Louisa Würdemann, daughter of W. W. Würdeman, esq., of Washington, D. C. Of this latter marriage one son aged nine years is living.

Mr. Van Alstyne is a member of Emmanuel Baptist church of Albany, as has been each of his wives. He is also a member of several orders and societies, but was never a devotee or habitué of the social society of the day so attractive to and patronized by many. He has a well selected library of over six thousand volumes of miscellaneous books, to which he gives constant nightly attention, and from which he gleams richer and less wearying enjoyment than could be derived from the social whirl. He is still in full vigor and perfect health, with a fair prospect of being permitted to survive many years in future.





ISAAC G. PERRY.

ISAAC G. PERRY.

ISAAC G. PERRY, architect and commissioner of the State Capitol, is of Scotch descent and was born in Bennington, Vt., March 24 1822. His father, Seneca Perry, a native of White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and died in 1868, his wife, Martha Ann Taggart, a native of Londonderry, N. H., and an ardent member of the old Presbyterian church, having died in 1860. Mr. Perry's grandparents were Valentine and Patient (Hays) Perry, both of White Creek, N. Y.

When a lad of seven years Mr. Perry moved with his parents to Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., where he attended the village school and served an apprenticeship with his father at the trade of carpenter and joiner. He soon mastered the business and won a local reputation as an architect, and for several years successfully prosecuted the work of contracting and building on his own account. In 1852 he moved to New York city and opened an office at No. 229 Broadway, where for twenty years he carried on a steadily increasing architectural business. In 1857 he received a commission to furnish the plans and superintend the construction of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, a fine specimen of castellated Gothic architecture, which won for him a wide and permanent reputation. He also designed and erected many other notable buildings in Binghamton, including the First Baptist church, the Centenary M. E. and Congregational churches, St. Patrick's church, the Phelps and First National Bank buildings, the McNamara, Hagaman and Perry blocks, the High School, Hotel Bennett, the Phelps mansion, and numerous others of equal prominence. His works extended throughout and beyond the Chemung Valley.

In 1872 Mr. Perry removed to Binghamton in order to be nearer the scene of his labors, and thenceforward his work was pushed into adjoining cities and towns with a vigor which has characterized all his undertakings. At Scranton, Pa., he built the Lackawanna court house, the Dickson Manufacturing Company's machine shops, the Second National and the Scranton Trust Company's Banks, the library edifices, and many dwellings, such as those of Hon. Joseph H. Scranton, jr., and the Messrs. Linnen and Green. In Wilkesbarre, Pa., he designed and erected the First National Bank, the opera house, several blocks, and many residences, including those of Charles Parish and Stanley Woodward. At Port Jervis, N. Y., he built the Dutch Reformed and Catholic churches, the Farnum & Howell block, and a number of private and public edifices. This is but a small portion of the work designed and executed by Mr. Perry, but it furnishes an idea of the wide and varied demands upon his services, which were sought in many Western States and in other sections of the east. It has been estimated that at times the work in his office aggregated \$1,000,000.

On March 30, 1883, Governor Cleveland appointed Mr. Perry the regular commissioner of the State Capitol at Albany, under a new law creating a single commissioner to have "entire charge of the interests which had heretofore been confided to a board of commissioners," and six days later this appointment was confirmed by the Senate. The office was conferred upon him without solicitation, and was most favorably received by the press of all political parties. Since then he has most ably administered his duties, superintending the work with commendable energy, dili-

gence and fidelity. Much of the interior arrangement and decoration as well as the principal exterior embellishments of that immense structure are due to his artistic taste and skill, and many of the designs are his own creations. He has not only established the highest reputation as a first-class builder, but he has won merited praise as an accomplished architect, and is deservedly styled the master of his profession. He is also the architect of the new armory building on the corner of Washington avenue and Lark street.

Mr. Perry was married in December, 1848, to Miss Lucretia L. Gibson of Keeseville, N. Y.

CHARLES H. PECK, A. M.

CHARLES H. PECK, the son of Joel B. and Pamela Horton Peck, was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1833. He is the oldest of a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. During his early years his father was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Accordingly in his youth he was in close association and familiarity with the trees of the forests that surrounded his home. When he was five years old he commenced his educational course by attending the district school. This was at that time kept in a log school house whose furnishings were of the most primitive character. As soon as he was old enough to be of assistance in the saw mill, his school days were limited to the winter season, his help being required in the mill during the summer.

When eighteen years old he entered the State Normal School at Albany, from which he graduated at the end of the year. While here he joined a voluntary class in botany, taking this study as an extra, since it was not at that time included in the regular course of study. These few lessons awakened in him a love for botanical pursuits that never afterwards left him. By such trifling and apparently almost accidental circumstances the whole future course of life is sometimes changed. This love of botanical science afterwards proved to be the controlling power in his life work.

The winter succeeding his graduation found him in charge of a large district school in the town of Poestenkill, Rensselaer county. The next summer he accepted a clerkship in a general country store, but long hours of labor and close confinement soon impaired the health of a constitution never very robust, to such a degree that he was obliged to change his occupation. This he did without much reluctance, determining to take a course of study in college that he might be better prepared for some more agreeable field of labor. Having pursued the necessary preparatory studies in the Sand Lake Collegiate Institute, he entered Union College in 1855.

He took the regular classical course, and was one of three members of his class to whom was awarded what was then known as a Nott Prize Scholarship. This was an honor granted to those only who sustained a special rigid examination in the preparatory studies, and it was continued only as long as its recipients maintained a certain high standard of excellence in their studies and deportment. During his college course his botanical inclinations supplied much of his recreation. Instead of playing foot ball with his fellows on the college campus, he sought communion with

his plant friends in the fields and woods. In these rambles many treasures were gathered to enrich his small but gradually increasing herbarium. In this study he received instruction from the late Professor Pierson, not only in the class room but also sometimes in the field, for it was the custom of the professor to be a leader and a companion of his scholars in their excursions after material for study. He graduated in 1859 and three years after received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater.

Scarcely had he finished his college course when he was offered a position as teacher of classics, mathematics and botany in Sand Lake Collegiate Institute, where four years before he had been a student. This position was accepted and proved so satisfactory that an opportunity, which was offered some time afterward, to teach in a more prominent position of learning, was declined.

About seven years were spent in teaching here and in Albany. While in the latter place he formed the acquaintance of the Hon. George W. Clinton, a member of the Board of Regents of the University. Judge Clinton was a good botanist himself, and interested in the improvement and extension of the State Herbarium, a part of the State Museum of Natural History. Through his instrumentality, Mr. Peck was employed to do this work and to add to the Herbarium specimens of the cryptogamic flora of the State, but few of which plants were then represented in it. Upon the passage of the law recognizing the geologist and palaeontologist, the botanist and the entomologist, as constituting the scientific staff of the State Museum, he was appointed as botanist of the staff, which position he now holds. By his labors the number of plant species represented in the Herbarium has been trebled, and it is now one of the most complete and extensive local collections in the country. His duties have required him to devote much time to the investigation of the fungi which constitute by far the most extensive and intricate branch of the cryptogamic flora. Of these plants he has described many new species and added vastly to the scientific value of the Herbarium by placing in it the type specimens of these new species. His investigations of the fleshy fungi, especially, have been so thorough and extensive, that he has become a recognized authority in this department of botany. By experimental trials of their edibility he has added many species to the list of useful and edible mushrooms. There are few mycologists in this country who have not been at some time or who are not now his correspondents. Many of them have received more or less assistance from him in acquiring a knowledge of these plants. At the present time he is in almost daily receipt of specimens of fungi from various parts of the country. These are sent for identification or as data for the solution of some problem in regard to their character, quality or edibility.

His literary productions are not extensive, consisting chiefly of several papers on botanical topics read before the Albany Institute, contributions from time to time to the Country Gentleman, replies to botanical queries therein and his annual reports made to the Board of Regents and published in the Museum Reports. These now exceed twenty-five in number, but some of the earlier ones are out of print. They are eagerly sought by botanists and especially by mycologists. The application for copies of the one containing the report on the edible and poisonous mushrooms of the State were unprecedented in number, scores of them being received even before the issuing of the report. They came from various parts of the country and indicated

a wide spread interest in the subject and an evident desire for information in this practical branch of botany.

In 1861 he married Miss Mary C. Sliter of Sand Lake. He has two sons, Harry S. and Charles A. Peck, both of whom are now engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is fond of his home and takes much pleasure and recreation in his garden at Menands. By experiments in it, he derives from it aid in solving or in verifying many problems in plant life and plant diseases. He is naturally modest and retiring in his disposition, shrinking from the excitements of public life, averse to extravagant pretensions and ostentatious display, contented to labor on quietly and faithfully in his chosen field and to add what he can to the sum of human knowledge and human happiness. He is an active member of several scientific societies, an elder in the Presbyterian church, a Republican in politics, but has never held nor earnestly sought an elective civil office. He is decided in his own political and religious opinions but tolerant of others who hold different views.

CHARLES WHITNEY CARPENTER.

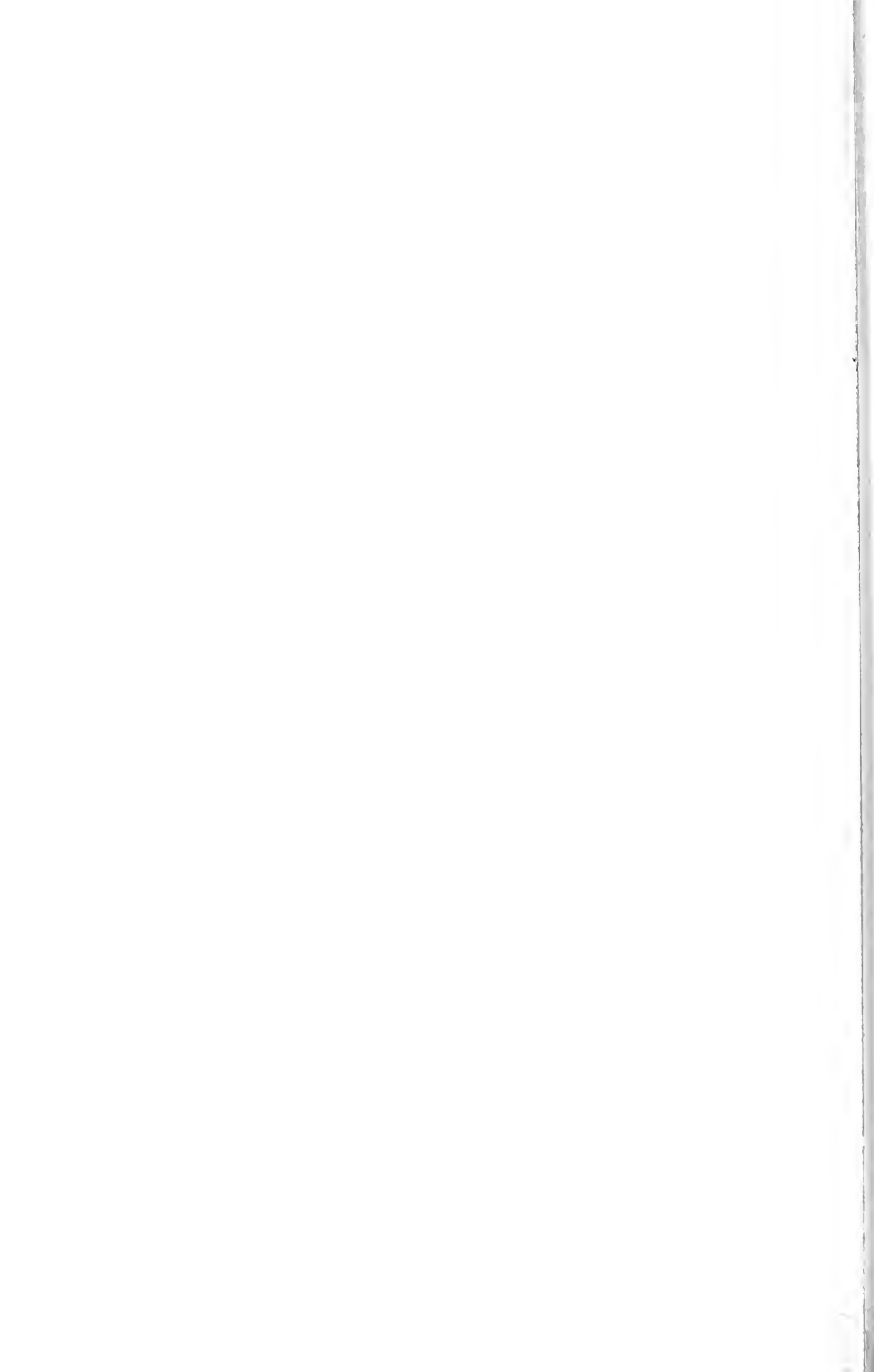
CHARLES WHITNEY CARPENTER is descended from an old Albany family, his paternal grandfather, Henry, being a life-long resident of that city. His father, George W. Carpenter, who still resides in Albany at the age of eighty-six, was educated at the Albany Academy and afterward became one of its professors; later he was for over twenty years the city surveyor, and subsequently was superintendent and engineer of the Albany Water Works for over forty years and an active member of the Board of Education for more than twenty-five years, being most of that time its president. He married Mary Ann Burton, who died in 1877.

Charles Whitney Carpenter was born in Albany, N. Y., March 13, 1847, and graduated from the Albany Academy in 1864. He was subsequently a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of E. C. Batchelder & Co., of Albany, until June 10, 1869, when he went to New York city and accepted the position of cashier and bookkeeper for J. N. Perkins & Co., brokers, in Wall street. Eighteen months later he entered, as a clerk, the well known establishment of R. Hoe & Co., with whom he has ever since remained, becoming in a short time their correspondent, confidential clerk, and salesman.

The firm of R. Hoe & Co. was founded by Robert Hoe about the year 1804 under the name of Robert Hoe & Co., and is the largest printing press manufactory in the world. Many changes have occurred in the firm, by death and from other causes, since Mr. Carpenter became associated with the house, and on January 1, 1888, he was admitted to partnership. The firm now consists of Robert Hoe, Theodore H. Mead, and Mr. Carpenter. R. Hoe & Co. have gained a world-wide reputation in the manufacture of printing presses of every size and description, ranging in price from about \$1,000 to the great combined newspaper and color press costing \$55,000. Wherever printing is done their name is known. They also manufacture immense quantities of cast steel circular saws, which go to every country on the globe. In their New York establishment they employ from 1,400 to 1,500 men, manufacturing almost everything used by the printer, excepting type, ink, and paper. Here also are



CHARLES W. CARPENTER.



about 300 apprentice boys under competent instructors and professors. In the London works some 600 men are employed, making presses for England and her colonies.

Mr. Carpenter is an able business man, and has always been a staunch Republican, following, in this respect, in the footsteps of his grandfather, father, and brother. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution through his father's maternal grandfather, Mr. Mascraft, and is also a member of the New England Society and the Union League and Grolier Club of New York.

On October 16, 1869, he was married to Miss Caroline Bowne Smith, a great-granddaughter of Walter Bowne, who was mayor of New York city from 1829-1833. They have had eight children: Arthur and Jessie, deceased; and Lilian, George W., 2d, Florence, Charles W., jr., Adele, and Beatrice.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

AMONG the landmarks which give prominence to Albany county it is impossible for the historian to overlook the name of Rufus W. Peckham. The court proceedings and public affairs of the county bear testimony to the activity and prominence of a member of the bar by that name at a period more than half a century ago; the history of his further public career of honor and prominence is preserved in the records of the Supreme Court, and of the Court of Appeals of this State, of both of which he was a vigorous and able member.

To the present Rufus W. Peckham no higher praise can be given than to say that he is a most worthy successor to his ancestor in whose footsteps he follows. He seems to have inherited the mental as well as physical characteristics of his father.

Born in Albany in 1838, the present Rufus W. Peckham was admitted to the bar and engaged in the active practice of the profession. He soon developed the qualities of an advocate, and many important trials occupied his attention, not only at the Albany Circuit, but in contiguous counties.

As district attorney of Albany county his prosecutions were marked by a fearless discharge of duty; as corporation counsel of the city of Albany he conducted the legal affairs of the city with eminent success, besides being largely instrumental in forming a new charter containing many reforms.

The energetic and sturdy advocacy of his views, his unswerving loyalty to friends, the reliance to be placed on him by associates, his ability as a vigorous leader in debate, made him a conspicuous figure at political gatherings; he was prominent in the counsels of his party, and a champion in the contests of Democratic conventions. As a public-spirited citizen he was interested in local institutions, and participated in their administration, as a governor of the City Hospital, as a bank director and park commissioner. His independence in politics was frequently made manifest. His voice publicly and privately was always heard in the interest of clean politics and for good and pure government.

In 1884 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court, and while his admirers regretted his retiring from practice, believing that his greatest field for personal success and public service lay in his career at the bar, his great qualification for the

judiciary was made manifest. He was most efficient as a trial judge. In 1887 he was elected to the Court of Appeals, and his written opinions with which the reports of that court abound, are further proof of his judicial ability. In 1895 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, of which he is now a member. His attainments as a lawyer, his lofty personal character and intellectual perspicuity, so marked a characteristic, have already won for him an exalted position among his associates, and his standing is of the highest among the distinguished members of that august tribunal.

While his place of residence is nominally at Washington, D. C., the long recesses of the court are spent in Albany county, at his summer home in Altamont, on the side of the Helderberg Mountains.

GEN. EDWIN A. McALPIN.

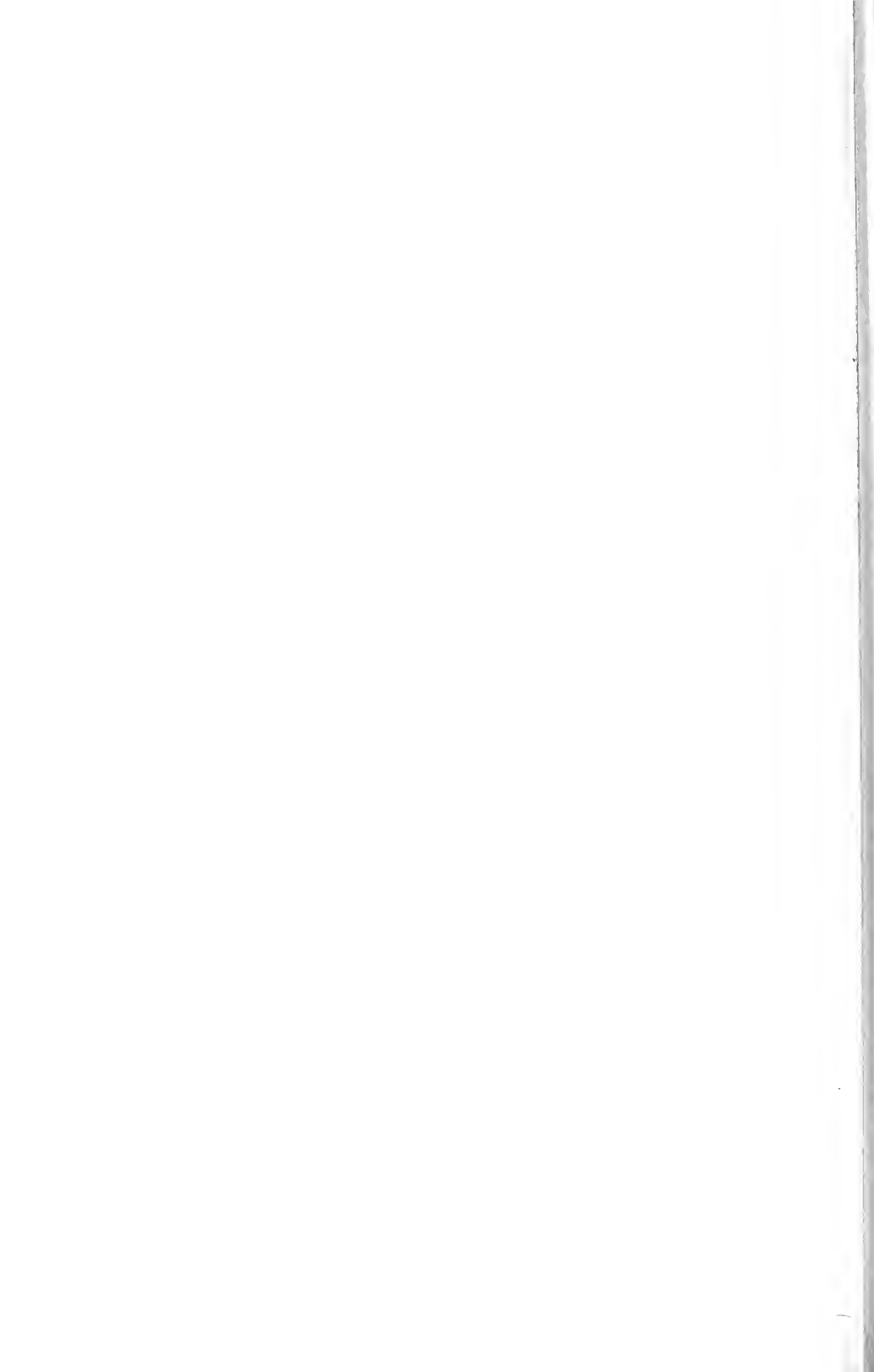
GEN. EDWIN A. McALPIN was born in New York city, June 9, 1848, and is the son of David H. McAlpin, the president of D. H. McAlpin & Co., one of the largest tobacco establishments in the country. General McAlpin attended the public schools in New York city and later was graduated from the academy at Andover, Mass. He early showed his love for the military by enlisting, when a mere boy, as a drummer boy in the war of the Rebellion, but was of course prevented from serving, being under age. In November, 1869, he enlisted in the 7th Regt. N. Y.; in 1872 was elected corporal; was elected first lieutenant of the 71st Regt. in November, 1873, and captain in 1875; major in August, 1875; resigned from the 71st Regt. in the fall of 1882 to accept a captaincy in the 7th Regt.; elected colonel of the 71st Regt. in May, 1885, and resigned his commission in June, 1888; in the spring of 1888 was elected colonel of the 71st Regt. Veterans Association. Gen. McAlpin is a man of large fortune and is very liberal. He is director of the Eleventh Ward Bank and director of the Sixth National Bank of New York city and of the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co. of New York city. He owns a delightful summer residence at Lake Brandreth. Since 1878 Gen. McAlpin has lived in the village of Sing Sing and he has contributed largely to its development. In 1884 and 1888 Gen. McAlpin was upon the Republican electoral ticket in the State of New York and in the year General Harrison was elected, he received the largest number of votes. General McAlpin was president of the Republican State League for three years, and was appointed by Gov. Levi P. Morton adjutant-general of this State June 1, 1895. The wife of General McAlpin was a Miss Brandreth of Sing Sing.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER is a member of an old Albany family, the original American ancestor of which was Henri Van Wormer, who, with a brother, came from Wormer, Holland, about 1655, and first settled in New Jersey, whence he moved to this locality. From here a member of the family removed to the Lake George region,



JOHN R. VAN WORMER.



long prior to the Revolution, and there Abram Van Wormer, grandfather of John R., was born, his father Henry being a lieutenant in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war in a company of the 14th Albany County Regiment. Abram served in the War of 1812, on the Canadian frontier, and subsequently settled in Jefferson county, N. Y. He had a son Rufus, who married Eunice E. Bullock, of Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y., and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch.

John R. Van Wormer was born in Adams, Jefferson county, March 11, 1849, and received first a thorough preliminary education in the public schools of his native town. There he also attended the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, an academy of excellent reputation, and meanwhile learned telegraphing, a business he followed for many years in various places. In 1869 he became a member of the faculty of the Hungerford Institute, having charge of the military department until 1872, when he went to Oswego in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The same year he was made the Oswego correspondent of the New York Times, which supported General Grant for president as against Horace Greeley, the candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, was an ardent partisan of Greeley's, and became a candidate for member of assembly in Oswego with a view to aiding the cause he espoused. He was defeated and Daniel G. Fort was elected. This episode terminated Littlejohn's public career. During that campaign he was also active on the stump, making political speeches which attracted wide attention. He had previously had, from youth up, considerable experience as a public speaker and debater, and his talents now formed a wider field as a campaign orator and correspondent.

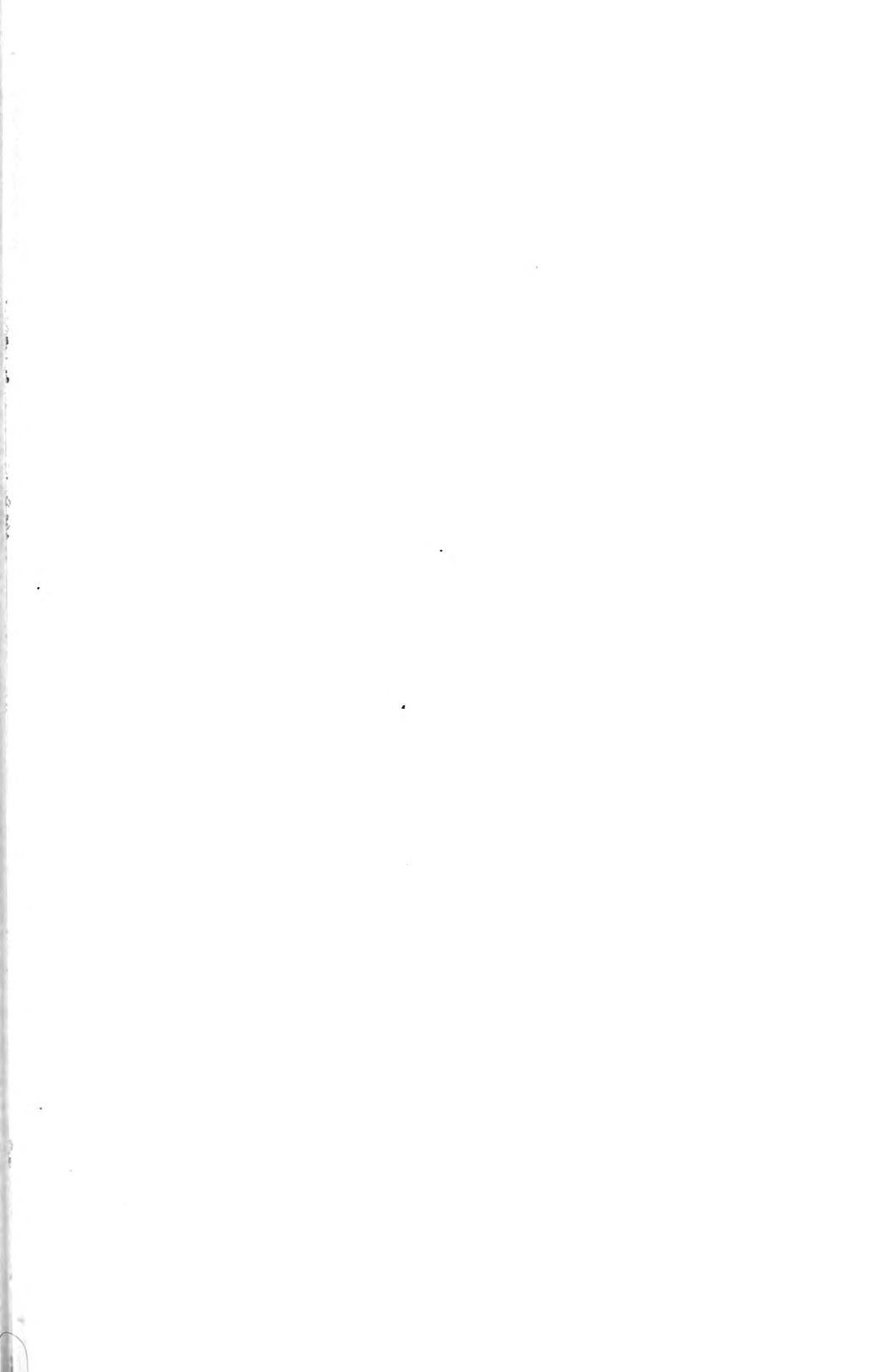
Late in the year 1872 Mr. Van Wormer came to Albany (where he had spent much time since 1868) and remained here in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company until January, 1878, doing also considerable newspaper work and stump speaking and taking an active part in Republican politics. When Hon. George B. Sloane was elected speaker of the Assembly in 1876 Mr. Van Wormer became his private secretary. In the fall of 1877 he was appointed the Albany correspondent of the New York Evening Post, but in January following he resigned this position to become private secretary to U. S. Senator Roscoe Conkling and clerk of the Senate committee on commerce, of which Mr. Conkling was chairman. He filled these positions for about one year. Early in 1879 he was made chief clerk of correspondence in the New York post-office under Postmaster Thomas L. James, and in 1881, when the latter was appointed postmaster-general, he became his private secretary and soon afterward chief clerk of the post-office department at Washington. On January 1, 1882, Mr. James resigned and returned to New York with all the glory and distinction he had won in the famous Star route cases, which he had successfully carried through, and in the credit for doing which Mr. Van Wormer shared as the active executive officer of the Post-office Department during this trying period. Mr. Van Wormer returned also, and was made teller of the newly organized Lincoln National Bank, which commenced business January 12, 1882, in a building opposite the Grand Central depot. This bank now has deposits aggregating about \$10,000,000. The Lincoln Safe Deposit Company was organized and in July, 1883, occupied the substantial building erected for the purpose at 32 38 East 42d street, New York city, and since then Mr. Van Wormer has been its secretary

and general manager. Hon. Thomas L. James is president of both institutions, which now occupy the same structure. The Deposit Company, which has a capital of \$1,000,000, was the pioneer in the United States in the construction of absolutely fire-proof safe deposit and warehouse buildings. Besides the building containing the huge deposit vaults they have four large warehouses, erected in 1884, 1891, 1894, and 1896 respectively.

Mr. Van Wormer, as general manager of this immense property, has shown marked business ability, and has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. During an active life he has enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of the leading men of the country—of statesmen, financiers, authors, newspaper men, lecturers, politicians, etc. He achieved distinction as a correspondent and no little renown as an orator, especially on political subjects. He is the vice-president and a director of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, which was organized in 1892, and which has a large building on the site of Dr. Talmadge's original tabernacle at Schermerhorn street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. He is also a director of the Schermerhorn Bank of Brooklyn, and a member of the Union League Club, of which he was secretary in 1892 and 1893, and of whose house committee he is now chairman. He is a member of the Lotos Club, the Republican Club, and the New York Athletic Club, all of New York city, being a member of the finance and building committee of the latter organization, which is erecting a handsome new club house at 59th street and Sixth avenue. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas, the Holland, the New England, and the Albany Societies, all of New York, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF was born in New Haven, Conn., August 4, 1858. His ancestors fought in the Revolution and he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. His father was a member of the House of Representatives from 1855 to the close of the Civil war. Mr. Woodruff received his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Yale University in 1875 and was graduated in 1879 as Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1889. After leaving Yale he took a course at Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In January, 1881, after a year's clerkship, he was admitted to the firm of Nash, Wheton & Co., now the Worcester Salt Company, of which he is treasurer. He took up his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the spring of the same year. In 1887 he was the proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores and two grain elevators. In 1888 he was made a director and secretary of the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company. In 1889 he became one of the proprietors of the Maltine Manufacturing Company of New York, of which he is now president. He was one of the incorporators of the Kings County Trust Company, the Hamilton Trust Company and the Manufacturers Trust Company of Brooklyn. He is a director of the Merchants Exchange National Bank of New York and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1881 and 1883 he was a member of the executive and advisory committees of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He was a member of the Repub-





Walter P. Dickson

lican State Convention of 1885 and has been a delegate to nearly all State and local conventions ever since. In 1888 he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago, and in 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the Republican State Committee. Mayor Wurster, upon assuming office, appointed him Commissioner of Parks of Brooklyn. He was also a delegate to the convention at St. Louis which nominated William McKinley. Socially, Mr. Woodruff occupies a very prominent place in Brooklyn and is a member of all the fashionable clubs and societies. He is also a member of the Union League and University Clubs of New York city. In November, 1896, he was elected lieutenant-governor of New York State. His wife was Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late Hon. H. G. Eastman, at one time mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They are both members of the Presbyterian church. They have one son, a student at Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

THEODORE E. HANCOCK.

HON. THEODORE E. HANCOCK was born in 1847, in the town of Granby, Oswego Co., N. Y. He is a descendant on his mother's side from Roger Williams. His paternal ancestors were natives of Massachusetts, from which State his father emigrated about 1836 to Oswego county. He attended the public schools and the Falley Seminary, where he prepared for college. He entered the Wesleyan University in 1867, and was graduated with honors in 1871. While at college he was a diligent student of the classics and mathematics and showed great skill in logic and debate. After leaving the University he studied law in the office of the Hon. Edward T. Bartlett, now judge of the Court of Appeals. He also took a course of study in the Columbia Law School of New York and in 1873 was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State. He chose Syracuse, N. Y., as his home and commenced his practice there. He met with great success and for many years he has been the senior member of the firm of Hancock, Beach, Peck & Devine, now Hancock, Hogan, Beach & Devine. In 1889 he was elected district attorney for the term of three years. In 1893 he was nominated to the office of attorney-general of New York State and was elected by a majority of 21,290. He assumed office January 1, 1894, and in 1895 was re-elected by a plurality of 94,758. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

In 1880 he married Martha B. Connolly, of Pittsburg, Pa., and they have two sons and one daughter.

WALTER DICKSON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Albany, N. Y. His father, James Dickson, and mother, Margaret Leitch Russell, were natives of Scotland, the former of Peebles near Edinburgh, the latter of Hamilton, near Glasgow. Walter Dickson is the eighth successive generation of this old Scottish border name. His mother was a

descendant of Major Andrew Leitch, who fell at Harlem Heights in 1776, fighting under Washington. Walter's school life was spent at Prof. Anthony's Classical Institute, and the Albany Academy. He excelled in boy's sports, and very early evinced a taste for drawing and construction. William Ellis, then the principal architect in Albany, having seen some of the boy's handiwork, prevailed upon his (Walter's) father to have him study in his office. Later the boy entered the office of William L. Woollett, of Albany, also prominent in his profession, and finally completed his studies in New York city. He held the office of resident architect of the new Federal Building at Albany for years and it was completed under his supervision. Ambitious for a greater field, he associated himself in 1887 with Frederick C. Withers, an old and well known architect of New York city, their practice being largely in public buildings. They are at present erecting many for the city of New York.

Mr. Dickson is a member of twenty years standing of the American Institute of Architects, and also of the Architectural League, and has been president of the Department of Architecture of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

From boyhood he has been a student of history and of places of historical interest around him, which his published articles and tales of Old Albany attest to. In fact, antiquities are his hobby. He was placed at the head of historical committee of the Albany Bi-Centennial Celebration of 1886, and it was through his efforts that the memories of many places and events of historical interest in Albany were perpetuated by the the bronze tablets now seen about the city, the importance of which was so eloquently set forth at the time by an eminent Roman Catholic divine, who said: "When the noise of smoke and cannon, and the glitter and music of parade, and the brilliant effusions of inspired oratory will have all passed away, these bronze tablets indelibly inscribed with history will be the only imperishable thing left to tell the story of Albany's Bi-Centennial."

Mr. Dickson has been identified with many of Albany's institutions. He succeeded his father as president of St. Andrew's Society, was president of the Young Men's Association, commandant of, and closely identified with the Albany Burgesses Corps. He was one of the original curlers of Albany, and one of the citizens who introduced the steam fire engine into this city. He was also a member of the Fort Orange Club, and the designer of the great Albany Army Relief Bazaar, and the first president of the first Electric Illuminating Company in Albany. He is at present an officer in the Albany Society of New York, and in addition to the other organizations with which he has been associated, has been for more than thirty years a 32 Mason.

Mr. Dickson married Fanny Louise Guest, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., a descendant of an old Albany family, and has three sons and two daughters. His only sister, Jean Agnes Dickson, was the wife of William H. Tayler, both of whom are now deceased.

J. TOWNSEND LANSING.

J. TOWNSEND LANSING is a descendant of (1) Frederick Lansing, of Hassel, Holland, who came to New Amsterdam (New York) with three sons and three daughters and probably settled in Rensselaerwyck about 1650. Gerrit Frederick Lansing (2),

his son, was no doubt the progenitor of all the Lansings in America. The line is: (3) Gerrit, born in Hassel, Holland; (4) Jacob Gerritse, 1681-1767, who built the old "Pemberton House;" (5) Gerrit J.; (6) Abraham G., 1756-1841; (7) Gerrit Y., 1783-1862, member of the State Legislature, chancellor of the Regents of the University of New York, and member of Congress, married Helen Ten Eyck; (8) Charles B., married Catharine Clinton; and (9) J. Townsend.

John Townsend Lansing, born in New Haven county, Conn., was educated in Albany and in 1866 engaged in the manufacture of saws with Robert C. Pruyn and James Goodwin, under the firm name of Pruyn & Lansing, succeeding the fathers of Messrs. Lansing and Pruyn. They continued this business until 1878 and also manufactured files under the name of the Sheffield File Works and were interested in the embossing company.

Since 1878 Mr. Lansing has been interested in the care of trusts, estates and real estate and has often acted as administrator. He is a director in the New York State National Bank, the Albany Insurance Company, the Public Market Company and the Wheeler Rent and Power Company; a trustee of the National Savings Bank, the Dudley Observatory, the House of Shelter, the Albany Medical College, the Charity Organization Society, the Albany Historical and Art Society, the City Mission, and the Young Men's Christian Association; and is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Reformed Club of New York, the Holland Society and the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets. He is also identified with several other organizations of the capital city.

In 1870 he married Helen Franchot Douw, daughter of Volckert P. Douw of Albany.

JOSEPH ALBERT LINTNER.

JOSEPH ALBERT LINTNER, Ph. D., of German descent, is a son of Rev. George Ames Lintner, D.D., who was born in Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1796, was graduated from Union College in 1817 and was pastor of the Lutheran churches of Schoharie, Middleburg and Cobleskill for many years. Prof. Lintner was born in Schoharie, February 8, 1822, attended the Jefferson Academy, was graduated from the Schoharie Academy in 1837 and spent ten years in mercantile pursuits in New York city, where he also prosecuted his studies under the Mercantile Library Association. He contributed scientific articles to the Tribune and other newspapers, and returning to Schoharie in 1848, engaged anew in mercantile business. In 1853 he began a collection of insects, and in 1860 removed to Utica, where for seven years he manufactured woolen goods. Meanwhile he had steadily pursued his scientific studies, for which he had a natural taste and unusual capacity. In 1863 he became zoological assistant in the State Museum of Natural History at Albany. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Cornell State entomologist, in 1883 he was placed on the scientific staff of the museum, a position he still holds. He has written about 1,000 papers on scientific subjects, published eleven annual Reports on the Injurious and other Insects, of the State of New York, and is widely recognized as one of the foremost entomologists of the world. His services in the entomological

culture and allied pursuits have been of great value to both the State and nation. He is a forceful speaker, an accomplished writer and a man of not only high scientific, but of rare personal attainments. In 1884 the Regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. He was president of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Association of Economic Entomologists, two years each, has been president of the department of natural science in the Albany Institute since 1879 and is a member of the American Entomological Society, the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C., the Entomological Society of Ontario, Canada, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Cambridge Entomological Club, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Davenport, Iowa, the Oneida Historical Society, the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the New York State Agricultural Society, the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belge, Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou, and Société Entomologique de France, and since August 21, 1873, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. October 2, 1856, he married Frances C., daughter of Hon. Holmes Hutchinson, of Utica, N. Y. Their children are George A., of Minneapolis, and Charles H. of St. Paul, Minn.; and Mary C. and Laura B., of Albany, N. Y.

JAMES H. WILSON.

JAMES H. WILSON is one of the foremost temperance leaders in the city of Cohoes and a faithful member of the Baptist church, in which he has served as trustee for the past three years, and as superintendent of the Sunday school he has been very successful. He is prominent in the I. O. G. T., and assisted in organizing the Temple of Honor in 1873, and was a charter member of both organizations. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and is serving as a trustee. As a director of the Y. M. C. A. he is serving his fifth year, and also does mission work on Van Schaick's Island, where he was one of the early settlers. In politics he is a Republican, and is serving his third term as school commissioner, and is also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was born in 1854 at Lowell, Wis., and is a son of James S. Wilson, a contracting carpenter. He lived at Clifton Park until twelve years of age, when he came to Waterford and assisted his father (who died in 1894, and his mother in 1891).

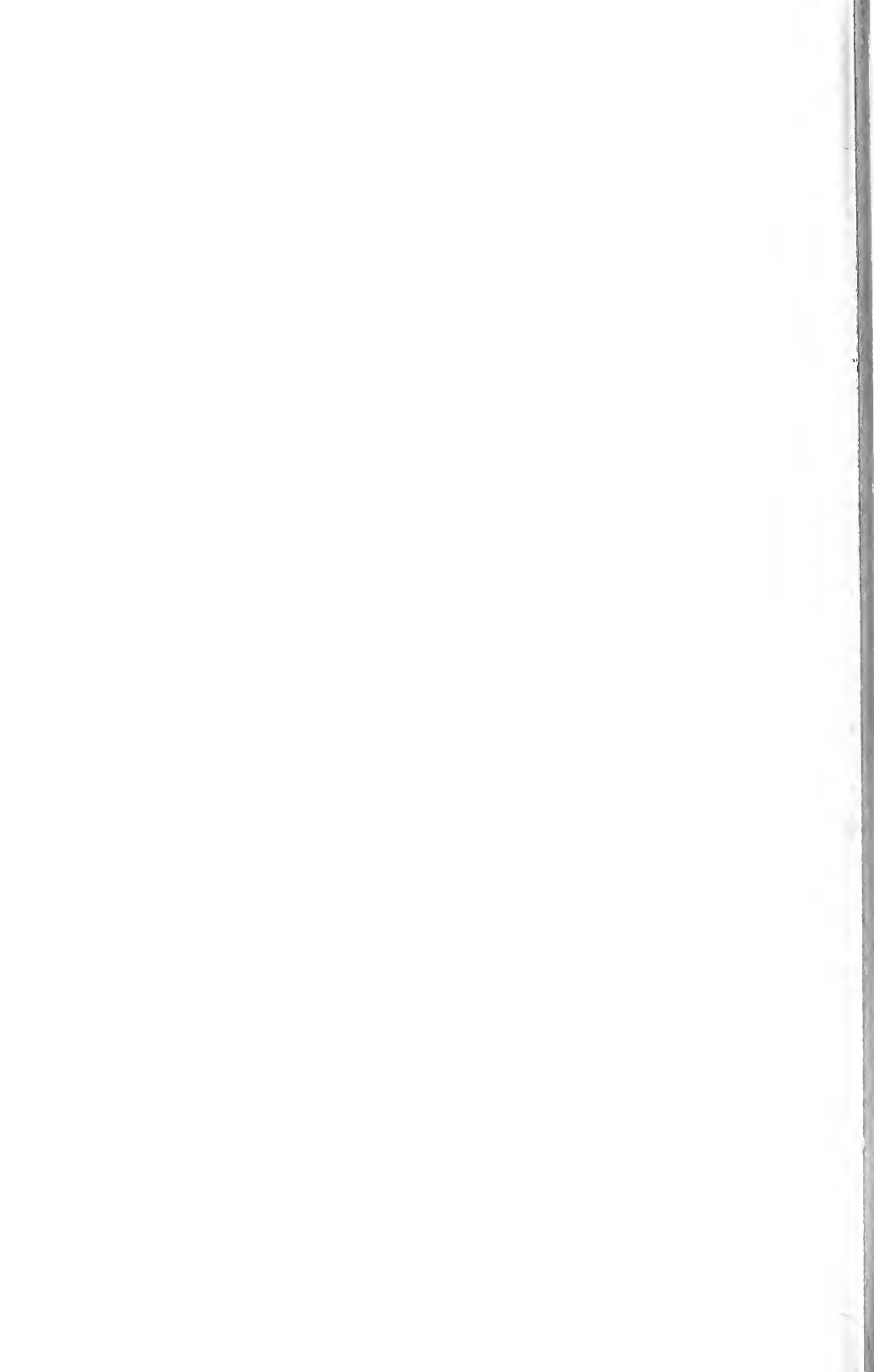
He came to Cohoes in 1868, and in 1878 became engaged with Leggett & Son, paper box manufacturers, with whom he remained until May, 1885, when he purchased the business and has since successfully conducted the same.

In 1892 he organized the Continental Knitting Co., of which he served as president until he severed his connection with the company in December, 1894.

In 1875 he married Adelaide Delanoy, by whom he had two children. The daughter, Frances D., died in 1892 at the age of sixteen; she was a talented musician and highly respected. The son, William J., was born in 1887.



J. H. WILSON.



A. BLEECKER BANKS.

HON. A. BLEECKER BANKS was born in New York city, March 7, 1837. He comes from old Revolutionary stock and is a son of David Banks, who founded a law book publishing house in New York city in 1804 and a branch at Albany soon after, of which branch Mr. A. B. Banks has been the manager since 1858. Mr. Banks was educated at the public and private schools and Columbia College, New York city. He was a member of assembly from Albany county in 1862, State senator, 1868-71, and mayor of Albany city, 1876 to 1878 and also 1884 and 1885. He was instrumental during his first term as senator in securing the first appropriation for the new State Capitol, establishing Washington Park and legislating a new charter for his city. When mayor he inaugurated the granite block pavement and improved sewerage systems, which has made Albany one of the best paved and drained cities of the State. It was through his plans and management that the Bi-Centennial of Albany city was carried on to its final success. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and aided in nominating Grover Cleveland for president; he was also a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is an active member of the firm of Banks & Brothers, law book publishers, Albany and New York.

CHARLES W. LITTLE.

CHARLES W. LITTLE is a descendant of George Little, the founder of the Newbury family of this name, who came in 1640 from Unicorn street, near London Bridge, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass. Mr. Little was born in Albany, February 4, 1850. His father, Weare Coffin Little, was the sixth in descent from George Little, and was born July 31, 1806, in Maine. In 1827, while acting as the western representative of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, Mass., he established in Albany, the law publishing house of W. C. Little & Co. He died February 20, 1885, after a long and successful business life; his uprightness and integrity having gained him the regard and esteem of all who knew him. C. W. Little's mother was Elizabeth Latimer, and her grandfather, Col. Jonathan Latimer, who served in the Connecticut forces during the Revolutionary war, was present at Bunker Hill and Stillwater and also fought in the French and Indian war. Mr. Little was educated at Professor Anthony's Classical Institute and the State Normal School in Albany. After leaving school he entered his father's law book publishing house and upon the death of his father in 1885, became the sole proprietor. He is a member of the Fort Orange and Unconditional Republican Clubs, a life member of the Young Men's Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. December 31, 1872, he married Edith, daughter of Samuel B. Herbert, of London, England, who was a direct descendant of the Earl of Pembroke. They have three daughters—Milla A., Edith H. and Elizabeth W.

RALPH HORNBY.

RALPH HORNEY, now retired from active life, took up the machinist trade upon coming to Cohoes from England, where he was born in 1829. His early manhood was spent as a cotton weaver, but on coming to America he entered the employ of Campbell & Clute, remaining with them twenty-six years, holding the position of foreman for the last twelve years.

Mr. Hornby, from a poor boy, by economy, hard work, and perseverance, has accumulated a substantial fortune. He is practically the father of the Fifth ward of Cohoes, having built the first house in that ward. He has been largely instrumental in the development and upbuilding of that part of the city.

November 19, 1859, he married, in England, Jane Bell, of Preston, Lancashire, Eng., who has borne him six children, but two of whom are living: Elizabeth and Ellen.

FRANCIS H. WOODS.

HON. FRANCIS H. WOODS was born in Albany, his parents emigrating here from county Longford, Ireland, early in the present century. He received his education at Capt. Michael O Sullivan's school and the Albany Boys' Academy, where he won the principal's prize for his essay on "Mahomet." He soon began to take an active part in the public duties of life and while a delegate from Engine Company No. 11, was elected president of the Albany fire department in 1865 and by his prudent management secured the stability of the relief fund. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, having studied in the office of Warren S. Kelly and subsequently going into partnership with ex-Judge James A. McKown.

His political career began in 1867, when he was elected to the Assembly by a handsome majority and served with credit on the committee on judiciary. In 1873 he was elected a justice of the Justice's Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dennis B. Gaffney. He was again elected for a full term by 3,000 majority and again for a third term without opposition, 5,000 Republican ballots being cast for him. After an honorable and impartial career, Mr. Woods retired from the Justice's Court in 1883. On this occasion many members of the bar united in presenting him with a handsomely engrossed testimonial.

In the fall of 1883 he was unanimously nominated by his party for the office of surrogate and was elected by a commanding majority. He discharged the duties of that office for the full term of six years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. On his retirement every newspaper in the county made him the subject of a laudatory editorial notice, commending him for his industry, courtesy, learning and integrity.

The period of Mr. Woods's incumbency as surrogate is the brightest chapter in his career, as it is one of the most honorable and creditable in the county history. In 1890 he served as a member of the State commission appointed by Governor Hill to revise the judiciary article of the constitution. He is now serving as postmaster of



RALPH HORNBY.



the city of Albany and has shown a progressive spirit in the management of that office, where his unusual executive ability finds a good field of display. His appointment was made on the suggestion of President Cleveland, with the approbation of Senator Hill.

As a Democratic orator, Mr. Wood's most notable work was in Mayor Nolan's campaign, in the various addresses he made while accompanying Mr. Manning and the Democratic Phalanx to the Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland; at the great Fort Plain meeting with Mr. Apgar, being the first Cleveland meeting in the interior of the State. He displayed great activity, was at his best in scores of out door gatherings in the campaign of 1888, and accompanied John Boyd Thacher in a part of the novel cruise of the boat Thomas Jefferson down the Erie Canal, making speeches of electric power at Schenectady, West Troy and Albany from the bow of the boat. In the campaign of 1892, as president of the Mills Club, he displayed notable activity on the stump. He is a born orator; his appearance on the platform is indicative of power and ability. He is an intelligent lawyer, a lover of books and a sound adviser.

JOHN F. RATHBONE.

JOHN F. RATHBONE was born in Albany, N. Y., October 9, 1819. He was educated in the Albany Academy and the Brockport Collegiate Institute. His father died May 13, 1833. The following year he united with the Baptist church in Brockport, and within a year thereafter he left school and became a clerk in Rochester, N. Y. In 1837 he returned to Albany, first in the employ of Jared L. Rathbone, and then becoming clerk in Joel Rathbone's foundry in the south part of the city. In 1840 he went into business with S. H. Ransom, with Joel Rathbone and Jared L. Rathbone as special partners. In 1845 he built a stove foundry in Albany, which with the additions since made is one of the largest in the world. He is now at the head of the firm of Rathbone, Sard & Co. Early in 1861 Mr. Rathbone was appointed brigadier-general of the 9th Brigade of the National Guard, State of New York, and on the opening of the Albany depot for New York State volunteers, he was appointed its commandant. On being relieved from the command General Rathbone was highly complimented, not only by the adjutant-general, but by the commander-in-chief, Governor Morgan. In 1867 General Rathbone resigned his position as commandant of the 9th Brigade. January 1, 1873, he was appointed adjutant-general by Gov. John A. Dix, with the rank of major-general and served with credit to himself and advantage to the State. He is one of the founders of the Albany Orphan Asylum of which he has been president and trustee for many years; president of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, also of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Albany; one of the Park Commissioners, and trustee of the Albany Rural Cemetery, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Academy. He was for fifty years the superintendent of the Emmanuel Baptist Sunday school and is president of the Board of Trustees of the church. He founded the Rathbone Library of the University of Rochester, of which he is a trustee, and contributed \$10,000 to its funds.

ALBERT P. STEVENS.

ALBERT PARSONS STEVENS, son of Isaac and Maria C. (Parsons) Stevens, was born in Springfield, Mass., April 10, 1835, and descends from Col. Thomas Stevens, of the Devonshire line, through Cyprian Stevens, who came to this country in 1660 and was one of five who purchased from the Indians, in 1686, a tract of land twelve miles square, comprising what is now the town of Rutland, Mass. Cyprian's descendants were residents of that town for more than 150 years. On his mother's side Mr. Stevens is in the direct line of descent from William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and was the second governor of Plymouth Colony. Joseph Stevens, son of Cyprian, was one of the first selectmen and assessors of the town of Rutland, was the first town treasurer, one of the committee to set off the land, a deacon in the church and a captain in the militia. Isaac Stevens was born in Rutland, Mass., August 8, 1795, and died July 31, 1835.

Albert P. Stevens, his son, came to Albany in October, 1853, and took a position as clerk in the Albany Exchange Bank, then in the second story of the Exchange building, on Broadway and State streets, where the present post-office building stands. He was connected with several banks in the city until 1869, when he became secretary and treasurer of the National Savings Bank at the organization of that institution. He has continuously held these positions ever since. He is prominent in religious and charitable organizations and is a member of both the board of trustees and the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the president for four years. He was treasurer of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society for many years, and was treasurer of the Albany County Bible Society for nearly twenty years and is now its president. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and one of its trustees, is treasurer of the Presbytery of Albany, member of the permanent committee on synodical aid of the Synod of New York, and a member of the Fort Orange Club.

December 30, 1856, he married Emma Henrietta, daughter of the late Thomas McMullen, a prominent citizen of Albany; she died February 12, 1891, and they had three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons, Clarence W. and Frederic B., are living.

VERPLANCK COLVIN.

VERPLANCK COLVIN was born in Albany, N. Y., January 4, 1847. His first name is derived from the family of his father's mother, one of the oldest families of Albany county of ancient Dutch lineage, while his family name is of the oldest English origin, though his paternal great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland. John Colvin was this paternal great-grandfather. He was born in Scotland in 1752, settling at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, in 1772, where he married Sarah Fuller (descendant of one of the Fullers who came over on the Mayflower) in 1774, and subsequently removing to Coeymans, Albany county, he purchased a farm. In 1810 he was chosen a member of the State Assembly. Johannes Verplanck, also a great-grandfather of Verplanck Colvin, was a descendant of Abraham Verplanck,

who came from Holland when there were only fifteen houses in the present city of New York, and was commander of Dutch forces there under Governor Kieft in the war with the Indians. It was in the house of the Verplancks at Fishkill that the Society of the Cincinnati was formed. Verplanck Colvin's father, Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren and Benjamin F. Butler, and was corporation counsel of the city of Albany; district attorney of the county, and State senator. In 1861 he was the first State senator to speak for the defence of the Union and was chosen by the New York Legislature to be president of the joint assembly receiving Abraham Lincoln, the president-elect.

Andrew J. Colvin married as his second wife Margaret Crane Alling, daughter of Prudden Alling and Maria Halsey Alling, of Newark, N. J. It was at the residence of Col. John Ford, uncle of Maria Halsey Alling, that Gen. George Washington, by invitation, made his headquarters in Morristown, N. J., during the Revolution, and John Alling, of Col. J. Baldwin's Regiment of the Continental army and great-grandfather of Prudden Alling, in another regiment (of whom Mr. Colvin is a lineal descendant), assisted in the defence of the city of Newark, fighting face to face with the British. General Prudden and General Ebenezer Foote, who were personal friends of General Washington, were also relatives of Mr. Colvin's mother.

Verplanck Colvin attended the Albany Academy and subsequently studied law in his father's office, practicing in the minor courts and was successful in all the cases entrusted to him. The law, however, did not please him, as he was mathematically inclined and preferred scientific research and engineering; and, in 1865, he began those scientific explorations of the then unknown Adirondack wilderness which became of such importance. In winters he gave more attention to scientific study and in 1868 organized a very successful course of free scientific lectures in the State Geological Hall at Albany. In 1869 he made a careful study of the topography and geology of the Helderberg mountains and published a description of that region in Harper's Magazine. In 1870 he explored the Cough-sa-gra-ge, or Dismal Wilderness of the Indians, and made the first known ascent and measurement of Mt. Seward and other high peaks; and during the winter of this year he traveled extensively in the Southern States. In 1871 he made the journey across the great plains of the far West, passing through Chicago the day before the great fire, and crossing Kansas in the midst of the herds of innumerable buffalo. In Colorado he studied the geology and mineralogy of the gold and silver mining districts and ascended the highest peaks of the Snowy Range, returning through the Black Hills, Wyoming and Nebraska. Subsequently he wrote and illustrated an article for Harper's Magazine which he entitled the "Dome of the Continent," and from this article arose the name of "Dome State" for Colorado. In acknowledgment of his Colorado explorations Mr. Colvin was elected an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Club of Denver, an appointment only conferred upon a few of the explorers of the high snowy ranges of the Rocky Mountains, being associated with Gen. Philip Sheridan in this honor.

In 1872, recognizing the need of a careful survey of New York, for the preservation of its land boundaries and forests protecting the water supply, Mr. Colvin went before the Legislature and succeeded in having made the first appropriation for the State survey in the Adirondack region, and he thus was the first to make any triangulation of New York under the authority of the State government. He thus

year traced the Hudson River to its highest pond-source, Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, which he was the first to visit, geographically locate, name and describe. This is now accepted as the true source of the Hudson River. In this year, also, Mr. Colvin was the first to suggest to the Legislature the construction of an aqueduct from the upper Hudson in the Adirondaeks as a source of water supply for New York city and the cities of the Hudson valley. From this time Mr. Colvin has continued in the employment of the State as superintendent of this survey.

In 1873 he was appointed one of the commissioners of State Parks, Gov. Horatio Seymour being president thereof, and Mr. Colvin having been the first to recommend to the Legislature the Adirondack Park as a forest preserve in a previous report made to the Regents of the State University. During this year Mr. Colvin extended the exploration of the wilderness over great areas in the western unexplored section; but, in 1874, the work almost ceased, on account of the financial panic.

In 1875 the surveys were continued, Mr. Colvin personally making the first true measurement of Mt. Marcy, the highest mountain peak in the State of New York, with leveling observations on a rod read by vernier to the thousandth part of a foot. In 1876 larger appropriations were made and the work continued. During all the years following, he has sustained a reputation second to none for careful and systematic engineering and surveying, and his services have been of great value to the State and science at large.

In 1881 he was engaged by the faculty of Hamilton College to lecture on higher surveying and Geodetic Engineering, but on completing his first course of lectures retired from this work, finding teaching to be a monotonous employment.

In 1882 he was chosen one of the New York State delegates, with the then Governor Cornell, to attend the first American Forestry Congress, where Mr. Colvin read one of the most important papers.

In 1883 a law was passed by which he was given full charge of the New York State Land Survey.

In 1888, when the ten and twelve-inch cannon for the coast defense of the United States were ordered by the government, Mr. Colvin showed, in a clearly written paper, that Albany was the one unconquered State Capital of the United States, and hence, probably the most secure location for the new gun foundries was at the Watervliet Arsenal near Albany. The United States Congress adopted Mr. Colvin's views as conclusive, and he was called into consultation by the ordnance officers of the U. S. A. and was present at the assembling of the first great gun at said arsenal by special invitation. The Burgesses Corps of Albany, in recognition of Mr. Colvin's services in urging the location of the gun foundry near Albany, presented him with a sword which Mr. Colvin justly prizes.

Mr. Colvin is a member of many scientific societies. He is president of the Albany Institute, perhaps the oldest scientific and literary society in New York if not in the United States, having held its sessions while the British flag yet floated over the fort at Oswego, and this society having had as its first president Robert R. Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the committee which drew that memorable document. Gen. Simeon De Witt, chief engineer on the staff of General Washington, Prof. Joseph Henry, the first to send telegraphic signals by electricity, Mr. Bloodgood, to whom Ericsson the builder of the Monitor

attributed the invention of the revolving iron clad turret, the Van Rensselaers, Pruyns, etc., were former officers of the Institute.

Mr. Colvin is a life member of the American Geographical Society and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and honorary member of the Club Alpine Francais of Paris, through his membership in the Rocky Mountain Club, honorary member of the Adirondack Club, a foundation member of the Fortnightly Club. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and an honorary member of the British Society for the Advancement of Science of London, England, a corresponding member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, Mass., honorary president of the Adirondack Guides Association, etc., as the chief employer of the guides. His numerous reports to the Legislature are an authority on the questions with which they deal. He has delivered numerous lectures and written many papers on scientific subjects, engineering, astronomy, geology, chemistry and physics, besides articles in the magazines. His portable boat for explorations, his improvement in telescopes and his recent discovery of a method of securing the mean temperature of the atmosphere independently of thermometer, by observation of the velocity of sound, were notable discoveries.

In 1891 Mr. Colvin was nominated for the office of State engineer and surveyor receiving 538,000 votes and running 4,000 ahead of his ticket.

In 1893 Mr. Colvin represented the State of New York in the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Veragua, the descendants of Columbus, enjoying the pleasant experiences of traveling with them among the mountains and lakes of this State, and was given a dinner at the Hotel Waldorf in New York by the duke and duchess, on the evening of the departure of the distinguished descendants of the discoverer of America for Europe, Col. J. V. L. Pruyn, of the Governor's staff being the only other guest on this occasion.

In 1895 Mr. Colvin was reappointed superintendent of the State Land Survey, an office which he still holds, and in which he is given special power and authority to locate the boundaries of lands, especially of the great counties, towns and townships, his decisions being prima-facie evidence in the courts.

Mr. Colvin has never been married.

LUTHER TUCKER.

LUTHER TUCKER was born in Brandon, Vt., May 7, 1802. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Timothy C. Strong, a printer of Middlebury. Mr. Strong removed to Palmyra, N. Y., in 1817 and took the young man with him, but they did not remain long together, the separation coming two years later, before Mr. Tucker had quite finished his apprenticeship. Mr. Tucker then started out for himself and in the prosecution of his work, visited, during five succeeding years, various points in the North and East, and the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York. In the spring of 1825 he entered into partnership at Jamaica, Long Island, with Henry C. Sleight, whose business was chiefly the publication of standard works for New York houses. Some of the volumes then published are now in the possession of his sons, bearing the imprint of Sleight & Tucker. In 1823 Mr. Tucker had

passed through Rochester, N. Y., and although the place was then very small, he was much impressed with the location. He witnessed there the first crossing on the aqueduct, over the Genesee, of the Erie Canal. When looking for a wider field than that at Jamaica, he went to Rochester and at the early age of twenty-four he began the publication of the Rochester Advertiser, the first daily newspaper established on this continent west of the city of Albany. Its first number appeared October 27, 1826, and it at once attracted attention. January 1, 1831, he established the Genesee Farmer, while still continuing the Daily Advertiser. The circulation of the Genesee Farmer rapidly increased, notwithstanding the establishment of the Cultivator at Albany, by Judge Buel, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society in 1834. Mr. Tucker's paper had the larger circulation of the two. In 1839, after purchasing a farm near Rochester, he sold the daily paper, which still exists as one of the leading journals of Western New York, under the name of the Rochester Union and Advertiser. Mr. Tucker then intended that farming and the publication of the Farmer should occupy all his time, but before a single season, Judge Buel's death at Albany left the Cultivator without a head and Mr. Tucker was induced to combine the two papers. The number of the paper for January, 1840, was published from Albany and bore the title of "The Cultivator; a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer." The publication is still continued by one of his sons and a grandson, under the old firm name, Luther Tucker & Son, the paper (now called "The Cultivator and Country Gentleman") being very much the oldest agricultural periodical of any class in this country. Mr. Tucker died of pneumonia, Sunday, January 26, 1873.

LUTHER H. TUCKER.

LUTHER HENRY TUCKER, son of Luther and Mary (Sparhawk) Tucker, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 19, 1834. His parents were of English descent and New England birth and ancestry dating back into the seventeenth century. At the time of his birth his father was engaged in the publication of the Rochester Daily Advertiser (a journal still widely popular and influential in this, its seventy first year) and of the Genesee Farmer, both which papers he founded, the Advertiser being the first daily established west of Albany and the Farmer the first really practical agricultural weekly in the world. The death of Judge Buel of Albany, conductor of the Cultivator, which occurred in 1839, gave Luther Tucker the opportunity of acquiring that paper and the good will of the New York State Agricultural Society, of which body the Cultivator was regarded as in some sense the organ; and he established himself at Albany, bringing his family with him, in time to consolidate his new purchase with the Genesee Farmer for the first issue of the year 1840, calling the remodeled journal by the broader name. Here his son began school life, studying at the Albany Academy and one or two smaller institutions, and entering the sophomore class at Yale College before he had reached his eighteenth birthday. Although obliged to leave his college course unfinished, he took high junior honors, became eligible to election to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and the faculty granted him the honorary degree of A. M. with the rest of his class.

The premature return from college seemed to be necessitated by the state of affairs at home. When, in addition to the monthly *Cultivator*, Luther Tucker started an agricultural weekly, the *Country Gentleman*, he was not successful in securing for the business management of the venture such assistance as he shortly found to be absolutely needful. He had himself little aptitude and less liking for business details and financial plans. The son appreciated the situation and felt there was just one course for him to pursue—abandon his studies and thoughts of a strictly professional career and lend his aid to the management of the papers. So he left college in the middle of junior year and took charge, in January, 1854, of the financial side of his father's affairs, becoming, December 1, 1855, a partner in the firm of Luther Tucker & Son. And it was chiefly owing to his efforts that the new paper, the *Country Gentleman* (with which the *Cultivator* was finally merged), proved a financial success.

During the following thirty years he devoted himself to the paper with unremitting energy, assuming at the death of his father in 1873 the editorial as well as the business management. In the beginning he taught himself bookkeeping by the rapid absorption of the contents of one or two manuals of the art that happened to be at hand, and ultimately devised a special system of accounts for his special needs which has proved in the highest degree satisfactory, though probably quite unlike anything in use anywhere. And every department of the business came under his scrutiny and largely into his personal care. Economies were rapidly effected, the circulation of the papers was pushed by every means then known, order was brought out of chaos, and business prosperity began.

But he also early entered into the editorial part of the work, and found himself equally successful in this sphere, and fast winning wide reputation. In the summer of 1859, after seeing what he could, in brief visits here and there, of the best American farming, he spent some months in Europe (agricultural operations in this country being at that time modeled on foreign practice after a fashion hardly conceivable by the present younger generation of American farmers) and detailed his observations, first in letters to the *Country Gentleman*, and afterwards in a contribution to the nineteenth volume of the "*Transactions of the Statè Agricultural Society*," and in a series of lectures on English agriculture in a course of agricultural instruction at New Haven (delivered in 1860) which attracted wide attention and aided materially in the subsequent development of the Sheffield Scientific School. It has seemed surprising that he was able to collect, in so short a time, and particularly in countries like France and Germany, whose languages he was compelled to acquire by periods of study that most persons would consider utterly inadequate—such a wealth of the practical and accurate information on agricultural practice for which the trip was undertaken, selecting with rare judgment the points most likely to be useful in the United States.

Of other literary work, outside of that constantly done in the office of the *Country Gentleman*, Mr. Tucker preserved no record, being absolutely careless of his reputation as a writer and speaker, and keeping no copies of a number of lectures and essays of his that were at one time and another printed. In 1865, at the time when Congress distributed the public land fund for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., received its share, and Mr. Tucker was appointed professor of agriculture in the first arrange-

ment of the faculty and delivered a full course of lectures. He was compelled to resign his chair, however, at the completion of his course because of more pressing duties at home.

In 1858 Mr. Tucker was elected treasurer of the State Agricultural Society (as had been his father, ten years before), and entered at once actively into the management of that body. He brought to official duty the same habits of unbounded energy, scrupulous accuracy, and the constant aiming at improvement and expansion, that characterized his operations as a publisher; and the rapid increase in the financial resources of the society which followed his election was certainly due in considerable part to the good management of the treasurer's office and to the sound judgment of the treasurer himself in the councils of the governing board. He resigned this office on the death of his father in 1873, when he became senior member of the firm (the original title remaining unaltered), that occurrence throwing upon him the heavy burden of the editorship in chief of the paper and adding greatly to his responsibilities. The executive committee accepted the resignation "with great reluctance," according to a minute made at the time, adding that the office had been filled by him "most acceptably and efficiently."

So passed thirty active and successful years—years however in which there was at first no opportunity, and afterwards but little thought, of recreation or pleasure. He did, it is true, make two or three flying visits to warmer climes like Florida and Cuba to escape the opening of our northern spring, and he took occasionally a few days at the seashore and the springs in summer. But for the most part he was perpetually at his post.

In the autumn of 1884, however, when he had just passed his fiftieth birthday, this unremitting application began to tell. A heavy cold, neglected at first, refused afterward to yield to treatment, and brought about a condition of general malaise that rendered exertion of any kind most irksome; and at last, one gloomy day toward the close of the year—a busy day it was, too, when the editor-in-chief had his hands and his head especially full—he found himself absolutely unable to go on, and left the office for rest and medical advice, expecting that a few days at home would make him all right again.

But his condition had become so serious that a winter in Nassau was necessary, and even this did not restore his former health. The following winter (1886) was spent in Bermuda, and from January to June, 1887, he traveled in Southern Europe and Great Britain. For some years following shorter trips were taken; another foreign tour in 1895. So although these years were shadowed by semi-invalidism, there were great alleviations in the larger leisure and opportunities for travel and observation. His life, in short, seemed enviable, and would have been so indeed, had he succeeded in recovering completely his lost health. But this was not to be. A complication of disorders caused him trouble, and gave anxiety to those who loved him,—sometimes more, and sometimes less, but never entirely absent after the first break down. Toward the end of February, 1897, the symptoms of acute Bright's disease suddenly developed, and on Tuesday, February 23, he passed away peacefully and painlessly.

Mr. Tucker was one of the trustees of the Albany Savings Bank, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Albany College of Pharmacy, and a vestryman of St. Peter's church.

November 28, 1865, at St. George's Manor, L. I., Mr. Tucker was married to Cornelia Strong Vail, daughter of Harvey Wentworth Vail and Anne Udall Vail of Islip, L. I. His wife survives him and four children, Luther Henry, jr., Cornelia, Wentworth and Carl.

The following are among the resolutions passed at Mr. Tucker's death by the various bodies with which he was connected:

At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the Albany Savings Bank, called to take action in regard to the death of Luther H. Tucker, the following minute was adopted:

The associates of Luther H. Tucker, who for nearly fourteen years has been a trustee of this bank, desire to express their sincere sorrow for the loss of one who has so long and so ably assisted in the management of this institution, and to bear testimony to the faithfulness with which he has met the responsibilities of the position.

While unobtrusive in manner, he was always firm in his advocacy of every measure which he believed would subserve the best interests of the depositors, and his associates felt that they could depend upon him for advice and council whenever needed.

To his family, so sadly bereaved, they extend their sympathy in this hour of trial, and as a manifestation of their respect will attend his funeral in a body.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Peter's church, Albany, February 28, 1897, an entry was directed on the minutes of the board, in respect to the death of the late Luther H. Tucker, as follows.

The rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Peter's church have received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of their friend and associate, Luther H. Tucker. They deeply mourn, in this event, the loss of a trusted and greatly esteemed officer of the church, and of a fellow citizen of rare attainments, widely extended influence and estimable life and character, and they direct that the following brief record of his earthly career shall be entered in their minutes, transmitted to his family, and given to the press for publication.

Somewhat more than forty years ago Mr. Tucker, then barely twenty years of age, came with a brilliant record for scholarship from Yale College, his Alma Mater, back to his home at Albany, quietly dropped into his seat in the editorial sanctum of the Country Gentleman, by the side of that of his distinguished father, Luther Tucker, the founder, proprietor and editor of that sheet, and at once addressed his attention diligently, and with great zeal, to the especial newspaper work of that agricultural organ.

Some twenty years later, when Luther Tucker, the senior, having conducted the paper through his untiring and determined labors to a useful a prosperous career, rested from his arduous duties, the son stepped from the seat which had been at his father's side into the vacant place at the head, and became, as his father before him, manager and editor-in-chief. The enterprise expanded and grew with the efflux of years, under the intelligent management which shaped its editorial work, and guided its business affairs, and it became more and more, as it continues to be to-day, the most important and reliable of the agricultural periodicals of this country.

In the editorial work of the Country Gentleman; in the study of those branches of useful and practical knowledge which were incidental and essential to that work; in literary pursuits, for which he had especial fondness and adaptation; in the enjoyment of the pleasures of an affluent and delightful domestic life, and of a generous hospitality; in the pleasure of a constant benevolence; in travel and in the rational enjoyments of human existence, Mr. Tucker's life was passed, and has closed with the record of a career of undeviating zeal and industry, and of a beneficial, although seemingly impersonal influence upon human society which is seldom the lot of individual men to exert.

The honors which he achieved in more public employments were those obtained through occasional non-editorial literary productions in the earlier period of his career, by a series of lectures on agricultural subjects at Yale College; through his connection with Rutgers College as its professor, for a brief period, of agriculture, a position resigned as incompatible with his editorial duties at Albany, and through his connection with the New York State Agricultural Society for some time as its most efficient treasurer.

For fifteen years he had been a member of this board, constantly devoted to the interests of St. Peter's church; a judicious and reliable counselor in its affairs and a ready benefactor in its needs.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Albany College of Pharmacy, February 25, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved That in the death of Luther H. Tucker, who from the founding of the college had been a member of this board and its treasurer, we have suffered great and serious loss. We shall miss his wise counsel, unswerving loyalty and substantial aid. We extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and direct that this resolution be suitably published and spread upon the minutes of this board.

At a meeting of the Yale Alumni Association of Eastern New York at Albany, February 24, the following was adopted:

The friends of Mr. Tucker entertain pleasant memories of their associations with him in the past, and they appreciate the honor which his literary work has conferred upon his Alma Mater. In later years he showed his affection for the college by sending to it his eldest son, to be educated there. The association desire to express to his widow and children their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trial and loss.

GEN. JOHN G. FARNSWORTH.

JOHN GOSMAN FARNSWORTH was born in Elmira, N. Y., January 21, 1832. His parents were Marshall L. Farnsworth and Joanna B. Gosman, his wife. His father was born March 12, 1798, was graduated at Union College in 1825, and on June 30, 1830, married Joanna B. Gosman; he died November 27, 1838. He was a faithful minister of the Congregational church. General Farnsworth traced his descent to both English and Holland Dutch sources. On the paternal side he was descended from members of that sturdy body of Puritans who made a home on the rugged shores of Massachusetts more than two and a half centuries ago, and among whose children and children's children were many whose names became prominent in the Revolutionary, literary and theological history of the early days of this country. On his mother's side he came from the earliest Dutch settlers of New York.

General Farnsworth was the recipient of a practical education, having pursued intelligently and faithfully his studies at the academies in Ithaca, N. Y., and Albany, supplemented by a course at Pittsfield, Mass., fitting him thoroughly for the active duties and responsibilities of life. His first business enterprise was in the wholesale lumber trade as a member of the firm of J. O. Towner & Co., which for many years carried on an extensive business. Here Mr. Farnsworth found active employment for his mind, and gradually absorbed those correct and systematic business principles which in later years made him so valuable a servant in the public service.

When, in 1861, the crash of civil war pealed over the land, shattering the content of thousands of homes, and plunging into chaos the business of the country, young Farnsworth felt moving within him a new and theretofore untried sentiment. A firm Democrat of the Jacksonian school, he was none the less a patriot and supporter of the administration to which he was politically opposed. If his country needed his services in the suppression of the Rebellion, he was ready to devote them to the full extent of his power.

On the 14th of April, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the post of captain and assistant quartermaster and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. In this position he found ample scope to employ the knowledge gained in his business experience, and so well did he apply it that from July, 1862, to August, 1863, he served as chief quartermaster of the Fourth Army Corps under Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes. From August, 1863, until January, 1864, as a member of the staff of Gen. M. C. Meigs, quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, he accompanied the latter on a tour of inspection through the western departments, and was present with him during the siege of Chattanooga and at the desperate battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

From February, 1864, to November of the same year General Farnsworth was in command at Wheeling of the principal supply depot of the quartermaster's department of West Virginia, and from November, 1864, to September, 1865, he was chief quartermaster of the department of West Virginia with headquarters at Cumberland. October 23, 1865, upon his own application, he was mustered out of the United States service and returned home to engage in his former business. His record throughout the Rebellion was untarnished; on the contrary his whole career was characterized by faithfulness, energy, and the brilliant faculty of always being ready, and his brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of United States Volunteers were but small tokens of recognition of the worth of his devotion and labor.

September 21, 1868, he became connected with the military service of the State, and until 1871 was colonel of the 10th Battalion, National Guard. January 1, 1883, Governor Cleveland appointed him adjutant general of the State, and in this capacity he proved his ability as an administrative military officer. During his incumbency the National Guard improved in strength, discipline and efficiency, and the Camp of Instruction (established by General Townsend in 1882) was made a permanent feature; under General Farnsworth's direction the site near Peekskill was purchased for this purpose and is now known as the State Camp; also, during his term, a new service uniform was adopted, a new military code became a law and new regulations were adopted. On the request of General Farnsworth in 1881, the United States War Department permitted the use of one of the forts at New York, for a brief period, to be occupied by a regiment from that city for the purpose of instruction in the handling and firing the heavy sea-coast guns, the success of which tour proved its wisdom; the practice was continued during his administration.

At the close of his official term, General Farnsworth was placed on the supernumerary list of officers, subject to call to duty when required, an instance of which occurred in 1890, when he was sent to Syracuse to take command in suppressing the threatened railroad difficulties at that point.

In 1878 he was appointed one of the commissioners of Washington Park and served as such nine years. In 1886 he was placed in charge of the prosecution of war claims of the State of New York against the United States, an office he filled to the time of his death, and in which he succeeded in collecting about \$3,000,000. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Fort Orange Club, the Masonic order, and several other organizations.

In 1856 General Farnsworth was married to Miss Sarah V. Goulay, daughter of

William B. Gourlay, of Albany. They had two children: John Farnsworth, married and a resident of Plattsburg, and a daughter, Emma.

General Farnsworth died from a stroke of paralysis, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1895. He contracted a heavy cold the previous winter, which developed into a protracted attack of the grip. In the hope of being able to drive the disease from his system he went to Washington six weeks before his demise, and was followed two weeks later by Mrs. Farnsworth, who was by his bedside when he expired.

His funeral was notable, not only in the numbers and prominence of those in attendance, but in the impressive solemnity of the service, and accompanied, as it was, with all the honors that should be paid to a gallant soldier, an upright and faithful official and good citizen. St. Peter's church never held within its walls a more sympathetic body of mourners, and the unspoken sorrow was visibly impressed upon the face of every one present.

The following tribute to General Farnsworth is taken from resolutions passed by the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States:

"On the evening of April 6, 1895, there passed suddenly from life's activities here to the life beyond one whose mainspring of action was intense loyalty to duty and to friends. Gentle by nature and simple-hearted, trustful yet cautious, generous of impulse and with straightforward singleness of purpose, doing the right because it was right without thought of his own advancement and interest, a lovely, honest, brave character, he died deeply lamented by his immediate friends, who were legion, and by a greater multitude with whom, through many years, he had been thrown in familiar official intercourse. The tributes of intense respect showered upon his bereaved family were silent witnesses to the manly life of one who never turned his back on a friend nor faltered in the performance of duty or in any proper sacrifice to aid others. Unselfish to the last degree, he was blind to the ingratitude of others. His eyes beheld always the better and bright side of human nature.

"Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forget their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side."

GEORGE H. CURREEN.

GEORGE H. CURREEN, son of John and Sarah (Moore) Curreen, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 27, 1836. His maternal great-grandfather, Hans Collenberg, came from Holland and located in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, and built a house where the Reformed church school house now stands. His paternal great-grandfather came from Nova Scotia. Mr. Curreen attended the public schools of the city of Albany, and learned the trade of stonemason with George Belden in Greenbush, N. Y. He remained with him four years and then started in business for himself. The



GEORGE H. CURREN.



panic of 1857 caused him considerable loss and he moved to Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he worked for O. D. Vaughn at the trade he had learned, until the breaking out of the war.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 115th N. Y. Vols. and was made first sergeant upon the organization of Company C. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry, Va., to Stonewall Jackson, Sept. 25, 1862, where with his Regiment he was made a prisoner, Sergeant Curreen saved the regimental colors, the only colors of the 12,000 troops that were saved from the enemy. He was wounded at the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864, and received promotion to second lieutenant from Governor Horatio Seymour, the commission dating from the battle of Olustee. He was again wounded June 30, 1864, at the Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., and thereupon was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Many times he was sent North by Gen. Q. A. Gilmore on special service. He was mustered out of the service at Albany, N. Y., in December, 1864, and in 1865 Governor Fenton commissioned him captain of the National Guard in recognition of his many noble acts. Mr. Curreen is now a member of Post 644, G. A. R., and has held at different times all the offices of the post. He was also on the staff of Gen. Lucius B. Fairchild when he was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

After the war Mr. Curreen located in Greenbush, N. Y., where he had charge of the police force, then under the Capital City Police Commission, associated with Chief Shepard and Superintendent Allen. He subsequently went into business again and owned and controlled the Monumental Architectural Works. He remained in Greenbush until 1891, when he removed to his present location, No. 154 Madison avenue, Albany. He held public office in Greenbush several times. He is a member of the Liederkrantz Singing Society and of the Trinity M. E. church, in which he has held many important offices. June 1, 1857, he married Sarah A. Near of Albany, and they had five children: George B., Lewis M., Grace R., Ida F. and Fred M. Mrs. Curreen died May 12, 1895.

ISAAC H. MAYNARD.

HON. ISAAC H. MAYNARD was born in Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., April 9, 1838. His paternal ancestry were of English origin, his great-grandfather emigrating to this country from the north of England in 1740. His maternal ancestors were Scotch. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the district school. In 1854 he entered the Stamford Seminary, where he prepared for college, entering Amherst College in 1858 and graduating with honors in 1862. In the study of Greek he took one of the Mather prizes and for his proficiency in extemporaneous debate during his college course, he received one of the Hardy prizes. He delivered the German oration at the Junior exhibition and was one of the monitors of his class. He pronounced one of the English orations at the commencement and was valedictorian.

Two months after graduating he entered the law office of the late Hon. William Murray, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court at Delhi, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He practiced law in Delhi in 1865, when he removed to Stam-

ford, Delaware county, and formed a partnership with his cousin, F. R. Gilbert, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court, which continued until January, 1878. Mr. Maynard was elected supervisor of the town of Stamford, and in 1870 was re-elected and made chairman of the board. He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the village by special act of the Legislature and was the author of its charter. He was elected the first president and was re-elected unanimously for ten successive years.

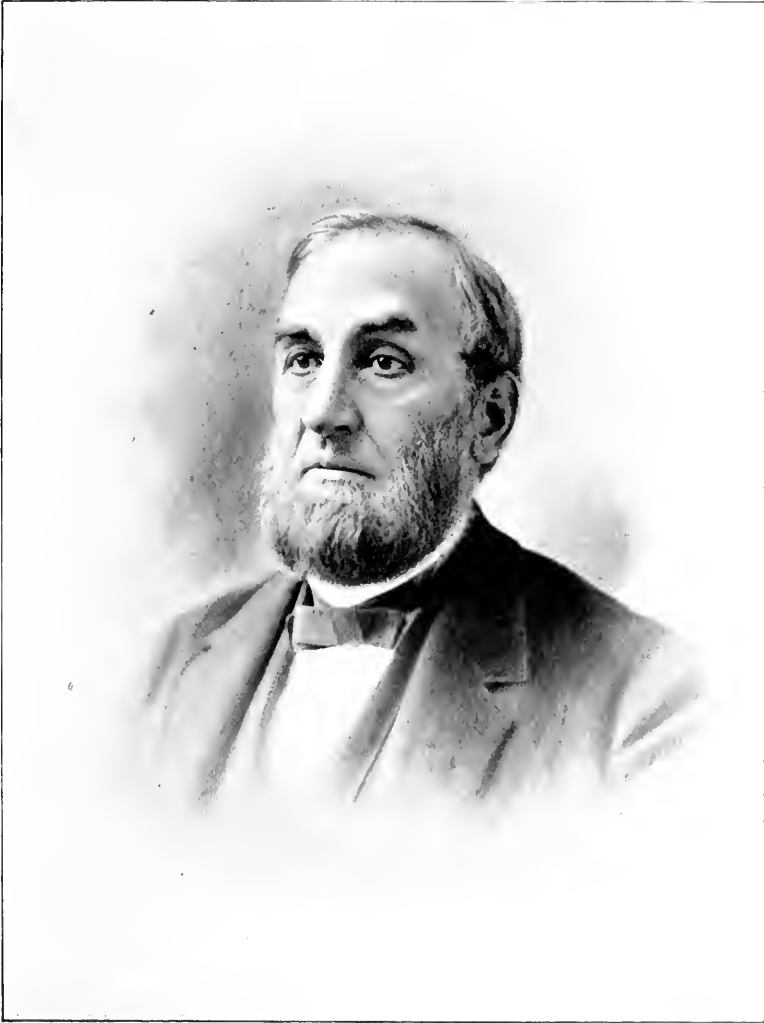
In 1875 he was elected a member of the Assembly and in 1876 was re-elected. He was an active supporter of Governor Tilden in the presidential contest of 1877, and was always among the foremost leaders of the Democratic party. In 1877 Mr. Maynard was elected county judge and surrogate of Delaware county and served a full term of six years. In 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state. January 1, 1884, he was appointed by Attorney-General O'Brien, deputy attorney-general, which office he held until the following June, when he was called by President Cleveland to assume the duties of second comptroller of the United States Treasury. April 1, 1887, he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury, to succeed Charles S. Fairchild, who had been made secretary upon the retirement of Daniel Manning. He resigned this position March 5, 1889, but remained at his desk until April 1, at the request of Secretary Windom.

On May 22, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Hill, one of the commissioners to revise the laws of the State of New York and while engaged in this work, he prepared the original draft of the revised corporation laws of the State. January 1, 1890, he was again appointed deputy attorney general by Attorney-General Tabor and re-appointed January 1, 1892, by Attorney-General Rosendale.

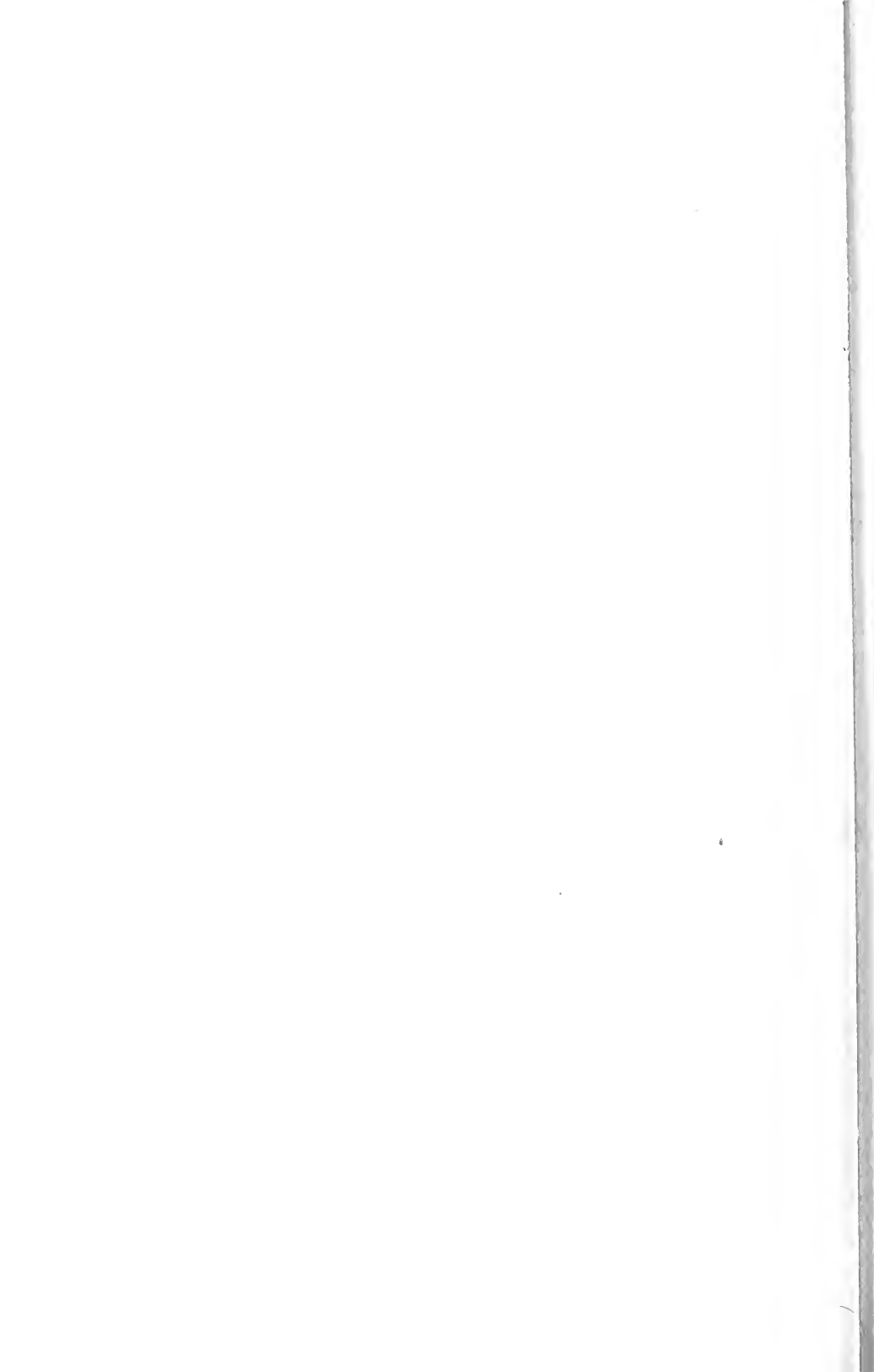
On January 19, 1892, he was honored by Governor Flower with the appointment as associate judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Judge Earl, who had been appointed chief judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ruger, and he was reappointed January 1, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Andrews to be chief judge. In the latter year he was nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself, but was defeated. Upon his retirement from the bench, January 1, 1894, Judge Maynard resumed the practice of the law in Albany, in connection with his former partner, Judge Gilbert, the firm being Maynard, Gilbert & Cone. He was an eminent jurist and a lawyer of great learning, and his native sagacity, his long experience and intimate knowledge of men and affairs greatly enhanced his usefulness as a judge of the highest court of the State. He died in Albany June 12, 1896, leaving a widow and one daughter, who reside in Stamford, N. Y.

NOEL E. SISSON.

NOEL E. SISSON was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1821. In those days in the country it was always a hard struggle for a livelihood, and Noel, appreciating this fact, and being slender in physique and not very robust, at the early age of fourteen left the farm and parental roof, with consent of his parents, and went to work in a store at Hunter's Land, where his



NOEL E. SISSON.



employer, who had been a schoolmaster, promised him teaching in books and instruction as his compensation.

The boy soon found, however, that the promised instruction was mainly confined to the manual labor he was expected to perform in the store and daily chores.

He remained in this place about a year; but during this period young Sisson employed all his spare time at his books.

The next few years of his life were spent in working, going to school and teaching school; always striving to get an education and better his condition in life. With this end in view, at the age of twenty-four, in 1845, he did what so many others have done, and what so many are still doing; he came to the city—to Albany, full of ardor and full of hope, with a firm determination to succeed in life.

At this time the method of taking pictures by photography was in its infancy, and Mr. Sisson, after carefully studying the process and becoming familiar with the art, entered into the business at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. Subsequently he enlarged his business and dealt in photographers' supplies, etc., and built up a large trade, which he continued at this place with great success for fourteen years.

About this time Mr. Donald MacDonald, a sturdy, worthy Scotchman and friend, had just returned from a visit abroad, where he had found his brother making gas meters, and believing that it would be a profitable venture to enter into in this country, he came to Mr. Sisson, his old friend, and asked him to loan him a thousand dollars. Mr. Sisson, knowing Mr. MacDonald to be an honest, worthy man, and wishing to aid him, kindly advanced the sum required.

A little later on, another loan was applied for and freely given. Mr. MacDonald had started his manufactory in a small shop on Lancaster street, employing but a few men. The business grew, but money was wanted, and Mr. MacDonald came to Mr. Sisson and asked him to take a half interest in the business and furnish the necessary capital.

The arrangement was made and the firm of D. MacDonald & Co. was formed in 1859, and still continues. The elder MacDonald is dead, but his son has succeeded to his father's interest.

The little shop of 1859 has grown to a fine stately building, running through from Lancaster to Chestnut street, in 1897 giving employment to some 200 men.

Mr. Sisson has twice married; his first wife was Miss Emaline Griffin, daughter of Dr. Griffin, of Middleburgh, N. Y. He has two children: a daughter, Eleanor, the wife of Mr. Daniel C. Bennett, and a son, Frank N. Sisson. The second wife was Miss Anna Bogardus of Albany. Mr. Sisson has long resided at 92 Lancaster street, in one of the pleasantest residences in Albany, with large grounds in the rear, where in the summer time it is his delight to spend a portion of his time in his well cultivated garden and among his beautiful roses and flowers.

Mr. Sisson is a director of the First National Bank of Albany, and of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany. He is also president of the Gas Light Company of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., and a charter member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Mr. Sisson is a plain, quiet, unostentatious man, with habits of industry and perseverance, genial manners, sturdy honesty and square dealings in all his business affairs; whose word among his associates is always as good as his bond; thrifty and

saving in the early period of his life, and when in after years well earned competency came, generous and liberal to old friends and worthy charities; a man of keen perception and far seeing intuition in business affairs that has made him a valued adviser to many friends, and a wise counselor to his associates in the companies and corporations with which he has been officially connected; upright character, honesty and integrity, all these are happily united and firmly welded in the life and character of the subject of this sketch.

Now in his after years, when his sun has passed the meridian, and he looks back along the paths of his labor and life's work with supreme happiness and contentment, how pleasant must be the satisfaction to him that he has not lived in vain; that while making himself and his family happy and prosperous, he has also contributed to the happiness and prosperity of others; that he has been instrumental in giving honorable employment to thousands of men, with fair and reasonable remuneration, and that by so doing he has largely aided in making many happy homes and contributed to the prosperity of the city of his adoption.

This, in brief, is the story of Mr. Sisson's life, and it presents a fruitful chapter to the young men of the present age, full of useful lessons and instruction for their benefit and guidance.

DANIEL MANNING.

HON. DANIEL MANNING, son of John, was born in Albany, August 16, 1831, and died there December 24, 1887. He received a good public school education and when twelve years of age entered the office of the Albany Argus, where, by his natural abilities, he rose gradually through the various grades until he became manager of the paper. In 1873 he was elected president of the Argus Company, which position he held until his death. He devoted much study to our banking system, became well versed in all great financial matters and was an authority on different questions in this department. He was a trustee of the National Savings Bank, became vice-president of the National Commercial Bank in 1881 and at the death of Hon. Robert H. Pruyn in 1882, was elected president of the latter institution. He also gave much attention to railroad matters and was especially interested in the Albany & Susquehanna line. His political career was a most brilliant one, beginning about 1872, and for many years he was the recognized leader in Albany of the Democratic party. He was a member of the State Democratic Conventions from 1874 to 1884, a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1874 to 1885, secretary of the same in 1879-80 and chairman from 1881 to 1884, and a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, serving as chairman of that body in 1880 and of the New York delegation in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was first nominated for the presidency, an event largely due to the political sagacity and bold leadership of Mr. Manning. In March, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him secretary of the treasury at Washington, which position he resigned in April, 1887, in consequence of failing health. The last official appointment which he accepted was the presidency of the Western National Bank of New York. As an able and sound financier and as a successful politician, his name will live in the pages of American history

through coming generations. In 1853 Mr. Manning married Mary Little, who died in 1882. There were four children: James Hilton Manning, so long identified with the *Argus*, and Frederick Clinton Manning, a prominent engraver of Albany, are his sons; and two daughters, Mary E., wife of Jules C. Van der Oudermeulven; Anna, wife of John A. Delchanty. November 19, 1884, he married Mary Margaretta Fryer, daughter of William J. Fryer, of Albany.

JOHN M. BIGELOW, M. D., PH. D.

JOHN M. BIGELOW, M.D., Ph.D., was born in Albany on the 22d day of August, 1847, and descends from one of the oldest and most respected families in American colonial history. His ancestors migrated from Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled near Boston, Mass., soon after the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. From that time until the present they have been conspicuous in professional, commercial, civil, military and social affairs, many of them holding high official posts in the army, the State and the nation. They were especially prominent in developing the early history of New England and in shaping the destinies of the Massachusetts colony. Among Dr. Bigelow's ancestors are Dr. Jacob Bigelow and Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, D.C.L., of Boston; Hon. John Bigelow, secretary of state; Harriet Beecher Stowe, the famous authoress; and Hon. Alpheus Bigelow, justice of the Supreme Court; and many who were active as soldiers, officers or civilians during the war of the Revolution. On his mother's side he is of pure German stock, being a descendant of Jacob von Zimmer, a general in the army of Frederick the Great, who settled in America in 1732. Another famous ancestor was Frederick Basslaer, a professor in the University of Berne, Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1740. The late T. S. Doolittle, D.D., LL.D., vice-president of Rutgers College, was also connected with the family.

Dr. Bigelow's great-great-grandfather, Dr. Josiah Bigelow, of Weston, Mass., was born in 1730 and died in 1810, and was a prominent physician, as was also his son, Dr. Uriah Bigelow, of Worcester, N. Y., who was born in 1765 and died in 1842. His grandfather, Dr. Uriah Gregory Bigelow, sr., of Worcester, and son of Dr. Uriah, was born in 1794, married Miss Henrietta Barnes in 1816, became a member of the New York State Medical Society, and died in 1850. Dr. Bigelow's father, Dr. Uriah Gregory Bigelow, jr., was born in Worcester, N. Y., in 1821, married Lovina von Zimmer in 1843, settled in Albany in May, 1844, and died here in February, 1872; he was at one time president of the Albany County Medical Society, curator of the Albany Medical College, member of the New York State Medical Society, and was one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. John M. Bigelow inherited the sturdy characteristics and rare mental endowments of this splendid ancestry, and ably represents the fifth of five generations of talented physicians and surgeons. From early youth he has worked assiduously, first, to secure an education, and afterward to practice those principles which hard and continued study enabled him to master. He was graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy with full diploma in 1863 and won several prizes, among them the Van Rensselaer classical medal. In 1864 he entered the junior class of Williams

College, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1866. Soon afterward he began the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and received the degree of M.D. from each institution in 1870. He became a practicing physician in Albany, by license in 1869.

Dr. Bigelow was among the first physicians in the United States to make a specialty of diseases of the throat and nose, in the treatment of which he has had a wide and valuable experience. There are few practitioners in the State who are better known or enjoy a higher reputation. His work in colleges and hospitals has been varied. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics and of diseases of the throat and nose in the Albany Medical College from 1870 to 1896, when he resigned the former chair to devote his attention to the latter. He has been attending physician to the Albany City and St. Peter's Hospitals since 1870, and the Old Men's Home since 1874, and is now attending physician and surgeon for the diseases of the throat and nose to each of these institutions. In therapeutics he is a recognized authority in this country. His lectures, which are mainly extempore, embody the most advanced and tenable thoughts and facts of the science and art of medicine of the present age, and the remark is often made that they have the finish of a book. They are certainly combined with and illustrated by a long and successful practice, and are remarkable for their command of language and clear, concise presentation of the subject. His connection with the Albany Medical College has been of inestimable value to that institution and to the hundreds of students who have pursued their professional education under his able and conscientious teachings.

Dr. Bigelow was county physician in 1871, has been president, and for twenty-seven years a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and is a member of the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the International Medical Congress, was one of the honorary presidents of the Pan-American Congress, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi college fraternities, and of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., of Albany. He is a life member and ex-president of the Young Men's Association, an honorary member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, a charter member of the Albany Club, an associate member of the Albany Press Club, a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, and an honorary member of several other organizations. In March, 1892, Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He is one of the most charitable, public spirited and benevolent of men, kind hearted, companionable, and sympathetic, and is always ready to relieve distress and encourage worthy enterprises. He is a large property owner, is one of the substantial and foremost citizens of Albany, and is universally esteemed and respected as a gentleman and highly honored as a physician.

On February 14, 1874, Dr. Bigelow was married to Miss Sara A., daughter of the late Thomas P. and Amelia T. Crook, of Albany, where she was born January 19, 1848. She died September 21, 1879. Their only son and child, Albert Stewart Bigelow, died November 26, 1876.

JOHN H. FARRELL.

JOHN H. FARRELL was born on the banks of the Hudson River, near Albany, September 1, 1839, and was educated at No. 8 public school in Albany and the Christian Brothers' Academy in Troy. When fifteen he entered the employ of Hugh J. Hastings of the Albany Knickerbocker and remained with him nearly two years; he then entered the employ of Luther Tucker, editor of the Country Gentleman and Cultivator, where he remained until January, 1870. In 1863 he accepted an appointment to edit the telegraphic dispatches for the morning and evening papers in Albany and continued to do this until January, 1870, when he resigned and succeeded Daniel Shaw as city editor of the Albany Argus. The Sunday Press was started in May, 1870, by E. H. Gregory, J. H. Mulligan, John T. Maguire, Myron H. Rooker, James MacFarlane and John H. Farrell. In September, 1870, the first three named persons sold their interests in the paper to Mr. Farrell and on June 1, 1871, he retired from the Argus to devote his energies to the Sunday Press, which was in 1877 made a daily. In August following Mr. Farrell purchased the Knickerbocker and consolidated it with the Daily Press. In March, 1891, after twenty-one years' partnership, Mr. Farrell sold his one half interest in the Press and Knickerbocker and Sunday Press to his partners for \$50,000 cash, and after a brief rest purchased the Evening Union. During the summer of 1891 he purchased the Albany Sun and Evening Times and combined the three dailies in one called the Times-Union. Mr. Farrell's ability as a newspaper editor has been acquired by an exceedingly active daily experience, covering the entire period of his manhood. He was one of the founders of the United Press and has been its vice-president, and has also been a member of the executive committee of the New York State Associated Press. He was one of the founders of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and for several years has been a member of its executive committee. He was president of the New York State Editorial Association in 1895-96; is a vice-president of the Home Savings Bank of Albany; a director in the Albany City National Bank and the Commerce Insurance Company; and is a trustee of St. Agnes Cemetery, St. Vincent Male and Female Orphan Asylums of Albany, and the Albany Hospital for Incurables. He was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, and is deeply interested either as officer or stockholder in several enterprises in the city of Albany.

In June, 1869, Mr. Farrell was married to Miss Mary V. Gibbons, of New York, and they have three sons and four daughters: James C. Farrell, the eldest son, is manager of the Argus; John F., the second son, is a lawyer, while Joseph A. is on the editorial staff of the Times-Union.

 JAMES W. COX, M. D.

JAMES WILLIAM COX, M. D., son of Thomas and Sally (Bump) Cox, was born February 5, 1828, in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., where his paternal ancestor, Joseph Cox, from England, settled in 1787. Thomas was a soldier at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, while his father-in-law, Jacob Bump, of Uxbridge, Mass.,

served in the Colonial war, was present at the assault and capture of Quebec, and signed, with others, the "Association Test" of 1776. The Cox family were prominent farmers in Otsego county.

Dr. J. W. Cox was educated privately under Rev. James Hughes and at the Gilbertsville Academy and when eighteen began teaching school at a salary of \$10 per month. His father died when he had reached the age of twenty and he was obliged to attend to the farm. When twenty-one he was elected superintendent of common schools on the Whig ticket and about the same time began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Sumner of Gilbertsville. In the fall of 1848 he came to Albany and completed his medical studies with Dr. Henry M. Paine, the eminent homeopathist and was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College in January, 1852. For two years he was associated in practice with his last preceptor. In 1854 he opened an office on the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Chapel street, and in 1862 moved thence to No. 109 State street, where he died June 9, 1896.

He was a man of rare mental attainments, ranked high among the leading homeopathists of the State and was successful and widely respected. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, a founder and president of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, a prime mover in establishing the Homeopathic Free Dispensary in Plain street, and was one of the founders of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, of which he was consulting physician at the time of his death. He was continuously in charge of the homeopathic ward at the Child's Hospital; was a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Masters Lodge No. 5; was a Whig and later a Republican and in 1863 served as United States medical examiner in Albany to examine recruits, and was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club.

In 1854 he married Hannah M., daughter of Joseph Thomas and Hannah (Thorpe) Gilbert, and granddaughter of Abijah Gilbert, the founder of Gilbertsville. She was born in 1830, and died March 16, 1885, leaving four children: Caroline Gilbert, wife of Frederick Harris, an attorney; James W., jr., born in April, 1859, now president of the Albany Felt Company; and Drs. Frederick J. and Edward G., who succeeded their father in practice.

Frederick Joseph Cox, M. D., born June 27, 1866, was graduated from Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Mass., in 1885, from Williams College in 1889, and from the Albany Medical College in 1892, having read medicine meanwhile with his father. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State and Albany County Homeopathic Medical Societies, the sons of the American Revolution and the Fort Orange Club, and visiting physician to the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary.

Edward Gilbert Cox, M. D., was born February 6, 1868, was graduated from Greylock Institute in 1887 and matriculated at Williams College in the class of 1891. He was graduated as M. D. from the Albany College in 1893, is a member of all the societies to which his brother, Dr. Frederick J. Cox, belongs and is attending surgeon to the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital and secretary and treasurer of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society; vice-president New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. In October, 1892, he married Mary L. Adams of Albany.

SAMUEL HAND.

SAMUEL HAND was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. Y., May 1, 1833. He acquired his early education from his father, Augustus C. Hand, for a time a justice of the Supreme Court, and from Robert S. Hale, who were both men of scholarly tastes. At fourteen he entered the college at Middlebury, Vt., which he left after two years to go to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1851. He then returned to Elizabethtown, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar, where he practiced until 1859, when he went to Albany and formed a partnership with J. V. L. Pruyn, who retired from practice, however, a year later. After a short time Mr. Hand was taken into the firm of Cagger & Porter, and upon the election of Mr. Porter as judge of the Court of Appeals, succeeded to the appellate work of the firm which was at the time large, as it was in great measure the inheritance from that of Nicholas Hill, when the firm had been that of Hill, Cagger & Porter. Mr. Cagger was accidentally killed in 1868 and Mr. Hand again found himself alone, though this time with a large practice.

In 1869 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Matthew Hale, to which were added later Nathan Swartz and Charles S. Fairchild. In 1881 Mr. Hand dissolved his partnership with Mr. Hale, who was at the time the only other member of the firm, and he continued practice alone until he stopped altogether, shortly before his death, May 21, 1886.

Mr. Hand's practice as a lawyer was almost from the first largely confined to appellate work, in which he attained great skill and a high repute. During the ten years preceding his death it is probable that no lawyer was retained in as many cases before the Court of Appeals as he, and he was probably the last of a long line of able lawyers in Albany who could devote themselves wholly to this cream of legal practice in the court of last resort; since by the increased facilities of travel lawyers can now take charge of their own work in this court, and so can save the expense of counsel to their clients and gain reputation for themselves. It would be needless to enumerate the most important cases in which Mr. Hand was engaged, because nothing is more ephemeral than the interest which any individual case occasions, though it be of high importance to the parties and involve an important point of law. Perhaps the Parish will case and the suit of the State against the canal ring may yet be generally remembered.

In 1863 Mr. Hand was appointed corporation counsel of Albany to succeed Clinton Cassidy, and in 1869, reporter to the Court of Appeals, a position which he held until 1872, when he resigned after reporting six volumes, in order the better to conduct his increasing practice at the bar. In 1876 Mr. Hand declined an appointment by Governor Tilden as justice of the Supreme Court, but in June, 1878, he accepted an appointment by Governor Robinson as associate judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Judge Allen, who had died, and he held this office until the end of that year, being the youngest man but one who had held the position. He failed of the Democratic nomination for the election in the ensuing November owing to the opposition of Tammany Hall, of which John Kelly was at the time the leader, and from that time he held no further public office.

Mr. Hand came of a strongly Democratic family and was always a staunch sup-

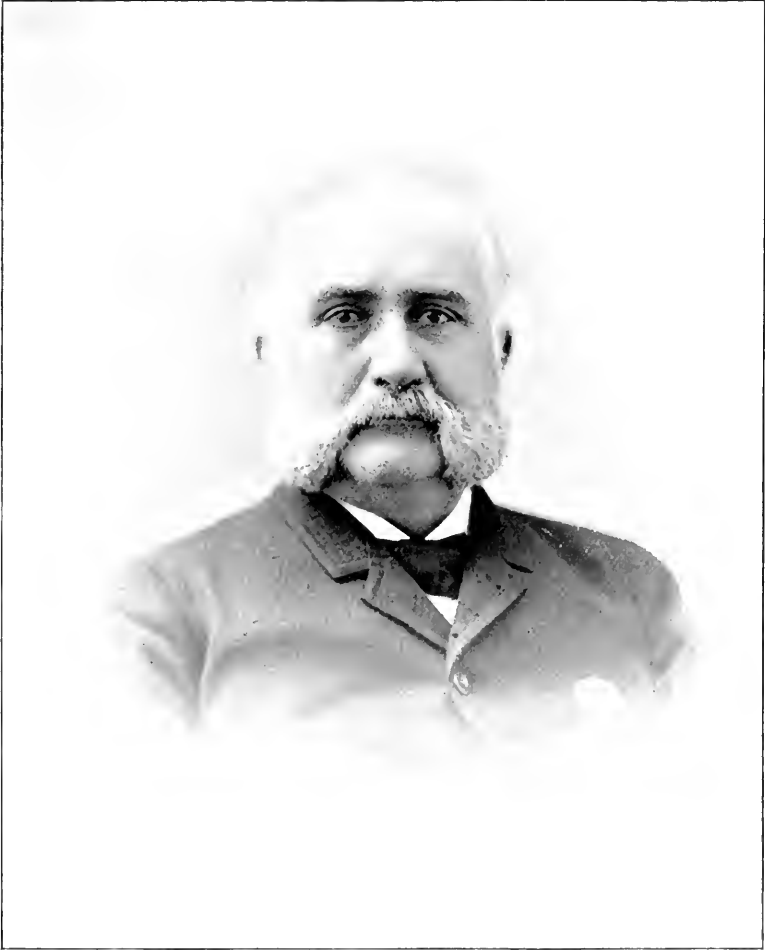
porter of that party. He was an intimate friend of Governor Tilden, who wished him to run for governor in 1876, after Horatio Seymour had declined the nomination, when Tilden was running for president. The leaders decided to nominate Mr. Hand, but he declined and Lucius Robison was nominated and elected. In 1875 he served as a member of a Commission on Reform of Municipal Government, of which Senator Evarts was chairman. It was as a member of this commission in advocating the restriction of the suffrage in cities that Mr. Hand incurred the enmity of Tammany Hall which proved fatal to his nomination for the position of judge of the Court of Appeals. He was also intimate with President Cleveland while he was governor and was one of his trusted advisers at the same time.

In 1885 Mr. Hand was appointed upon a special water commission for Albany and was president of the same. He was one of the first vice-presidents of the New York State Bar Association and its second president for two terms. At the time of his death he was president of the Chi Psi Alumni Society of this section and a governor of the Fort Orage Club. In 1884 he received the degree of LL. D. from Union College. In April, 1863, he married Lydia Learned, daughter of Billings P. Learned, by whom he had two children, a daughter and a son. His widow and children all survived him.

Mr. Hand was a man of good scholarly and literary attainments, in this respect a distinct exception to many lawyers who attain high eminence at the bar. He accumulated a large private library, containing some books of rarity and beauty, which was particularly strong in history and biography. He delighted especially in fine engravings and good editions, of which he acquired a number, and at one time he edited De Bury's Philobiblion, a little work in which his own tastes gave him a ready sympathy. His conversation was varied and showed humane learning, certainly without any pedantry. Particularly obnoxious to him was the loose and careless use of language, as for example in the form of "slang," and perhaps in his endeavor to use language with a nice taste and conscientious intelligence did he show most that real culture which is seldom a characteristic of men of affairs. He took great pleasure also in music and had fine discrimination for that which was excellent. It may well be doubted whether at the time of his death there was in his city a man who excelled Mr. Hand at once in his professional success and his culture.

JOHN G. BURCH.

JOHN G. BURCH was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1827. He is a son of Henry and Susan (Garvey) Burch, and is descended from a long line of English ancestors. The Burch family left the mother country previous to the Revolution and came to America to seek a fortune. They possessed courage and perseverance and after settling in New Jersey soon displayed these characteristics. Ebenezer Burch, the grandfather of John G. Burch, won distinction as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Henry Burch fought in the war of 1812. Both Mr. Burch's grandfather and grandmother received a pension and his father received a very handsome bounty, richly deserved. Mr. Burch attended the common schools and when just of age re-



JOHN G. BURCH.







James A. McKown

moved to Albany where he cast his first vote for old General Taylor for president in 1848. Railroading was a new enterprise in those days, and so, anxious to associate himself with a growing business, Mr. Burch connected himself with the Central Railroad as a master painter. For twenty-five years he worked for this company and was a witness of its steady growth to become the greatest road in the world. Mr. Burch was foreman of the first gang of men at West Albany, which has since become noted for its large railroad yard, and consequently he was a pioneer of West Albany. He has seen West Albany grow from nothing more than a huckleberry bush to its present size, as he says. Mr. Burch's keen foresight led him to believe that in time West Albany would grow to be a prosperous suburb of Albany, inasmuch as the railroad business was increasing so rapidly. He therefore decided to open a general trading store and in 1873 entered the business of selling groceries and provisions and in connection with the store, a coal and wood yard. His was the first store of its kind opened on that hill and the first coal and wood yard west of Lark street. He was associated with Mr. George W. Gibbons as a partner for eleven years. The business increased so rapidly that after a time Mr. Burch gave up the store and confined himself to selling coal and wood exclusively, which business he is engaged in to-day. In 1871 Mr. Burch was elected to represent the Ninth ward in the Common Council of Albany. After the expiration of this term, he was re-elected and chosen president of the board of aldermen. While Mr. Burch was president of the board, occurred the mayoralty election when George H. Thacher, Democrat, ran against Edmund L. Judson, Republican. The Democrats counted Mr. Judson out and he took it to the courts. Mr. Thacher, then mayor, fearing an unfavorable decision, resigned. As a consequence, Mr. Burch had the honor of acting as mayor until the election of the following spring. Mr. Burch made many friends while acting as mayor and displayed rare executive ability. With the exception of his first vote, which was cast for a Whig, Mr. Burch has voted the Republican ticket from Fremont to McKinley. Inasmuch as Mr. Burch was one of the first settlers and the first storekeeper in West Albany, he has acquired considerable property there. No work of a public nature, such as paving of streets or laying of drains or sewers, is attempted without first consulting him. He holds a leading place among property owners. In 1890 he took his son, George Seward, in partnership with him. He is no club or society man, for he believes all his time belongs to his business and his family. He is very domestic in his tastes. In 1853 he married Miss Mary A. Green of Clinton, Oneida county. Her family originally came from Connecticut. Their family consists of two daughters and three sons.

JAMES A. MCKOWN.

HON. JAMES A. MCKOWN, who has won for himself a prominent position at the Albany bar, was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., March 31, 1819. His father was Absalom McKown, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Albany county. His mother's maiden name was Edith Le Grange, daughter of John Le Grange, esq., a man of high standing in his day. The advantages of

young McKown for obtaining an education were confined principally to the common district school. In his youthful days our present system of general education was unknown and institutions ranking above the common schools were few, but he utilized to the fullest extent every advantage he had. He obtained a very good practical education with which he attained his success in life through his own unaided efforts. He therefore belongs to that large and valuable class of men with which the legal and generally all professions abound—self-made men. He early decided to become a lawyer, and to bring that to pass he directed every energy. In recognition of his intelligence, sound judgment, practical good sense and legal information, he was quite early in life elected a justice of the peace at Guilderland, serving in a very acceptable manner for the almost unprecedented long period of eighteen years. His eminent services as a justice of the peace were fully recognized, not only by the people of Guilderland, but by the people of the county at large, and this, in 1852, brought him forward as a candidate for the office of associate judge of Albany county. He was elected by a good majority and took his seat on the bench of the County Court and Court of Sessions. In 1853 he was again a candidate and was re-elected. His judicial term extended two years, and was very acceptable to the people of the county. Mr. McKown was a close, industrious and appreciative legal student, but he did not apply for admission to the bar until 1853, when, on motion of that distinguished jurist, Hon. John K. Porter, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State, and in 1865 he was, on motion of Ira Harris, admitted to the United States Supreme Court. In April, 1856, Mr. McKown made the city of Albany his residence, where he has continued to reside from that time down to the present. His judicial mind and method prepared the way for his election to the office of surrogate of Albany county. This event took place in the fall of 1855. The duties of this office are important and difficult. No judicial position is more so than that of surrogate. It requires a peculiar caste of mind and much depth of learning to successfully discharge the duties of the office. We can truly say that Mr. McKown displayed ability, learning and industry of a high order. His administration was therefore very successful and he retired from the office with the good wishes and good opinion of the bar and the public. In his practice he has no specialty, but has conducted a general legal business with success, and has always surrounded himself with a respectable and profitable clientage. His long identification with the Albany bar, his high and upright character, his honorable course as a practitioner, have given him an eminent place in his profession. Mr. McKown belongs to the Republican party, and though he believes most thoroughly in the principles of that party, yet he is not bigoted. He is not nor ever has been a seeker after office or place. He favors the Baptist church and is a member of Wadsworth Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Alida Van Valkenburgh, by whom he has one daughter living, Mrs. William A. Amsdell.





AMASA J. PARKER.

AMASA J. PARKER.

1807—1890.

AMASA J. PARKER was born at Sharon, parish of Ellsworth, Litchfield county, Conn., on the 2d of June, 1807, and died at Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1890. His father, the Rev. Daniel Parker, was a Congregational clergyman settled for twenty years in Watertown and Ellsworth, Conn. The subject of this memoir was descended, on both sides, from families distinguished in the history of New England, that had been settled there since the earliest days of pilgrim immigration, sharing in the perils of Indian warfare and, at a later day, in our Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Fenn, who resided at Watertown, Conn., was for more than thirty sessions a representative in the Legislature of his State.

The Rev. Daniel Parker removed into this State with his family when the son was nine years of age, and the latter continued to reside in State of New York afterwards during his whole life.

Great pains was taken by his father with his education and under the care of his father and of other eminent teachers, and with very close study on his part, he had, at the age of sixteen, completed with great thoroughness a full collegiate course of study, but outside the walls of a college.

In June, 1823, when but sixteen years of age, though having the personal appearance of more advanced age, he was appointed principal of the Hudson Academy, located at the city of Hudson, an institution chartered by the Regents of the University of this State, and entered immediately upon the duties of the position. He remained there four years, and on the 1st of May, 1827, resigned his place to prosecute the study of the law and fit himself for admission to the bar. During the last year of his service in the academy, he had entered the office of Hon. John W. Edmunds, but his duties elsewhere gave him but little time for his legal studies.

He was eminently successful in his labors as principal of the academy. Under his charge the institution rose to distinction and was attended by students from different and distant parts of the country, many of whom were prepared for college at an advanced standing, and for the business of life under his instruction. He resigned his trust with the various departments of the academy full of students and in the height of its prosperity, because he felt that the time had come for him to devote his whole attention to the necessary preparation for his intended profession.

An incident occurred when he was in charge of the academy worthy of mention. A rival and successful institution existed in a distant town of the same county, to promote the interests of which its friends urged that the principal of the Hudson Academy was not himself a graduate of any college. To put such an objection at rest the subject of our notice in the summer of 1825 presented himself at Union College and submitted to an examination for the whole college course of study, and graduated with the class of 1825. The singular fact occurred, that one of his own former students graduated with him in the same class.

On resigning his place at the academy in May, 1827, Mr. Parker proceeded at once to Delhi, Delaware county, in this State, and entered the office of his uncle, Amasa Parker, esq., an eminent lawyer, who had been established there many years, and continued as a student in that office till his admission to the bar in October, 1828.

He then entered into copartnership with his uncle, and the firm of A. & A. J. Parker became well known to the profession throughout the State, and was not dissolved till Mr. Parker was appointed to the bench in March, 1844.

During all that time, Mr. Parker was engaged in a large professional business, perhaps more extensive and varied than that of any other country law office in the State. He soon acquired a professional standing that secured him a large practice as counsel in the highest courts of the State. He attended quite regularly the Circuits of Delaware, Greene, Ulster and Schoharie counties, and occasionally those held in Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties, and sometimes in other counties more distant, as well as the stated terms of Chancery and of the Supreme Court, as the printed reports of those courts show. It has been said, by those acquainted with the subject, that at the time of his appointment to the bench he had tried more cases at the Circuit than any other lawyer of his age in the State.

Mr. Parker always insisted that his success in establishing a large practice as attorney and counsel was owing more to his promptness, system and method than to any other peculiar talent. It was the rule of his life never to fail to answer a business letter on the same day on which it was received—to send to his client a check for money collected by the first mail, and never to fail to keep an appointment at the precise time fixed for it; and this latter practice, he never omitted on the bench, having never failed to open his court at the precise hour appointed. In this way, he enforced the most punctual attendance of counsel, parties and witnesses, and by it he was enabled to accomplish much more business. An incident is related as having occurred, which illustrates how well this habit was understood and relied on by the profession. Judge Parker was engaged in holding, as vice-chancellor, a Court of Chancery at the Capitol, at Albany. The hour of opening was ten o'clock, and many counsel were assembled in the court room, seated round the circle of the bar, some minutes before the appointed time, occasionally looking at the clock, and as the hand came near to the hour of ten, watching to see what seemed to them almost certain, that the judge would, for once, be late. It was a matter of discussion, and as there was but a minute left, a bet was made by two prominent members of the bar, of whom the late Judge Peckham, then in full practice, was one, that the judge would be late. But the judge entered and took his seat as the clock was striking, and Judge Peckham won the bottle of wine.

During the fifteen years that Judge Parker was engaged in practice, before he was appointed to the bench, he mingled somewhat actively in the political contests of the day. He could not well do otherwise, in a county so famed as Delaware in the history of politics, and in which the people had been so long trained by Gen. Erastus Root, who was always an active partisan and leader. In the fall of 1833 he was elected by the Democratic party to the Assembly without any opposition, and served in 1834. In 1835 he was elected by the Legislature of this State a Regent of the University of the State. He was then twenty-seven years of age, and was the youngest person ever elected to that distinguished trust. He held it for nearly ten years, and resigned it when appointed to the bench. In November, 1836, he was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress to represent the district then comprising the counties of Delaware and Broome. This time also he ran without opposition, no candidate being nominated by the opposite party. He entered upon the duties of the office at the extra session held in September, 1837, and served during the three

sessions of that Congress. These were exciting and sometimes stormy sessions. The sub-treasury measure was proposed by Mr. Van Buren at the extra session of 1837 and was warmly advocated by Mr. Parker and others, but it did not secure the support of all the Democratic members. Upon it Congress was very nearly divided and questions were frequently decided by the casting vote of the speaker, Mr. Polk. It was not till at a later Congress, when the measure had become better understood, that it was passed into a law, and it still remains in force, its wisdom being now admitted by all parties.

During his service in Congress Mr. Parker was actively engaged in the duties it imposed, on committees and in the discussions in the House. His speeches on the Mississippi election case, on the sub treasury bill, on the public lands, on the Cilley and Graves duel and on other subjects are reported in the proceedings of that Congress. Hiram Gray, Richard P. Marvin, Henry A. Foster, Arphaxad Loomis, John T. Andrews and Amasa J. Parker were the last six survivors from this State of that memorable Congress.

Mr. Parker was not a candidate for re-election, and at the close of his term returned to the practice of his profession.

In the autumn of 1839 he was nominated as a candidate for the State Senate to represent the Senatorial district then corresponding nearly in boundary to the Third Judicial district of this State. There were two vacancies to be filled, in addition to the term then expiring. There were, therefore, three senators to be chosen. The year before, Alonzo C. Paige had been elected by less than fifty majority. But on this occasion the three Democratic candidates were all defeated by a majority little more than normal.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Parker was appointed district attorney of Delaware county, which place he held for three years and till the expiration of his term, and was not a candidate for reappointment.

The later incidents of Judge Parker's life are more familiar to our readers. He was appointed by Governor Bouck circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Third Circuit, on the 6th of March, 1844, and immediately removed to the city of Albany, where he resided till his death. He held that office till the spring of 1847, when it was terminated by the adoption of the constitution of 1846. He was then elected in the Third Judicial district a justice of the Supreme Court of this State for a term of eight years.

At no time in the history of this State have the judicial labors devolving upon a judge been more difficult and responsible than those he was called on to discharge during his twelve years of judicial service. It was during this time that the anti-rent excitement, which prevailed throughout a large portion of his judicial district, was at its height. It crowded the civil calendars with litigations and the criminal courts with indictments for acts of violence in resisting the collection of rents.

The trial of "Big Thunder" before Judge Parker at Hudson, in the spring of 1845, lasted two weeks, and the jury failed to agree. When the next Court of Oyer and Terminer was held in that county, Judge Parker was engaged in holding the court in Delaware county, and Judge Edmonds was assigned to hold the Columbia Oyer and Terminer in his place. At that court "Big Thunder" was again tried and was convicted and sent to the State prison.

In the summer of 1845, Osman N. Steele, under sheriff of Delaware county, while

engaged with a judge in his official duties in the collection of rent due from Moses Earle at Andes, in that county, was violently resisted by about 200 men, armed and disguised as Indians, and was shot and killed by them. Intense excitement prevailed in the county. A great struggle followed between those who resisted and those who sought to enforce the laws. On the 25th of August, 1845, Governor Wright declared the county of Delaware in a state of insurrection, and a battalion of light infantry was detailed to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order and the making of arrests. At the inquest held on the body of Sheriff Steele and at a county General Sessions, the whole subject was fully investigated. Some indictments were found for murder, but most of them were for manslaughter and lesser offenses. Over two hundred and forty persons were indicted, most of whom were arrested and in custody awaiting trial at the then approaching Oyer and Terminer. The regular jail and two log jails, temporarily constructed for the purpose, were filled with prisoners. Under these discouraging circumstances and with armed men stationed in the court room and throughout the village to preserve order, Judge Parker opened the Oyer and Terminer at Delhi on the 22d of September, 1845. We find a brief statement of these proceedings and an extract from the charge of Judge Parker to the grand jury in the history of Delaware county, by Jay Gould, published in 1856, and dedicated to Judge Parker.

We have heard Judge Parker say that, as the time for that court was approaching, he hesitated as to whether he should hold the court himself in the county with the citizens of which he had so long lived and been so intimately associated, or whether he should not rather ask the governor to assign some other judge to the duty who was an entire stranger to all concerned; and, in his doubt, he wrote for advice to his former student and life long friend, the Hon. Lucius Robinson. In answer, he was urged by all means to hold the court himself, and he was told that if some other judge held the court he might, perhaps, adjourn the court after two or three weeks of trials, leaving most of the cases untried and the jails still filled, which he was sure Judge Parker would not do. Judge Parker hesitated no longer, but proceeded at once to the discharge of the duty.

After charging the grand jury, he gave notice, that, whatever time it might take, he should continue to hold the court till every case was tried and the jails were cleared.

The indictments were prosecuted by the district attorney appointed by John Van Buren, then attorney-general, and by Samuel Sherwood, a distinguished member of the bar, then of New York, but who formerly resided at Delhi, and the prisoners were defended by able counsel, among whom were Samnel Gordon, Mitchell Sanford and Samuel S. Bowne.

John Van Steenberg was first tried and convicted of murder. Edward O'Connor was next tried with a like result. Both men sentenced to be executed on the 29th of November then next. Four others were convicted of felony and sent to the State prison for life, and thirteen men sent to the State prison for different terms of years. A large number who had been engaged in resisting the sheriff, but who had not been disguised, pleaded guilty of misdemeanors. Some of these were fined, but as to most of them, and as to some who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, sentence was suspended and they were told by the court they would be held responsible for the future preservation of the peace in their neighborhoods, and were warned that if any

other instance should occur of resisting an officer, or of a violation of the statute which made it a felony to appear for such purpose, armed and disguised, they would at once be suspected and might be called up for sentence. Under this assurance, they were set at liberty, and it is but justice to them to say that they became the best possible conservators of the peace, and that no resistance of process by violence has ever since occurred in that county.

At the close of the third week of the court all the cases had been disposed of. No prisoners were left in jail, except those awaiting execution or transportation to the State prisons. The military were soon after discharged and the log jails taken down, and peace and good order have since reigned in the county.

A report of the trial of Van Steenberg, with a note referring to the business of that court, will be found in 1 Park. Cr. Rep., 39.

The sentences of Van Steenberg and O'Connor were subsequently commuted by Governor Wright to imprisonment for life, and about a year later all those in the State prison were pardoned by the successor of Governor Wright.

Great credit was awarded to Judge Parker for his successful discharge of the delicate and difficult duties devolving upon him at the Delaware Oyer and Terminer, and the next commencement the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Geneva College.

As has been stated, Judge Parker's services as circuit judge and vice-chancellor terminated in 1847 by the adoption of the new State Constitution of 1846, under which an elective judiciary succeeded to the exercise of the judicial power of the State. In all the counties of the Third judicial district meetings of the bar were held and complimentary addresses to Judge Parker were signed, approving his judicial course.

Judge Parker's term of service as a justice of the Supreme Court expired on the 31st of December, 1855. His opinions in cases pending in that court will be found in the first twenty-one volumes of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. In the year 1854 Judge Parker served in the Court of Appeals and was there associated with Judges Gardner, Denio, Alexander S. Johnson, Allen and others. His opinions in that court are reported in the one and two volumes of Kernan's Reports. Among those most worthy of reference is the case of *Snedeker vs. Warring*, reported in 2 Kernan, 170, a case which attracted much attention at the time, for the reason that it presented a very nice question and one that had not been before decided either in this country or in England. It was finally decided on the authority of cases adjudged under the civil law on the continent of Europe. It involved the question whether a statue, colossal in size, erected as an ornament on the grounds in front of a country residence and securely attached to the earth by its weight, was real or personal property. The case was argued by very able counsel and it happened, by the practice of the court in turn to fall to Judges Johnson and Parker to write opinions. At the close of the argument, as the judges were separating for the day, in a few words of consultation that took place between the judges who were to write, Judge Johnson said he had an impression that the statue was real property. Judge Parker said his impression was that it was personal. A month later, after both the judges had spent much time at the State Library in examining the authorities, but without having again spoken together on the subject and after each had written his opinion ready to be read and discussed at the next meeting of all the judges, Judge Parker

met Judge Johnson and said to him, "I have changed my opinion and have come to the conclusion that the statue is real property;" and Judge Johnson said in answer, "and I have changed my opinion and have concluded it is personal property." When the meeting of the judges was held for consultation soon afterwards both opinions were read and after discussion, the vote stood four and four, and thus it remained till near the end of the year when on further discussion and consideration, five voted with Judge Parker and two with Judge Johnson, and the case was decided.

Judge Parker was nominated by the Democratic convention for re-election in the autumn of 1855. Ambrose L. Jordan was the candidate of the Republican party, then newly organized, and George Gould was nominated by the "Know-Nothing" or American party. Prominent members of the last named party proposed to nominate Judge Parker, but he declined being a candidate for a nomination by that party. A very small vote was cast for Mr. Jordan, but Judge Gould was elected. That was the year when the American or "Know-Nothing" party, suddenly springing up, swept the State by large majorities. Judge Parker ran very largely ahead of his ticket, being beaten by the American candidate by only about a thousand votes, while the State officers on the American ticket in the same judicial district had a majority of several thousand.

Judge Parker then resumed the practice of his profession at Albany and he continued in it. He was repeatedly offered nominations afterwards for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, when the Democratic party, to which he belonged, was in the majority in his district and in the State, but he always declined, saying he had done his share of judicial service and preferred thereafter the independent practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1856 Judge Parker was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of governor. The opposing Republican candidate was John A. King. Erastus Brooks was the "American" candidate. Though Judge Parker received several thousand majority in the judicial district where he was beaten the year before by about a thousand majority, he was defeated in the State and Governor King was elected in the State by a heavy majority. Mr. Buchanan, who was elected president that year by the votes of the other States and against whom the majority in the State of New York was nearly ten thousand votes more than the majority against Judge Parker, who ran largely ahead of his ticket, tendered to the latter offices of distinction, which the latter declined, and later in his administration he nominated him for United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York, and the nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate, without reference, but Judge Parker refused to qualify, preferring his own private professional practice.

In the fall of 1858 the Democratic State convention again nominated Judge Parker for the office of governor. His Republican opponent was E. D. Morgan, and Governor Morgan was elected by about 17,000 majority, though Judge Parker was again largely in advance of the rest of the ticket. After that time Judge Parker was not a candidate for any office, except that he was elected, in 1867, a delegate from the county of Albany to the State Constitutional Convention, in which he figured in the years 1867 and 1868 as a member of the judiciary and other committees. The judiciary article framed by that convention was the only portion of the constitution finally adopted by the people.

On Judge Parker's retirement from the bench, he engaged at once in the practice of his profession at Albany, taking into partnership, in 1865, his only son, Amasa J. Parker, jr., and adding to the firm, in 1876, ex-Judge Edwin Countryman, under the name of Parker & Countryman. He devoted himself with great industry and success to his professional duties. He had a great love for his profession and for the principles upon which the law and its administrations are founded. He was engaged in a large professional practice and in many of the most important cases that have come into the courts, as is shown by the State and Federal Reports. Among the most notable litigations in civil cases was the question of the right to tax National Banks, which he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the employment of the city of New York, reported in 4 Wallace Rep., 244, and in this State the title of Trinity church to property in the city of New York, the Levy will case, reported in 23 N. Y., 97, the famous controversy between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and that of the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey, reported in 42, N. Y. Rep., 283. He early engaged in criminal cases and his defense of Cole for the murder of Hiscock, and his acting in two or three other murder cases were exceptional. He declined a retainer of \$5,000, offered him to act as counsel in the defense of Tweed.

With the late Judge Ira Harris and Amos Dean, he engaged, in 1851, in the founding of the Albany Law School, which established a high reputation under their government and care, and he continued for about twenty years one of the professors of that institution, and resigned only because of the pressure of his professional practice. He had found time, while on the bench and afterwards, for preparing for the press some law books, which he thought needed, among which were six volumes of Reports of Criminal Cases. He also, assisted by two other gentlemen of the profession, edited the fifth edition of the Revised Statutes of the State.

He was an earnest advocate of the reforms inaugurated in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, by which the Court of Chancery was abolished and law and equity powers were vested in the same tribunal, and the practice of the courts simplified. He visited Europe in 1853, while similar reforms were under consideration in England, and at the request of Lord Brougham, he addressed the Law Reform Club of England, at its annual meeting, and explained to its members the results of his experience on the bench in regard to the changes that had been made in this State, and especially as to the administering of law and equity in the same court.

In politics he was, throughout his whole life, a Democrat, and before he went on to the bench, and after he left it, an active member of the party. Believing thoroughly in the principles of that party, as founded by Jefferson, and that their success was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the country, he advocated them with earnestness, and always with due respect for the judgment of those who differed from him.

He labored strenuously to avert the catastrophe of civil war, and presided at the famous State Democratic Convention held at Tweddle Hall in Albany, in February, 1861. He always believed afterwards, as he believed then, that with temperate council on the part of the Republican leaders, then about entering upon the control of the Federal government, civil war could have been avoided; but when the first blow was struck at Fort Sumter, and the Rebellion was thus inaugurated, he did not hesitate to regard the die as cast and became at once an earnest advocate of a vig-

orous prosecution of the war on the part of the government, and freely contributed his own money and time to the raising of men and means for that purpose.

But while he did that he protested earnestly against what he deemed the gross abuse of power practiced for merely partisan purposes, by high Federal officials, in the making of unnecessary arbitrary arrests of northern men, whose only offense was an honest and independent difference of opinions and a free expression of it on subjects of mere party differences, in no way involved in the prosecution of the war to put down the Rebellion. This tyrannical exercise of power and gross violations of the right of personal liberty he stoutly resisted and not only denounced it on the stump, at the hazard of his own personal liberty, but he freely gave his own professional services to obtain redress for such wrongs.

A notable instance of this character occurred in the case of *Patrie vs. Murray*, tried at the Greene Circuit in June, 1864, by Judge Parker as counsel for plaintiff, in which a jury, composed of men of both political parties, gave to the plaintiff for such an arrest and false imprisonment a verdict of \$9,000 damages. An attempt was made to remove this case, after verdict and judgment, for retrial into the United States Circuit Court, under an act of Congress that had been conveniently passed for the purpose of defeating such recoveries. Judge Parker insisted that the act was unconstitutional, being in violation of the seventh article of the amendments of the United States Constitution, and under his advice the State authorities refused to make a return to the writ of error. Application was then made to the United States Circuit Court to compel the return, and on demurrer peremptory mandamus was adjudged. To review that judgment a writ of error was brought by Judge Parker and the case was removed into the United States Supreme Court, held at Washington. It was first argued in that court in February, 1869, by Judge Parker for the plaintiff in error, and Mr. Evarts, then attorney-general of the United States, for the defendant in error. The judges were divided upon the question and ordered a reargument, which took place in February, 1870, Attorney-General Hoar then appearing for the defendant in error. The judgment of the United States Circuit Court was then reversed and the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress was established. The case is reported in 9 Wallace, U. S. Rep., 274.

During a long life of professional labor Judge Parker never lost the tastes acquired early in life for classical study and literary pursuits, and he was in the habit of setting apart a stated portion of his time for such purposes. He enjoyed an occasional return to the reading of the Greek and Roman authors and those, with the attention given to the current literature of the day, and a mingling in the duties of social life, afforded him an agreeable relaxation from the severer studies and a healthful change to the mind. These tastes brought him into connection with the educational institutions of the State, in several of which he served for many years as a trustee.

Among other duties of that character he was for many years president of the board of trustees of the Albany Female Academy, president of the board of trustees of the Albany Medical College, a trustee of Cornell University and one of the governors of Union University.

Judge Parker married, in 1834, Miss Harriet Langdon Roberts, of Portsmouth, N. H., and of a large family of children—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Amasa J. Parker,





Amasa J. Barnes

jr., Mrs. Erastus Corning and Mrs. Selden E. Marvin, all residents of Albany, still survive.

When a member of the assembly in 1834 Mr. Parker, as chairman of a select committee, made an elaborate report urging the establishment of a State hospital for the insane, which led to a more full consideration of the subject by the people, though it was not until several years afterwards that the first State hospital for the insane was established. Doubtless it was owing to the interest Mr. Parker had taken in the subject that he was afterward appointed by Governor Fenton in 1867 one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, a trust which he held till 1881, when he resigned, and Governor Cornell appointed his son, Amasa J. Parker, jr., in his place, who served until January 1, 1897, and he was then succeeded by his second son, Lewis R. Parker.

AMASA J. PARKER.

AMASA J. PARKER, the only surviving son of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker and Harriet Langdon Parker, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., on May 6, 1843. In the following year, Judge Parker having been appointed Circuit Judge and Vice Chancellor of the Third Circuit, moved to Albany, where the son has ever since resided.

His early education was pursued in the schools of Miss Margaret Cassidy and Messrs. Wrightson, and later at the Albany Academy, and in the fall of 1860 he entered the sophomore class at Union College, graduating in July, 1863. Mr. Parker began the study of the law at the end of his junior year at college and in September, 1863, he entered, as a student, the law office of Cagger, Porter & Hand at Albany, with whom he remained for nearly two years.

Mr. Parker graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864 and in the latter part of the same year was admitted to the bar, and became the law partner of his father on the first day of May, 1865, which continued until the death of Judge Parker on May 13, 1890, in all a period of over twenty-five years. From 1876 until 1888, ex-Judge Edwin Countryman of Cooperstown, N. Y., who had moved to Albany for that purpose, was associated with them under the firm name of Parker & Countryman.

In 1891 Mr. J. Newton Fiero of Kingston, N. Y., came to Albany and became the partner of Mr. Parker, continuing as such until 1895. Since that time he has had associated with him his two sons, Amasa J. Parker, jr., and Lewis R. Parker, though no partnership exists between them.

Mr. Parker has been very active in the practice of his profession for over thirty years, practicing in both the State and Federal Courts and taking part in numerous important and well known cases, such as Jackson vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, Hooghkirk vs. the D. & H., Laning vs. the New York Central, Conway vs. Gale, Dunlop vs. Dunlop and McChesney vs. the Panama Railroad Company.

Mr. Parker was one of the organizers of the famous Union College Zouaves, at Schenectady in April, 1861, and served in same. After graduating from college he was enrolled in the National Guard at Albany and in 1866 was commissioned aide-

de-camp, with the rank of major on the staff of Gen. John Taylor Cooper, the commandant of the Third Division.

In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment and two years later was unanimously elected its colonel. He was in command of that regiment during the railroad riots of July, 1877, and the regiment under him reached a strength of eight hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Parker served as president of the National Guard Association of this State, upon its re-organization, from 1878 to 1880 and is the only officer who has filled the position for more than one year. On the re-organization of the National Guard in August, 1886, he was elected brigadier-general of the Third Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., with headquarters at Albany, and served in that capacity until the end of December, 1890, when he resigned. During the period of his command the Third Brigade took part in the Washington Centennial celebration in New York City, April 29, 1889, and in that great parade of nearly fifty thousand troops, the Third Brigade was awarded the highest credit mark for its appearance and discipline by the U. S. Army Board sent to New York by the Federal Government. The brigade on this occasion numbered nearly two thousand eight hundred men.

Mr. Parker was elected to the Assembly in 1882, receiving a majority larger than the number of votes cast for his opponent, and in 1886 and 1887 served in the State Senate, and has since then been twice re-elected to that body, serving in the sessions of that body continuously from 1892 to 1895 inclusive, and subsequently declined a renomination. When he entered the Senate in January, 1886, he instituted public hearings in the City Hall, Albany, on all local measures in the Legislature before the Senator and four Assemblymen from Albany county. This plan enabled every citizen to attend and learn all about the measures affecting Albany county or any portion of the same and to discuss their merits or demerits.

Naturally, Mr. Parker, during his legislative services of seven years in Assembly and Senate had much to do with military and local matters, as well as with general legislation.

In the Assembly of 1882 he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and with the aid of the principal National Guard officers of the State revised and greatly simplified and strengthened the Military Code.

The same year he took a prominent part in the obtaining of appropriations, building of State Armories, the adoption of the State service uniform and the establishment of the State Camp at Peekskill. Later on in the Senate, during his six years of service there, he did much for the National Guard in the way of general appropriations, equipment, building and repairing of State Armories, and rifle ranges, improving the Military Code and in strengthening the military force in many ways.

He was, in 1887, the originator and principal projector of the new State Armory, at Albany, obtaining an official condemnation and sale of the old State Arsenal, procuring the first appropriation from the State for the building as well as a most liberal sum from the county of Albany for the site for said Armory, and on his return to the Senate in 1892, during that and the three subsequent years, he obtained further large State appropriations for its extension, completion and equipment.

In regard to local legislation for his district, Mr. Parker was always active, and during his service in the Legislature, never failed to give these matters his best efforts.

In 1882, in the Assembly, he introduced the first bill for the construction of the Hawk street viaduct. He introduced later in the Senate the bill for the construction of the Northern Boulevard and with others succeeded in passing the bill, and later the amended Northern Boulevard law, which obviated the objections of several elements, which had been hostile to this great project.

The Albany Basin bill and many other bills affecting the health and welfare of Albany county and the cities of Albany and Cohoes, received Mr. Parker's close attention and became laws.

Mr. Parker is president of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Law School and as such one of the governors of Union University; a trustee of the Albany Medical College and also of St. Agnes School; a trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York and a director of the Albany City National Bank. He succeeded his father, who had served since 1867 as a manager and was made president of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital (for the insane) at Poughkeepsie in 1881, and remained such until January, 1897, when he insisted upon retiring.

Mr. Parker has been prominently connected with the Young Men's Association for many years, and is a member of the Board of Life Trustees and was one of the most active Albanians in projecting the plan and in procuring funds to build Harmanus Bleeker Hall, and is the chairman of the Hall Committee of that Board of Trustees.

Mr. Parker married in 1868, Cornelia Kane Strong, of New Orleans, La., who died December 17, 1883, leaving surviving six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom a son and daughter are married.

ALBERT VANDER VEER, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, has attained a prominence in his profession which places him far along in the ranks of its recognized leaders. He was born in the village of Leatherville, town of Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 10, 1841. His father was an energetic and successful business man, whose tanneries gave the name to the place.

Dr. Vander Veer's early education was received at the public schools of Canajoharie and Palatine, and at the Canajoharie Academy. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. Simeon Snow, of Currytown, N. Y. After a year's work on the rudiments he came to Albany and entered the office of the late Dr. John Swinburne. During the years 1861 and 1862 he attended the lectures of the Albany Medical College, from which so many physicians of prominence have been graduated. In the spring of 1862 he became one of the original "one hundred," was commissioned as a United States Medical Cadet, and ordered to report for duty at Columbia College Hospital, Washington, D. C. While at this post he attended a course of lectures at the National Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine in December, 1862, afterward receiving the same degree from the Albany Medical College. After graduation Dr. Vander Veer was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and joined his regiment at Falmouth, Va., just after the first battle of Fred-

ericksburg. During and after the battle of Chancellorsville, he was detailed as one of the surgeons in charge of an operating table at the 1st Division, Second Army Corps Hospital, having as his assistants men much older than himself, but who were not accustomed to surgical work. In June, 1864, Dr. Vander Veer was promoted surgeon with the rank of major. He served with his regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out September, 1865. Undoubtedly the extensive practice in surgery he obtained during this period largely influenced him to make that his life work.

Upon returning to New York he attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the spring of 1866 established himself in Albany as a general practitioner. In July, 1869, he was called to the chair of general and special anatomy in the Albany Medical College, and was also appointed attending surgeon Albany Hospital. At this time he became attending surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. Several of our leading literary institutions now gracefully recognized his intellectual qualities by the bestowment of their honors. In 1882 Williams College gave him the degree of A. M., and in 1883 Hamilton and Union Colleges that of Ph. D.

In January, 1882, he was appointed professor of surgery in the Albany Medical College and at the present time is professor of Didactic, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery. He has given much time and study to the advancement of this institution, in which he has a keen interest. On the death of Dr. Thomas Hun, in 1896, Dr. Vander Veer was appointed Dean of the Faculty of the Albany Medical College, an honor worthily bestowed.

He has spent several months, at various times, in earnest study abroad, visiting the great centres of medical instruction, where he watched with absorbing interest the brilliant operations of renowned surgeons and specialists. During his last sojourn in Europe he was accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Margaret E. Snow, daughter of his old preceptor, and his eldest son Edgar. While in England he was entertained by Mr. Lawson Tait, whose fame as a surgical specialist is known all over the world. During this trip he also read a paper before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen.

In addition to being a very active working member, and ex-president of both the County and State Medical Societies, Dr. Vander Veer is also a member of the Boston Gynecological Society, the British Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, an active member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, an ex-president, one of the executive officers of the Pan-American Medical Congress, having attended the recent meeting in Mexico and presented a paper. He is also vice-president of the Holland Society of New York, Albany Branch, and has had conferred upon him the order of "Oranje-Nassau" by the Queen of Holland. Dr. Vander Veer is also a member of the Military Order of the Legion of the United States. He has recently been appointed a delegate to the Loyal British Medical Association at Montreal.

As the power to grant certificates to physicians and surgeons educated in New York State is entirely in the hands of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the medical profession were naturally interested in having a proper representative of their profession in the board; therefore, the election of Dr. Vander Veer as a Regent of the University in 1895 was hailed with great pleasure by his many friends, not only in this locality but in the neighboring counties. Since his





DR. CHARLES E. JONES.

election he has still continued to be, as he was previously, an earnest advocate of higher education in each and every profession.

To all of these duties he gives some portion of his time systematically divided. In addition he is busily at work every possible moment upon his college lectures or gathering in writing the results of his varied surgical experiences for the benefit of his professional brethren.

Among the subjects upon which Dr. Vander Veer has lectured or written are the following, most prominent and recent:—"Some Personal Observations on the Work of Lawson Tait," "The Use of the Curette in Uterine Surgery," "Uterine Hemorrhage, Puerperal and Non-Puerperal," "Management of Cancer in the Uterus, Complicated with Pregnancy, with Report of a Case," "Hystero-Epilepsy, with Report of Cases," "Retro-Peritoneal Tumors; Their Anatomical Relations, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment," "Tubercular Peritonitis," "Report of Cases of Cholecystotomy with Special Reference to the Treatment of Calculus Lodging in the Common Duct," "The Relation of the Board of Health to the Public," "Appendicitis, the Relation of the Physician and Surgeon in the Care of Cases," "Comparison Between Perineal and Suprapubic Cystotomy," "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Abdominal Section," "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," "Fifty Years in the History of the Albany Medical College," "Concealed Pregnancy, Its Relations to Abdominal Surgery," "The Relation of the Abdominal Surgeon to the Obstetrician and Gynecologist," "Intestinal Obstruction," "Report of Cases of Coeliotomy Performed at the Albany Hospital from July 15, 1893, to November 1, 1895," "Report in Abdominal Surgery, Being an Analysis of 145 Operations not Previously Reported, Done Upon the Ovaries, and Uterine Appendages, with Special Remarks as to Preparation of Patient, Place of Operation, Use of Drainage, Treatment and Results," "Report of Seven Cases of Abdominal Surgery in which the Murphy Button was Applied," "Tuberculosis of the Female Genital Organs (Including Tuberculosis of the Kidney)," "Uterine Fibroids Complicated with Pregnancy," etc., etc.

The pressure of increasing professional duties does not prevent Dr. Vander Veer from taking an active interest in municipal affairs, and the value of his services as a member of the Board of Health, the Historical and Art Society, etc., is fully recognized. He is also an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

Whatever of eminence Dr. Vander Veer has attained has been secured by close application, unremitting labor, and a determined following of those inclinations which in his youth led him to choose for his own the responsibilities of the silent profession.

Honored by his associates, beloved and respected by his patients, Dr. Vander Veer's career may well be emulated by all young men who are ambitious to secure for themselves the approval of their fellows and the emoluments which come, of necessity, to the leaders in any profession.

CHARLES EDMUND JONES, A. M., M. D.

CHARLES EDMUND JONES, A. M., M. D., is a son of the late Dr. E. Darwin Jones, and was born in Albany on February 15, 1849. After graduating from the Albany

Academy in 1866 he entered Hope College at Holland City, Mich., and was graduated from that institution in 1870 and also took the degree of M. A. in course in 1873, when he delivered the master's oration. He read medicine with his father, was graduated from the Albany Medical College with the degree of M. D. in December, 1872, and subsequently attended one course of lectures at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom in March, 1873. He went abroad in the summer of 1875 and remained one year, spending the greater part of that time in attendance at the Vienna General Hospital, where he pursued special courses of study. He visited Europe again in 1878, being absent six months, attending the World's Exposition at Paris, and acting as special correspondent of the New York Evening Express.

For many years Dr. Jones has been a greater part of the time officially or semi-officially connected with various positions of public trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has uniformly discharged with fidelity, zeal, and marked effectiveness. He became a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1873, was elected its secretary in 1874, and served as its president in 1885, 1888, and 1889. He was elected a delegate from the county society to the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. Prior to his last visit to Europe he was delegated by special resolution to represent the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society at the World's Homeopathic Congress held in Paris in August, 1878, and also to meetings of other homeopathic medical societies which he might have opportunity to attend. Since beginning the practice of his profession in Albany in 1873 Dr. Jones has taken an active interest in the City Dispensary and Homeopathic Hospital, and has devoted to its work and service a large share of his time, money, and influence. He has ably assisted in its management, has supported all measures designed to promote its financial prosperity, and has been a member of its medical staff since 1873, and a member of its executive and supervising committee since 1884. Since November, 1876, he has had charge of the department of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs.

Dr. Jones has been a permanent member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York since 1878, and was elected its president in February, 1895. He has been for several years chairman of its bureau on throat and lung diseases, and has presented reports embodying a vast amount of important data gathered as a result of months of original investigation and painstaking research. He became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1874 and of the Albany Institute in 1876. He was elected a member of the City Board of School Commissioners for a term of three years, and during this service secured the appointment of a permanent committee on hygiene, which became a very influential branch of the executive department of public instruction. He was a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club, and for a number of years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Bi-Centennial Committee of Albany, which was required to perfect and conduct arrangements for celebrating the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the city. Following this he was appointed a member of the committee having in charge the preparation, location, and permanent preservation of more than twenty bronze tablets designed to identify and describe the history of certain localities and important events. These tablets were placed on various buildings, and perpetuate those historic names and

incidents which mark the growth of Albany as a burgh and city. In 1880 Dr. Jones was made a member of the citizens committee appointed to commemorate the opening of the new capitol building, and in 1893 he was appointed by the Civil Service Commission a member of a Homeopathic Examining Board to examine and determine the fitness of candidates for the position of assistant physicians at homeopathic hospitals for the insane. He was appointed by Governor Flower in June, 1894, a member of the first board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics and reappointed by Governor Morton in 1895. He has been a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., since 1872, and is also a member of Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., and an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite mason, 32d degree.

Among the many notable papers and essays which Dr. Jones has contributed to the medical literature of his time, the following titles are selected as showing the breadth of scope, research, and versatility of his work: "Pathology and Treatment of Diabetes," to which the McNaughton prize of \$100 was awarded by the faculty of the Albany Medical College; "The Throat in Song and Speech," illustrated by photographic slides; "The Differential Diagnosis of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup;" "Tubercular Laryngitis and Cancer of the Throat;" "The Climatic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption and Chronic Bronchitis;" "The Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis;" and "New York's Leadership in Medical Education," the latter being delivered by him as the president's annual address before the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1896.

Dr. Jones has won distinction in his profession because of an inflexible purpose, persistently carried out through years of effort, to acquire an exact and thorough knowledge of all the practical details of applied medicine. With industry and enthusiasm he has never failed to avail himself of all the resources of standard literature, and the best appliances for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, more particularly the diseases of the throat and chest, of which he makes a specialty. He is unmarried.

JOHN PALMER.

HON. JOHN PALMER, secretary of state, is a son of John, who died in the Civil war in 1863. He was born of English parentage in Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, 1842, and in 1843 went with his parents to England, where he lived ten years, two of which were spent with his grandfather on the Black Sea, where he witnessed the siege of Sebastopol. He spent three years in a semi-military school near Liverpool and in 1853 returned with the family to America and learned the trade of fresco painting, meanwhile finishing his education at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Albany. September 10, 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. B, 91st N. Y. Vols., was commissioned captain March 1, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment July 3, 1865, being brevetted captain N. Y. V. His first service was in the department of the Gulf, where he displayed great bravery at Port Hudson in the Red River campaign. He was afterward transferred to the Army of the Potomac and at Five Forks received injuries from a falling horse from which he has never recovered. In 1865 he resumed his trade as painter and frescoer, in Albany, which

he has since followed. In 1866 he became a charter member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, G. A. R., and in 1884-85 was department commander. He was elected commander in chief of the National Commandery of the G. A. R. in 1891, when he led a column of 60,000 veterans through the streets of Washington. He was prominent in the erection of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., and is president of the Board of Trustees and has been indefatigable in promoting the interests of veterans of the war. He has always been an active Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln in 1860, and in 1893 was unanimously nominated by his party for secretary of state and elected over Cord Meyer, Democrat, by 24,484 plurality. In 1895 he was re-elected to this high office over Horatio C. King by a majority of 90,146.

In 1867 Mr. Palmer married Maggie Moore of Albany and they have one daughter and three sons.

JOSEPH W. TILLINGHAST.

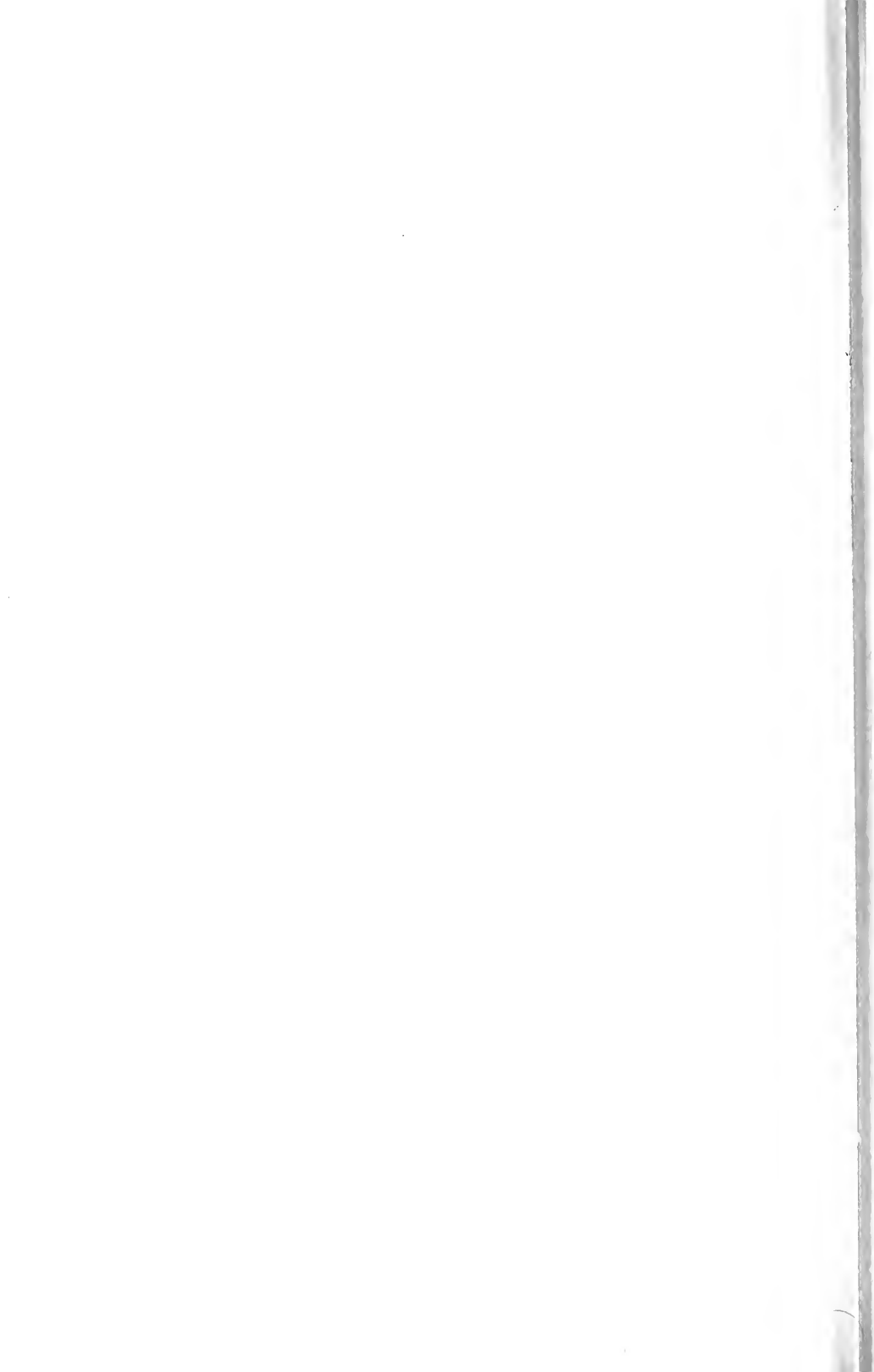
JOSEPH WILKER TILLINGHAST, son of William Tillinghast, was born in Albany, January, 1835, and descends from an old New England family. William Tillinghast, a native of Wickford, R. I., was for many years a well known business man of Albany, where he died in 1881. As a member of the firm of Wickes & Tillinghast, he was engaged in the manufacture of sperm oils, and individually he was a director in the National Commercial Bank. J. W. Tillinghast was educated in the Albany Academy, was a clerk for Wickes & Tillinghast from 1852 to 1870, and from time until 1886 was engaged in the malting business, as a member of the firm of Tweddle & Co. On June 24, 1868, he became a director in the Merchants National Bank of Albany; on April 17, 1875, he was chosen vice-president; and on May 1, 1880, he was elected president, which office he still holds. He is also a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club, and prominently connected with several other corporations and institutions. He is in every sense of the word a representative business man. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of the late John Tweddle, one of Albany's most enterprising citizens. They have three children: Frederick, William and a daughter.

GEORGE N. BEST.

GEORGE N. BEST, son of Thomas and Magdalene (Rosenberger) Best, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, June 13, 1845. His parents were natives of the United States and moved to Canada to engage in farming. Mr. Best attended the public schools and at the age of seventeen moved to New York State, settling at Saratoga Springs. He worked on a farm one year and desiring to enter commercial life he availed himself of an opportunity to go into the lumber business. He made his home with his brother and engaged in transporting lumber from the western part of New York State to New York city. His abilities were soon recognized and warranted his filling, for several years, the position of foreman for C. D. & R. English,



GEORGE N. BEST.







THURLOW WEED BARNES.

timber dealers and lumber forwarders. Subsequently, Mr. C. D. English died and Mr. Best entered into partnership with Mr. R. English. The name of the firm remained the same as it was before Mr. English's death. This firm carried on an extensive business, doing government contract work on Lake Champlain and also engaging in the ice business. While connected with this work, Mr. Best made his home in Schuylerville for five years. In 1878 he moved to Castleton, N. Y., and English, Best, and a Mr. Washburn bought Campbell Island in the Hudson River opposite Cedar Hill. Here ice houses were erected and a large ice business was carried on. In 1881, English and Best bought the property on which Mr. Best now lives and erected a mammoth ice house on the bank of the Hudson. In 1884 Mr. Washburn sold out his interest in the island to English and Best, who thereupon formed a co-partnership. In 1887 this firm commenced doing business in New York city under the name of the Cedar Hill Ice Company. In 1890 Mr. English sold his interest in the ice business to a Mr. Sherman and a Mr. Carmen, who became partners with Mr. Best. In 1894 Mr. Best bought them out and continued the business alone. In February, 1896, he discontinued the New York business, having sold it to the Consolidated Ice Company, who contracted with him to purchase his ice for a term of years. Mr. Best is now enjoying a large, well paying business and lives in a palatial residence overlooking the Hudson River at Cedar Hill. He has twenty-five acres of land, used for gardening, and also owns considerable property in Saratoga county. He is president of the Albany and Castleton Ferry Company, and is an elder in the Reformed church of Bethlehem. October 15, 1867, he married Ursula Lockrow of Saratoga. They had one son, Harvey A., who managed the New York office and who died in 1894 in his twenty-sixth year.

GEORGE S. HASWELL, M. D.

DR. GEORGE S. HASWELL was born in 1868 and is a son of Isaac M. Haswell, who is a farmer. Dr. Haswell was graduated from the Troy High School in 1889, and then from the Albany Medical College in 1892. He began his practice in New York and then settled in Watervliet, where he has won the confidence of a large circle of people of his native town. Dr. Haswell, although so young, is a Mason of the Order of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He was elected coroner of Albany county in November, 1896. In 1893 he married Alicie, daughter of Edward H. Wiswall, of Colonie, by whom he has one daughter, Mildred.

THURLOW WEED BARNES.

THURLOW WEED BARNES is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Barnes, who came from England and distinguished himself in the Indian wars around Hartford, Conn., about 1630. On his mother's side he is descended from Nathan Weed, a Revolutionary soldier of Stamford, Conn., and the grand-

father of Thurlow Weed, a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Weed was distinguished as the great Whig and Republican leader of New York and the life-long friend of William H. Seward. His services are well remembered as a member of the so-called political firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley, and also in connection with the administration of President Lincoln, who sent him to France and England in 1861 to avert the recognition by those countries of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Barnes is a son of William Barnes, sr., and Emily Weed, his wife, and was born in Albany, June 28, 1853. On graduating from Harvard University in 1876 he took an editorial position on the Albany Evening Journal, and soon afterward was elected president of the Young Men's Association of that city and also of the Albany County Republican Committee. He held the latter position two terms, and took an active part in politics and in the management of the newspaper, which was founded by his grandfather as a political organ in 1830. Mr. Barnes was one of the founders of the Fort Orange Club, in which he still retains his membership. He was active in the National Guard as a member of the 10th Regiment, and held the position of first lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Amasa J. Parker. In 1886 Mr. Barnes took up his residence in Boston, Mass., where he lived for five years as a member of the well known publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., his work in the firm being in the department of literary criticism.

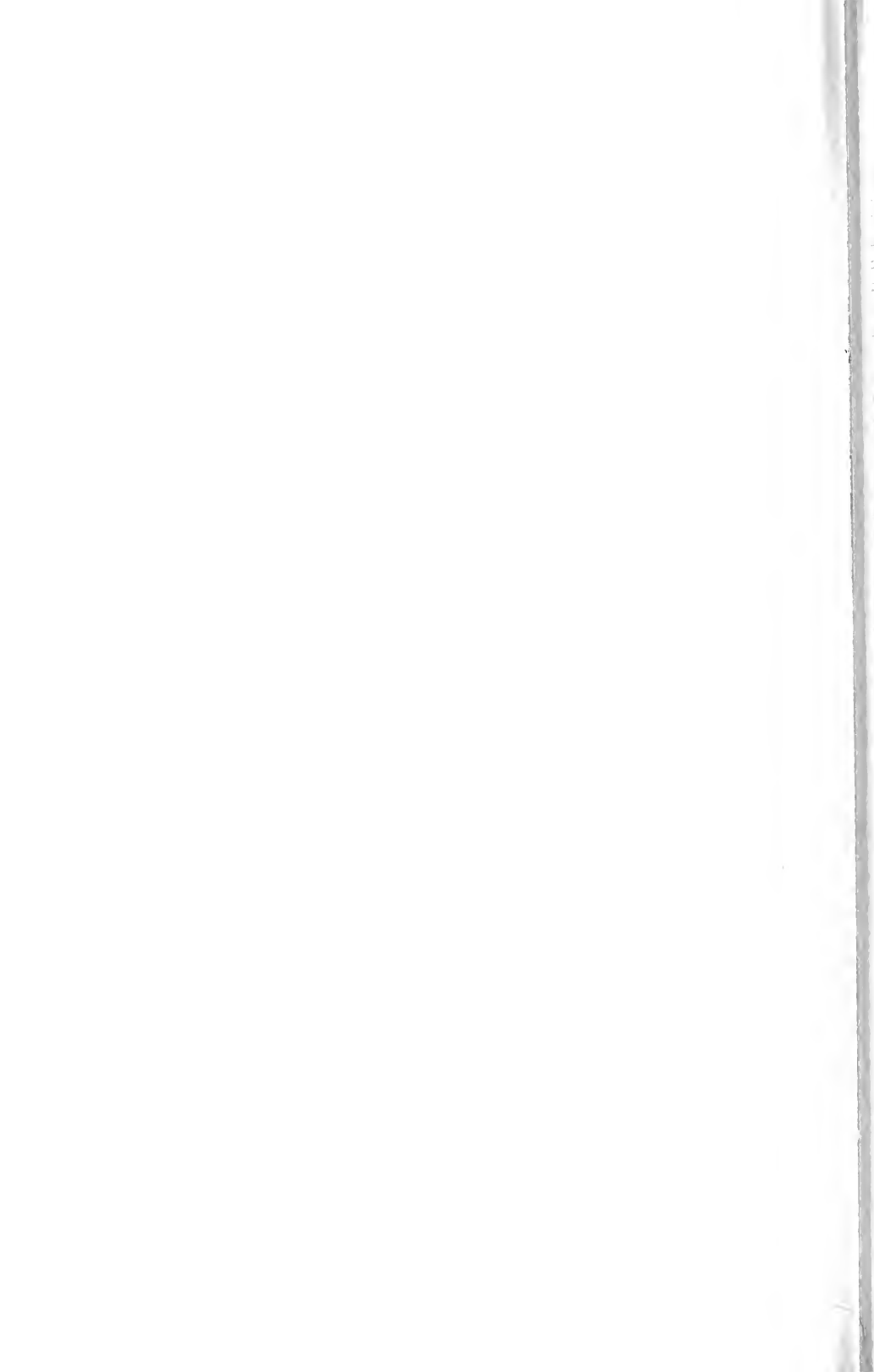
Mr. Barnes has made extensive journeys, including a trip around the world, and has spent two winters in India. Soon after the death of his grandfather he wrote a Memoir of Thurlow Weed, which was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He is the owner of the published works of William H. Seward that were originally edited by George E. Baker. Of late years Mr. Barnes has been a resident of New York city, where he is a member of the Republican County Committee and of the Harvard, Metropolitan, and other prominent social organizations. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896.

HENRY LÜEKE.

THERE are few residents of the city of Albany of German birth and parentage who have done more for this city and whose name and memory will live longer than that of Henry Lücke. He was born in Brakel, Westphalia, Prussia, February 1, 1808, and is a son of George and Margaret Lücke. George Lücke was a custom tailor by trade and it must be borne in mind that the trade of his choice in those days demanded more care and study and closer application than the same trade does to day. In the making of fine habits and uniforms George Lücke was looked upon as the leader in the town of Brakel. The first eleven years of Henry Lücke's life were not very promising. He was a sick boy during that time, but the tenderest care of his loving parents and the best medical attention overcame the ravishes of disease. When he became sufficiently strong he began his studies at the public school and continued them until he was fourteen years of age. During those few years he was very attentive and ranked with the highest in his class, displaying both docility and ability, characteristics which went a great way toward forming a suitable founda-



HENRY LÜEKE.



tion for his later years. It was contrary at that time for those learning a trade in Europe to travel about from one country to another. Henry Lücke chose his father's trade and in accordance with the custom above mentioned, he started at the early age of fifteen to thoroughly acquaint himself for his trade. He traveled through Germany, Austria, Hungary and Poland, apprenticing himself to the best custom tailors, and then went to London to put the finishing touches on his education. While at London he learned how to make the most exquisite habits then in vogue, and the dazzling uniforms then used in the army and navy. But while preparing to earn a livelihood he did not forget to educate the other sides of his nature. He learned the English language and studied the customs of the people and in every way sought to ennoble his character. The styles of England were not the only ones he studied. During the three years spent in London he visited Paris and acquired the language and styles of dress there. He therefore had visited the three greatest cities for setting the style to the world—Berlin, London and Paris. With the knowledge of his business thus acquired Mr. Lücke felt competent to carry it on anywhere. America, to which many of his fellow-countrymen had gone and succeeded, appealed to Mr. Lücke as being the most desirable place to start in business. Consequently in 1837, he left London and sailed for the New World. He arrived at New York city and spent six years there following his favorite vocation. He did a magnificent business making uniforms for the army and navy officers and ladies' riding habits. In those days a New Yorker was not considered well dressed unless his suit was from Lücke's. In 1843 Mr. Lücke removed to Albany, N. Y., and located on Liberty street as a custom tailor. Subsequently he moved to South Pearl street shortly before the war broke out. In 1848, at the time of the great fire, he lost almost everything, and again in the panic of 1857 he had considerable trouble, but despite these disasters his fine work brought him custom and he was able to recover his losses. April 7, 1871, he retired from business at the age of sixty-three with a substantial competence. He had friends by the score. He was very saving, yet at the same time liberal in his gifts to the worthy distressed. He invested largely in real estate in Albany, the income from which now supports him. He is temperate in his habits, yet withal enjoys the good things of life which he has so hard earned. So strict was he in his business that when asked to go out for a few moments' enjoyment during business hours his answer always was, "No, I am expecting a customer." Mr. Lücke possesses a very strong constitution, and even to-day reads the daily paper by gaslight without glasses. He is actively identified with Holy Cross church and was its treasurer for thirty-four years. He has never meddled in politics, but has always voted the Democratic ticket and has been a subscriber to the Argus ever since he came to the city. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of St. Agnes Cemetery and is the only surviving member of the original board which was composed of sixteen members. In 1837, in New York city, Mr. Lücke married Miss Catharine W. Rodemeir, who was a schoolmate of his. In October, 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Lücke had the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding. Mrs. Lücke died in December, 1890. Two daughters survive her, Adelaide, the wife of Rupert Spang of Syracuse, N. Y., and Gertrude, who ably manages her father's property. Mr. Lücke prefers his home and church to any club life and derives most of his enjoyment from reading history. He is a very fluent speaker on this, his favorite topic. He knows the history of

Europe thoroughly for the past two hundred years and prides himself on being able to trace the relationship between all the royal families.

SIMON W. ROSENDALE.

SIMON W. ROSENDALE was born in Albany in 1841, coming of a German family, and reads and speaks German fluently. His father, Sampson Rosendale, was a native of Bavaria, and his mother of Saxony. His parents came to this country in 1837, and made Albany their home. Mr. Rosendale was educated in one of the public schools and became a student of the Albany Academy and by his aptness for learning and geniality of his disposition and his successful application he gained the highest esteem of his teachers and classmates. In 1857 he entered the law office of Courtney & Cassidy, then an important legal firm, suspending his law studies to finish his general education in the halls of the Barre, Vt., Academy, from which he graduated in 1861, and on his return to Albany was admitted to the bar in 1862. Within a year he was appointed assistant district attorney of Albany, and rendered valuable aid to that office. In 1868 he was elected recorder by a large majority. He was appointed by Mayor Nolan corporation counsel, resigning the office in 1882 on account of his extensive law practice. He has been a member of the law firm of Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg, which upon the election to the Supreme Court of Hon. Rufus W. Peckham became and now remains the well known firm of Rosendale & Hessberg. In 1884 he was again appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Banks. He is prominently identified with the legal and commercial interests of the State and with many local organizations, being a director of the National Commercial Bank, the National Savings Bank, the Albany Railway Company, the Albany Hospital, and was for years treasurer of the New York State Bar Association. He is also a trustee of the Albany Medical College (Union University). He has long been a representative of his people, willing to give his time, talents and money in aid of Jewish charitable and religious interests, and has been identified with many movements in prominent organizations connected with Judaism. He was for many years prominently identified with the order of Benai Berith, and for ten years the president of its National Court of Appeals. He has presided over the convention of the United Hebrew Congregations of America, and is a member of its National Executive Committee. He is a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America, and presided at its initial meeting in Philadelphia. He is also vice-president of the recently organized American Jewish Historical Society.

In 1891 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for attorney general of the State of New York, on the same ticket with Governor Flower, and was elected by a very flattering majority. He is now engaged in the practice of the law. In the discharge of the manifold and arduous duties of attorney-general, it may at least be said that Mr. Rosendale's administration was successful and met with public approval.





GEORGE A. HOUSE.

GEORGE A. HOUSE.

GEORGE A. HOUSE, well known in both business and political circles, is one of the most enterprising men of Cohoes, his native city. After graduating from the High School in 1870, he at once accepted a position with H. R. Grant & Co., in the hardware trade. In connection with his duties in the store he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy. On the dissolution of this firm he was appointed manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Cohoes, which position he held until 1883. In that year he resigned and became the Cohoes representative of Samuel Blaisdell, jr., & Co., cotton and wool dealers, Chicopee, Mass. Almost immediately perceiving the necessity of a warehouse in Cohoes he perfected his plans and then forming a co-partnership with C. M. Blaisdell, a member of the firm of S. Blaisdell, jr., & Co., carried the new venture to a successful issue. In 1894 C. M. Blaisdell disposed of his interest to his wife, Mr. House retaining his equal position. In 1895 Mr. House individually built the Younglove Avenue Warehouse. Mr. House is a very influential political leader, standing unswervingly in the Republican party. He has served as fire commissioner, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. D. J. Johnston, general superintendent of the Harmony Mills. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M., life member of Cohoes Chapter, R. A. M., life member of Bloss Council of Troy, R. and S. M., past orator of Royal Arcanum, past grand Cohoes Lodge, I. O. O. F., member of Cohoes Business Men's Association, member of Cohoes City Club, and Pafraets Dael Club of Troy.

He was born in 1853 of Holland ancestry and was the son of Moses House, who came here as early as 1850, a shoemaker by trade. He was also a private banker and real estate dealer.

WINFIELD S. HEVENOR.

WINFIELD S. HEVENOR (of the firm of Van Alstyne & Hevenor) is the eldest son of Robert D. Hevenor and Eliza C. Folger, his wife, and was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 24, 1831. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant from some of the earliest German settlers of Dutchess, Columbia and Ulster counties, and of the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia; on the side of his mother he is a descendant from Peter Folger, the brother of the mother of Benjamin Franklin, and also from one of the original Van Loons, who were among the earliest and most prominent settlers of Greene county, N. Y., and from whom the present village of Athens took its ancient name of Loonenberg. Mr. Hevenor was educated in the common schools of the town, and at Rhinebeck Academy, under the instruction of Professors Bell, Marcy, Dow, Schuyler, Smith and Covert, all foremost, in their time, among the educators of Dutchess county. No academy in the State, in those days, turned out better scholars than did Rhinebeck Academy; and many of the young men educated there have become prominent in professional and business life, and in the military service of the country. At the age of sixteen Mr. Hevenor had been fitted in the ordinary English branches, in higher mathematics and the

sciences as then taught, as well as in Latin and Greek, to compete creditably with many graduates of the colleges of the day, and under the tuition of Mr. Covert especially, had acquired a taste for, and a knowledge of, the rules of composition and declamation, which have since proven of great value and assistance to him. Thus equipped, and determining to waive the opportunity offered him by his father and friends to proceed with an advanced college education, he commenced, and for two years was engaged in, teaching common schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace; and then, in September, 1849, upon the urgent solicitation of his old schoolmate, Hon. George Wolford (formerly county judge of Albany county, and afterwards deputy superintendent of insurance), he came to Albany and took up the study of law with Messrs. Tabor & Joyce, and continued his studies with them, and with Messrs. Learned & Wilson, until he was admitted to practice in September, 1852. During his studentship with the latter firm he was also an attentive member of the first class of the Albany Law School (now merged in the Law Department of the University of Albany), under the instructions of Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker and Amos Dean, esq., the founders and first professors of that now noted school; and he refers with conscious pride to the fact that the recommendation for his admission to practice as a lawyer bears the signatures of those eminent men. Mr. Hevenor's life, since his admission to practice, has been an active and busy one, professionally and otherwise. He served as assistant district attorney of Albany county under Hon. Andrew J. Colvin and Hon. Samuel G. Courtney during their respective terms as district attorney; afterwards filled one term as justice of the peace of the town of North Greenbush; was three years a member of the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 6 of that town, serving one year each as clerk and president of the board; was afterwards for two years president of Bath-on-the-Hudson, and for several years served as attorney for the village of Greenbush. This constitutes his official life. In each position he was faithful, energetic and competent, and met the approval of the public. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Hevenor, after having been a partner of Mr. Colvin for several years, entered into copartnership with Hon. Thomas J. Van Alstyne (afterwards county judge of Albany county, and later a member of congress from the Albany district), under the firm name of Van Alstyne & Hevenor. The firm located in Douw's building, in Albany, and has ever since continued, as a firm, in the practice of law in the same building. It is now the oldest unbroken law or business firm in the city of Albany, and probably the oldest in the State. Messrs. Van Alstyne and Hevenor are the oldest surviving tenants of the building. Their practice has been large, varied and usually successful. In 1878 Mr. Hevenor married Christina Pottenburgh, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Pottenburgh, who for many years was connected with the Old Night Watch, and afterwards with the uniformed police of the city of Albany. Four daughters are living, born of this marriage, to wit: Mrs. Maria Folger Colman, wife of Rev. Charles Colman, Baptist clergyman, of Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. Nancy Eliza, wife of Dr. J. Wilton Barlow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ina Van Alstyne, unmarried; and Mrs. Robertina L. Leech, artist, widow of the late Samuel D. Leech, journalist; the latter two children are now residing with their parents. The only son of the marriage, Robert Henry Hevenor, who died in early childhood, had he lived till this time, would have been about thirty-three years of age. Although Mr.





ELIAS SWEET, JR.

Hevenor received his first Sabbath school instruction from the noble daughter of the pioneer Methodist minister, Rev. Freeborn Garretson, he early in life, after investigation, adopted the creed of his paternal ancestry, that of the Lutheran church, and still holds the same religious views. In politics he has been for many years, and still is, an active and unswerving Democrat, and has many times advocated the principles of his party with tongue and pen. During the war of the Rebellion he was a "War Democrat," and was often called upon and found ready to address large gatherings of people in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war." In family and social life he is genial, social and kindly hearted, and has many friends. As a public speaker he is plain, argumentative and forcible, rather than ornate or sophomoric. Among his published addresses several orations delivered by him in his younger days, at different times, and a few memorial addresses delivered at meetings of the bar of Albany, have received great commendation; and his eulogy upon General Grant, pronounced at Round Lake, N. Y., shortly after the death of the general at Mount McGregor, was said to be among the finest and best addresses delivered in memory of the great chieftain. As a writer, Mr. Hevenor wields a facile pen, and his many contributions (political, historical and literary) to newspapers of Albany and other counties, have been warmly welcomed by the publishers, and read with pleasure and approval by their readers. Mr. Hevenor's present residence is at Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

ELIAS W. SWEET.

ELIAS W. SWEET, son of Albrow and Mary (Wickham) Sweet, was born in the town of Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., September 16, 1830. Mr. Sweet enjoyed the limited education of the public school of his day and took up farming as his life work. He lived at Baltimore, N. Y., for fifteen years on a farm of sixty acres and subsequently purchased a farm at Stanton Hill, where he resided two years. In 1867 he moved to a farm adjoining the one where he now lives in Aquetuck, town of Coeymans. In 1869 he purchased the farm on which his residence stands and since that time has worked the two farms, comprising 163 acres. September 30, 1852, Mr. Sweet married Eliza Ann Armstrong of the town of Coeymans. She died January 3, 1888, leaving four children: Elias, jr., Phoebe, Maria and Charles. Mr. Sweet is a Methodist by profession.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

JOHN BOYD THACHER, mayor of the city of Albany, was born on September 11, 1847, at Ballston Springs, N. Y., and is the eldest son of George H. Thacher, who was for many years mayor of Albany.

John B. Thacher, was educated under private instruction, and in 1865 entered Williams College, and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1869. He then entered his father's foundry at Albany and learned the trade of moulder. He also learned bookkeeping in Folsom's Business College. Mr. Thacher, in company with his brother, George H. Thacher, still continues to operate the extensive foundry known as the Thacher Car Works, being one of Albany's leading industries.

Mr. Thacher began his public career in 1883, when he was elected to the State Senate from Albany county, and during his term of office was an active supporter of all labor measures. Since that time Mr. Thacher has been constantly in the public eye as a politician, having taken the stump during both of the Cleveland campaigns. He conducted the Albany bi-centennial with great success, and in 1895 became mayor of the city of Albany, of which office he is now the incumbent.

Mr. Thacher was united in marriage in 1872 with Emma, daughter of George C. Treadwell, esq., of Albany.

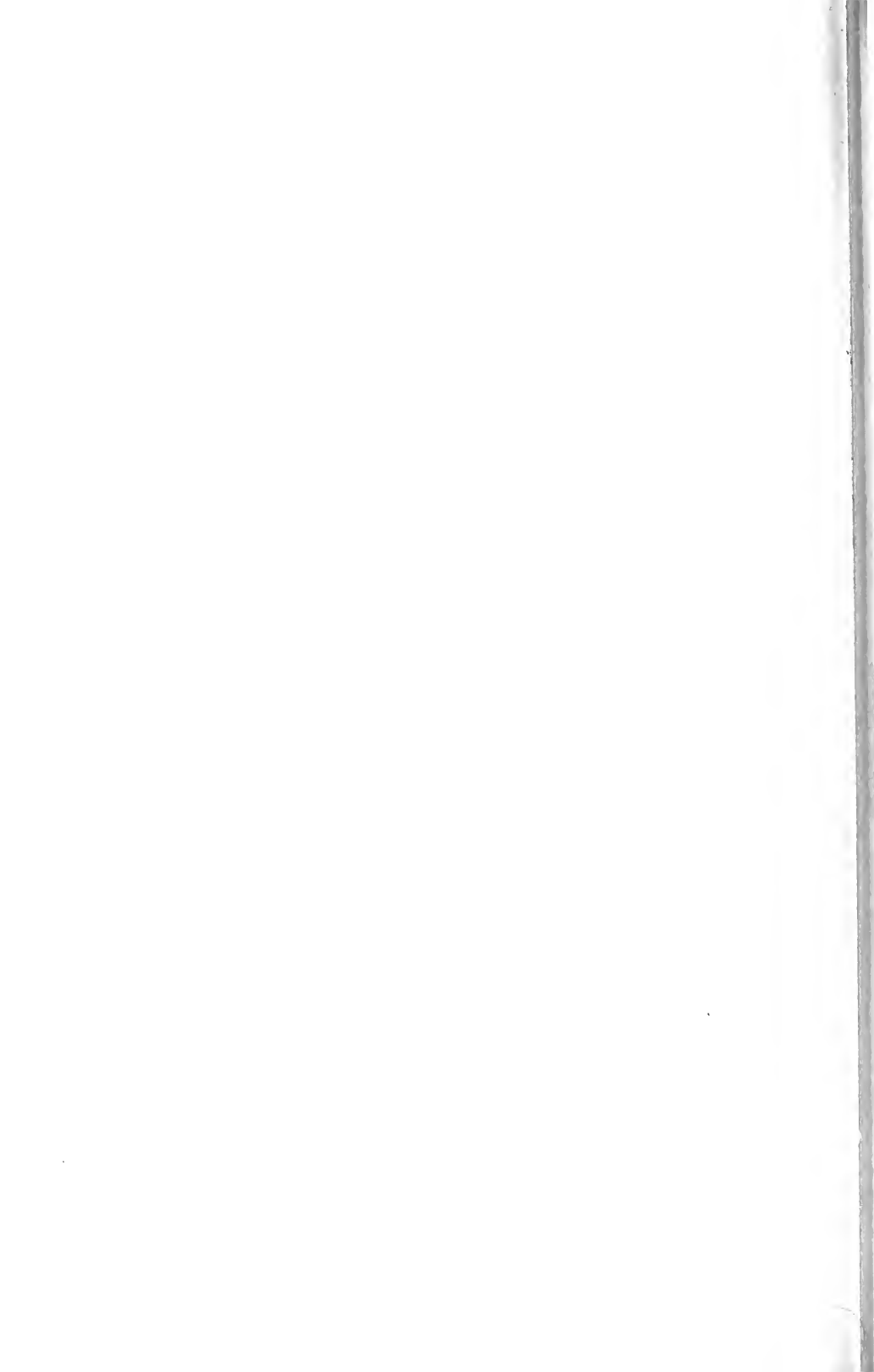
Mr. Thacher holds high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the few men in Albany who have attained the thirty-third degree. He is past master of Masters Lodge No. 5, and has held exalted positions in the other Masonic bodies of Albany, and is also a member of the Democratic Phalanx. Mr. Thacher gained considerable prominence during 1893 as a commissioner of awards at the World's Fair at Chicago. He is also the author of "Charlecote," a work treating on Shakespeare and the drama, and several other works of merit.

BARENT T. E. BRONK.

BARENT T. E. BRONK was born in the town of Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., June 1, 1834. He is a son of John Bronk and Gerritje Vanderzee, and comes from two of the oldest families in Albany county, the Ten Eycks and the Coeymans, after whom the place Coeymans is named. Mr. Bronk's paternal grandmother and great-grandmother were Ten Eycks, and his great-great-grandmother was a Coeymans. On the maternal side the line of descent is also through the families of Ten Eyck and Coeymans. The records of the town show that Andres Ten Eyck married Ann Margreta Coeymans, whose daughter Charlotte married Conrad Ten Eyck, whose daughter Maria married Jonas Bronk, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. In 1636 Barent Pieterse Koyemans (Coeymans) entered the service of the first patroon, and from this Koyemans Mr. Bronk is descended in the way above shown. The founders of this republic always strove to perfect methods for educating the young, and when practicable every son was sent to the best school that could be found. Inasmuch as the facilities were so meagre at the place of his birth, young Bronk was sent away to school. He attended the academies at Westfield and Lenox, Mass., and there obtained a magnificent preliminary education that was to fit him to acquire the position he later attained in the business and social world. After leaving school he returned to his father's farm opposite where the Pulver House is now located at Ravena, N. Y., and here he conducted the farm with his brothers Jonas, Noble H., and Eugene. Eugene, filled with an ardent desire to serve his country, enlisted in the Northern army during the Rebellion and his life paid the penalty. There is now a G. A. R. Post in Coeymans named after him. In 1860 Mr. B. T. E. Bronk moved to his present farm about one mile north of Coeymans. This farm, consisting of four hundred and seventy-five acres, he subsequently inherited from his great-uncle, Barent Ten Eyck. Since 1860 Mr. Bronk has lived on this farm enjoying a true, simple life. He is a home-loving man and divides his time between his home and his church, the Reformed church of Coeymans, of which he is an elder. January 18, 1865, he married Sarah Ann Mull, who died leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, the



BARENT T. E. BRONK.







F. H. FISK, M. D.

wife of Dr. Powell of Coeymans. February 12, 1880, Mr. Bronk married his present wife, Melissa Van Vliet.

D. CADY HERRICK.

THE HON. D. CADY HERRICK was born in April, 1847, at Esperance, Schoharie county, N. Y., and is a son of Jonathan R. Herrick.

D. Cady Herrick was educated in the public schools of Albany, N. Y., whither his parents had removed in 1853. He was later sent to boarding school, and finished his studies at Anthony's Classical Institute. He then studied law with Gen. Lyman Tremain, and the elder Peckham, at Albany, then took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he was duly graduated, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1868.

From that year until 1870 he was engaged in the offices of Hungerford & Hotaling in the further prosecution of his studies of the law. In the latter year (1870) he entered upon an active career in the practice of his profession at Albany. He first became prominent in his defense of the murderer, Emil Lowenstein, receiving the highest of praises for his powerful and eloquent appeal to the jury, from the judge, jury and the public. Although the prisoner was convicted, Mr. Herrick gained through this case a reputation which brought him clients in numbers and laid the foundation of what promised to be a successful practice.

In 1880 Mr. Herrick entered politics and was nominated for and elected district attorney, and renominated and re-elected to that office in 1883. In 1886 Mr. Herrick resigned his position as district attorney to accept the appointment of justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to fill a vacancy and is still serving in that capacity, his term of office expiring in 1905. Mr. Herrick has held prominent positions in the Democratic party ever since his entrance into politics in 1880.

In 1873 he was united in marriage with a daughter of Daniel Salisbury.

FRANK H. FISK, M. D.

FRANK H. FISK, M. D., son of Daniel, was born in Salisbury, Conn., August 6, 1854, and when young removed with his parents to Bridgeport, in the same State. He descends from an old Massachusetts family, and on his mother's side is descended from the Chambers of Greenfield, Mass. He attended and was graduated from the public schools of Bridgeport, and then entered and was also graduated from Barnum's Academy, a celebrated institution for higher learning in that city. Later he was a student for a time in the academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Deciding upon medicine as a profession he went, while yet a youth, to Springfield, Mass., and entered the office of a leading practitioner. He subsequently studied with physicians in New Haven, Boston, and Albany, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1881, since which time he has been in active practice in this city. As a surgeon he has won a reputation, and has performed many difficult and dangerous operations. Dr. Fisk is a member of the Albany County Medical

Society and of the several Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternal organizations of Albany.

GEORGE STORY.

GEORGE STORY is the son of Richard J. and Elizabeth (Rix) Story, both natives of England, and was born in Albany, N. Y., December 15, 1854. His father came to Albany about 1835 and early engaged in the grain trade; eventually he established himself in the malting business, and died in 1892 at the age of eighty-six. His mother also died in 1892, aged eighty.

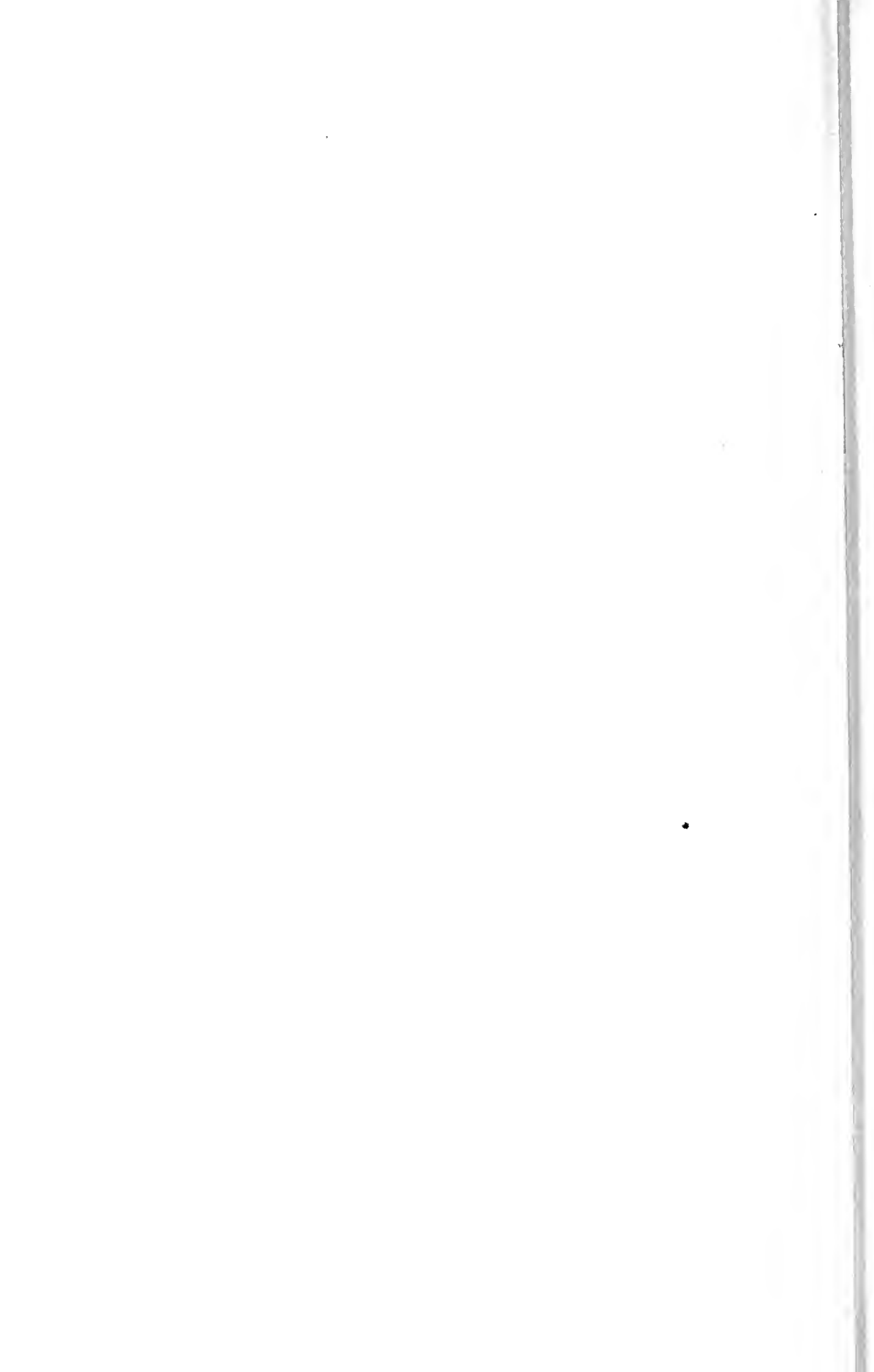
Mr. Story was educated in School No. 14, on what is known as Trinity place, Albany, and commenced to earn his own livelihood at the age of fifteen. Since then his career has been one of almost unceasing activity and constant effort. With indomitable perseverance, combined with good judgment, sound common sense, and excellent business ability, he rose step by step in responsible capacities and eventually achieved a high place as an enterprising and successful citizen. He overcame difficulties with remarkable adroitness, filled important positions with great credit and satisfaction, and won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. His independent disposition, his great firmness and directness of purpose, his executive ability, and his energy and force of character enabled him to surmount all obstacles and attain distinction in financial and business affairs.

In 1869 he entered the employ of Churchill & Dennison, photographers, and afterward of Frank Chamberlain, commission merchant, in Albany. In 1872 he entered the Merchants' National Bank of Albany, where he remained until 1885, being advanced through the various positions to that of paying teller. He then engaged in the brewing and malting business in his native city as a member of the firm of Granger & Story, from which he withdrew in 1891 to accept the position, in New York, of first assistant national bank examiner, which he held until 1893, when he was made assistant cashier of the National Bank of Deposit of that city. Soon after, this institution succumbed to the financial depression of that year and went into the hands of a receiver, with whom Mr. Story remained until the business was wound up and every depositor paid in full, with interest. He then became chief clerk of the Third National Bank of New York city, but resigned that position July 1, 1894, to accept a responsible post in the State Banking Department at Albany. His experience in banking affairs, and his thorough knowledge of finance, enabled him to meet and discharge every demand upon his services with unusual satisfaction, especially in the examination of savings banks, to which he was assigned. In the fall of 1895 he again went to New York city and established himself in the manufacturing business, at 62 Reade street, as president and treasurer of the firm of Story, Barber & Co., manufacturers of bicycle lamps, in which he has since continued, maintaining his residence, however, in Albany.

Mr. Story, in connection with Dr. M. J. Lewi and Frank Sabold, founded, in about 1893, the Albany Club of New York city, composed of Albanians, and now one of the prominent social organizations of the metropolis. In 1896 he met with a serious affliction in the loss of his eyesight, caused no doubt by his conscientious devotion to work in the banking department and its action upon his naturally nervous temperament, and since then he has been obliged to relinquish active business.



GEORGE STORY.



EUGENE BURLINGAME.

NOTHING in the catalogue of "civic virtues" has, perhaps, so largely contributed to the high municipal reputation of the city of Albany and enabled her to conserve her status, in a moral as well as in a geographical sense, as Capital of the Empire State, as the recognized ability and exemplary character of its legal fraternity. No higher standard of forensic excellence is anywhere exhibited, and nowhere else are the hands of counsel cleaner or freer from taint. No suspicion of shadiness or questionable methods in the practice of the profession is here permitted and nothing in the nature of the shyster's business is allowed to hamper the proceedings of court. Here the annual reunion of the State Bar Association occurs and here the Albany lawyer is justly presented as the exemplar and ideal of all that is admirable and imitable in the profession. The leaders of the bar in Albany have erected this standard in themselves and the names of many of national reputation may be found upon the guidons that mark off the avenues of fame and fortune in this free republic.

Among them, occupying an honored position in the working and active ranks of the body as well as in the counsels of the leaders is found the name of Eugene Burlingame.

With as much the force of fact as that of incidence it was observed by a reputable journal of Albany in reference to his nomination for the position of district attorney at the last State election: "The election of Mr. Burlingame means for Albany city and county honest elections and the capable and efficient administration of the duties of the office." The moral of this significant utterance is found in the fact that Eugene Burlingame is now (in 1897) serving the third year of his term of district attorney. This expression of public opinion might serve as the epigraph of his memoir, though it would not cover or include all his higher characteristics. It is not as the prosecuting attorney of a district or the representative in that capacity of a political party that he is best known, but as the conscientious advocate, the able counsel and the scholarly gentleman. In many other ways is he known in social and domestic life and all redounding to his credit, but they do not come within the scope or necessary limitations of this article.

Eugene Burlingame was born in Willett, Cortland county, N. Y., January 24, 1847, and is the son of Westcott and Melinda (Eaton) Burlingame, and is descended of good New England stock both on the paternal and maternal side. The genealogical tree is of no fanciful growth, for its roots "spread deep and wide through pilgrim soil." His earliest American ancestor of the male line was Roger Burlingame, who came from England some time prior to 1650 and was known to be a resident of Stonington, Conn., as early as 1654. He resided at Warwick, R. I., in 1660, and later at Providence, in the same State. The line is followed from Roger Burlingame through Thomas, Joshua, Eleazer and Altitius to his father, Westcott, and himself, while the history of his grandmother's ancestry in the same line runs back into many of the old and prominent Rhode Island families. She was the daughter of Augustus Ellis and Desire Slocum, and was the sixth in descent from the family of the latter name. The subject of this sketch also traces his descent through his grandmother on the paternal side, through the Hull and Dyer families to Mary Dyer, who suffered martyrdom at Boston "for conscience sake" in 1660. Thomas

Burlingame, the son of Roger, married Martha Lippitt, daughter of Moses and Mary (Knowles) Lippitt, and Eleazar. Mr. Burlingame's great-great-grandfather, married Rhoda Briggs, of an old Rhode Island family. His mother was Melinda Eaton, a descendant of William and Jane Eaton, of Dover, England. Nicholas, the son of William, who was born in 1573, was warden of St. Mary's church, Dover, and mayor of his native city. His son John, Mr. Burlingame's first ancestor on the maternal line who came to this country, was born at Dover in 1611 and with his wife and children came to America in 1635, settled in Dedham, Mass., and became the founder of the "Dedham Eatons." The descent in this line is continued through John to his son Thomas, who married Lydia Gay in 1697, settling in Woodstock, Conn., to Nathaniel, who married Esther, daughter of Capt. John Parry, in 1704, to Elijah, to John, who married Lydia Preston, to Melinda, the mother of our district attorney.

In a single maternal line the ancestry of this distinguished Albanian is traceable to George Bunker, after whom Bunker Hill was named, for he was the owner of the top of that historic mound one hundred years before it had been made memorable by the famous battle of the Revolution. This is history to be proud of. The lineage in this direction is followed from George to Martha Bunker, who married John Starr, to Lydia Starr, who married Nathaniel Gay, to Lydia Gay, who was married to Thomas Eaton. The late Prof. Amos Eaton of Troy, N. Y., identified with the earlier history of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, his son, the late Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. A., his grandson, the late Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, of Yale College, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, and Gen. William Eaton, distinguished for services at Tunis, were all descended from this stainless stock.

Coming to his immediate, ancestors it will be of interest to state that his grandfather, Altitius Burlingame, was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, September 27, 1790, and with his great-uncle, Arnold Thomas and their families, removed from their native place to Willett in the State of New York in 1809. They were among the earliest settlers of that town. Mr. Burlingame's father, born in 1806, was, consequently, only three years old at the time. Grandfather John Eaton—the other side—and great-uncles Peter Eaton and Robert Tennant with their families removed to Willett from Cherry Valley, N. Y., about 1814. His mother, Melinda Eaton, was born at Cherry Valley, November 6, 1812. The locality where they settled has since been known as "Eaton Hill." The marriage of Melinda Eaton and Westcott Burlingame took place at Willett, N. Y., March 27, 1836, and the issue included five children: Miles Eaton, Ogden, Lydia, Lucy Agnes and Eugene (all now living, June, 1897.) The late Anson Burlingame was descended from the same stock.

Although the early training and subsequent career up to the time of his entrance into public life, of Eugene Burlingame, had not been unusually eventful, they were not unmarked by circumstances that were, in a measure, in the nature of events that "cast their shadows before." In all were evinced the "mens proposititenax"—the quiet determination to prove worthy of the best traditions of family and race. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, followed by a two years course at the Cincinnatus Academy in Cortland county. In 1866 he entered the State Normal College at Albany and was graduated with honor in July, 1868. It is worthy of record that at the close of his studies in this institution he accepted the position of principal of the Athens Union School, and though hardly yet having attained the years of manhood conducted it so successfully for a period

of two years that his resignation at the end of that time was a source of general public regret in that section.

But the ambition of the young teacher soared beyond the contracted limits of the class hall, and within the vast domain of the legal profession he discerned a broader view for his aspirations and a wider field for his talents. In the general scope of his earliest studies the literature of the law had for him a peculiar fascination, and it was not as a callow or uninformed neophyte that he entered the Albany Law School in 1870, being then in the twenty-third year of his age. As it always happens with the adventurous soldier of fortune in any field, he found competent helps at hand. Among them was the eminent Isaac Edwards, then dean of the college, and Judge Ira Harris, a famous lecturer on constitutional law. Among the existing faculty also were numbered Judge Amasa J. Parker and Judge William F. Allen of the Court of Appeals. Under such distinguished instructors the earnestness and aptitude of young Burlingame were brought into play and so rapidly responded to their broad and liberal treatment that in a little over a year he obtained the degree of LL.B., and was ready for practice. But with the wisdom so rare at his years he realized the importance of the most thorough preparation before entering upon his professional work, and entered the law office of Newkirk & Chase at Hudson, N. Y., an admirable school for a young lawyer, where he thoroughly familiarized himself with the business features of his calling. By his ready intelligence and willingness to work he won the confidence of his associates and was intrusted with much important business of the concern. Thus, fully equipped for the forensic arena, he entered, in 1872, on the full and formal practice of the profession, in partnership with Charles W. Mead of this city. After five years of legal collaboration, during which he performed very important professional work, he opened an office for himself at No. 452 Broadway. It may be noticed in this connection that while he is frequently consulted and as counsel tries many cases for other attorneys, he has made it a custom to try and argue his own cases and generally with pronounced success. He enjoys at present one of the largest and most lucrative practices in this part of the State, being engaged on one side or the other in most of the important causes tried in our courts.

March 29, 1875, he married Emma Patten Watson, the accomplished daughter of the late Hon. Rufus W. Watson, a prominent lawyer of Catskill, N. Y. They have four children living: Eugene Watson, Elizabeth Jenkins, Francis and Westcott. A fifth, Harriette Sylvia, died in infancy.

There is little room to touch upon the manners or methods by which Mr. Burlingame has attained his remarkable eminence at the bar, but through each and all of them is discerned the dominant note of carefulness and the abiding sense of responsibility. "For conscience sake" appears to be his motto as well as that of his martyred ancestor and he is prompt to apply it to the light as to the weightiest case with which he may be entrusted. In direct and cross examination his questions are formulated with scholarly precision. Impressed with the conviction that truth and accuracy are one and indivisible and that the gravest issues often hang upon apparently the most trivial questions, he is wont to weigh his words with the greatest deliberation and insist upon the most direct and definite answers. Although a master of technique he treats the witnesses with the utmost fairness. His end and aim is to get at the truth and elicit it in the interests of justice. Even in his capacity of Dis-

trict Attorney he has been known to turn the search light of truth upon the case of the people and by interposing on behalf of the accused, but with no diminution of the dignity of the office, has often stopped an expensive and unjust prosecution. In the less restricted sense of speaker and advocate his language is refined and elegant but always within the comprehension of his hearers. His reasoning is logical and incisive, but he has never recourse to glittering sophisms to compass the end of the public prosecutor. His eloquence is the eloquence of truth; his force the force of conviction. In bearing he is calm, dignified and impressive and entirely free from any of the ad captandum methods sometimes known to the profession. He is the type of the classical orator cast in the practical mold of the modern lawyer. His oratory is aided by a charming personality, graceful action and quietly fervid manner. He is, altogether, an attractive and commanding figure in the front rank of his profession.

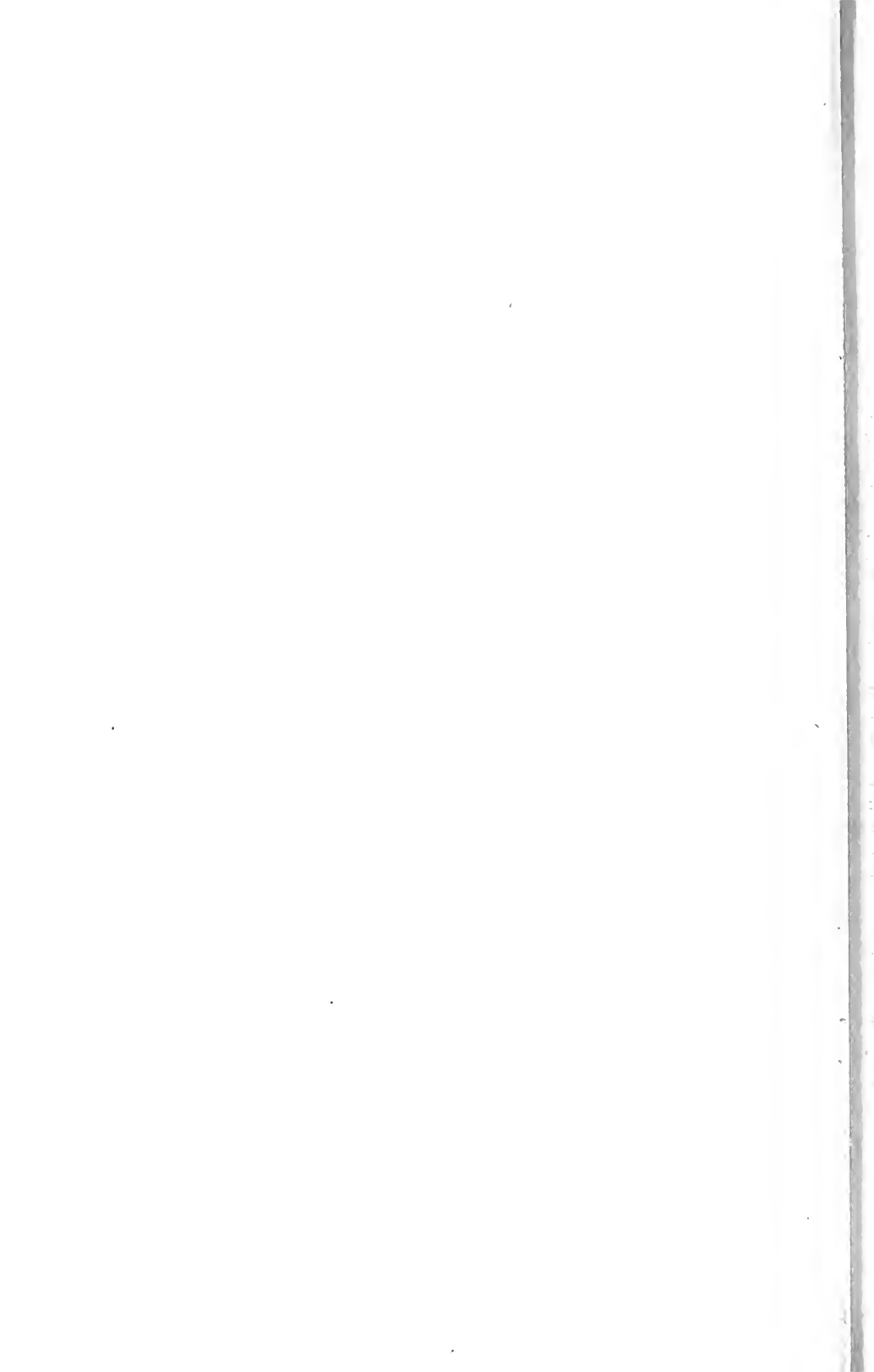
Mr. Burlingame's position in politics is somewhat unique. While distinct in character from the hustling partisan, he is looked upon by his party as the ideal representative of Republican politics and is highly trusted and esteemed in that capacity. This is exemplified by the fact that in 1884 he was chosen chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee and in 1887 was elected a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1891 he was one of the Republican counsel in the celebrated election cases of that year, involving as they did the election of four State senators and the consequent control of the State Senate, and rendered valuable and efficient service in the interest of honest elections and good government. "Certainly," said Mr. Burlingame, in the course of an able argument during these remarkable trials, "as citizens, not as partisans, we are all interested in keeping those avenues that lead up to the exercise of the greatest right and duty of an American citizen pure and undefiled."

As an evidence of his influence in literary, social and religious circles it goes in the record that he was President of the Young Men's Association of Albany in 1884 which is justly regarded as a great honor, inasmuch as the society with its library and hall, has, for many years, been intimately associated with the literary life of Albany. He is also a member of the Albany Historical and Art Society, President of the Burns Club and member of the Fort Orange and Press Clubs and member of the State Bar Association. He is Past Master of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and also trustee of that Lodge. He is a director and counsel for Fairview Home for Friendless Children, a director of the Charity Organization Society of Albany, and Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Albany. He is a Curator of the Albany Institute, the leading literary and scientific society of Albany, and member of the faculty of the Albany Law School, lecturing on Real Property and Criminal Law.

Physically Mr. Burlingame is slightly above the middle size, of a compact and well-knit frame and with clean cut regular features. His bright blue eyes have a direct and searching light in them that seek first to know you and being satisfied beam kindly upon you. His manner is courteous and cordial with a very nice sense of situation and a blending of dignity and benevolence that impresses the stranger and endears him to his friends. Albany is justly proud of Mr. Burlingame, as a citizen, lawyer and public official.

PART III.

FAMILY SKETCHES.



FAMILY SKETCHES.

Stark, Moses, son of Myer and Barbette (Nussbaum) Stark, was born in Albany, February 11, 1851. His parents came from Germany in 1840 and first settled in North Adams, Mass., whence they moved about 1842 to Albany, where the father died in 1889. Myer Stark was for many years a dry goods merchant. Of his seven children four sons are living: Bernard, born January 1, 1846, now a manufacturer of ladies' wrappers; Moses, the subject of this sketch; Leopold, born in October, 1854, a bookkeeper for his brother Moses; and Louis, born May 24, 1856, a member of the New York Tailoring Company. All reside in Albany. Moses Stark was educated in the public and German schools of Albany, was for three years a clerk for Mann, Waldman & Co., and in April, 1868, formed a partnership with his brother Bernard, under the firm name of B. Stark & Co., and engaged in the fancy dry goods business in the old Tweddle Hall building. In 1882 they removed to No. 13 North Pearl street, where they made extensive improvements, putting in a large millinery department, and where they were burned out in the fall of 1895. The business was then divided, Moses Stark continuing the millinery branch, which is located in the Y. M. C. A. building at the corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets. It is one of the best known establishments of the kind in Albany. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., and Gideon Lodge No. 140, I. O. B. B., and a charter member of the Adelpia Literary Club. March 22, 1874, he married Minnie, daughter of Morris Herman of Albany, who died August 26, 1889, leaving three children: Herbert M., Mae and Hattie.

Seelmann, Andrew G., was born in Albany, N. Y., May 6, 1861. His parents were George and Rosa (Drach) Seelmann, natives of Germany. Mr. Seelmann was educated in the Holy Cross School and Christian Brothers' Academy of Albany and took an evening course at the Albany Business College. After finishing his education he entered the law office of Wickes & Gutmann and while there was admitted to the bar in 1882. June 8, 1885, he was appointed superintendent of the money order department at the Albany post-office and held the position until March 1, 1890. He then opened a law office at No. 93 State street and later moved to No. 69 State street, where he is now located. In 1891 Mr. Seelmann was clerk to the Assembly Committee on Judiciary and Codes, and in 1892 was clerk to the Committee on Judiciary and Railroads. He was president of the German Lyceum during its existence and was one of the organizers and is now president of the German Young Men's Democratic Club. He is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Association of Albany county and is also a member of the Democratic Pha-

lanx, the Catholic Union and the C. B. A. Alumni. His business is chiefly real estate law, and Surrogate's Court practice.

Brewster, Frederick C., son of Cortland and Rachel (Mors) Brewster, was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, N. Y., August 11, 1860. He was educated in private schools and was graduated from Claverack College in 1879 and from the Troy Business College in 1880. He then went as bookkeeper to the office of his uncle and grandfather, lumber dealers, West Troy, where he rapidly rose to the position of confidential clerk. In January, 1894, he opened a real estate office at No. 1595 Broadway, West Troy, and purchased the insurance agency of Clute & McAllaster. Mr. Brewster has been a member of the Troy Citizens Corps for fifteen years, having served ten years as an active member in the National Guard and five years as a member of the Old Guard. July 20, 1887, Mr. Brewster married Eliza, daughter of John H. Crocker of West Troy.

Armstrong, Rev. J. B., was born at Johnsbury, N. Y., in 1854, and a son of J. W. Armstrong, who was a farmer of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was twenty years of age when he decided to enter the ministry, and was graduated in 1876 from Fort Edward Institute. He taught several years in the public schools, and then natural science at the Troy Conference Academy, and also taught higher mathematics. In 1883 he took his first charge at Ames, Montgomery county, where he remained for three years. Thence he proceeded to East Greenbush, then to Johnsonville and to West Troy in 1891, where he is pastor of the Third Avenue M. E. church. He is a man of rare attainments, of liberal views, and is an eloquent speaker. During his sojourn here he has labored faithfully and effectually for the upbuilding of the church of God. Among the fruits of his pastorate may be noticed a vigorous growth in all departments of the church work, largely increased membership and a new and modernized temple of worship.

Toner, J. Seymour, was born in Green Island, Albany county, in 1860, and has always been a resident of that village. He was educated in the public schools there and at an early age became a member of the village fire department, of which he has filled all the positions connected with same and for one year was chief engineer. He served four terms (eight years) as village trustee, the longest term served by any man, although a Democrat in a village having a large Republican majority, he received flattering majorities at each election. He has been connected with the account department of Cluett, Coon & Co., of Troy, for sixteen years, and is now occupying the position of paymaster for that concern.

Dayton, Lewis W., son of Jesse C. and Carrie L. (Weed) Dayton, was born in New York city, March 24, 1866, and is of English descent, his original paternal ancestor in this country, Ralph Dayton, having come from Bradfordshire, England, in the seventeenth century and settled at East Hampton, L. I. Major Nathan Dayton moved from Long Island in 1800, and settled on a farm near Rensselaerville, Albany county. Lewis W. Dayton's grandfather, Samuel, lived at Rensselaerville until 1850, when he moved to Watervliet, now the town of Colonie, and established the old homestead where Lewis W. Dayton now lives. His son, Jesse C., was engaged in business in New York city when Lewis W. was born and moved to Watervliet, Albany county, in 1870. He was a staunch Democrat and represented Albany

county as State senator for one term and was supervisor of the town of Watervliet from 1872 to 1878. Lewis W. Dayton was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1884 and spent one year as clerk in the Anchor Iron and Steel Works in Kentucky. He returned to Albany county and engaged in farming in the town of Watervliet until 1895, when he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Colonie. He is a member of the Citizens Corps of Troy and also a member of the Sixth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., and is an active member of the Farmers' League and was its corresponding secretary for two years. Mr. Dayton was very active in the dividing of the town of Watervliet into the town of Colonie and has always been an earnest worker in the Republican party.

Carroll, George H., owns and conducts a grocery at No. 74 Oneida street, which his father, the late William C. Carroll, established in 1850. The latter, a pioneer here, came from New Hampshire, and was the leading grocer of his day. He was also a central figure in the development of the city of Cohoes, and an advocate of all matters pertaining to the advancement of his fellowmen. His death occurred in 1884, aged seventy-four years. George H. is a native of Cohoes, born in 1851, and was associated with his father in the grocery business, and since his death has continued in the mercantile business. His wife was Sarah Harwood of Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Reavy, Frank C., has been one of the leading undertakers of Cohoes since 1870. His father was John Reavy, a merchant who went from Montreal when Frank was born in 1843, to Chicopee, Mass., in 1844, coming here in 1858. Mr. Reavy began business life at fifteen years of age. After remaining in the cotton mills for a few years he learned the carpenter's trade, spending three years in New York at the business before establishing for himself. He served as school commissioner, supervisor, city hall commissioner, and many minor offices. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, of the A. O. U. W., the A. O. H., and K. of C.

Courchaine, William, was born in St. George, P. V., in 1856, and is a son of William Courchaine, coming here in 1863. In 1865 he entered Harmony Mills, remaining until twenty-two years of age as a weaver, later he peddled vegetables, and in 1880 established his present grocery. He served his first public office as hospital commissioner. Mr. Courchaine is president of St. Jean Baptist Society; it is a social and benevolent organization. He has for nine years been trustee of the Church of Sacre Coeur. He is supervisor of the Sixth ward of the city of Cohoes, and proves a very efficient and popular official.

Conway, Cornelius, is the elder son of the late Hugh Conway, a life-long resident of Cohoes. The latter at the time of his death, January 14, 1896, was operating in the partnership of Mr. Hugh Graham, the largest and finest grocery in the city. They came to the present location, 13 and 15 Willow street, in 1884, and erected the large and commodious double store. Mr. Conway began business as a humble clerk for Graham & Stanton, but in 1871 he purchased Mr. William Stanton's interests. Mr. Graham retired soon after the death of Mr. Conway and the firm is now known as Conway & Co.

Heney, William H., was born in Oldham, England January 31, 1863. Two years later he came with his parents to this country; after a two years' residence in Water-

ford, N. Y., they removed to Troy, N. Y., remaining there about five years. They then took up their residence in Cohoes, which has since been the home of the subject of this sketch. At the age of nine years he entered the Harmony Cotton Mills as an apprentice, continuing his education in the night schools. Mr. Heney has since been employed in various mills in various capacities, and since 1893 has been superintendent of The Hudson Valley Knitting Co., of Waterford, N. Y. He was inspector of election of the Fourth ward for two years, and in 1893 was elected supervisor, being re-elected in 1895. Mr. Heney is a member of Egberts Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, having served as chancellor commander, also as district deputy of the Twenty-eighth District in 1894. He joined the Seventh Separate Co., N. G. S. N. Y., in 1882; after serving five years as quartermaster-sergeant and the same length of time as first sergeant, he applied for and received an honorable discharge in 1892. In 1888 Mr. Henry won the Woodward competitive drill medal, the presentation speech being made by Hon. D. B. Hill, then governor of the State.

Sessions, Charles E., and Lewis E. Sessions, are residents of Cohoes for half a century and are sons of the late John B. Sessions, who by trade was a mason and who came here in 1847. Charles E. was born in Troy in 1842, and in his early years worked in the Harmony Mills. Lewis E. was born in Troy, and in his early years was a butcher. In 1859 Philip, an elder brother, established the business at the present location.

Canton, Charles N., late postmaster of the city of Cohoes, and for twenty years past a prominent citizen of that city, was born at West Troy, February 16, 1853. His first American ancestor was Albert Canton, who emigrated from Bordeaux, France, about 1811, and settled at Brattleboro, Vt. He was a soldier of 1812. Mr. Canton is one of five sons of the late Louis Canton, a contractor, who located at West Troy about 1836. He, himself, lived at West Troy until about twenty-one, having learned the builder's trade. In 1875 he married Miss Mary F. Carpenter, of Cohoes, lately deceased. In 1884 he was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and was postmaster of the city from 1890 to 1894, being succeeded by James B. McKee, the present incumbent. Mr. Canton is largely interested in the wholesale trade of ice. In 1895 he purchased the Peltier hotel property in Colonie, on the beautiful and historic Loudonville road, transforming it into the "Cottage Lawn," a picturesque and popular summer resort.

Smith, Oscar, Capt., was born in Howard, Steuben county, N. Y., June 15, 1846. He received a public school and academical education. In 1861, when only fifteen, he enlisted in Co. G, 13th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served eighteen months; he re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Co. H, 13th N. Y. H. A., as sergeant and served until the close of the war in June, 1865. He was in many engagements of the armies of the Potomac and the James; wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Returning from the war, then but nineteen years of age, he engaged in the sewing machine business in New York city, but removed to Albany in 1868. Here he continued a large wholesale sewing machine and lumber business until June, 1892; since then, he with his son, under the firm name of Oscar Smith & Son, have carried on a successful wholesale wood, baled shavings, excelsior, sawdust and charcoal trade. Mr. Smith is connected with several of Albany's business, political and social organizations; is president of the Novelty Knitting Co., a trustee of the

Tennessee Land Company, a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., a charter member of Chancellors Lodge, K. P., a charter member of the Albany Club, a past commander of Post No. 5, G. A. R., ex-president and member of the Albany Unconditional Republican Club; a member of the Press Club; also for about eight years commander and now a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps.

Harris, Melville A., is a native of Albany, born January 16, 1857, and a son of Samuel C. Harris, who came to Albany from New York city in 1833, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of woodenware. His father was alderman of the Thirteenth ward for six years and president of the Common Council. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Abram Staley of Albany. Mr. Harris was educated at the public schools and Free Academy, now known as the High School, and first associated himself with his father as a manufacturer of and dealer in woodenware. In 1880 he accepted a clerkship in the street commissioner's office and shortly afterward in the corporation counsel's office and so continued until May 1, 1894. In June following he was appointed by Louis W. Pratt to his present position of United States gauger. He is an active Democrat and a member and for several years financial secretary of Fireman's Lodge No. 343, A. O. U. W. In 1878 he married Louisa E., daughter of Henry Launsbach of Albany, and their children are Annie Louise, Frederick Staley and Sarah.

Muhlfelder, Isidor, was born in Albany, December 24, 1858. His father, Louis Muhlfelder, who was a native of Bauerbach, Germany, came to Albany about 1850; engaged in mercantile pursuits and subsequently removed to Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he was a merchant and one of the proprietors of the Ballston Spa tannery. Later on he again removed to Albany and became a member of the wholesale millinery firm of S. Nusbaum & Co., and in February, 1884, was one of the founders of the present wholesale dry goods firm of Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co. He died February 23, 1893, leaving him surviving four children, namely: Joseph Muhlfelder, who is connected with the above firm; David Muhlfelder, a well known attorney of Albany; Bell Pareira, wife of Aaron Pareira; and Isidor Muhlfelder, the subject of this sketch. Isidor Muhlfelder was educated in the public schools of New York city and Albany, and was in 1874 engaged as a salesman with S. M. Valkenburgh & Co., of Albany, with which firm he remained for ten years and in 1884 he, together with Solomon A. Heiser and Louis Muhlfelder, founded the present firm of Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., of which he is one of the two surviving members. In March, 1889, he married Pina Fleischman, and they have two children, Leo and Elsa, and he resides with his family at 126 Lancaster street in Albany. He is a prominent member of several clubs, lodges and societies and is one of the leading business men of the city of Albany.

Williams, George A., M. D., was born in the town of Columbia, Conn., March 13, 1851. His parents were George and Jerusha (Cohn) Williams, and both were the youngest of seven children, respectively. Dr. Williams is descended from a long line of ancestors, among whom was Roger Williams. Dr. Williams spent many years in preparation for his profession and studied at Yale University, New Haven, and Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also received instruction under Dr. Kingsley, the founder of the New York Dental College, and he has two dental diplomas, one from the New York Dental College, conferring upon him the

degree of D. D. S., and the other of Master of Dental Surgery, from the New York State Censors. In 1890 Dr. Williams was graduated from the Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., and since then he has practiced in Albany. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has all of both the York and Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of the A. A. O. N. M. S. and is a member of all the Odd Fellow orders, having passed all the chairs. For two years he was instructor on the heart and lungs at the Albany Medical College and also instructor in materia medica in that institution. Dr. Williams is also a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Society and the Albany County Medical Society.

Tibbitts, Lorenzo B., son of William and Abigail (Seaman) Tibbitts, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., November 12, 1847, was educated in the Jonesville Academy and came to Albany in 1866 as superintendent of the gardens and grounds of Moore & Furgeson. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the Albany police force and served for fifteen years. In 1882 he engaged in the milk and dairy produce business on the corner of Green and Division streets, where he has since continued. In 1891 he started his present livery and boarding stable on Liberty street, succeeding M. H. Teater, and since July, 1893, has also had a contract with the United States Government for the transfer of mails between the Albany post-office and the various stations. He has been an active Republican, was for a time vice-president of the Consumers' Ice Company, and is a member of Wadsworth Lodge F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cyprus Temple N. O. M. S. In 1869 he married Matilda A., daughter of Sylvester Van Horne, of Oneida, N. Y., and their children are William S., Cora B., Lorenzo J., Arthur and Lotta.

Shaw, Andrew, son of John and Elizabeth (Moore) Shaw, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 12, 1846. He is of Scotch ancestry, his father having come from Scotland to America in 1836. Mr. Shaw received his education in the public schools and in Prof. Lawson's Classical Institute, after which he started to learn the plumber's trade with Edward Kearney, with whom he remained one year. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. A, 91st N. Y. Regt. N. Y. Vols. March 31, 1865, he lost an arm at the battle of Gravelly Run, Va., which necessitated his returning to Albany, where he remained in Harris Hospital three months. In 1868 Mr. Shaw was made tallyman at the building of the stock yards at West Albany. After a short time he obtained a situation as gate keeper at the Capitol building, then just commenced. From there he went into the employ of the Albany Gas Light Company, where he served as valveman for twenty years. In March, 1888, he resigned that position and formed a partnership for carrying on the coal business, with William L. Dresser, of Lee, Mass. They located at No. 150 Grand street. Subsequently Mr. Dresser sold his share to William McArdle, and for two years the firm was Shaw & McArdle. In 1894 Mr. McArdle withdrew and since that time Mr. Shaw has conducted the business. He is a member of the Unconditional Club, Lew Benedict Post No. 5 G. A. R., and the Jackson Corps. He was married in 1886, his wife being Maude C. Chamberlain, of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y. They have one son, William Reid Shaw.

Pratt, Louis W., a brilliant young lawyer and collector of internal revenue, is a son of Daniel J., and A. Eliza (Whipple) Pratt, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 14, 1862, and moved with his parents to Albany in 1865.

Daniel J. Pratt was assistant secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York from 1864, until his death September 12, 1884. He was the founder and developer of the present system of regents examinations and was the author of "Annals of Public Education of the State of New York" and "Boundaries of the State of New York," two works of wide importance and usefulness. He was secretary of the New York State Boundary Commission and the Albany Institute, the first secretary of the New Capitol Commission, and the secretary of the Commissioners of the New York State Survey from its organization until his death. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851 as valedictorian of his class, and the prizes on that occasion were divided between him and Charles Dudley Warner. Louis W. Pratt was educated in the Albany public and high schools and was graduated from Williams College, of Williamstown, Mass., with honors in 1883. He became a student in the law offices of Parker & Countryman, took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1885. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with Gaylord Logan, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Pratt is one of the editors of the revision of the New York Court of Appeals Reports. In 1888 he was elected alderman at large and in 1890 was re-elected. In November, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue, which office he now holds. During the last few years he has made more political speeches than any other local politician. He is a lover of good books in all departments of literature and science, a thoughtful student and an accomplished scholar, and well versed in all the intricacies of the law. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Fort Orange and Orange Clubs, of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter, R. A. M. and the Albany Lodge of Elks. November 5, 1885, he married Geraldine F., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Schuyler, president of the First National Bank and a prominent citizen of Albany. They have four children: Marion, Helen, Schuyler and Geraldine.

Bayard, Andrew Herbert, M. D., only son of Augustus Willard and Isabella (Browne) Bayard, was born at Leeds, Greene county, N. Y., October 11, 1867. The Bayards came to America about 1620 and are direct descendants of the renowned French warrior De Chevalier Bayard. When an infant his parents removed to Cohoes, N. Y., and his home was there until 1880, when he moved to Albany, N. Y. He was educated in the Albany Academy, was lieutenant in the military department and received the principal's prize for English composition, three consecutive years, and graduated in the class of 1886; he then took up the study of medicine in the Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1889, was president of his class in 1886-7 and is now historian. Dr. Bayard subsequently took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and was assistant to Dr. R. C. M. Page, professor of the practice of medicine, and other special training under prominent teachers, served as assistant surgeon in the old Chambers Hospital, N. Y., since then he has practiced in Poughkeepsie and Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. In 1892 he returned to Albany, N. Y., and at present is recognized as one of the leading young practitioners in the city, enjoying a lucrative practice and was elected county physician in May, 1896. Dr. Bayard is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity of Union University, Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Albany Council No. 1,560, Royal Arcanum, surgeon of the Albany Burgesses Corps, Capital City Republican Club

and the Albany County Medical Society. October 15, 1890, he married Orlena A. Hunting, eldest daughter of Dr. Nelson Hunting of Albany, N. Y., and they have one son, Roy Hunting.

Ainsworth, Danforth E., the subject of this sketch, was born at Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 29, 1848. He was educated at Pulaski Academy and Falley Seminary, and in the early years of his life was a teacher in the common schools of the State. He read law with the Hon. Henry L. Howe, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He then resided at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., where he continued in the active practice of his profession as a partner of Hon. Henry L. Howe until 1878 when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Ainsworth continued the practice of law at Sandy Creek until the year 1885 when he was elected to the Legislature, representing the second district of the county of Oswego. He represented that district in the Legislature during the years '86, '87, '88 and '89, during the two latter years serving as chairman of the Committee upon Appropriations in that body. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1892, and served during the years of '93, '94 and '95, the two latter years being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Republican leader of the House; also serving upon the Committee of Judiciary, where his experience as a lawyer made him a strong man upon the committee. He was always a forcible and ready speaker, taking an active part in all debates of the House. It was largely owing to his support and advocacy that the reform legislation of the city of New York passed the Legislature in the session of 1894. The policy of the two parties as represented by the passage of this legislation and its veto by Governor Flower contributed in no small degree to the Republican tidal wave of 1895. Upon the election of Hon. Charles R. Skinner as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Ainsworth was selected as his deputy, and is at present serving in that capacity.

Victorin, Anthony, was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1850, of French parentage. His early education was obtained in Vienna and later he completed a course in the Polytechnic of Vienna, in the mean time devoted two years to practical work. After leaving the Polytechnic he was engaged in an extensive establishment at Gratz, Austria, for the manufacture and repair of locomotives, railroad cars, etc., as draughtsman, foreman and superintending engineer; later he was in the employ of the Austrian government as inspector of railway material. The last few years of his residence in Europe were devoted to the construction and equipment of industrial establishments in Austria and France. In 1880 he came to the United States where he has been eminently successful. His first engagement here was as civil and mechanical engineer in the construction of the buildings for the Chicago Sugar Refining Company. In 1884 he accepted the position as mechanical engineer at the West Point Foundry, where his duties were the designing and constructing of factories for the production of machinery and heavy ordnance, and in the early part of 1886 he was engaged as mechanical engineer of the Army Ordnance Bureau in Washington. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Victorin was transferred to Watervliet Arsenal, where his knowledge and skill have been devoted to the building and development of the present great gun factory, and designing, constructing and perfecting the gigantic machinery for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. His well known work here ranks him as second to none in the engineering fraternity. Mr. Victorin is a member of

the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Engineers Club of New York, the Pafracts Dael Club and Laureate Boat Club of Troy, and the Fort Orange Club of Albany; he is also an honorary member of the Troy Citizens Corps. Socially he is a man of great popularity, a gentleman of pleasant manners and an entertaining conversationalist. He is proud of his allegiance to his adopted country and is a thorough American in his citizenship.

Gartland, John L., son of James and Elizabeth Gartland, was born in Manchester, England, July 4, 1853, and was graduated from Kneller Hall, a military school of music in Hounslow, in 1872. Meanwhile he was for ten years a member of the 2d Battalion, 15th Regiment of Foot, English army, which he entered in 1863 and in which he served a part of the time as musician, being stationed at Gibraltar, Malta, Jersey (Channel Islands), Aldershot and Gosport. In 1873 he came to Portland, Me., where he followed his profession as a band musician. In 1874 he removed to Johnstown, N. Y., and became leader of the Johnstown Band and a dealer in books and stationery. He came to Albany in 1881 as a member of the old Austin Band and in 1884 was elected leader of the 10th Regt. Band, a position he held ten years. In 1894 he organized Gartland's Military Band of twenty-five pieces and has since been its leader and conductor. January 1, 1896, he formed a partnership with Joseph Gioscia and organized Gioscia & Gartland's orchestra of twenty-five members. These two bodies are the leaders in military band and orchestral circles in Eastern New York and have filled many noted engagements. Mr. Gartland is also musical director of the First Lutheran church, and a member of Wadsworth Lodge, Temple Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery and Cyprus Temple of Masons. In 1879 he married Josephine, daughter of Charles E. Peckham, of Johnstown, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Peckham Gartland.

Payn, Edgar M., son of Samuel N. and Margaret (Merrifield) Payn, was born in Albany, N. Y., in December, 1838. Mr. Payn's ancestors were English and settled near Lake George, N. Y., before the Revolution and took a very active part in the war. He was educated at Professor Anthony's Classical Institute in Albany, and before completing the course, left the institution and went South, where he was employed as an assistant laying out and superintending the dredges improving the James and Appomattox Rivers, in Virginia. When the Rebellion broke out he was obliged to return North and entered the employ of his father, a contractor for river and harbor improvements. Mr. Payn was also in the employ of the State of New York superintending the building of dykes and dredging on the Hudson River. In 1871 he formed a partnership with William Bruce, the firm name since that time being E. M. Payn & Co. They have improved many harbors and rivers in the east as far as the Capes and in the South more extensively. In 1871 Mr. Payn married Ida Schermerhorn of New Baltimore, N. Y., and they have three daughters: Edna, Cora and Florence.

Hallenbeck, William Henry, son of John Henry and Mary (Beebe) Hallenbeck, was born in the town of Knox, Albany county, July 30, 1859, and is of Holland Dutch descent. His great-grandparents were early settlers of Albany county and his father, a son of Abraham, was born in Guilderland; all were farmers. Mr. Hallenbeck finished his education in School No. 8, Albany, whither his parents moved

in 1868, and where they still reside. He clerked in a grocery store for about five years and on August 15, 1876, became a clerk for J. & J. Doran, woodenware dealers, with whom he remained until February, 1889. In March, 1889, he established his present wholesale and retail millinery business at No. 92 South Pearl street. He is a member of Peabody Lodge No. 32, K. P., Albany Division No. 2, Uniform Rank, K. P., Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Mountaineer Lodge No. 331, I. O. O. F.; he is also a member and was formerly trustee of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid and Accident Association of Piqua, Ohio. February 24, 1880, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John William Schweiker of Albany and they have two children: Sadie Louise and Robert William.

McDonough, Joseph, so widely known throughout the country by antiquarians and lovers of valuable books as "ye old booke man" of Albany, was born in 1834 in Kilkenny, Ireland. His rare taste for books was inherited from his father, James McDonough, a man of vigorous intellectual powers, who after extensive travels abroad, became a school teacher and finally drifted into the second-hand book trade. About 1845 he opened a book stand in Liverpool, England, and continued there until his death in 1860. The maiden name of the mother of Joseph McDonough was Mary Hawthorne, a descendant of one of Cromwell's soldiers who had become proprietor of some land in the vicinity of Kilkenny, where young McDonough was early instructed in the elementary branches of knowledge by his father. He first entered his father's bookstore and when about nineteen started out with a book stall for himself in Liverpool. His financial success was assured from the first and in a few years he accumulated a large stock of books. When Henry G. Bohn, the eminent old bookseller and publisher of London visited Liverpool in 1858 he complimented Mr. McDonough by saying that he had the best store of the kind in England. In 1870 he came to America and soon settled in Albany, where he began business with a small book stall on State street. He moved several times from small stores to larger ones, and was very successful. In 1886 he started a branch in New York city and issued catalogues of old books regularly. In 1890 he returned to Albany and established himself in his present elegant quarters at Nos. 53 and 55 State street. Much of Mr. McDonough's stock of books is secured by his attendance at auction sales of private libraries in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the regular book trade sales in those cities. He deals extensively in general literature, making a specialty of books relating to America, and has a large trade with the numerous public libraries and historical societies in the West and South. One of the grand secrets of his success as an accomplished bookseller is his wide knowledge of bibliography, a science which he carefully studied in England as early as 1860. Perhaps there is no man in Albany better acquainted with this subject than he. With the date of publication, the best editions and real value of the vast collections of literary treasures from the earliest periods down to the present time, he is perfectly familiar.

Courtney, Dickinson, son of Joseph and Mary (Gray) Courtney, who came to Albany from Ireland about 1830, was born in the capital city, August 10, 1850. His father, who died in 1854, was a prominent Democrat, served as alderman of the Second (now the Fourth) ward and several terms as city assessor and was engaged in the grocery and building stone business. His mother died in 1882. Mr. Courtney

attended the public schools and the Albany Academy and in 1865 entered the attorney-general's office, where he remained seven years, becoming chief clerk. In February, 1872, he entered the employ of Hiram E. Sickels (who died in July, 1895), State reporter, and has ever since been connected with that office. In 1877 he married Louise A. Weaver of Albany, and they have one son living: Dickinson Courtney, jr.

Gutmann, John, a native of Albany, born December 14, 1853, is the son of John L., who was born in Doerbach, Prussia, Germany, came to Albany in 1851 and died here in July, 1889; he was a moulder, superintendent and director of the Albany Stove Company and president of St. Joseph's Benevolent Association; his wife, Elizabeth Hensel, died March 8, 1870. John Gutmann was educated in German private schools and the Christian Brothers' Academy, graduating in 1869, and also attended the Albany Business College. He read law with Henry N. Wickes, was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1874, and practiced in partnership with Mr. Wickes until 1882. Since then he has followed the profession alone. He was justice of the Justice's Court about four and a half years, police justice from 1884 to 1894, has been delegate to several Democratic conventions and is a member of various German organizations. In January, 1876, he married Theresa Kresser of Albany, who died in 1880, leaving two children: John H. and Julia T. He married second, in 1883, Christine E. Weber, a native of Kingston, N. Y., and their children are: Loretta C., Anna M. and Elizabeth C.

Oppenheim, Leo, born in Albany, July 4, 1856, is a son of Gerson Oppenheim, who died in 1886, highly respected by his fellow-townsmen and deeply mourned by his appreciative children, who have since been singularly fortunate in carving out for themselves enviable names in their respective lines of endeavor. Gerson Oppenheim was a successful merchant, a well known Odd Fellow and occupied many positions of trust in the community and in the synagogue of which he was one of the helpful pillars. During the panic of 1857 many of the senior Mr. Oppenheim's co-religionists withdrew their money from the banks and placed it in his hands for safe keeping; that he was scrupulously faithful to the trust thus forced upon him was one of the reasons for the esteem in which he was held. Leo Oppenheim is up to date, *fin de siècle*, as a merchant and as an artistic designer of men's wear; his store is said to be the most tastefully arranged, luxuriously fitted up and bountifully stocked tailoring establishment north of New York city. With other environments, Leo Oppenheim might have made name and fame as an artist; as it is, his love of the beautiful as the highest principle and the highest aim of art, expends itself in endeavoring, artistically, to clothe his fellow men, in hiding their deformities and in bringing out their silent good points. His ambition is to dress people well in harmony with their form and build; that he succeeds is evidenced by the increasing number of his fastidious patrons.

Rogers, W. Seymour, son of Samuel and Gertrude A. (Snyder) Rogers, was born in Hudson, N. Y., July 12, 1854. He is of Holland-Dutch descent on his mother's side and English on his father's side, being a descendant of the original Rhode Island Rogers, who came to America early in the fifteenth century. He received his education at the Hudson River Institute and Claverack College and subsequently worked three years in a paper mill owned by his uncle, Harper W. Rogers, at one time

mayor of Hudson and member of assembly. Mr. Rogers moved to Albany in 1876 and engaged in the poultry and game business, which he has since followed. In 1876 he married Maggie Miller, daughter of W. Ellsworth Miller, of Claverack, Columbia county, and they have two children: Elsie D. and Lola.

True, George M., is a descendant of Puritan ancestors and was born in Holderness, N. H., August 8, 1856. His parents were Joseph F. and Mary B. (Watson) True. He received his education in the common schools and at the New Hampton Literary Institution, after leaving which he was superintendent of schools in the town of Holderness, at the same time studying law with James L. Wilson of Ashland, N. H. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in May, 1881, and has since practiced law at No. 82 State street, Albany. He was married August 29, 1881, to Mary A. Wood, of Albany. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., and Albany Senate No. 641, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He is one of the attorneys for the State Department of Agriculture.

Stern, Henry E., son of Emanuel and Clara (Kaufman) Stern, natives of Germany, was born in Albany, April 8, 1857. His father, a shoemaker and later a real estate dealer, who died in 1877, settled in Albany about 1842 and became a prominent Republican, being a member of the general committee of the old Whig party. Mr. Stern was educated in the public schools and Free Academy, was graduated from the Albany Business College in 1873, read law with I. & J. M. Lawson and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga in September, 1878. Since then he has been in the active practice of his profession. In 1878 he became a member of Mount Carmel Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., and rapidly rose in the order to vice-grand in January, 1879, and noble grand in June following, being the youngest man ever elected to the latter post in Albany. He has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State since 1880. He is a past master of Washington Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., past president of Gideon Lodge No. 140, I. O. B. B., and Albanian Lodge No. 102, I. O. S. B., a member of the Adelpi Club, a manager of the Jewish Home Society, and was for several years a member of the finance committee of congregation Beth Emeth. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans for justice of the city court, but was defeated by a small majority. October 30, 1883, he married Fannie Kastanienbaum, of Albany, and they have one son, Manning Nathan Stern, born December 18, 1884.

Kimmev, Edson, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Albany, is of Holland Dutch descent and was born March 15, 1867, being the son of Philip and Jane A. (Hotaling) Kimmev. His father, an eminent citizen of Albany, was born in 1810 and died in 1893; he was State boiler inspector under Gov. John A. Dix and in the fifties was a large property holder at Kimmev's Corners, in South Bethlehem, where he built the first saw and grist mill, the tall chimney of which, recently blown up by dynamite, was a landmark for many years. Edson Kimmev was graduated from the Albany High School in 1885 and shortly after took up telegraphy being first employed by the Commercial Union Telegraph Company, under whose direction he opened several branch offices in Northern New York. Later he accepted the managership of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph office at Long Branch and soon afterward became operator and clerk for the district superintendent of the same company, in New York city. Later he and several others incorporated the New York and

Long Island Telegraph Company, which was the first extension of telegraph facilities ever put on Long Island in opposition to the Western Union. He was shortly afterwards chosen a director and still holds his interest in this capacity. He soon accepted a position as chief operator and was made district manager of various postal offices in New York city. When the latter company absorbed the Commercial Union, he was selected as manager of the Albany office, which position he now holds. Mr. Kimmey was married in 1892. He has been prominently connected with the political interests of Albany. He is a member of Masters Lodge, F. & A. M., and is identified with the business affairs of the city.

Butler, Walter Burdett, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 17, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin Francis Burdett Butler, who was born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, in 1810, came to America in 1840, and died in Brooklyn June 16, 1874. The latter was professor of languages in the Brooklyn Female Academy, Flatbush Institute, and the author of *Butler's Spanish Teacher*, *French Speaker* and several other educational works. Mr. Butler was educated in the grammar and private schools of Brooklyn, came to Albany October 1, 1872, and was graduated from the Albany Business College in 1875. He was bookkeeper for W. F. Hurcomb & Co. for six years. In 1879 he went to Colorado and spent one year in mining, being assistant secretary of a mining company in the Ward district. In 1880 he returned to New York city as bookkeeper for D. W. Richards & Co., and in the fall of that year came to Albany, where he was made cashier of the old Commercial Telephone Company. In 1883 this company was merged into the Hudson River Telephone Company and Mr. Butler was continued as cashier until 1893, when he was made the secretary and auditor. He is secretary of the Albany District Telegraph Company and a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 252, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cypress Temple N. of S. M.; he is also a member of Co. A of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets, the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Albany Masonic Relief Association. He has often appeared as expert accountant before courts and in other capacities. In October, 1882, he married Adda May, daughter of John Kennedy, jr., of Albany.

Fitzsimmons, James J., is the son of James, a native of Ireland and was born December 6, 1852, in Albany, where his father, a blacksmith, settled in 1826. The latter died here in 1882. Mr. Fitzsimmons attended the public schools, and also the Christian Brothers, was for two years employed in a leather store, and in 1870 was graduated from the Albany Business College. After teaching for a time he entered, in 1872, the employ of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, with whom he remained until 1885, as cashier of the Albany and later of the Bridgeport, Conn., offices. He was then engaged in the retail shoe business in Albany three years. In 1890 he became cashier of the Westchester Telephone Company and in 1893 was elected treasurer of the Hudson River Telephone Company, which position he still holds. He has also been treasurer of the Albany District Telegraph Company since its organization. He was school commissioner from 1889 to 1892; is a member and vice-president of the Catholic Union; and is financial secretary of Cathedral Council, No. 55, C. B. L., and a deputy state chancellor of that order, and a director in the Safety Loan and Building Association. November 30, 1876, he married Margaret T., daughter of John Lamb, of Albany and they have six children living.

Wagner, John, son of J. George and Nancy Wagner, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1858. He received a public school education and became a clerk in a hat store in his native city, and later was made manager of the hat and cap department of the Bronner Clothing Company, of Buffalo, where he remained five years. In January, 1884, he came to Albany and formed a partnership with Joseph Belser, sr., as Belser & Wagner, and engaged in the retail dry goods business. Five years later he withdrew and bought out John M. Foll, furniture dealer at No. 308-310 South Pearl street, which he has since continued. In 1890 he started a branch furniture store under the style of the Albany Furniture Company; in 1895 he also opened a furniture store in Troy. He is president of the Commercial Co-operative Union Bank of Albany, of which he was one of the founders, and the first vice-president. He is a Republican and was alderman of the 5th ward one term. He is member of Guttenberg Lodge, F. & A. M. and Temple Chapter, R. & M. In 1882 he married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Belser, sr., of Albany.

Hartnett, Daniel J., son of William, was born in Albany, November 7, 1845. His father came from Ireland to Albany in 1825 and was engaged in the meat business until shortly before his death in 1876, owning at one time the Fishslip Market at the foot of Columbia street and was burned out in the big fire in 1848. When fourteen Mr. Hartnett associated himself with his father and continued thus most of the time, until 1870, when he engaged in the meat business alone. In 1878 he moved to the corner of Chapel and Canal streets and in 1890 to No. 95 North Pearl street, where he carries on a large retail business. He was one of the organizers of the Retail Merchants Association and served as its vice-president and secretary; he was one of the organizers of the Retail Butchers Association, was president during its existence, and was one of the principal organizers of the reorganized association; he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is well and favorably known to or by citizens of the city, has repeatedly refused political positions preferring to devote his entire time to the furthering of his business.

North, Charles F., of the firm of North & Doyle, proprietors of the well-known Anchor Hosiery Mills. The family is of English origin. In 1640 two brothers first settled in Connecticut, where Mr. North was born in 1844, at Collinsville, a son of Morris North. He never entered school after seven years of age, the time when he came to Cohoes, but worked in a mill until twenty years of age. He then sold machinery to the mills, in exchange for knit goods, which he again sold. As a demand for paper boxes in which to ship knit goods increased, he began the manufacture of them, conducting an extensive factory. Later he became a partner of the Anchor Hosiery Mills, and with Charles F. Doyle built mill No. 1 in 1881, and in 1887 mill No. 2, and in 1890 mill No. 3. Mr. North also carries on a stone and sewer pipe yard, building a large store house in 1884 and another in 1894. He has also served officially in county affairs, and was the first alderman under city government in 1869. He later officiated as alderman for two years, and in 1874 as city chamberlain for four years. In 1879 he was appointed fire commissioner, which appointment he has since held. He has been a member of the Reform church since 1869.

Weidman, Reuben L., is a descendant of Jacob Weidman of Switzerland, who was one of the first settlers in Berne, Albany county, N. Y., where he built the first house, the town being named after his native city, Berne, Switzerland. He also

built a saw and flouring mill at what was long known as Weidman's Mills. Jacob Weidman was the father of one son Felix, who was the father of Daniel, Jacob, Paul and Felix. All these four generations lived in Berne. Daniel Weidman when fifteen became clerk in a general store in West Berne, and when sixteen came to Albany as clerk for Peter Van Wormer, and later for F. W. Ford & Son. Afterwards he attended the Knoxville and Gallupville Academies, was clerk in a dry goods store in New York city, joined his uncle in mercantile business in Gallupville for six years and thence came to Albany in 1845 and was the founder of the present house of Weidman & Co. He remained in the wholesale grocery business until his death, May 13, 1886. His son George D. was born June 29, 1842, entered the army in 1861 as orderly sergeant, became brevet major of volunteers and captain of Co. F, 10th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y. He died March 17, 1883. Reuben L. Weidman is a son of Felix Weidman, a physician and surgeon whose practice extended over a period covering about forty-five years. He was one of the best known and most successful practitioners in his section of the county. The subject of this sketch was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., October 1, 1848. For a number of years he was engaged in the grocery business in Gallupville, N. Y., and was also for a time in the employ of D. Weidman, Sons & Co., as traveling salesman. A short time previous to the death of his uncle, Daniel Weidman, he became a member of the firm. October 5, 1888, Mrs. E. Eugenia Daw, a daughter of Daniel Weidman, was admitted under the present firm name of Weidman & Co. Thomas R. Ward, jr., was admitted March 1, 1894. Mr. Weidman enlisted August 17, 1864, in Co. I, 15th N. Y. Cav., and did special duty until discharged May 8, 1865. He is a member of George Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., and also of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M. He was married October 4, 1870, to Miss Helena Hunting. They have one daughter, Miss Caroline Weidman.

Menand, Louis, has been a commanding figure in horticultural circles for a number of years. He has been named "The Grand Old Man" of the gardener's craft in this county. He is now in his eighty-ninth year. He came to America in 1837 and enjoys a retrospective view of American horticulture, extending over a period of sixty years. Mr. Menand continued to reside among his beloved flowers at Albany. He is mentally alert and active as ever. His personal recollections as originally published in the American Florist, from which we quote, are overflowing with a personality which is both charming and unique. Mr. Phelps says well of Mr. Menand's autobiography that contains "the natural philosophy of one who was always a lover of liberty, and a student alike of books and nature." His life has shed fragrance and beauty that will endure as long as flowers grow and gardens bloom.

McElveney, Daniel, was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in the province of Ulster, north of Ireland, in 1839, came to Quebec, Canada, with his parents in June, 1841, and when thirteen was apprenticed to the confectionery trade in that city. After serving three years of his seven years as apprentice, he came in August, 1855, to Albany, where he entered the confectionery establishment of Benjamin M. Briare, the famous caterer. In 1858 he entered the employ of S. De Lagrange, confectioner and fancy cake baker, with whom he remained fifteen years. In the spring of 1874 he purchased the old John Martin bakery on the corner of South Pearl and Herkimer streets and six years later bought the property No. 97 South Pearl street, where

he has since conducted a fancy bakery, confectionery and catering establishment with marked success. A few years later, having associated with him his two sons, he purchased the property No. 105 North Pearl street and opened a branch store. Mr. McElveney has been for forty-four years connected with the various branches of the catering business and throughout his active career has been uniformly successful.

Laventall, Julius, born in March, 1832, in Bovendon, Hanover, Germany, came to America in August, 1854, settling in Albany and opened a small jewelry store on South Pearl street, in 1857. In June, 1865, having sold this business, he bought of S. M. Valkenburgh the Ladies' Bazaar, on the corner of South Pearl street and Hudson avenue. In 1857 he also purchased the property; and in 1876, built the present building, where he carries an extensive line of ladies and children's furnishings and shoes. He is a member and ex-president of Shiloh Lodge, I. O. of B. B. and of Arnon Lodge, I. O. of F. S. and has represented both in their respective Grand Lodges of the United States. He is a member and past noble grand of Mt. Carmel Lodge, I. O. O. F., member of Washington Lodge, No. 85, F. & A. M., was manager of the Jewish Home and has been a trustee of the Congregation of Temple Beth Emeth since 1873, and was its vice-president for eight years, its president in 1883, and chairman of the building committee during the erection of the present temple, on the corner of Lancaster and Swan streets. He was also one of the organizers and for the first two years a director of the South End Bank. In 1858 he married Miss Sarah Swartz of Albany, who died, leaving two daughters: Mrs. H. W. Foreman of Albany, and Mrs. Daniel Stern of Brooklyn. In 1863 he married second, Hannah, daughter of M. Hydeman of Albany, and they have two sons: Louis Julius, born January 28, 1866, and Edward Simon, born June 13, 1874, both of whom are associated in business with their father.

Romeyn, Theodore F., born in Amsterdam, N. Y., is a son of Henry S. and Agnes (Van Epps) Romeyn, and was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town. He spent two years in Canada and nine years in Wisconsin, as a bridge builder. In 1865 he came to Albany and engaged in box manufacturing at No. 214 Hudson avenue; he manufactured all kinds of wooden boxes, cases, etc. He was one of the organizers of The Pure Baking Powder Company and its secretary. He married Mary Conde, of Glenville, Schenectady county.

Star Knitting Company, The, was established in 1866, and its products have attained the highest reputation for superiority of material, fashion and finish. The Star Mills are comprised in a group of substantially constructed brick buildings, arranged with special reference to convenience and dispatch of work and economy of production. The main building is four stories high and 65x105 feet in dimensions, and the other buildings adjoin the main structure. Water power is used to drive the machinery and an auxiliary steam engine is also employed. The mechanical equipment includes nine sets of cards, 2,160 spindles, 38 knitting cylinders, and forty sewing machines, and all the appliances in use are of the latest improved character, employment being given to one hundred and seventy-five skilled operatives. The products consist of fine wool, worsted and merino knit underwear of the best grades for both ladies and gentlemen, and the output averaging about 40,000 dozen per annum, is distributed direct to the trade through the United States. Medals and

diplomas were awarded this company for superiority of knit underwear exhibition. The officers of the company are Messrs. Andrew M. Church, president; Thomas Dickson, treasurer; A. I. Whitthouse, secretary, and Charles T. Boughton, general manager. An office is maintained at No. 43 Leonard street, New York city.

Swatling, James H., the well known wholesale and retail dealer in paints, wall-paper, and decorations, located at No. 50 Oneida street, Cohoes, established the business here in 1868. He is of English descent, born in the town of Watervliet in 1848. His early manhood was spent on a farm, but he acquired the painter's trade at Saratoga Springs, where he resided four years. In 1890 in association with A. G. Tanner, he erected the "Excelsior Knitting Mill," devoted to the manufacture of ladies' and children's ribbed underwear. He has been on the Board of Health and served in many minor offices.

Fletcher, Jones A., son of Benjamin and Polly (Kidder) Fletcher, was born April 2, 1835, in Woodstock, Vt. He was educated in the public schools and seminary of Woodstock and learned the trade of painter, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the 8th Conn. Regt., in which he was a sergeant. After the war he settled in Troy, N. Y., where he followed his trade until 1873, when he moved to Green Island, Albany county, and opened a grocery store nearly opposite where he is now located. In 1886 he erected the building in which he is now doing business. Mr. Fletcher is a member of Post Tibbitts G. A. R., of Troy, and Green Island Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F. In 1860 he married Rachel Van Leuvan, of Troy, N. Y., and they have one son, Fred.

Hickey, William F., the well known attorney, was born at Moriah, N. Y., in 1857. He was the son of Thomas Hickey, a contractor, who was largely interested in local mining. William was educated in the Sherman Academy, at Moriah, and about the time of attaining legal majority began the study of law with B. B. Bishop, at Moriah, forming a law partnership with him three years later which existed for three years. Then Mr. Hickey practiced his profession at Port Henry until 1889 when he located in Troy. Mr. Hickey resides in Green Island and has taken an active interest in local affairs, especially in opposing the recent threatened annexation of Green Island to Troy, and in the erection of the new town of Green Island. Mr. Hickey is now village attorney for the village of Green Island, having held that office for ten terms.

McGrath, Michael, was born in Ireland in 1825. His father was Thomas McGrath, by trade a blacksmith. Michael learned the same trade in the old country, and when a young man emigrated to America. He settled in Green Island, where for the past fifty years he has been a prosperous man in the grocery business and at his trade, and has been a familiar figure. He has served his town as trustee and was treasurer of the Board of Education, and has for many years been a pillar of St. Patrick's church, and a lifelong Democrat.

Becker, De Witt E., son of Francis and Almira (Torrey) Becker, was born in Gallopville, Schoharie county, August 6, 1863, and finished his education at Hartwick Seminary in 1881. Coming to Albany in that year he was employed by Burhans & Sutherland and two years later by Burhans, Sutherland & Co. In 1883 Mr. Burhans severed his connection with the above firm and started in business again with Mr. Becker as partner. In 1887 the firms of David Bradt & Co. and Burhans

& Becker consolidated, making the firm of David Bradt, Becker & Co., carrying on a general produce commission business, dealing specially in poultry, eggs and butter. Mr. Becker came to Albany without any capital and with the combined efforts of his partners, David Bradt and William J. Skillicorn, a very large and lucrative business was built up at their present place of business, 386 Broadway. The building is a four story brick and contains the latest improved cold storage and freezing rooms. In addition to their cold storage plant the firm rent cold storage rooms in Chicago, Buffalo and New York, the building in which they are located not being large enough to accommodate their business. The firm is considered by all who know them to be the largest wholesale dealers in poultry in Albany. Mr. Becker was elected two terms in succession president of the Albany County Wheelmen without opposition. He is also director and secretary of the Consumers Ice Company. In 1887 he married Emma E. A., daughter of David Bradt, of Albany, who died in 1890. In 1893 he married her sister, Harriet Myers Bradt. Mr. Becker has just finished a handsome residence on Western avenue, corner of Allen street where he now resides.

Van Meter, Archibald, son of Edmund and Jennett (Loyd) Van Meter, was born in New Scotland, Albany county, March 13, 1825, and about 1828 moved with his parents to the city of Albany, where his father died soon afterward. The family originally came from New Jersey; the father of Holland and Scotch descent, and the mother of Scotch descent. Mr. Van Meter was educated in the public schools of Albany and as a youth, first engaged in gardening. In 1844 he engaged in the meat business, in which he has ever since continued, being located at No. 278 Hudson avenue, since 1877. For several years he has had a large wholesale trade, but now carries on a retail business exclusively. He is member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M.

Palmer, Frank Rockwell, son of Amos P. and Martha E. (Newton) Palmer, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 21, 1868. He is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, the first of whom came to America early in the seventeenth century, and all of whom served most gallantly in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1888 and entered the employ of the Albany City Savings Institution, where he rapidly rose to his present position of teller. Mr. Palmer inherits a great liking for the military, as his record shows. In the Albany Academy he was first sergeant of Co. A, later captain of Co. A, and upon graduation was major of the battalion of Albany Academy Cadets. In November, 1888, he enlisted in Co. A, N. G. N. Y., in 1889 was promoted to sergeant, in 1893 to lieutenant and in 1896 was elected captain. Mr. Palmer is a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.

Hendrie, James H., born in Albany, October 19, 1855, is a son of George and Margaret (Haddow) Hendrie, the former of whom came to Albany from Scotland about 1853 and died here in 1892, being for many years foreman with Smith & Covert, leather dressers. When fourteen Mr. Hendrie began learning the trade of book-binder and blankbook manufacturer of his uncle, Robert G. Hendrie, who had established business on the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue in 1867. He remained there until 1879, when he went to Cape Colony, South Africa, and engaged in gold and diamond mining. Returning to Albany in 1887 he bought out his uncle, gradually increased the manufacturing capacity fourfold and now carries on a large

business as a bookbinder and stationer and blankbook manufacturer. He is a member of the Albany Caledonian Club and was its secretary three terms. In September, 1889, he married Emily E., daughter of Henry Miller of Albany, and they have one daughter: Emalie Miller Hendrie.

Cook, John B., was born in Troy in 1856, and was a son of Robert Cook, who came from Scotland in 1854 and was in the employ of the Burden Iron Company, then H. Burden & Sons, in the capacity of foreman until his death in 1873. Mr. Cook served an apprenticeship to the machinist trade with that company. He received his education in the public schools of Troy, and later took private lessons in mathematics, mechanical engineering and drawing. Mr. Cook has been associated with the Watervliet Arsenal for twelve years as foreman of the metal work carried on in the shops east of the canal, and has had charge of the construction of the plant at the gun shop under the supervision of the constructing engineer.

McNab, Dr. Duncan, son of Duncan and Sarah (Osborne) McNab, was born June 6, 1870, in Troy, N. Y., where he was educated in the High School. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1892, and then took an eight months' course in the New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical College. In 1893 he began his practice in Green Island, Albany county, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Troy and Vicinity Medical Society, King Solomon's Primitive Lodge No. 91, F. & A. M., and Watervliet Lodge, Knights of Pythias. April 20, 1896, Dr. McNab married Millie, daughter of John B. Groat, of Green Island.

Soderstrom, Charles E., came from Sweden to America in 1881, then about thirty-three years of age. In his native country he had learned the trade of machinist, and soon secured a position with the Albany Iron Works, with whom he remained for three years. In 1884 he went to Watervliet as a machinist. He was a member of the Free church of Sweden, and here in America belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, which granted him the freedom of speaking for his country-people.

Lenway, W. A., was born in West Troy, December 11, 1849. The late Alexander Lenway, his father, came to West Troy about 1835. The paternal grandfather of W. A. Lenway came from France. Mr. Lenway was carefully educated at select schools and at the Troy Business College. He has been officially connected with canal administrations since 1880, at which date he was appointed chief clerk to John H. Hulsapple, then a canal collector. Before his association with the canal departments he was associated in a clerical capacity with F. B. Durant and William Hollands in the fire insurance line. He spent five years in the D. & H. freight office as clerk and was for a time mate of a river steamer plying between Troy and New York.

Pickett, Robert, youngest son of William and Mary (Egan) Pickett, both natives of Ireland, immigrating to America about 1823 and 1820 respectively, was born in West Troy, Albany county, March 9, 1850, and received his education at the parochial school of St. Bridget's church. His father died in West Troy in 1853, aged fifty-three, and his mother in April, 1889, aged eighty-seven. They had six sons and three daughters. When nine years old Mr. Pickett entered the factory of Roy & Co., and in 1863 began making cartridges in the Watervliet Arsenal. In 1865 he re-

turned to the employ of Roy & Co.; in 1869 he was employed on a Hudson River dredge; in 1870 he entered what is now the Troy and Rensselaer Iron Works; in 1873 he found employment in the machine shop of the Arsenal; in 1874 he returned to the steel works; and in 1876 he engaged in the grocery business in West Troy. In 1882 he became a State patrolman under James Shanwahan, and six years later again opened a restaurant, a business he had followed in 1881-82. November 18, 1894, he was appointed to his present position as inspector of customs under John P. Masterson. October 11, 1878, he married Katie, daughter of John Shaffer of Troy.

Visscher, Edward W., was born in Albany, April 5, 1870, and is descended from one of the oldest families in this section. Bastiaan Visscher came from Hoorn, Holland, to America, prior to 1644 and settled in what was then Rensselaerwyak, now Albany. His son, Harmen B., was born there and had a son, Manning Visscher, whose son Barent J. was baptized in Albany, March 13, 1737. Johannes B. Visscher, son of Barent J. was born here September 4, 1769 and died April 15, 1825. His son, John B. Visscher, was born here August 31, 1825, and married first, Ann, daughter of Abraham R. and Annetje (Visscher) Ten Eyck, and second, Alida, daughter of Douw and Jane Ann (Lieverse) Lansing. He died January 31, 1890, and was survived by Edward W. Visscher and William L. Visscher. Edward W. Visscher was educated in the Albany Academy and in 1887 entered the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, with which he has since been connected. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York and of the Fort Orange Club. In January, 1895, he married Miss Mame E., daughter of Eugene P. Palmer of Chicago, Ill.

Colburn, E. S., & Son.—Edwin S. Colburn, son of Jonathan Colburn, was born in Jewett City, Conn., January 5, 1829, and for about thirty years was engaged in farming at New Baltimore, N. Y., where he still resides. In 1884 he was engaged in the commission business under the firm name of Colburn & Smith; in 1886 he purchased part of the present confectionery and ice cream business in Albany, and a partnership was formed under the firm name of Rawson & Colburn, which in 1888, became Rawson, Colburn & Co. In 1888 this firm was succeeded by Mr. Colburn as sole owner and in 1894 he admitted his son, Edwin E. to partnership, under the present style of E. S. Colburn & Son.

Hills, James W., was born in Watervliet, now Colonie, in 1841. He is the son of the late John Hills, of English descent. He has always been engaged in farming and gardening, and in 1875 purchased the farm of Newton, known as the Newton place, from whom the hamlet of Newtonville took its name. Mr. Hills is an up-to-date and enterprising farmer, finding market for his product chiefly at Troy. Mrs. Hills is a daughter of the late James McDonald of Delhi, Delaware county, brother-in-law of the late Assemblyman John McDonald of Delaware county. Mrs. and Mrs. Hills have two sons, Goldsmith and Donald E. Hills. They were educated at the Troy Academy, State Normal and Albany Business College.

Heidrich, Charles A., born November 18, 1856, in Albany, is the son of John Heidrich, a native of Germany, who came to Albany about 1854 and died here in 1886, being a mason by trade and a prominent contractor and builder. After finishing his education at the Albany Academy, Mr. Heidrich entered the architect-

ural office of John Cornelius and remained there five years. Meanwhile in 1880 he had associated himself with his father under the firm name of Heidrich & Son and continued as a contractor until the latter's death in 1886, when he opened an architectural office. Since then he devoted his whole time to architecture and building and since 1882 has done a large amount of contracting, numbering among his chief efforts the Fourth Reformed and St. Matthew's churches. He is a member of Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, F. & A. M, Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. and De Witt Clinton Council No. 22 R. & S. M. July 19, 1882, he married Elizabeth Herzog of Albany and their children are Dora Elizabeth and Victor Carl.

Waters, M. B., was born in Duxbury, Plymouth county, Mass., in October, 1831, and is a descendant of good old Puritan stock. He had none of the advantages of education so liberal in this day, but he was a great reader and seeker after knowledge and always had a book with him, to which he applied himself during leisure moments. His mind therefore became stored with very useful information, for he read only those books from which he could derive practical knowledge and which tended to strengthen his mind. He began railroading in 1851 on what was then the Hudson River Road, now the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and leaving there he went to the Troy & Boston Railroad, now the Fitchburg Railroad, where he filled such positions as baggagemaster, ticket agent and freight and passenger train conductor. He was also the first passenger agent and during the war was stationed in New York with an office on Broadway. That office was abolished after the war and he became connected with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. as passenger train conductor. The genial disposition and courteous manners which he showed in that capacity, eminently qualified him for advancement and to-day he holds the position of general passenger agent of the People's Line Steamers on the Hudson River. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Mexico and the West Indies. Mr. Waters is also a very interesting correspondent and has many times favored the general public with letters to newspapers describing his travels. He was formerly president of the Railroad Conductors' Insurance Company of the United States and Canada and is now an active member of that body. He is also a life member of the various Masonic bodies, from the Blue Lodge to the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the International Association of Ticket Agents, also a member of the American Association of General Passenger Agents. He is a very public spirited citizen and nothing which will improve his home city, Troy, escapes his notice; and he has written many articles setting forth his views on public matters which have always carried great weight. Mr. Waters was married October 15, 1866, at North Dorset, Vt., to a daughter of the Hon. Welcome Allen.

Gleason, James M., was born in Troy, N. Y., August 25, 1860, and removed to West Troy and Watervliet in 1865, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools, Troy Christian Brothers' Academy and Troy Business College. At an early age he became an active member of the West Troy Old Volunteer Fire Department and served as foreman of the J. C. Dayton Hose Company, and as assistant chief of the department until its disbandment in 1883, and is an exempt fireman. Before and since attaining his majority he has taken an active part in politics as an enthusiastic Democrat and is prominent in his party organization in city and county. At the Watervliet town election in 1885 he was nominated and elected to the re-

sponsible office of collector of taxes and was re-elected in April, 1886. On January 1, 1887, he was appointed deputy court clerk by Hon. Robert H. Moore, county clerk, and served for three years to January 1, 1890, when he was promoted and appointed by Hon. A. C. Requa, county clerk elect, to the position of deputy county clerk, which he held until the expiration of Mr. Requa's term of office December 31, 1892. On December 4, 1893, he was appointed by Hon. Frank Campbell, State comptroller, a commissioner to make an examination of the papers, books, records and documents in the office of the surrogate of Kings county, N. Y., relating to the enforcement of the inheritance tax laws of the State of New York, and at the expiration of his commission he retired to private life and engaged in business in Albany, N. Y., where he is still located. Mr. Gleason was married February 16, 1886, and resides with his wife, two sons and three daughters, on Sixth avenue, in Watervliet, N. Y.

Godfrey, James H., was born on the site of his beautiful home, in 1841. He spent his whole life with his father, the late George A. Godfrey, one of the first settlers. Mr. Godfrey is a farmer and a dairyman, and his home is located so as to command extended views of the lovely landscape of which the Mohawk Valley is widely famed.

Baldwin, H. W., the shoe dealer of 29 North Pearl street, is, like a large proportion of Albany's prominent merchants, a self-made man. His business career commenced in New York city, where, when quite a young man, he laid the foundation for the knowledge which was to be of great benefit to him in conducting an establishment of his own. He came here from New York in 1888 and started in business at his present location, succeeding Sherman & Green. By close application and acuteness in buying goods, he built up his trade to such an extent that up to the present time he has had to enlarge his store three times, until now he occupies commodious quarters fitted up in the most modern style. Mr. Baldwin's last improvement was made about a year ago when he nearly doubled the space of his main floor. Mr. Baldwin's business acumen is hereditary. His father was one of the largest lumber dealers in Buffalo and built one of the first houses on the famous Delaware avenue of that city. Mr. Baldwin was born in Buffalo in 1855, and spent his boyhood there.

McNeil, Thomas J., was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, in 1860. He is the son of John McNeil, a linen manufacturer, who came to America with his family in 1866, and located in the city of Albany, N. Y. In 1872 they moved to Cohoes, N. Y. McNeil, the elder, was employed by the Harmony Company as an overseer and cloth expert; he remained with that company for twelve years, when he resigned. After that time, and until his death in September, 1894, he was employed by the Tivoli Knitting Mill Company. Thomas J. enlisted in the 7th Separate Company, State Militia, in 1880, being that time twenty years of age. His record in that company is as follows: Private, May 15, 1880; sergeant, April 18, 1883; first sergeant, June 18, 1884; second lieutenant, June 20, 1884; first lieutenant, March 15, 1889; resigned (honorable discharge), December 30, 1890; re-enlisted, January 12, 1891; corporal, February 16, 1891; sergeant, November 9, 1891; first sergeant, May 2, 1892. At the present time he is first sergeant of the company and also drill master. His rating as drillmaster and tactician is of the highest. He received the appointment as armorer of the above named company in 1883, which position he

now so capably and acceptably fills. He was married January 21, 1885, to Elizabeth Fisher Hume, a daughter of George Hume of Cohoes, N. Y.

Targett, Alfred E., is a pioneer in the laundry business of Cohoes, his establishment being the first of its kind here. It was first an adjunct to his hat and furnishing goods business organized in 1873, and the washing was done by hand. Now the extensive establishment contains all the modern machinery of an up-to-date laundry. Mr. Targett was born in England in 1842 and was the son of Charles Targett. He came to this country in 1846 and with his parents settled in Danbury, Conn. In 1853 he moved to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm about two years, when he returned to Danbury, Conn., and worked for a while in a fur factory; then went to Bethel, Conn., and learned the trade of hat finishing, after which he returned to Danbury and attended the academy and prepared for college, which he entered in 1862 and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1866 with the degree of A. B., being a classmate of Hon. George Raines of Rochester. After graduation he returned to Danbury, Conn., went into the music business and also taught singing in the public schools, an accomplishment he had acquired with his other studies. He came to Cohoes in 1872, where he has ever been highly esteemed as a man, and appreciated for his musical talent. He is an accomplished tenor singer, and sings in various churches. He served for several years as alderman of the Third ward.

Wheeler, Frederick F., son of John C. and Adaline (Freeman) Wheeler, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., February 25, 1859, and was educated at the Vineland, N. J., Academy, where the family settled in 1864. In 1882 he came to Albany and the same year established his present furniture business. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Chamber of Commerce in 1890, and has since been a director and the secretary. He organized the South End Bank, was continuously one of its directors and during the first five years was its first vice-president. He is an associate director of the National Life Association of Hartford, Conn., was one of the founders and is vice-president and director of the West End Savings and Loan Association of Albany and was an originator and officer of the West End Association, designed to effect improvements in the western part of the city. In politics he has been from youth up a Prohibitionist, casting his first vote (the only Prohibition vote cast in Cumberland county, N. J.) for Neal Dow for president in 1880. He has never voted any other ticket. In 1884 he was elected chairman of the State General and State Executive Prohibition Committees and served five years, declining further service in this capacity. During that period the Prohibition ticket received the highest vote ever given it in this State. He is still a member of the Prohibition State Executive Committee and in 1896 was elected a member of the National Prohibition Committee. December 24, 1879, he married Alice Amsden of North Walden, Vt., who died July 22, 1891, leaving four children: Herbert A., Fannie A., Alice A., and Effie A. June 6, 1893, he married, second, Hattie Hall of Leslie, Mich.

Long & Silsby.—The carriage manufacturing firm of Long & Silsby was founded in 1847, by James Long and Henry W. Silsby, who successfully carried on an extensive business until 1888, when Mr. Long purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner. Mr. Silsby was a blacksmith and was born at sea about 1815. Mr. Long, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1824 and spent his active life in Albany. He

was a practical wagonmaker and after the retirement of his partner, carried on the business alone until February, 1892, when his sons, Le Roy Y. and John S., were admitted. He died in November, following, and since then his two sons have conducted the establishment, which is one of the oldest of the kind in this city. The original firm name has always been retained. This concern is widely known, has continually enjoyed an extensive trade of the best class and makes a specialty of the finer work.

Keeler, John, son of Daniel and Margaret (Murphy) Keeler, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 7, 1843. He received a common school education and in 1865 went to work in the restaurant of his brother William, on Green street. In 1871 he succeeded his brother in the management of the Green street restaurant and remained there until July, 1884, when he and his brother formed a partnership and opened a restaurant at No. 56 State street. In 1890 Mr. Keeler again assumed management of the Green street restaurant and since then his sons, William H. and John, have been the proprietors of the State street restaurant.

Harris, Julius F., son of Marvin C. and Huldah (Dickinson) Harris, was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y., January 3, 1839. Thomas Harris, born in 1576, came from England and ran the ferry from Boston to Winnisimmet and Charlestown. Joseph Harris, who was directly descended from said Thomas Harris, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch lived in the town of Queensbury, served in the Revolution and originally came from Dutchess county. William D. Harris, the grandfather of Julius F., was a prosperous farmer living in the town of Queensbury. Julius F. Harris was educated at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1863. Soon after he removed to Albany, N. Y., studied law with Col. William H. King, was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1882 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He has since practiced law in Albany. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and is a class leader in the Ash Grove M. E. church.

Dreis, L. Theodore A., son of Anthony and Catherine (Geimer) Dreis, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 24, 1868. He was educated in the public and private schools and at the age of eleven years was apprenticed to W. H. Slingerland & Sons, civil engineers, with whom he remained eighteen years and in addition carried on quite extensively the real estate and insurance business. August 1, 1896, he went with the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railroad, with whom he is at present. He is secretary of Co. D, 10th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., and was for three years financial and corresponding secretary of the Capital City Club and is at present. In 1895 he represented the Capital City Club at the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at Cleveland, Ohio, as delegate. He is at present orator of Germania Council No. 110, C. B. L., recording secretary of the City Club and president of the Young Men's Society of the Holy Cross church and was the organizer of that body. He has been for four years the Republican president of the Third district of the Second ward, and at the last primary was re-elected by a vote of 64 to 25. He is also a prominent member of the Republican League. That he is prominent among the young men is assured by the great esteem he is held in and in society he is a prominent figure. Invitations are refused owing to the surplus of meetings.

Burdick G. Dudley, son of G. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Van Antwerp) Burdick, was born in Albany, July 19, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of mason, which he followed until 1878, when he engaged in his present business of contractor and builder. He built the Tweddle Building, the Dudley Observatory, the Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Building, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church and Wolfert's Roost and many other notable structures. Mr. Burdick is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M. and of the board of deacons of the State Street Presbyterian church. He served seven years in the old volunteer fire department and in Co. B, 10th Regiment, N. Y. N. G. December 26, 1876, he married Emma Havard, daughter of John Havard of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died November 24, 1881, leaving a son and daughter, Clarke Havard and Mary Louise. Clarke Havard died March 6, 1883. October 10, 1884, he married Juliette, daughter of Epraim Hotaling, of Albany, N. Y.

Wands, John B., was born in the town of New Scotland, N. Y., June 13, 1833. The first of the Wands to come to America were two cousins, James and John Wands; they were Scotch Highlanders, and were weavers by trade. They enlisted in the English army and came to Canada to take part in the French and English war (1754 to 1763), having enlisted as volunteers for three months; they served their time, and upon their discharge started as pioneers through the woods of New York State, toward Albany, and finally located in what is now New Scotland; their settlement dates about 1762. Ebenezer Wands, the grandfather of our subject, was another of these hardy Scotch pioneers; he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was also a weaver by trade; he was a cousin of James and John, who had preceded him a few years to America; he married Mary Ann Miller and came to America immediately after, probably about 1780, and settled on a tract of land, about 400 acres, which he purchased for two dollars per acre, and began clearing him a home, and plied his trade winters. He reared eight sons and three daughters; the sons all became tradesmen, some blacksmiths, wagonmakers, carpenters, weavers, etc., and among them they grew and manufactured everything needed on the farm. He died when eighty eight years of age. Benjamin Wands, father of our subject and the fourth son of his father's children, was born in New Scotland in 1797. He learned the weaver's trade from his father; he afterward became a farmer, owning a farm of sixty acres, which he operated, and plied his trade winters. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican, and, though not an aspirant to public office, he manifested an active interest in the electing of his party ticket. His wife was Margaret Wands, who was born in New Scotland in 1797, daughter of James 2, who was the son of James 1, the pioneer; they reared five sons and five daughters. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1873. John B. Wands worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Albany and engaged as cartman, which position he occupied for five years; he then accepted a position as porter in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained six years, and in 1864 engaged with Mather Bros., as shipper in their wholesale grocery; he remained with them over twenty-four years, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his position. In 1888 he moved to Voorheesville, where he engaged in the retail general mercantile business, and where he has since remained. Mr. Wands is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wadsworth Lodge, Albany, in which he

often officiated. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, American Lodge, No. 32, of which he is past noble grand, and was also on the district grand committee for years. In addition to his other interests Mr. Wands has been for a number of years interested in the manufacture of soap in Kingston, N. Y. In 1855 he married Sarah J. Drew, of Albany, daughter of Robert and Sarah Drew, natives of London, England, by whom he had three children: Emma, wife of Slater Swift, of New Scotland; Grace, wife of Carey Martin; and Robert B. Wands.

Lord, Edmund J., was born in Lancashire, England, in 1820. At an early age he came to America and settled in Albany, where he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, winning the respect of his employer by constant attention to business and those traits which foretold his later success. After years of hard work, in which pluck, perseverance and rigid economy played active parts, he succeeded in saving sufficient money to start the business with which he has been identified, and in 1841 established a grocery on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Hawk street, opposite where the capitol now stands. Possessed of unusual business qualifications, it was not surprising that the work which he had begun on a small scale, should, in the course of a comparatively few years, increase to such a degree as to prove highly profitable and remunerative. In 1870 he moved to larger and more commodious quarters at the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Hawk street, where he continued in business until his death, September 22, 1895. The business since then has been conducted by his son, Edmund W. Lord, who inherits much of his father's business ability. In the constant rush and excitement attendant upon a business life, Mr. Lord never forgot the important duties to be performed in his home, and it was there the amiable disposition and kind heart were ever manifest. He was a devoted Presbyterian and while he loved his Creator and served Him as best he could, he did not neglect to practice that charity without which there can be little religious sincerity. He was also a member of the St. George Benevolent Society and several fraternal organizations. As a citizen, Mr. Lord was highly esteemed and respected. A Republican in principle, he stood ever ready to give his undivided and active support to his party when the exigencies of the hour demanded.

Hendrickson, Howard, was born in Albany, November 20, 1859, and is the son of the late Jacob Hendrickson, who for many years kept a large wholesale grocery on the dock and died in July, 1879. Mr. Hendrickson was educated in the public schools of Albany and subsequently entered a job printing office, where he worked for three years. He then entered the law office of S. W. Whitmore, meantime taking a course of lectures at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 25, 1882, being immediately admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Opening a law office he commenced the active practice of his profession, which is varied and extensive. In 1895 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth ward and during that year served as president of the Common Council, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate in that ward. In politics he is an influential Republican. He was the organizer of the Commercial Union Co-operative Bank and at present is its attorney and a member of the board of managers. He is the owner of considerable Albany real estate. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., and has passed through all its chairs. He is

a member of Capital City Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, De Witt Clinton Council of Royal Select Masons, Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and of Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of William Lacy Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

Geer, Robert, son of James L. and Prudence Almira (Gallup) Geer, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 23, 1837. His mother died in 1847. His father was a cabinetmaker, a builder, and later was engaged in the auction and commission business. About 1873 he retired and now lives in Norwich. Mr. Geer received a public school education; when fifteen he became a clerk in a drug store in Norwich, and three years later its owner. In 1861 he removed the stock to Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1864 sold out. April 20, 1864, he came to Albany as the local representative of the Salt Company of Onondaga, whose business he has managed ever since, becoming proprietor in 1871. In 1879 he also engaged in the flour and feed trade with Chester F. Bouton, as Bouton & Geer, and continued until Mr. Bouton's death in 1886. Three years later he discontinued this business. In 1892 he formed the Robert Geer Salt company, incorporated, and has since carried on the old salt business under that name as vice-president and manager. Mr. Geer has been prominently identified with several enterprises. He has been a trustee of the Home Savings Bank since 1884 and president of the Homestead Savings and Loan Association since its organization in 1888. A Republican in politics, he was supervisor of the Fourteenth ward of Albany from 1880 to 1886, was candidate for member of assembly in 1885, but withdrew because of a split in the party, and was candidate for senator in 1886, but was defeated by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, although he ran ahead of his ticket. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cypress Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and all the Scottish Rite bodies 32°. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A., a member and for four years master workman of Capital City Lodge, A. O. U. W., senior vestryman of St. Paul's church, for fifteen years treasurer and trustee of the Albany Hospital for Incurables, and for the past ten years secretary of the Board of Albany Pier Proprietors. In October, 1860, he married Mary Sophia, daughter of William Gere of Syracuse, who died in 1886, leaving two children: Frederick Lewis and Clara Lovisa. In October, 1869, he married, second, Rhoda Kellogg Shedd, daughter of Ephraim Shedd of Jordan, N. Y. She died in December, 1882, leaving one son, Arthur Hamilton. In April, 1884, Mr. Geer married, third, Juha, daughter of Henry Richmond of Albany.

Flanders, George Lovell, son of Arthur and Mary (Lovell) Flanders, was born in the town of Parishville, St. Lawrence county, February 29, 1856. He received his education in the Potsdam Normal School and during the years of 1881 and 1882 he was a teacher in the Madrid Union School. He studied law in the office of Parker & McIntyre in Potsdam, and later was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar and to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In the fall of 1883 he removed to Albany and in May, 1884, was appointed assistant state dairy commissioner, at the time of the creation of the department. The title of his office has since been changed to that of assistant commissioner of agriculture, an office which he has retained under every commissioner appointed. Mr. Flanders was one

of the first to advocate the creation of the department. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum. In April, 1885, he married Catharine Southwick, daughter of William Keeler, of Albany, and they have two daughters: Lillian Lovell and Marian Southwick.

Friend, Charles M., was born in Albany, November 10, 1869, and is a son of Meyer and Caroline (Goodman) Friend. Meyer Friend, born in Saxemeinegen, Saxony, Germany, December 4, 1809, came to Albany about 1838, among the first Jewish settlers and died here in 1890. He was a jeweler, one of the organizers, vice-president and trustee of the old Jewish synagogue and a prominent citizen among his race. He had eight children, the younger being the subject of this sketch. Charles M. was graduated from the Albany High School in 1888, read law with and became managing clerk for Eaton & Kirchwey, attended the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar at Saratoga in 1891. He remained with his preceptors until January, 1892, when he was made assistant to the second deputy under Attorney-General Simon W. Rosendale, a position he held until December 31, 1893. He was then associated with Hon. James M. Eaton, district attorney of Albany county, until March, 1895, when he opened an office for himself. He is an active Democrat, a member of the Albany Democratic club, secretary of the Adelphi Club, president of Gideon Lodge, No. 140, I. O. B. B., a member of Capital City Lodge, No. 440, I. O. O. F., and treasurer of Beth Emeth Sunday School. In 1896 he was appointed special law examiner in the civil service department of the State of New York.

North, Howard C., has been a railroad man since he was twenty-four years old, and has steadily climbed the ladder of advancement. He entered the service of the New York & Oswego Midland, now the Ontario & Western, as clerk and telegrapher in 1874, and in 1875 came to Green Island as an operator for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. In 1880 he was appointed assistant train dispatcher, and in 1883 chief dispatcher. In 1887, after acting as agent in Green Island for about a year, he was appointed assistant superintendent of Saratoga & Champlain division, the important position he now so acceptably fills after a quarter of a century association with the company. He was born at Guilford, N. Y., July 4, 1852. He was the son of Erastus B. North, of old English ancestry.

Wiswall.—Among the old families of the town of Colonie, few have been longer or more favorably known, or more associated with the business and social life of the locality than Ebenezer Wiswall sr., and his sons Ebenezer Wiswall, jr., and John Parker Wiswall. Of puritan stock Ebenezer Wiswall, sr., came from Boston about 1810 and became a member of the Farm Companies of South Troy, West Troy, and Cohoes; his connection with which for nearly fifty years gave him the wide acquaintance with the business men of his time which his descendants still enjoy. John Parker Wiswall, who died in 1875, the father of Edward H. Wiswall of the present time, married Sarah Mark, a member of another old English family in Watervliet. His widow is still living with a married daughter at the old homestead.

Tupper, Horace D., one of the most estimable, enterprising and public spirited citizens of the town of Colonie. Mr. Tupper's surroundings at his place of business, at the junction of the two canals above West Troy, attest something of his energy and originality. He was born at Glens Falls, September 20, 1844, and by the death

of his father, when yet a little boy, was thrown very early upon his own resources, to which event perhaps must be ascribed some of his rugged and indomitable character. In his early years of manhood, he followed boating on the canals, and is still largely interested in that line of business, but his interests are multiplied. He operates two saw-mills, two large farms, a brick yard, and the "Crescent" drydock, beside timbered lands near Lake George and a line of boats, employing 105 men, also two large wholesale ice houses, one on Mohawk Basin and one at Crescent. In the midst of all these bustling, exacting interests, Mr. Tupper has found time for much in the way of practical benevolence.

Mills, Charles H., son of Borden H. and Harriet N. (Hood) Mills, was born in Knowlesville, Orleans county, N. Y., June 21, 1851, and moved with his parents to Albany in 1857. Borden H. Mills was a member of the wholesale flour firm of Mills & McMartin, on Broadway, and died here in 1873. He was a prominent Republican leader and alderman of the Tenth ward. Charles H. Mills attended the Albany High School, was graduated from Union College in 1872, and read law with John M. Carroll, of Johnstown, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced in Johnstown until 1875, and since then in Albany, being since 1889 senior member of the law firm of Mills & Bridge (Charles F. Bridge). He is a Republican, was president of the Albany Board of Excise in 1895. This board raised the license from sixty dollars to \$200, and thereby increased the city's income from licenses from \$47,000 to \$114,000. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. two terms, 1883-84, when funds were raised for the present building, and during this period was interested in liquidating the old debt and in creating a large surplus for the association, which he has served as a director since 1882, being now the oldest member of the board. He is the editor and author of several law books, a member of the Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and Capital City Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-grandfather, George Mills, who served under Arnold, was captured at Quebec and after six months a prisoner was exchanged, was one of the guard at the execution of Major André, and was with Sullivan through the New Jersey campaign and for two years United States pensioner.

Macfarlane, William D., son of Robert, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8, 1853. Robert Macfarlane, born in Rutherglen, Scotland, came to America in 1835 and died in Brooklyn, December 20, 1883. He was originally a dyer, but later was senior editor of the Scientific American for over seventeen years. In 1864 he came to Albany and bought of Mrs. John McDuffy, the old Albany Dye Works, which he continued until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. He was prominent in Albany as a Scotchman, was president of the Burns Club and St. Andrews Society, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Albany Institute. William D. Macfarlane was graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy in 1872, afterwards learned the business of dyer with his father, and in 1874, with his brother, Robert F., succeeded to the proprietorship of the old Albany Dye Works at No. 24 Norton street. This was the first dye house in Albany, being established by Peter Martin in 1823. Robert F. Macfarlane withdrew in 1891 and since then William has continued the business alone. He has about twenty-three branches, of which all but three are located outside the city. He is a member of St. Andrews Society, the Burns Club, and was for seventeen years a

member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, is now and has been a director of the Albany Musical Association since its reorganization in 1891, also a member of the Unconditional Club. He is married and has a family of three children two sons and one daughter.

Lundergan, John, is one of the most respected and oldest residents of the locality. The trite saying, "that he is a self made man," became invested with fresh significance, when applied to Mr. Lundergan. He was born in Ireland, March 16, 1821, and came to America when four years of age. In 1832, after the death of his mother, at Montreal, he came to the vicinity of Albany, and has lived here for sixty-four years. He began life in the most humble way as a farm hand, but was very frugal and had no bad habits. He was enabled to rent a small tract of land and became his own master in 1845. In 1848 he went to California via Cape Horn, and returned via the isthmus. Here he obtained the nucleus of his present considerable fortune, and soon began to purchase additional to his original homestead. His most recent acquisition was the extensive fair grounds situated opposite his home, on the Troy road. Mr. Lundergan devoted his time to the business, which has occupied most of his long and useful life, that of extensive market gardening. His youngest son, Frank, is a dry goods merchant, at New York city. His oldest son, Adrian, manages home affairs. Mr. Lundergan is held in the highest esteem wherever he is known.

Hobbs, Edward A., son of David and Abigail (Pratt) Hobbs, was born in the town of Charlton, Mass., August 15, 1838. Mr. Hobbs's ancestors came to America from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and located in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Joseph Pratt, was the captain of a Massachusetts company in the war of 1812. Mr. Hobbs attended the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., in the winter of 1857, and afterward attended the State Normal School for one term. For three winters he taught school in Columbia county, and in May, 1861, removed to Albany, N. Y., where he was for nine years engaged in the grocery business at No. 5 Clinton avenue, the firm name being Hobbs & Bedell. He then moved to No. 7 Clinton avenue, where he was also located nine years, from 1870 to 1879. For four years he was in partnership with Frank Van Salisbury. Since 1874 Mr. Hobbs has been engaged in the grocery business alone. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Hobbs bought the property on the corner of North Pearl street and Clinton avenue and in 1879 he occupied it and has ever since been located there. He is an active member of the Fourth Presbyterian church and on May 13, 1889, was elected an elder and has held the office ever since. He was elected a trustee in 1884, 1887, 1890, 1893 and 1896. October 21, 1862, he married Celestia A., daughter of Palmer Miller of Schodack, N. Y.

Grady, Thomas G., is one of the leading merchants of West Troy. In 1881 he first began the merchant tailor business here, where he has since carried on a large enterprise. In 1886 he opened a new store, which has advanced his interest in a most satisfactory manner. He was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1859, and is a son of John A. Grady, a hotel keeper, now of Toronto. At the age of sixteen he learned the tailor's trade at Xenia, O. Mr. Grady is collector of the Society of Royal Arcanum and enjoys wide popularity among his fellowmen.

Gallien, Henry, son of Henry and Eliza M. (George) Gallien, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 2, 1861. His father was born on the Isle of Guernsey and when sixteen years of age came to America and located in Albany, where for thirty years he was in the canal department and State comptroller's office, and for the last fifteen years that he was there held the offices of second deputy and deputy, holding the latter office at the time of his death in 1883. Henry Gallien was educated in the Boys' Academy, State Normal School, Public School No. 11 and the Albany High School, after which he was for a time in C. H. Van Benthuyzen's paper warehouse. Subsequently he went to the Albany County Bank and the National Commercial Bank, where he remained eight years, and later was teller at the Park Bank of Albany for two years. From the Park Bank he went to the Exchange Bank, where he held the position of teller for three years, and left in 1894, to engage in business with his brother, E. J. Gallien, dealing in investment securities, with whom he remained one year. Then after a few months' experience as an expert accountant he was appointed by Commissioner Lyman, in April, 1896, auditor of the State Excise Department. Mr. Gallien is a member of Ridgefield Athletic Club, of which he is a trustee, and has held the office of secretary for three years. He was for one term financial secretary of the Albany Bicycle Club and organized the Albany County Wheelmen. He held the office of secretary and treasurer of the organization and subsequently held the offices of president and captain. He represented the Albany Bicycle Club and the Albany County Wheelmen for several years in the National Assembly, L. A. W., and is a member of the auditing committee of that body. For two years he has been treasurer of the Albany Press Club and is a director and member of the Albany Musical Association. Mr. Gallien is also a Mason, being a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.

Blair, Elmer, son of Robert S. and Jane E. (Steen) Blair, was born in Fort Hunter, N. Y., May 13, 1862. He was graduated from the Cobleskill Academy in 1881, when he removed to Albany to continue his studies, where he became an expert stenographer. After a short time spent in the office of M. V. B. Bull, he entered the service of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as stenographer, and subsequently became confidential clerk to Dudley Farlin and H. S. Marey, general freight agent and traffic manager, respectively, of that company. He held this position for five years, when he became the private secretary of Dudley Farlin, having charge of the private interests of that gentleman, which embraced operations on a large scale in the Lima, O., oil fields, and the developing of the electric lighting business in various parts of this State. During this time Mr. Blair personally established and installed the electric lighting plants of Norwich and Cooperstown, N. Y., and became the treasurer and general manager of the corporation in each of those places which controlled its gas and electric lighting facilities. Upon the retirement of Mr. Farlin from active business, Mr. Blair accepted a position, in 1892, with the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, having charge, under Chief Engineer William N. Roberts, of the business department of the construction force of that road, and upon its completion he became the private secretary to Edward M. Burns, its general manager, and later his confidential agent, having charge of Dr. William Seward Webb's Adirondack camp site properties, until January 1, 1895. Mr. Blair then turned his attention to the study of law and removed

to Rochester, N. Y., where he read law in the office of Harris & Harris and practiced stenography in the courts until the following September, when he returned to Albany and became the private secretary of Col. William Cary Sanger, member of assembly from the Second Oneida district. He continued in Colonel Sanger's employ during the legislative session of 1896, and after the passage of the liquor tax law was appointed chief stenographer to the State Department of Excise. Mr. Blair was treasurer of the Young Men's Association of Albany in 1888, collecting during his incumbency the \$100,000 building fund for Harmanus Bleecker Hall. On the expiration of his term as treasurer he was elected manager of the association for three years. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M.; Little Falls Commandery; Ziyara Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Utica; and Mount Herman Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Albany. On October 22, 1895, he married Ella L. Holliday of Oneida, N. Y.

Jewett, Frederick G., son of Harry and Loraine (Goodsell) Jewett, was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, in 1846. His ancestors on both sides were from New England, though his father was born in Putnam county, and his grandfather and great-grandfather in Dutchess county, New York, the latter (John) having been a Revolutionary soldier. Frederick was educated in the public schools and at the Owego Academy. His first employment after leaving school was in the Owego post-office, which position he left to accept one on the United States Military Railroads in 1864. At the close of the war he accepted service with what was then the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, now a part of the Erie system, where he remained in various capacities until 1883; residing the greater portion of the time at Jamestown, N. Y. Having been engaged in railroad work in Ohio in the mean time, he went to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1890 as manager of the Central New York Car Service Association which was organized by the railroads of the State at that time, and in 1893 came to Albany, the offices of the association having been removed here in September of that year. He is a member of various Masonic bodies; the A. A. O. M. S., and of other fraternal organizations. Mr. Jewett married Lucy, a daughter of Doctor David and Louisa (Ransom) Earll of Tioga county, New York, Mrs. Jewett being a descendant of Samuel Ransom, a captain in the Continental Army, who was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, Pa., July 3, 1778.

Sanders, Eugene, son of David B. and Elizabeth (Bennis) Sanders, was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., February 3, 1864, and received his education in his native village. In 1889 he came to Albany as traveling salesman for Rogers & Ruso, dealers in typewriters and supplies, and two years later engaged in that business for himself, continuing until the spring of 1894. In 1893 he also engaged in the bicycle and supply trade, and since 1894 has given this his whole attention, handling a number of high grade wheels. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., the Ridgefield Athletic Club and the Albany County Wheelmen. In October, 1890, he married Clara E., daughter of Oramel E. Bostwick of Stillwater, N. Y.

McHench, David B., born September 21, 1826, in Albany, is the only son of William McHench, born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1789, died in Albany in 1873. William and his brother ran a grist mill for some years at Kenwood, afterward was connected with the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank for forty-two years. He married Margaret

Boyd of Schenectady, daughter of David Boyd, the first president of the Mohawk Bank and was president until his death in 1834. Four children are now living. David B. McHench, attended the Albany Academy, and when nineteen became a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house in his native city. Ten years later he entered the office of a stove foundry and remained about nine years, and for fourteen years afterward was bookkeeper for a charcoal blast furnace at Richmond, Mass. In 1877 he returned to Albany and shortly afterward established his present business, paper box manufacturing. He is one of the oldest and best known paper box manufacturers in the city. In 1857 he married Sarah E., daughter of the late Charles Dillon of Albany, the first manufacturer of fire brick in the State, and they have had two daughters, Laura (Mrs. Franklin H. Jones also of Albany) and Margaret Boyd, deceased.

Ellis, Joseph, Whitcomb, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Whitcomb) Ellis, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 18, 1829. His ancestors were English and lived in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. He began his school education early and at four years of age was a pupil in a family boarding school in Perkinsville, Vt. He completed his preparation for college at the Wesleyan Seminary in Springfield, Vt., and was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1858, ranking first in mathematics. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and three years later received the degree of M. A. After his graduation he engaged in teaching and soon acquired a reputation as a superior teacher of mathematics. For thirty-five years he has been teaching continuously in the educational institutions of the State of New York. He taught in the seminaries at Fairfield, Oneida, Whitestown and in Cook Academy at Havana, N. Y. (now Montour Falls). While at the latter place he was appointed examiner of mathematics and science in the New York State Board of Regents at Albany, N. Y., which position he still holds. Professor Ellis is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. February 5, 1863, he married Philena J. Knox of Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y. They have had three children, Mary, now on the staff of the New York State Library, J. William, a lawyer in Buffalo, and Clara.

Dwight, Harvey Lyman, son of Harvey A. and Mary I. (Burton) Dwight, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 14, 1871. He is descended from an old line of ancestors, the first of whom in this country being one of the settlers of Dedham, Mass., in 1634. Mr. Dwight received his education in the Albany Academy and was graduated from that institution in 1888. He then entered into business with his father at No. 117 Pier, Albany, where he is now employed. December 5, 1889, he enlisted in Co. A, 10th Batt., N. G. N. Y., and so well did he acquit himself as a soldier, that he was very rapidly promoted. December 2, 1891, he was appointed a corporal; January 25, 1892, a sergeant; and on June 5, 1893, he was appointed adjutant of the Tenth Battalion.

Van Antwerp, Daniel Lewis, son of William and Sarah (Meadon) Van Antwerp (see sketch of John Henry Van Antwerp for genealogy), was born in Albany, October 6, 1826, and received a public school and academic education. He learned the trade of bookbinder with A. L. Harrison, who had established himself in Albany about 1843, and whom Mr. Van Antwerp succeeded in 1852. This is one of the oldest, as well as one of the best equipped bookbinding and blank book manufacturing

establishments in the city, and under Mr. Van Antwerp's able management has enjoyed a prosperous career. The business for many years has been located at No. 16 James street, where a large trade in all kinds of mercantile and other stationery is conducted and where printing and engraving are also done.

Angus, Charles H., son of Charles and Mary (Pearl) Angus, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1868. He attended the Albany public and High Schools and learned the carpenter trade with the firm of Gick & Sayles, with whom he remained five years. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Albany Venetian Blind Co. as superintendent and manager, and soon after became a stockholder. In 1889, however, owing to the pressure of personal business, he sold his interest in the latter business and confined his attention to overhauling property at Castleton, N. Y. In October, 1890, Mr. Angus bought from the estate of E. S. Foster, the nickel plating works established in 1884 by George F. Dodge, and located on Pleasant street. In 1894 Mr. Angus moved the plant to Nos. 317 and 319, North Pearl street and changed the name to the Albany Nickel Plating and Manufacturing Works, where he does a general foundry, machine and plating business, and manufacturing hardware specialties. August 26, 1889, he married Phoebe M. Vose of Albany, and they have one daughter, Helen.

Sabin, Charles H., was born in Williamstown, Mass., August 24, 1868. His father was Thomas Sabin, and his mother, Cordelia Eldridge, was the daughter of Col. Renben E. Eldridge. The Sabins were early settlers in America, the first coming to America early in the seventeenth century. Charles H. Sabin received his education at Greylock Institute in South Williamstown, Mass., and in 1886 removed to Albany, N. Y. For two and one-half years he was employed in the office of Henry Russell, flour merchant, and for the two years and one-half following, held a clerkship in the National Commercial Bank. He left the latter institution to accept the position of teller in the Park Bank of Albany, which place he filled for five years, and on February 1, 1895, he was appointed cashier of the bank. At the time of his appointment he was the youngest cashier in New York State. Mr. Sabin has been prominently identified with the Ridgefield Athletic Club as treasurer for four years and as captain of the foot ball eleven. He is a member of the Young Men's Association and has been its treasurer for three years; he is also a member of the Fort Orange Club and of the Old Guard, Co. A, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y.

Allen, Gen. D. Frank, is the son of William and Catharine (Wadleigh) Allen, and was born in Boston, Mass., December 25, 1843. He is a descendant of English ancestors who took part in the founding of the government of the United States. He lived and worked on a farm until 1860, when he moved to New York and obtained employment in the house of Elias Howe, the first manufacturer of the sewing machine, where he was second operator at the time of the breaking out of the war. General Allen enlisted in New York city and on April 27, 1861, was mustered for two years as a private in Co. G, 10th Regt. National Zouaves. He served his time and was discharged May 6, 1863, disabled by a broken down constitution. He was in the engagement at Big Bethel and took part in the defence of Fortress Monroe, during the battle of the Merrimac and Monitor. He was on the expedition from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk, Va., took an active part in the famous Seven Days' battle in Porter's Corps to the final battle at Malvern Hill, and fought at the battles

of Gaines Mill, White Oak Swamp, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he removed to Albany and entered the pharmacy of Dr. Aaron Griffin and subsequently acquired the possession of it. He remained there twelve years, when having sold out, he went into the employ of Judson, Parsons & Haskell, dealers in spices, and was with them five years, when the company went out of existence, succeeded by Stephen, H. Parsons. After two years spent in the packing department of Maurice E. Viele's hardware store, Mr. Allen went back to the employ of Stephen H. Parsons, with whom he remained until May, 1895, when he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the department of G. A. R., and in May, 1896, he was appointed acting assistant quartermaster-general of the department of N. Y. G. A. R. During Albert C. Judson's incumbency of the office of county clerk, Mr. Allen was a clerk in his office. He has been a member of Lew Benedict Post, No. 5, G. A. R., since 1884 and has passed all the chairs, being now past commander. He is a member and past grand of Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. In 1864 he married Mary E. Reynolds and they have nine children.

Daring, Stephen J., son of Henry and Catharine M. (Beller) Daring, was born in the town of Wright, Schoharie county, September 15, 1862. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather having settled in Schoharie county shortly after the Revolution. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Albany Normal School in 1883. After graduation he taught school for two years at his native place and was for four years the principal of public schools at Stuyvesant, Columbia county. In 1890 he began the study of law with Thorne & Beekman, at Middleburg, Schoharie county. Subsequently he took the course at the Albany Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1893. Since then he has practiced law in Albany and has his residence at Voorheesville, Albany county. In 1895 he formed a copartnership with N. B. Spalding, the firm name being Spalding & Daring. Mr. Daring is a member of Voorheesville Lodge No. 668, I. O. O. F. June 13, 1893, he married M. May, daughter of Charles G. Clow, of Stuyvesant, and they have one son.

Garvin, Martin L. R., son of Martin and Mary (Harvey) Garvin, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, December 26, 1856. His father was of Irish descent and his mother of New England ancestry. Mr. Garvin was educated in the common schools and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Schenectady, N. Y., and took a course in Professor Bennett's Business Institute, afterward becoming associated with Professor Bennett in conducting the Institute, having charge of the bookkeeping department. In 1881 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he obtained a position with E. J. Larrabee & Co., bakers, occupying successively the positions of shipping clerk, foreman and salesman, remaining with them nine years. Subsequently he was salesman for Squire, Sherry & Galusha of Troy, N. Y., and later had the State agency for Barlow Brothers, printers and publishers, of Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1894 Mr. Garvin was made assistant manager of the Albany Terminal Warehouse Company and recently he was elected manager. He is an elder and deacon in the Sixth Presbyterian church of Albany and is a member of the board of managers of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society. March 16, 1881, he married Rebecca Hogan of Troy and they have one son, Elmer B.

Swett, Dr. Joseph B., jr., son of Joseph B. and Emily C. (Gilson) Swett, was born in Brookline, N. H., March 5, 1865. He is descended from John Swett, who in 1642 came from Oxton, Devonshire county, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., and who was also a grantee of the town of Newbury. Captain Benjamin, son of John, was killed in 1677, in the French and Indian war at Scarborough, Maine. Joseph Swett, grandson of Benjamin, settled in Marblehead, Mass., and was the first to engage in foreign trade and laid the foundation of the great commercial prosperity which Marblehead enjoyed before the Revolution. His son Samuel married Anna Woodbury, niece and adopted daughter of Rev. John Barnard in 1716, and their son Samuel was also engaged in foreign trade. His son, Henry Jackson Swett, a venerable citizen of Marblehead, was the grandfather of Dr. Joseph B. Swett, jr. The doctor attended Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass., and graduated from there in 1890. He then attended the Albany Medical College from which he graduated in 1893, receiving the degree of M. D. Since then he has practiced in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and Co. B, 10th Batt., N. G. N. Y. He is also instructor in Obstetrics at the Albany Medical College and attending physician at the Albany City Hospital Dispensary and to the Dispensary of the Albany City Mission.

Blessing, Adam J., M. D., was born in McKownsville, Albany county, N. Y., September 5, 1864. He is a son of Martin M. Blessing and Elizabeth McKown, daughter of John McKown, who was one of the first settlers of McKownsville. The place was named McKownsville in his honor. Dr. Blessing passed through the public schools of Albany and attended the Albany High School for three years. He thereupon commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Vander Veer and in 1886 received his diploma from the Albany Medical College, together with an appointment to St. Peter's Hospital. He served one year at the hospital and immediately commenced the practice of medicine, with office at No. 114 Grand street, where he is now located. Dr. Blessing is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, the Albany County Medical Society, Clinton Lodge I. O. O. F., Ancient City Lodge F. & A. M., and Temple Chapter R. A. M. April 5, 1893, he married Lillian R., daughter of John L. Staats, and they have one son, A. Vander Veer.

Wadsworth, Paul, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 13, 1854. His parents came from New England and he is descended from Christopher Wadsworth who landed at Duxbury, Mass., in 1630 and to whom was given by Miles Standish one of the first deeds executed by him, which now hangs in Plymouth Hall. The Wadsworth family is very prominent in New England history and Paul Wadsworth, the subject of this sketch, is a direct descendant of Captain Samuel Wadsworth, who with his company of one hundred men, was massacred by Indians at Sudbury, Mass. Mr. Wadsworth received an academic education at the Auburn Academy and Geneva High School and in 1868 he entered the telegraph service at Saratoga, N. Y. He held the positions of operator and manager at different places in the State until the fall of 1871, when he entered the service of the D. & H. C. Co., as operator at Cooperstown Junction, N. Y., from which point he was transferred to Binghamton, N. Y., as operator and ticket agent, and when the division superintendent's office was moved to Oneonta in 1873, Mr. Wadsworth was given the position of train dispatcher. He was made local freight agent at Albany, N. Y., in 1877 and remained at this post for

thirteen years when he was appointed assistant general freight agent and a few years later general freight agent, which position he now holds. In point of service Mr. Wadsworth is one of the oldest employees in the railroad department of the company. He held the position of president of the General Freight Agents Association of New England for one year and was also secretary for the same term. He is a member of a number of traffic organizations and his name appears upon important committees of same. Mr. Wadsworth is also a member and trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany and is actively identified in church and Sunday school work. He is a member of the Albany Club, the Transportation Club of New York, and Ancient City Lodge F. & A. M., of Albany. In 1876 he married Susie Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they have one son and two daughters.

Phisterer, Frederick, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 11, 1836. He enjoyed a liberal education in the high schools of his native country and while preparing for a course of law study at the University in Tübingen, emigrated to the United States in May, 1855. He joined Co. A, 3d U. S. Artillery, as a private on December 6, 1855; was promoted corporal October 12, 1858; sergeant, July 10, 1860, and was honorably discharged December 6, 1860. He was appointed sergeant major Eighteenth United States Infantry, July 31, 1861; promoted second lieutenant October 30, 1861; first lieutenant February 27, 1862; captain February 15, 1866; transferred to 36th U. S. Infantry July 28, 1866; transferred to 7th U. S. Infantry March 3, 1869, and was honorably discharged at his own request. August 4, 1870, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for special service at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, received brevets for the battles of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Resaca, Ga. His service in the National Guard began as captain of the Governor's Guard Ohio National Guard, August 27, 1877, from which position he resigned January 27, 1879. He was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of New York January 1, 1880, and assistant adjutant-general November 22, 1892.

Norton, David J., son of David and Catharine (Putnam) Norton, was born in the town of Buel, Montgomery county, August 12, 1832. The first Norton who came to America, landed at Martha's Vineyard during the early settlements in the sixteenth century. He subsequently moved into Connecticut, where he became a large land owner. Some of his descendants are now living in the town of Hebron, Conn. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a sharpshooter in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the Indians and later was imprisoned by the British. Toward the latter part of the war he was exchanged. For eight or ten consecutive terms he was a member of the Connecticut Assembly. David J. Norton was educated at the district schools and completed the course at the Cherry Valley Academy, after which he taught school in Schoharie county, N. Y., and in Illinois. He returned East and after practicing law for a few years, was admitted to the bar in February, 1866, while residing at Sharon Springs. Soon after he moved to Albany, N. Y., and practiced law with ex-judge Voorhees. This partnership was dissolved after a time and another formed with William F. Beutler, which continued until Mr. Beutler was appointed assistant district attorney of Albany county. Since then Mr. Norton has practiced alone. He has traveled extensively and is a writer of great merit. He is the author of "Enid," an opera given in Albany by the Albany Opera Company. He has also written many very entertaining stories for Frank Leslie's and

other papers and magazines. He represented the Sixteenth ward on the board of supervisors for one term and was alderman from the Fourteenth ward for two terms. and while serving as alderman was chosen one of the members of the Committee of Albany's bi-centennial celebration in 1887. He was also a member of Beverwyck Lodge I. O. O. F. November 10, 1863, he married Almira Voorhees and they have two daughters: May and Margaret B.

Walters, Charles, was born at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, Albany county, in 1845. He is a son of the late William Walters, captain and ordnance storekeeper, U. S. A., who died at New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York harbor, in 1864, whilst on duty at that station. Mr. Walters now occupies the position of chief clerk at the Arsenal; he is an unpretentious citizen, taking no active part in the affairs of the city of Watervliet, where he now resides. He entered the service of the government in 1861, and in 1870 came to Watervliet Arsenal to his present position, succeeding Isaac I. Fonda, deceased, late of Watervliet.

Wight, Edward, was born in Belfast, Me., in 1835, and is a son of Samuel Wight, a captain of merchant ships, who died at sea. Mr. Wight was twenty-one years of age when he became a resident of West Troy. He has been one of the leading grocery dealers of West Troy for nearly half a century. His first grocery and market was located on Canal street, and is now at Twenty-third street, dealing in hay, grain and cordage, besides the grocery business, and is very successful.

Reiley, Patrick, came to West Troy when twelve years of age, and is one of the older citizens of this city. He has always resided in the same block, and has conducted a grocery store here for forty-nine years. He has led an active political life and is now postmaster. Among the many public offices he has held are school trustee, village trustee, supervisor, overseer of the poor, and many others. Mr. Reiley was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1822, coming to America when seven years of age, and settling in Troy. He has served thirty-six years as treasurer of St. Patrick's church, and forty-two years as trustee.

Hart, John W., has been lifelong resident of West Troy, coming here in 1849 from County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born in 1842. His father, Patrick Hart, now dead, was street commissioner here from 1869-70. Mr. Hart was educated at St. Patrick's parochial school, and first peddled papers, learning the cooper's trade later, at which he worked for fifteen years. He entered the baking business, in which he is so successfully engaged, in 1892. Mr. Hart has always been interested in the local affairs of West Troy, and served his fellowmen in many offices of trust and honor. His first office was that of village trustee from the Fourth ward in 1867-70. He was village collector in 1878, and chambertain in 1879, being the first one to hold that office, as the office of treasurer was abolished. He held that office from 1879 to 1885 inclusive, then resigned to take that of county sheriff for three years.

Haswell, John L., is the only son of the late Joseph M. Haswell, who died January 6, 1872. J. M. Haswell came to West Troy from Waterford, Saratoga county, and took a prominent place in business. He was largely interested in lumber, being the senior member of the firm of Haswell & Mosher, and at the time of his death was president of the West Troy National Bank. J. L. Haswell was born at West Troy, January 1, 1866. He is not at present engaged in any active business, but has large real estate interests in the West.

Hudson, Charles D., born in Troy, N. Y., August 26, 1853, is a son of Daniel Hudson, who married Mary A. Henry, of Schenectady, N. Y., and who moved in 1837 from Schoharie county to Troy, where he lived to the time of his death. Mr. Hudson was educated in the common schools of Troy, but when a young man went to work in his father's box factory and afterwards in the Manufacturers' National Bank. He subsequently accepted a position as shipper in a collar factory, keeping up his studies as best he could. In 1868 he entered the law office of Smith, Wellington & Black of Troy, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He at once commenced practice in the village of West Troy (now the city of Watervliet), Albany county, where he has been ever since, occupying the same office. He has been reasonably successful, having in both Rensselaer and Albany counties been engaged in some important litigations involving large amounts of property. He has conducted a general law business but has given special attention to the preparation and trial of causes. He is a Democrat in politics, but never held office. Having a taste for literature, he has written and published articles on historical and other subjects. He was married in Troy to Ruth M. Hudson and has one daughter, Mabel R. He is a member of the Watervliet Club and an attendant of the First Avenue M. E. church.

Scott, Jacob C. E., is of Scotch and Holland Dutch descent, his great-great-grandfather, John Scott, of New York, being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. John, son of the latter, 1762-1817, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married Deborah, daughter of Jacob Klock and settled in Coeymans. Jacob Scott, son of the last John, was a resident of Albany, born 1793, died 1877, and served in the war of 1812. He married Susan Varian Smith, cousin of Isaac L. Varian, mayor of New York and State senator. William J. Scott, son of Jacob, was born in New Baltimore, N. Y., in 1817, and has spent his active life in Albany as a gun manufacturer and dealer, of the old firm of W. J. & R. H. Scott. He was for many years prominent in Democratic politics and was foreman of Steamer No. 11, of the Volunteer Fire Department. He married Martha Jane Waters, who died in 1880, leaving six children who survive her. Jacob C. E. Scott, son of William J., born in Albany, January 13, 1865, was graduated from the Albany High School in 1884, spent some time at Cornell University and finally entered the employ of the Morning Express, becoming successively reporter, exchange editor, editor of the Sunday edition and assistant associate editor. While discharging these duties he attended the Albany Law School, registering as a law student with Hon. John C. Nott, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1889. He spent one year as law reporter on the Albany Argus and in 1890 became private secretary and chief clerk to Mayor Manning, which position he held four years. In 1892 he also began the practice of law and since 1894 has given his whole time to his profession. In 1894 he was appointed a police commissioner and has since been the secretary of the Board of Police. He was president of the Albany High School Alumni Association in 1895-96. In 1891 he married Irene, daughter of John Weller Embler, of Walden, Orange county.

Hessberg, Albert, was born December 13, 1856, in Albany, where his parents, Simon and Hannah Hessberg, settled in 1845, coming here from Germany. His father, a retired shoe merchant, is still living at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Hessberg on finishing his academical course at the High School, entered the law office of Peckham & Tremain, the firm consisting of Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, Hon. Lyman

Tremain and his son Grenville. He remained several years with this firm, acting as its managing clerk. In January, 1878, he was admitted to the bar at the General Term in Albany, at the first written examination under the new Code of Civil Procedure. During 1878 death closed the career of both the Tremains, when Rufus W. Peckham associated himself with S. W. Rosendale and Mr. Hessberg, and the firm of Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg maintained a high reputation. In 1883 Rufus W. Peckham was elevated to the Supreme Court bench, when the firm dissolved, and that of Rosendale & Hessberg formed, which has continued a successful law practice. In April, 1881, Mr. Hessberg was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Albany and served during the terms of Mayors Nolan and Banks. In the winter of 1884 he was named by the Common Council one of the commissioners to draft new laws and ordinances for the city. In the spring of 1888 he was elected recorder by a majority of 3,000 and served until 1892, when he was re-elected by a majority of 6,000 and served until May, 1896. He is public spirited and proud of the advancement, development and beauty of his native city. He was one who rendered valuable assistance in raising funds for the construction of Harmanus Bleecker Hall. He is a director of the Park Bank of Albany; trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution; manager of the society for providing a home for aged and destitute Israelites; treasurer of the New York State Bar Association; a director in the Cohoes City Railway; vice-president of the United Charities Organization of Albany; president of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company; one of the managers of the University Centre; member of all the leading Albany clubs and ex-president of the Bena Berith organization. On the 19th of June, 1889, he married Miss Frederika Cohn of Albany and they have two children: Rufus R., and Ruth C.

Oothout, Volkert J., born in West Troy, N. Y., July 6, 1855, is a son of Jonas V. and Helen M. (Lobdell) Oothout. Mr. Oothout entered the law office, as a student, of Elias Van Olinda, counselor at law, of West Troy, and also attended the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated on May 27, 1881. He was admitted to the bar on May 28, 1881, and ever since that time has been engaged in the practice of law at West Troy, now the city of Watervliet. June 30, 1896, he was married to Sarah E. Blunn. Mr. Oothout is a descendant of Hendrick Oothout, who came from Holland and settled in Albany, and in 1713 purchased a large tract of land on the west side of the Mohawk River and settled there. A greater part of the land has been sold and is now populated with residences and manufactories, and includes the lands now comprising the village of Green Island, also a portion of the lands lying between the cities of Cohoes and Watervliet.

Fennelly, P. E., M. D., a well known and prominent physician of West Troy, began the study of medicine in his native country, Ireland, where he was born in 1848. He was educated at St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny; in 1867 he came to America and entered the Albany Medical College, graduating in 1869. He began his successful career as general practitioner here in 1870, and early reached the front rank of the profession. He is a valued member of the various medical societies and has been health officer here many years.

Tracey, James F., son of John, was born in Albany, May 30, 1854. John Tracey, a native of Ireland, settled in Canada when he was fourteen years old. During the

Canadian rebellion, or "Patriot War," of 1837 he removed to Albany, where he died July 12, 1875, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a successful merchant and a leading, respected citizen, and served as a member of the Common Council, the Board of Education, the Board of Police Commissioners, a governor of the Albany City Hospital and a trustee of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. Agnes Cemetery, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and the Albany Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Board of Trade. James F. Tracey was educated partly in the Albany Academy and partly abroad, and was graduated from Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., in 1874. He read law with M. T. & L. G. Hun and at the Albany Law School, class of 1875, and upon his admission to the bar began active practice in Albany. In 1877 he formed a copartnership with James Fenimore Cooper and his father, Paul Fenimore Cooper, which continued until 1893, when Albert Rathbone was admitted under the present firm name of Tracey & Cooper. Paul F. Cooper died in April, 1895, leaving the three surviving partners to continue the firm's large law practice. This firm is a continuance of the old law firm of Charles M. Jenkins and Paul F. Cooper, which at the time of the latter's death was believed to be the oldest law partnership that had continued without change of name in the United States, it having existed without the admission of new members for about forty years. Mr. Tracey has conducted a general law practice with a specialty of business for banks and estates. He is an active Democrat and during the first Cleveland campaign was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Albany. He was president of the Catholic Union two terms and is a trustee of various charitable and other societies. May 10, 1893, he married Lucianne Bosse, of Quebec, Canada, and they have one son, Walter.

Robinson, Walter Foote, M. D., son of Albert David and Helen (Fay) Robinson, was born in Albany October 13, 1860. His father was appointed paymaster in the army and moved the family to Washington, D. C., where Dr. Robinson prepared for Princeton College in Mr. Young's Academy. After graduating from Princeton with the degree of B. S., he entered the Albany Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1884 with the degree of M. D. He spent one year in the Albany Homeopathic Hospital and two years in general practice and then for three years made a specialty of the study of mental and nervous diseases, attending lectures in all the principal hospitals of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Heidelberg. In October, 1890, he returned to Albany, where he has since practiced his specialty of mental and nervous diseases. Dr. Robinson has perfected a number of electrical appliances of value to the medical profession. He is a member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, the Albany Medical Society and the Albany Country Club.

Stillman, Dr. William O., of Albany, N. Y., son of Rev. Stephen Lewis and Lucretia (Miller) Stillman, and grandson of Ethan Stillman, was born September 9, 1856, at Normansville, a suburb of Albany. Dr. Stillman's paternal ancestry were Puritans, having come to this country in 1686 from England, and early took an active part in colonial life in Connecticut and Rhode Island. His mother's family came from Holland a little later and were numbered among the Dutch settlers of the Hudson River valley. During and subsequent to the Revolutionary war, Ethan Stillman, who owned a gun factory, manufactured large quantities of rifles for the Continental army, and a number of members of the family on both sides served in its ranks.

Dr. Stillman was educated in his native city and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Union College in 1880. He commenced the study of medicine in 1874, his medical preceptors being Drs. James H. Armsby, Samuel B. Ward and John P. Gray. He attended four courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College and received his degree February 3, 1878, taking the highest honors of his class and several prizes. Dr. Stillman was associated with the Drs. Strong in the management of their sanitarium at Saratoga Springs from 1878 to 1883; at the end of that period he visited Europe and spent a year and a half in study in the universities of Berlin, Vienna and Paris and in the London hospitals. Returning to the United States in the autumn of 1884, he began the practice of medicine and surgery in Albany, which city has since been his residence. The project of a loan exhibition in 1886 to celebrate the bi-centennial of Albany's city charter, was first proposed by Dr. Stillman and he was most active in making it a success, as a member of the board of directors and chairman of the building committee. From this exhibition he conceived the idea of a permanent museum, and mainly owing to his initiative, the Albany Historical and Art Association was incorporated, which institution will soon have a fine building of its own. As president of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, his philanthropic instincts have found full play, and much needed legislation has been secured through his efforts to promote humane work in the State. He is also a vice-president of both the State and National Humane Associations. Dr. Stillman has been a member of the Albany County Medical Society, the Albany Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Sociological Society and the Albany Institute; trustee of the Albany Historical and Art Society; director of the Fairview Home since 1888; president of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society since 1892; an officer of the Vigilance and Civic Leagues of Albany; a member of various social and political clubs; and of the order of Masons and Odd Fellows. He was physician to the Open Door Mission and Hospital for Incurables in 1887 and 1888; to the Babies' Nursery and Bathrop Memorial from 1888 to 1892; to the Home for Christian Workers since 1892; and to the Dominican Monastery since 1887. He has delivered several courses of medical lectures before various bodies and is the author of many contributions to medical literature, notably on "Neurasthenia," "Cholera," "The Mineral Springs of Saratoga," and many others. Dr. Stillman married Miss Frances M. Rice, of Boston, in 1880, but has no other family. He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession in Albany.

Walker, William J., is a son of John and Frances (Ginn) Walker, natives of the north of Ireland, who came to Albany about 1843. John was engaged in the cattle business and died in 1876, aged forty-nine. William J. Walker, born in Albany February 13, 1853, attended public school No. 11 and when fourteen entered the law office of S. W. Rosendale and in 1869 the store of A. McClure & Co., wholesale druggists. In 1882 he was admitted a partner in this firm, the name of which was changed in 1889 to McClure, Walker & Gibson, and in 1893 to Walker & Gibson, which it still bears. Theirs is strictly a wholesale drug business, covering the territory within a radius of about 200 miles of Albany. Mr. Walker has been police commissioner since 1894, was the Republican candidate for mayor in 1895, was a delegate to the Repub-

lican National Convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, and has frequently been a delegate to local and State political conventions. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, one of the governors of the Albany City Hospital, a director in the National Commercial Bank and a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, the Madison Avenue Reformed church and the Albany College of Pharmacy. In 1882 he married Ada, daughter of John Craig of Fultonville, N. Y., and they have four children: William J., jr., Esther, Francis and Helen.

Culver, Charles M., M. D., son of Cyrus L. and Mary (Bullock) Culver, was born in West Troy, N. Y., September 28, 1856. His father, a lumber merchant, was born in Sandy Hill, Washington county, March 29, 1824, came to West Troy in 1850 and now lives in Albany. Dr. Culver was educated in the public and high schools of Troy, and was graduated as B. A. from Union College in 1878; while there he was prominent in athletics and won several prizes. He received the degree of A. M. from Union College in 1881, read medicine in Schenectady and Albany with Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh (now medical referee in the Pension Department at Washington, D. C.), and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1881. He then went to Europe and studied ophthalmology with Dr. Schweigger, general medicine with Dr. Frerichs, and general surgery with Dr. Langenbeck, in Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin. In 1882 he went to Paris and studied ophthalmology with Drs. Galezowski and Landolt, and later pursued the same study in London, returning to America in 1883. He began the active practice of his profession in Albany, where he has since resided. His translations of Dr. E. Landolt's "Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye and Their Anomalies" was published in Edinburgh in 1886; of Landolt's "Cataract-Operation, in Our Time" in Nashville, Tenn., in 1892; and of Landolt's work on Strabismus is in course of publication in Philadelphia, in the System of Ophthalmology to be edited by Drs. Norris and Oliver. Dr. Culver has written several articles which have been published in leading medical journals. He is ophthalmic surgeon to the Albany Orphan Asylum, member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the Medical Society of New York State and the Albany County Medical Society, historian of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and a member through three ancestors, and a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars through four ancestors. May 10, 1887, he married Jessie, daughter of the late Joel Munsell of Albany, and they have two children: Cyrus L. 2d, and Mary.

Crawford, Charles H., M. D., son of Isaac and Hannah (French) Crawford, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Massachusetts and a descendant of John French of Revolutionary fame, was born March 17, 1851, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the Maryland University at Baltimore in 1873. He read medicine with the late Dr. Frank Hamilton in New York city for four years, taking lectures in the mean time at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He came to Albany in 1879 and entered the office of Drs. Swinburne and Baleh, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1881; since then he has practiced his profession in Albany, giving special attention to diseases of women and children; his office is located at 218 Hudson avenue. He is energetic and a hard worker and enjoys a wide practice among the best people of the city and vicinity, and whose judgment is considered equal to any in his profession. He is a member of the Al-

bany County Medical Society, Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., Chancellor Lodge No. 58, K. P., and Clan Macfarlane No. 22, O. S. C.

Curtis, Frederic C., M. D., born at Unionville, S. C., October 19, 1843, is of New England parentage and a descendant in the seventh generation of Henry Curtis, who was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, in 1621 and came to America in 1643, settling in Wethersfield, Conn. For three generations the family resided in Connecticut and subsequently removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where they have since lived. Rev. L. W. Curtis, father of Dr. Curtis, went South on account of his health when he was a young man and soon after settling in South Carolina was married to Elizabeth Colton, of Lenox, Mass. Two sons were born to them: The eldest, Frederic C. Curtis, passed his early days in South Carolina, but while a lad removed to Canaan, N. Y., and subsequently entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1866, and in 1869 was awarded the degree of M. A. In 1864 he entered the U. S. army as a private in the 41st Wisconsin Regiment, Co. B, which was chiefly composed of Beloit College students. After completing his college course, Dr. Curtis began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan and finished it at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in 1870. He subsequently pursued his medical studies for a year in Vienna. In 1872 Dr. Curtis began the active practice of his profession in Albany, in partnership with Dr. W. A. Bailey. He also, the same year, became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany and was its secretary from 1872 to 1874 and its president in 1878. In 1888 he was elected by the County Society a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he became a permanent member in 1882. He was made its secretary in 1889 and still retains the office. In 1883 he became a member of the American Public Health Association. He was appointed physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary in 1872, a member of the medical staff of St. Peter's Hospital in 1874, of the medical staff of Albany Hospital in 1876, lecturer in the summer course of the Albany Medical College in 1877 and professor of dermatology in the college in 1880. He is a trustee of the Albany Female Academy and of the Albany County Savings Bank, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1884 he married Charlotte E., daughter of Royal Bancroft of Albany. He has made a number of valuable contributions to current medical literature.

Davenport, Samuel J., son of Valentine and Maria (Palmatier) Davenport, was born in Schoharie, N. Y., June 3, 1834, and is a grandson of Samuel Davenport, who was master mechanic at the Greenbush barracks during the war of 1812. The family came from England very early and settled originally on Long Island. Mr. Davenport received a public school education and remained on the paternal farm in Schoharie county until he reached the age of eighteen, when he came to Albany and was employed in the lumber district until 1870, being lumber inspector for about eighteen years. He then engaged in paving streets, as a member of the Scrimshaw Paving Company, which in 1876 became S. J. Davenport & Company. In 1880 this firm was dissolved and continued by S. J. Davenport until 1892, when it was reorganized by Mr. Davenport and his brother, George W., of Altamont, under the old firm name of S. J. Davenport & Company, which still continues. In

1872 he began street sprinkling on contract, and the firm now carries on a large business in both lines and also in general contracting. He had the contract for improving the capitol park in October, 1888, and the following year took up the business of transplanting large trees. He occupied the "Old Elm Tree Corner" building at the junction of North Pearl and State streets when it burned and was the first to occupy the new Tweddle building after its completion. He was one of the principal founders of Grace M. E. church, has been a trustee since its organization and president of the board since 1876, and was chiefly instrumental in erecting the present edifice. He is an active Republican and a veteran member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. He has a fine and valuable collection of geological specimens from all parts of the world. In 1858 he married Eliza A. Burbanks, who died in 1871, leaving one son, Frank R., who died in 1894, aged thirty-five. Mr. Davenport married again in 1872 Isabella Wayne, of Iowa.

Davis, Charles Edmond, M. D., son of Thomas D. Davis, was born near Montreal, Canada, November 10, 1867, and when young moved with his parents to Waterford, N. Y., where he was graduated from the Waterford High School. He then engaged in the drug business, receiving a State drug license in 1889. He read medicine with Dr. Zeh of Waterford and the late Dr. Swinburne of Albany, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1891. In 1889 and 1890 he was resident physician to the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital and in 1891 he began the active practice of his profession in Albany. Dr. Davis is secretary of the Albany Board of Pension Surgeons, instructor in the Albany Medical College, and a member of the City Board of Health. He served a membership in Co. A, 10th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., and is now a member of the Old Guard of Co. A, and Hospital Steward of the Battalion. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, a delegate elect to the New York State Medical Society, a member of Masters Lodge, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter, R. A. M., Flower Lodge, K. P., and the Fort Orange and Albany Camera Clubs, and a member of the board of directors of the last named club.

Boardman & Gray.—This well known piano firm was founded in Albany in 1837 by William G. Boardman and James A. Gray. Mr. Gray was the practical member of the concern and was born in New York city in 1814. After serving a regular apprenticeship in piano forte making, he worked for several years as a journeyman and finally joined Mr. Boardman, who, as a business man, had begun the manufacture of pianos on a small scale. They established a factory, over which Mr. Gray had the practical supervision, until shortly before his death in 1889, Mr. Boardman retiring about 1866, and died in 1880. Mr. Gray was among the leaders in developing the American piano and bringing it to its present high standard of perfection. He probably contributed more improvements than any other maker in the United States, and the firm has always made every part of the instrument. The original name of Boardman & Gray has been continued unchanged and the business is now carried on by James S. and William J. Gray (sons of James A.) and William H. Currier, of Toledo, Ohio. From 1877 to 1885 the firm was composed of James A. Gray and his eldest son, William J. Gray; at the death of the father in 1889 the present partnership was formed. Their pianos have from the first taken a foremost rank among the best instruments of the kind in the world and are found in almost every civilized country on the globe.

Bacon, Allen H., is a member of the wholesale coffee, spice and tea firm of Bacon, Stickney & Co., whose business was started at Nos. 7 and 9 Exchange street in 1835 by William Froment and William Prentiss, under the firm name of Froment & Co. In 1838 they sold out to George L. Crocker, who was succeeded in 1845 by Luther A. Chase and Moses W. Stickney. The firm of L. A. Chase & Co. continued the business until 1851, when Mr. Stickney retired and Samuel N. Bacon and Leander Stickney (brother of Moses W.) were admitted, the name remaining unchanged. March 21, 1857, S. N. Bacon, M. W. Stickney and L. Stickney became sole proprietors under the firm name of Bacon & Stickneys, and in 1861 they erected a new building, forming a part of the firm's present quarters on Dean street. On the admission of James Ten Eyck, March 1, 1865, the name of Bacon, Stickneys & Co. was adopted. Moses W. Stickney died in February, 1879, and his brother, Leander, in January, 1883. In 1883 a five story building was added to their plant on Dean street, where a large wholesale trade in coffees, spices and teas is conducted, being one of the oldest of its kind in the State. The same year Herbert W. Stickney, son of Leander, was admitted. Milton W. Stickney, son of Moses W., was a member of the firm from March, 1879, to March, 1882, and on March 1, 1888, Allen H. Bacon (son of Samuel N.) and Samuel W. Brown became partners. Samuel N. Bacon died September 14, 1889; on October 1, following, the firm was reorganized and now consists of James Ten Eyck, Herbert W. Stickney, Allen H. Bacon and Samuel W. Brown.

Cohn, Mark, born in New York city, November 20, 1852, removed with his parents about 1861 to Albany, where his father, Louis Cohn, was engaged in the wholesale and retail clothing business until his death in 1877. He was educated in the public schools and Levi Cass's private school of Albany, read law in the office of Hand & Hale, Hon. Jacob H. Clute and Peckham & Tremain. He attended the Columbia Law School and received the degree of LL. B. from the Albany Law School in 1873 and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Since then he has been in the active practice of his profession. He is a Democrat, a member of the Albany Press Club and in 1892 was appointed assistant district attorney. In 1878 he married Sara Oppenheim of Albany, and they have two daughters, Olma and Therese.

Foster, Henry S., is a son of John Newton Foster, who was born in Utica, N. Y., June 28, 1836, and came to Albany about 1838, his parents having died while he was an infant. John N. was apprenticed to the gilding trade in the family of Lawson Annesley, and later engaged in the picture frame business under the firm name of Chapin & Foster. From about 1873 he was connected with the fire insurance patrol, as superintendent. He was member of assembly in 1878, superintendent of the poor two years, member of Co A, of the Old Guard, and during the panic of 1873 conducted a store for the relief of distressed families. He died April 13, 1895. He married Mary A. Snyder, who survives, and of their six children Fred H. died December 27, 1895. Henry S. Foster, born in Albany, July 16, 1865, became a clerk at the age of fifteen in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany (incorporated 1836), with which he has ever since been connected, serving as book-keeper, cashier, etc. On the death of George Cuyler in November, 1893, he was elected secretary and general manager. He also represents a number of other large American and foreign fire insurance companies as well as life and accident insur-

ance. He is a local director of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, a charter member (1886) of the Empire Curling Club, and has been secretary of the latter since its incorporation in 1891. He has been prominently identified with, and a subordinate officer in, the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., the Albany Club, and other local institutions. The following in relation to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany is quoted from "The Industries of Albany":

For sixty years the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city has ably demonstrated the beneficence and usefulness of its policy of fire insurance, which being divested of the purest commercial element that attaches to that of the great majority of insurance companies, results in a great saving to its patrons, while at the same time affords them equal safety and positive indemnity in case of loss and damage by fire. This company was organized in 1836, and its business is a purely mutual one, every policy-holder being a beneficiary in the profits arising from the business. What the savings bank is in banking, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company is in fire insurance, and during its long and honorable career it has saved to its customers over \$500,000, while it has paid all just claims for losses that have been incurred. The company insures all desirable property for one or three years on the cash or note plan, and all its risks are carefully placed, the business being conducted with the greatest caution. From the last public statement (dated January 1, 1897, we note that the net cash assets of the company were \$183,118.21, which amount would be entirely used for the payment of claims before the premium notes of \$319,063.81 would be resorted to. The gross available assets are \$502,182.02.) The company's rates are as low as any other first-class fire insurance company, and as the profits are divided among the policy-holders, are in fact much lower than those obtainable elsewhere. The company's line of business under the able management of the executive committee and of Mr. H. S. Foster, secretary and general manager, has been very desirable.

Mullenneaux, Marcus H., of French Huguenot and English stock, son of Tunis T. and Mary Wright, was born near Newburgh, N. Y., January 5, 1852; passed his boyhood on the the farm until fifteen years of age, then taught school several years; was graduated from the Albany Normal School in the spring of 1873. He taught natural science and mathematics in Claverack College and Hudson River Institute until 1877; was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School in 1878, read law with Newkirk & Chase of Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of that year at the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. He practiced law in Newburgh until 1885, when he accepted the general agency for Eastern New York of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., which position he has since held. He is a member of the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of Eastern New York and a director of the Albany Musical Association. Mr. Mullenneaux has built up a large and satisfied constituency for his company in the Hudson River valley, notwithstanding the company had not before been represented by a general agency in this part of the State. In the spring of 1893 he moved his general office from Newburgh to Albany. In 1880 he married Ella, daughter of Elbert Verity of Brooklyn, and they have two sons: Elbert V. and Marcus H., jr.

Hollands, William, was born November 4, 1837, in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, and is the son of William and Mary (Palmer) Hollands. He was educated in the public and private schools of West Troy and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1862. After the death of his father in 1853 he assumed the control of the West Troy Advocate, which his father had successfully conducted prior to his death, and continued the publication until its abandonment in 1864.

He was elected justice of the peace of the town of Watervliet for an unexpired term 1863 to 1865, and from 1865 to 1873 he was engaged in mercantile business with Thomas and James Scarborough. Mr. Hollands was postmaster of West Troy from September, 1865, to March, 1878. In 1873 he began the practice of law, which he has since continued, and is also engaged in the fire insurance business. He is a member of the Watervliet Social Club and warden of Trinity Episcopal church. October 3, 1867, he married Harriet N., daughter of Thomas S. Truair, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Hickey, Dennis, jr., is the representative of one of the oldest families of the south end of Albany, is a son of Dennis Hickey, for forty years a wholesale liquor dealer here, and who died in 1893. Mr. Hickey was born in Albany in 1867, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School. He first entered the grocery business, the management of which in 1889 he gave over to a younger brother. In 1890 he opened a large store in Gloversville, then returned to Albany, locating at the corner of Elm and Swan streets; after one year he came to West Troy, and is now proprietor of the United States Grocery and Provision Co., situated on Broadway and Nineteenth streets. The success of this establishment attests the energetic capabilities and shrewd business policy of its manager.

Hessberg, Samuel, son of Simon and brother of Albert Hessberg, was born in Albany, June 13, 1859, was educated in the public and high schools and in 1876 entered the telegraph department of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. under Henry R. Pierson, who was the resident director of the road at that time. In 1879 he became superintendent of the telegraph lines between Albany and Buffalo, a position he resigned in 1881 to enter the employ of Mr. Pierson, who had engaged in the banking and brokerage business. In September, 1889, as manager, he opened a banking and brokerage office in Albany for J. S. Bache & Co., and in April, 1893, became a member of the firm. As a business man Mr. Hessberg's career is one of uninterrupted success. In financial matters his opinion is often sought and highly valued. He was especially active in reorganizing the Distillers and Cattle Feeding Company in March and April, 1895. He has been for a number of years a manager of the Young Men's Association, a member and ex-president of the Adelphi Club, and a member of the Albany Club. He is prominently connected with several charitable organizations. February 5, 1896, he married Rose G., daughter of Isaac Brilleman, one of the leading jewelers of Albany.

Viele, Maurice Edward, is descended from Cornelius Cornelison Viele, who fled from France to Holland to escape persecution, came to Fort Orange, now Albany, and subsequently removed to Schenectady, where he resided when that place was destroyed by the Indians, and whence he returned to Albany in 1670. His son, Ludovickus Viele, born 1709, married Maria Frear; their son, Jacob, married Eva Le Fort; and their son, Ludovickus, married Effie Toll. Hon. John L. Viele, son of the latter, 1788-1832, married Cathalina, daughter of John and granddaughter of Col. John Knickerbocker, of Schaghticoke, where Col. John raised and commanded a regiment in the Revolution, participating in the battle of Saratoga. She died in 1837. Hon. John L. Viele was assemblyman from Saratoga county, senator from the Fourth district, two terms each, and was a Regent of the University of New York at the time of his death. Maurice E. Viele, his son, born in Waterford, N. Y., May 17, 1823, attended the academy at Lansingburgh and in 1837 came to Albany to finish

his education in the academy here. After clerking in Albany and New York, latterly for Boorman, Johnston, Ayers & Co., iron merchants, he formed in November, 1845, a partnership with Alexander Davidson, and as Davidson & Viele purchased the hardware store in Albany of M. Van Alstyne & Co. Mr. Davidson died in 1859 and Mr. Viele continued the business with other parties until 1864, when he became sole owner. In 1891 he transferred the stock to the Albany Hardware and Iron Company and retired from active life, being at that time the oldest hardware merchant in the capital city. During his career he bought out six different hardware concerns. He was an organizer and long a director of the Merchants Bank of Albany, was for several years a director in the Commercial National Bank, was an organizer and president of the old Albany Agricultural and Art Association, and has been a trustee of Rutgers College since 1853, being the second oldest member of that board. He has been a trustee of the Albany Orphan Asylum since about 1850 and of the Albany Academy since 1872, was president of the Albany County Bible Society, and Albany City Tract and Missionary Society several years, and was an incorporator in 1876 and since 1892 president of the Home for Aged Men. For eight years he has been a trustee of the Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia county, and in politics has been a Republican since the formation of that party. In 1850 he married Maria, daughter of Charles De Kay Townsend, M. D., of Albany. She died in 1889.

Wing, Albert J., was born in Albany, N. Y., September 18, 1859. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1880, and subsequently entered business life as a member of the firm of Albert Wing, Sons & Co., wholesale grocers. He was for several years actively connected with the N. G. S. N. Y., being a captain in the 10th Battalion, when he received his honorable discharge in 1889. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, of which he has been a trustee, and is a trustee of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital. Albert Wing, his father, born in Dutchess county in 1815, came to Albany about 1836 and in 1841 founded on Quay street the present wholesale grocery business of Wing Brothers & Hartt. His first partner was William Cook, the firm being Cook & Wing. They were followed successively by Cook, Wing & Wooster, Cook & Wing again and Wing & Wooster. On Mr. Wooster's death in 1871, Mr. Wing became sole owner. In 1873 his son, James C., was admitted under the firm name of Albert Wing & Son, which in 1876 became Albert Wing, Son & Co., and in 1881 Albert Wing, Sons & Co., by admitting Albert J. into the firm. Mr. Wing died in May, 1887, and the present firm name of Wing Brothers & Hartt was adopted. Albert Wing was a director in the First National Bank and one of the leading business men of Albany. He married Maria Carle of Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., who died November 16, 1895. They had three children: Kate A., James C. (who died in March, 1893) and Albert J.

Goold, James, was born in Granby, Hartford county, Conn., in the year 1789. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Stephentown, Rensselaer county, where he remained until he was ten or twelve years of age. In the winter of 1804 he went to Troy, N. Y., as an apprentice in the bookbinding establishment of Obadiah L. Penniman & Co. He left Troy shortly after and removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he entered the carriage factory of William Clark and

commenced to learn the trade that was to be his life work. After eighteen months' service, Mr. Clark failed and Mr. Goold engaged himself to Jason Clapp and completed his trade. In August, 1809, he went to Coxsackie, N. Y., where he worked for John R. Vandenburg. The following winter he attended school at Lebanon, N. Y., and in May, 1810, after visiting New York, Newark and other places, in search of employment, he reached New Haven and worked with various firms until the following December. After a brief visit to his home in Stephentown, he worked for L. Thrall in Troy. April 15, 1813, he moved to Albany, N. Y., and commenced business on the corner of Maiden Lane and Dean street, on ground now occupied by Stanwix Hall. The building was leased from the late Peter Gansevoort; two years afterward, owing to increased business, Mr. Goold leased premises on Division street, below Broadway, then known as South Market street. In 1823 he moved part of his business to new buildings on Union street and in 1836, after having erected a sufficient number of buildings, he moved the entire plant thither. May 25, 1838, the works on Union street were totally destroyed by fire, and such was the feeling of sympathy that a meeting of citizens was called, at which meeting a committee was appointed which tendered to Mr. Goold a loan of a large amount, without interest, to enable him to re-establish his business; needless to say, all this money was duly paid back in the required time. Since the rebuilding at that time the business has been continued uninterruptedly, with the exception that after Mr. Goold's death, the plant was moved from Union street to lower Broadway, where it is now located and doing business under the name of the James Goold Company, William D. Goold being president. In 1814 Mr. James Goold was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Vail. They lived together to celebrate not only their golden wedding, but the sixtieth anniversary as well. Such was the feeling existing between Mr. Goold and his employees, that when he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the business, they presented him with a silver service. He was one of the oldest members of the Young Men's Association and served one term in the Common Council as alderman, having been elected by the Whigs. He was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church. He died October 1, 1879, in his ninetieth year, having won the respect and esteem of all who met him, and many were the hearts saddened by his demise.

Jones, Andrew B., son of Benjamin G. and Almira E. (Morhouse) Jones, was born in Whallonsburg, Essex county, N. Y., May 19, 1840, and when very young moved with his parents to Clintonville, Clinton county, where he received a district school education. When thirteen he entered a general store as clerk, and when sixteen spent about six months at the Keeseville Academy. In 1858 he became a clerk in a general store in Shushan, Washington county, and later was a clerk for George Bristol & Co., dry goods dealers in Troy, where in 1862 he became bookkeeper and cashier for Moore & Nims, booksellers, with whom he remained eight years. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in the wholesale millinery business in Albany, as a member of the firm of Heller & Jones, but five years later sold out and became a partner in the Hudson Valley Paper Company, wholesale paper dealers. In the year 1862 Mr. Jones enlisted as a member of Co. G, 24th Regt. N. G. N. Y., and was later appointed successively quartermaster-sergeant, commissary of subsistence, and quartermaster of the regiment. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's P. E. church of Albany.

In 1871 he married Alice Louise, daughter of Pomeroy Tucker of Palmyra, N. Y.; she died June 10, 1891, leaving four children: Lucy Elizabeth, Alice Frances, Florence Juliette and Sydney Tucker.

Johnson, James C., is of English and Dutch descent and a son of Peter and Abigail (Verplank) Johnson, and was born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., August 28, 1830. His grandfather, Isaac I. Johnson, was a farmer in New Scotland. His mother was a daughter of David I. and granddaughter of Isaac Verplank and a cousin of Hon. C. J. Colvin, the father of Verplank Colvin, the present State surveyor. Mr. Johnson was educated in the common schools of New Scotland, Albany county; where the family settled about 1837, and in Albany, whither they moved in 1843. His father died at Schodack Landing in February, 1881. Pursuing his studies at the Albany Academy he finished his education at a private school kept by Mr. Helm. He read law with Crawford & Phelps of Cohoes, and with Cole & Geissenheimer of New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, in the same class with Chester A. Arthur. He practiced law in New York and Cohoes until 1856, when he came to Albany, where he has since resided, being associated at different times with W. C. McHaig and Hon. Galen R. Hitt. In politics he is a Democrat. In October, 1857, he married Lydia A. Palmer-ton of Ballston, N. Y., who died in 1866, leaving one child, since deceased. He married, second, in January, 1871, Loretta C. Markle, of New Salem, Albany county, and they have two children: James Howard and Mary Loretta.

Lawyer, George, is a descendant of Johannes Lawyer, who came from Holland to Schoharie, N. Y., about 1700 on a surveying expedition, and whose son, Johannes H., was granted 36,000 acres of land in what is now Schoharie county, by King George II. The latter was commissioned by Governor Tryon in 1772 ensign in Shaffer's Company of Foot and by Sir Henry Moore, Bart., ensign of Grenadiers. He served as lieutenant in the 15th N. Y. Regt. through the Revolutionary war, as did also his son Jacob, who was an ensign. Jacob I. Lawyer, son of Jacob, succeeded his ancestors as a large land owner in Schoharie, and married Nancy Spraker, who died in 1884, aged 101. Their son, George, who is living at Schoharie Court House at the age of ninety, owns much of the ancestral grant. Dr. James Lawyer, son of George, practiced medicine in New York city and at Middleburgh, N. Y., and was for six years treasurer of Schoharie county, where he died November 26, 1890. During the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in Bellevue Hospital. He married, first, Eliza J. Irwin, who died in 1880, leaving an only son, George, of Albany. He married, second, her sister, Mrs. Marion K. Case, who survives. George Lawyer, born in New York city, September 24, 1861, attended Schoharie Academy, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1885, with membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and read law with Judge S. L. Mayham, of Schoharie Court House. He was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in May, 1887, spent two years in the office of Clark Bell in New York city, and in 1890 began the practice of law in Albany as partner of F. E. Wadhams. Since 1892 he has practiced alone. He is a foundation member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and has been its secretary since 1895. He is one of the first members of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and of Troop A, Cavalry of New York (in which he served two years), and of Temple Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1890. In 1892 he married Agnes

Estelle, daughter of David B. Pershall, of New York city. Their children are James Pershall and George Irwin.

Moore, Charles H., M. D., was born in Albany December 7, 1857, and on his father's side is of Quaker descent. His great-grandfather, James Moore, was born in Albany county in 1750; his grandfather was Joseph Moore, also a native of this county. His father, Dr. Levi Moore, was born in the village of Quaker Street in Albany county, January, 1827, graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1851 and practiced medicine in Albany until his death, June 30, 1880. He married Georgenia, daughter of Adam Todd, the builder of Geological Hall and a prominent Albanian of Scotch descent. Dr. Levi Moore was one of the best known physicians of his day, and was president of the Albany County and a member of the New York State Medical Societies. Dr. Charles H. Moore was educated in the public schools and High School at Albany, read medicine with his father, and later with Drs. William H. and Theodore P. Bailey, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1887. He began practice in Albany and since June, 1889, has been associated with Dr. C. S. Merrill. In 1888-89 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, and was also connected with the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he spent much of his time. Since then he has made a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and was made its secretary in 1896; he is a member of the Albany Camera Club, is assistant eye and ear surgeon to the Albany City Hospital and the Child's Hospital, and eye and ear surgeon to the Troy Hospital, also instructor in ophthalmology in the Albany Medical College. In 1892 he married Emma A., daughter of Walter Gaije, of Albany; they had one son, Walter Gaije Moore, who died in August, 1896.

Wackerhagen, William B., is a grandson of Augustus Gunther George Wackerhagen, a Lutheran clergyman, who came to this country from Hanover, Germany, in the latter part of the last century. The latter's son Edward, born in Clermont, N. Y., in 1825, was a merchant and manufacturer in Greenville and later a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Albany and in Racine, Wis., and died in Albany in 1890. Of his seven children, six are living: Charles Edward of Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., Charlotte Antoinette of Chicago, William Burroughs of Albany, Philip Mayer of Racine, Wis., Henrietta Litell of Albany, Kate King of Elyria, Ohio; Susan Elizabeth, deceased. William B. came to Albany with his parents and with them removed to Racine, Wis., where he graduated from the high school in 1873, returning in the same year to Albany with the family. After a course in the Albany Business College he entered in 1874 the employ of Maurice E. Viele, a wholesale hardware dealer. Rising rapidly, he was promoted in 1878 to position of buyer, remaining with Mr. Viele till June, 1891, when with his present associates he helped organize and incorporate the Albany Hardware and Iron Company, who purchased the stock and fixtures and succeeded to a business which had been carried on without interruption for over one hundred years. Of this company Mr. Wackerhagen has since been secretary, the other officers being Charles H. Turner, president, and James K. Dunscomb, treasurer. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Mohican Canoe, the Albany Whist & Chess, the Empire Curling and Albany County Wheelmen's Clubs, the Ridgefield Athletic and American Canoe Associations of which he was secretary and treasurer in 1893, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Association.

Bedell, Edwin A., who comes of Huguenot stock on his paternal and of English and Dutch stock on his maternal side, is a son of Edwin T. and Rachel A. Bedell, both of whom died while he was very young. He was born in Albany, October 9, 1853, and was reared in the home of his grandfather and the late Philip Phelps, for more than fifty years the deputy comptroller of the State and well known in financial and religious circles throughout the country. Mr. Bedell's school life was commenced under Professor Anthony, continued at the Boys' Academy and completed at the Western College of the Reformed Church in Michigan, of which his uncle, Rev. Philip Phelps, jr., was president. His preparation for college was under the private tutorage of Professor Swan. Graduating in 1873 as the salutatorian of his class, he entered the Albany Law School and also the law office of Peckham & Tremain, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1874. After spending some time in travel, he began the practice of his profession. He served five years as one of the assistants to the attorney-general of the State, leaving in 1889 to become one of the assistant reporters of the Court of Appeals. He has had a large experience in the law and is an expert in the law of copyright and trade marks. In 1883 he married Caroline E., eldest daughter of Hon. Hiram E. Sickels, the late reporter of the Court of Appeals. He has had two children, one of whom survives. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and is a man of rare literary ability. When twenty years old, he began to devote his leisure time to the study of sacred music in all its branches, and later he began the study of hymnology. For many years he has been an active member of the Madison Reformed church and for twenty-three years has had charge of its music and been its organist. Some years ago he compiled a hymnary for the exclusive use of his Sunday school. This was so great a success that he prepared in 1891 the "Church Hymnary," for the church at large, which has met with warm approval throughout the religious world, its sales running up into the thousands.

Bridge, Charles F., son of Charles and Lucy M. (Tinker) Bridge, was born in Albany, February 26, 1865. His great-grandfather, Col. Ebenezer Bridge, born February 3, 1742, died February 13, 1823, served at Lexington as captain of the Fitchburg Minutemen, and is mentioned by Bancroft as a general at Bunker Hill. He served through the Revolution and in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was the grandson of Matthew Bridge, a soldier in King Philip's war. A monument to Ebenezer Bridge stands at Fitchburg, Mass. The first American ancestor was John Bridge, of England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, and was one of the founders of Harvard College, where a monument stands to his memory. Charles Bridge settled in Albany about 1859 and in 1860 became one of the wholesale beef and pork firm of Hawkins Van Antwerp & Co., which was later changed to Van Antwerp, Bridge & Co., and still later Bridge & Davis, from which Mr. Bridge retired in 1884. Charles F. Bridge was educated at the Boys' Academy, received the degree of A. B. from Union College in 1887, was graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1889, read law with I. & J. M. Lawson, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1889. In December following he formed the present copartnership of Mills & Bridge (Charles H. Mills). He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F., K. A. E. O., and B. P. O. E., the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of Founders and Patriots, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. October 14, 1891, he married Elizabeth B., daughter of Franklin D. Tower, of Albany.

Whipple, Walter, was born in the village of Berne in 1846. Malachi Whipple, his grandfather, was a representative man who came from Stonington, Conn., in 1793, settling in what is now the town of Knox, and purchased what has ever since been known as the Whipple farm. His farm in 1820 took the premium as the model farm in Albany county; the premium consisted of two solid silver pitchers, silver teaspoons, and five silver cups, which are still in possession of different members of the family; he afterwards received premiums on his sheep and wool and on cloth of his own manufacture. In 1825 he removed to the village of Berne, purchased a mill privilege and erected a grist mill. While residing in the town of Knox he represented that town in the board of supervisors and subsequently represented Berne in the same capacity. He was also one of the founders of the Reformed (Dutch) church of Berne. His wife was Percilla Brown and they had thirteen children: Amos, Polly, William, Diana, Lois, Ann, Ethan, Abel, Sarah, Lucy, Parmelia, Allen and Esli. Esli, the father of Walter Whipple, was born in Knox in 1820. He learned the harnessmaker's trade and followed it throughout his enter life. He was five years old when his father moved to the village of Berne and he spent his life there, with the exception of five years spent in Cohoes. In politics he was a Republican and was often proffered nominations for public offices, but always declined the honor. His wife was Angelica Rosekrans, daughter of Dr. Holmes Rosekrans, of Berne, and they had one child, Walter. Esli Whipple died in February, 1892, and his wife in October, 1887. They were both members of the Reformed church, in which Mr. Whipple had been an officer for many years, and was an elder in the church at the time of his death. Walter Whipple attended the common schools of the village and finished his education by attending select schools for several terms. When sixteen he entered a store at Rensselaerville as clerk, where he remained three years; the next two years were spent in Albany as a clerk. He then returned home and engaged in harness-making with his father, with whom he remained until the latter's death; since the death of his father he has continued the business alone. Mr. Whipple is a Republican and like his father always refused all public offices. In 1871 he married Miss Josephine Ball of Berne, daughter of Paul and Maria (Moore) Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple are both members of the Reformed church, of which Mr. Whipple is at the present time an officer.

Selkirk, William, was born in 1828 and is the son of Robert and grandson of James Selkirk, who came from Scotland and settled at what is now Selkirk Station, where he died leaving six sons: Robert, Charles, Francis, James, William and John. Robert Selkirk remained on the homestead as a farmer, and was for twenty years one of the assessors of the town. He died in 1870 leaving four sons: James, John, Jacob and William, who has been assessor for eighteen years and still holds that office.

Rundell, Darius, born in Westerlo, September 3, 1832, is a son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Lockwood) Rundell, both natives of Westerlo, where she died in 1849. He removed to Columbia county, where he died in 1892. He was a Republican and a member of the Masons in Columbia county. The grandparents of Darius, Isaac and Hannah (Scott) Rundell, came to Westerlo from Dutchess county and settled on the farm now owned by Darius Rundell. Darius Rundell was educated at Charlottesville Seminary, and farming has been his principal business. He has two farms, one of 126 acres and one of 128 acres, and a gravel bank at South Westerlo. He is

a Republican and held the office of justice for eight years, was elected supervisor in 1886 and has been elected at each succeeding election since (was president of the board in 1894), having held the office longer than any one man ever did in Albany county. He is president of Greene County Mutual Insurance Company, director of Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of four counties, also director in the Village Fire Insurance Company and a notary public. Mr. Rundell is a member of James M. Austin Lodge No. 557, F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 283, R. A. M., and has been master of lodge ten years. In 1853 Mr. Rundell married Ann Eliza, daughter of Adam and Eliza (Hunt) St. John, farmers of Westerlo. Mr. and Mrs. Rundell attend the Christian church at South Westerlo.

Zeller, A., is a son of John Zeller, who came from Germany and settled at Indian Fields in the town of Coeymans in 1853. Mr. A. Zeller married Henrietta, daughter of Egbert Stanton, who was a grandson of Reuben Stanton, one of the early settlers of Westerlo, who had four sons, David, Benjamin, Joseph and Reuben. Reuben Stanton, jr., had three sons, Egbert, Luman and Reuben W. Egbert Stanton in early life came to Coeymans, where he married Jane, daughter of Dr. Moses Clement; and after carrying on a store for some years, he was engaged the last thirty years of his life as bookkeeper and salesman of the various freighting firms of Coeymans. He died in 1880, leaving a widow, one daughter and a large circle of friends. Mr. Stanton was a representative man of the town.

Conyes, L. E., was born in Rensselaerville in 1849. He is the son of Garret and the grandson of James Conyes, who came from Germany. Mr. Conyes followed farming in Rensselaerville until 1886, when, after spending two years in Florida and California, he came to Ravena and opened a hotel opposite the depot which he now runs. Since 1893 he has also been in partnership with C. L. Diston in the coal business, and also handling brick, sewer pipe and fertilizers. He is a member of Cascade Lodge F. & A. M., and of the Capital City Chapter of Albany.

Baumes, Mrs. Mary E., is the daughter of John, and the grand-daughter of Ambrose Wiltsie, who was among the first settlers of Bethlehem, and had nine sons. John settled on a farm near his father's and died there in 1860, leaving three sons and six daughters, one of whom, Mary E., married Peter H. Baumes, who was a farmer of Bethlehem until 1888, when he sold his farm and settled at Ravena, where he died in 1891, and left three sons: Howard, Hiram and Omar, and two daughters, Katie and Mary.

Denison, Edward M.—John Denison, after being discharged from the army in the war of 1813, came to Albany county from Stonington, Conn., and settled in the town of Knox. In 1818 he married Mary Chesebro, moved to Schoharie county near Cobleskill, went into the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business, and raised a family of six children: Gilbert W., Julia A., Mary J., Charles M., Eli and Andrew. In 1831 he returned to Knox and went on a farm; in 1841 his wife died, and his death occurred in 1854. In 1843 Gilbert W. Denison came to Watervliet to work at gardening; in 1847 he married Sarah Swan; then had no children; in 1869 he bought a farm near Newtonville; he died in 1895, and his wife in 1896. Julia never married, but lived with her father, Gilbert, and died in 1892. Mary J. married Petet Chickman and died in 1875, leaving a family of four children. Charles M. went west in

1844, returned in 1858, married Sarah M. Chesebro in 1864, bought a farm in the town of Guilderland; had three children: L. Augusta, Edward M. and William C.; in 1880 he sold his farm, moved to Newtonville to work his brother's farm; in 1885 he bought a farm adjoining his brother's on the east and went into the milk business. Edward M. lived with his uncle until the latter's death, and then bought the farm; in 1885 he married Miss Ida, daughter of Sylvester Pitts of Colonie; by her he has four children. L. Augusta and William C. are with their father. In October, 1896, William C. married Jessie Furgurson. Eli served in the war of the Rebellion, was taken prisoner and died on Belle Island. Andrew is still in Knox engaged in farming.

Fuller, Aaron, a prominent landmark, was born in the town of Guilderland, within a mile of where he now resides, in 1832. He is the son of Major John Fuller, who was born in New Scotland; one of the four sons and two daughters born to Aaron, and of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer in New Scotland and his wife was Margaret McMillin. Major John was a great military man and a member of the State militia. By vocation he was a farmer. He settled in the town of Guilderland and on this land was later located Fuller's Station. He was an active and public spirited man and was interested in all town enterprises, and was the founder of town insurance, and through his efforts were established the first town insurance organizations in the State of New York. He was a member of assembly in 1847; his wife was Harriet Moak, daughter of William Moak; she was born in New Scotland; they reared six daughters and one son. Mr. Fuller died in 1882, aged eighty and his wife in 1861, aged fifty-eight. Aaron Fuller attended the common schools and spent two years at the Schoharie Academy, and as he was the only son, he remained with his father for many years, and then embarked for himself by purchasing his present farm, and for the past thirty years has been engaged extensively in the hay and straw business at Fuller's Station, where he now resides, having leased his farm. He has held many important town offices, having served as supervisor of the town for four years, and one term as commissioner. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to represent the Second Assembly district of Albany county in the Assembly. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge, No. 754, and was formerly a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, of Albany, and has been a member for forty years. In February, 1862, he married Ada Fitch, who was born in New Scotland, a daughter of Ebenezer A. Fitch; she died in August of the same year.

Ryall John.—This honorable gentleman was born in Wales, August 3, 1839. He is the son of James and Margaret (Kerwick) Ryall, natives of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, who went to Wales in early life shortly after their marriage, and returned to Ireland about six months after the birth of the son, John. James was a farmer and spent his early life as a farm foreman. He was one of four sons, George, Michael, John and James. George went to Australia and the others came to America. In 1851 Margaret, the mother of John, left her home in Ireland without the knowledge of her husband and came to America. She communicated her intentions to her husband as she was about to board the ship in Liverpool; after arriving in America she worked, accumulated money, and assisted her husband and family to join her, which they did in 1853. They spent their remaining days in the town of New Scotland where he died in 1857, four years after their arrival in America. His

wife died February 23, 1895, at the age of eighty-six. To them were born seven children: John, James, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Thomas, Edward and Margaret. Elizabeth and Mary died in Ireland at the residence of their grandmother, aged respectively nine and eleven. John spent his early life at farm work and attended the common district school winters for a limited number of terms; he being the eldest, it fell upon him to care for his mother and younger brothers and sisters. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 91st N. Y. Vols., and later re-enlisted in the same company and served until the close of the war. He was at the siege of Port Hudson, Five Forks, Petersburg, and Appomattox. His brother James was also a soldier in the army from the beginning until the close of the war, enlisting as a private in the 3d N. Y. Vols., and being promoted to a captain; he died in 1881. Mr. Ryall again engaged in farm work, which he has followed more or less to the present time. He was elected and re-elected four successive terms of four years each as justice of the peace. The years 1893-94 he was justice of sessions; he is a United States loan commissioner for the county of Albany. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lew Benedict Post No. 5 of Albany, also a member of the Veteran League of Albany. In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary Stapleton, daughter of John Stapleton of New Scotland, by whom he has had six children: Mina, wife of Garret Bradt, Idella, Mary, Lillie, who died when seventeen, Estella and Gertrude.

Strevell, A. M., was born in the town of Berne in 1830. He is the son of Harvey and grandson of Mathias Strevell, who came from Dutchess county to Berne about 1800. Harvey Strevell had three sons; Jason W., who is a prominent lawyer; Estus H., who was for some years a merchant at Ravenna and died there May 23, 1896; and A. M. Strevell who, in 1857 went to Albany where he was in a store until 1873, when he returned to Berne and engaged in the farming business until 1885 when he moved to New Scotland, and in 1889 came to Ravenna and opened a hardware store, which he has since carried on. He has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of his town, and for nine years served as highway commissioner, and was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1874.

Slingerland, Henry, was born in Albany county in 1830, and began his business life as a clerk in New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y., and after six years began business for himself in New Baltimore, which he carried on until 1867, when he came to Coeymans where he has since conducted business, buying, selling and shipping hay and other farm products. In 1852 he married Charlotte Houghtaling, whose father was Anthony C. Houghtaling; her paternal grandfather was Conrad and great-grandfather Thomas Houghtaling, a pioneer of Albany county; and her maternal grandfather was Jasper S. Keeler. Mr. and Mrs. Slingerland have had five children; two died in infancy, and their three sons are now associated with their father in business.

Willis, Mrs. Alexander, was the widow of A. E. Willis, who died in 1895. Mrs. Willis was the sister of Fletcher Blaisdell and Dr. Wesley Blaisdell, and a daughter of Levi Blaisdell who died in 1833; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards came and settled in Coeymans; he was a ship builder, and had two sons and one daughter: Dr. Wesley Blaisdell, and Fletcher Blaisdell, the daughter being Mrs. Willis, who was married in 1841 and had the following children: David B., of New York; Alexander B., who died in 1890; Henrietta and Henry, who died in in-

fancy; Charles, who died in 1891; Wilbor, who is a bachelor of Castleton; Sarell, who is a bachelor and lived with Mrs. Willis, and two daughters, Harriet and Minnie. Mr. Willis was a merchant and speculator of Coeymans. Mrs. Willis died November 27, 1896.

Martin, Peter W., was born in New Scotland in June, 1834. John, the great-grandfather, was born in Cossackie; he was left an orphan when quite young; he was a mason by trade and was a soldier in the English army during the Revolutionary war; he settled in the town of New Scotland, before the war, there he worked at his trade and died in New Salem in about 1816; his wife was Maria Fralick, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom four were boys. Peter, the grandfather, was born in this town in December, 1781; he was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812; his wife was Christiana Allen, daughter of William and Jennie (Drummons) Allen, both born in Scotland; they had seven children: Margaret, Isabella, Mary, Jennie, William, Avery, and John; he died in June, 1852, and his wife died in 1839. William, the father, was born in New Scotland, October 18, 1806, and came on the farm he now owns with his parents when he was six years of age; when he was thirty years of age he purchased half of his father's farm of ninety-four acres, and in 1851 purchased the other half; since then he has devoted himself to farming; he erected all the buildings and made many other improvements; in October, 1829, he married Mary, daughter of William Moak and granddaughter of Robert Taylor, a native of Ireland, and their children were Mary, Jane, Peter W., William M., Robert, Harriet A., Rachael, and Alden, who died when twenty-two years of age; his wife died April 19, 1880. Peter W. remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself; in 1855 he moved to Guilderland and bought a farm, where he resided until 1883; he then sold the farm and moved to Guilderland Center and embarked in the general mercantile business with J. H. Oggsbury. They continued for several years until the store was destroyed by fire and his partner went to Meriden, Conn. In 1893 he opened the store where he is now located. He was elected inspector and is now filling the office of town clerk. In October, 1858, he married Sarah Ann Perry, daughter of Casper Perry, of New Scotland, by whom three children have been born: Elvretta, Emma J., who died when ten years of age, and Levi W.

Leonard, Daniel, was born October 3, 1839, and came to Albany in 1854 from Springfield, Mass., in which neighborhood his family resided from the settlement of Springfield in 1636, and where John Leonard, his ancestor, was killed in King Philip's war in 1676. The family was allied to many of the early Connecticut and Massachusetts families, Mr. Leonard being in direct descent from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth. On coming to Albany he took a position in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, in the building then standing next north of the site of the post-office, and was made teller of the bank before reaching his majority. In 1867 he entered the firm of J. G. Cotrell & Co., and in 1878, after the death of J. G. Cotrell, Edgar Cotrell and Daniel Leonard, who were brothers-in-law, formed a partnership and continued the business under the style of Cotrell & Leonard until Mr. Cotrell's death in 1890. The firm now consists of Mr. Leonard and his two sons, Edgar C. and Gardner C. Leonard and the firm name is retained as Cotrell & Leonard. In 1867 the business required only a three story building at 46 State street and was

purely local. In 1870 the firm erected a five story building on the same lot, made necessary by the growth of its wholesale business. Still larger quarters being necessary the firm purchased and removed to the present location, 472 and 474 Broadway, in 1884; and from year to year have been compelled to connect upper stories in the buildings on either side of them until now their business occupies space equal to ten stories of their present store. Mr. Leonard is president of the Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Co.; vice president and treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; treasurer of the State Street Presbyterian church; a charter member of Fort Orange Club; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank. He is a man of quiet and reserved manner who finds his greatest recreation in his family and home life.

Harris, Morris, was born in Albany in 1857, a son of Alexander, who was a native of Russia, born in 1820; he was an only child and came to the United States when a young man and settled in Albany. He soon engaged at selling goods throughout the county, which he followed with success until his death in 1877. His wife was a native of the same place; they reared six children; his wife now resides in New York city. Morris, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth of his father's children. He attended the public schools in Albany until fourteen, when he engaged in the tonorial business, and four years later in partnership with a younger brother, under the firm name of M. Harris & Co., he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, Mr. Harris acting as traveling salesman, while his brother superintended the manufacturing. Their business increased in small proportions until they employed from twenty to thirty makers. This business they followed successfully for seven years. In 1884 he purchased a hotel interest in Voorheesville, closed his cigar business, and since that time has spent his time catering to the public as hotel proprietor. In 1889 he purchased his present building, which he converted into the hotel he now conducts. His house is well known to public travelers, from which he enjoys a most liberal patronage. His hotel hall has always been used as a court house in that village, and is noted for the many political conventions held in it since his proprietorship. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Harris was one of the promoters of the shirt factory in his village, the capital being subscribed by the residents; he readily became one of the stockholders, and was elected treasurer of the company; also a stockholder in the Voorheesville Canning and Preserving Co. He is one of the five charter members who organized the Odd Fellows Lodge in Voorheesville. He was the first representative of the lodge in the Grand Lodge in October, 1886; also a member of Noah Lodge F. & A. M., Altamont, N. Y. He married Miss Elizabeth Mendelson, who was born in Ulster county, a daughter of Jacob Mendelson.

Emery, John W., son of John P. and Betsy (Thing) Emery, was born in Kennebunk, Me., October 29, 1856. He is a descendant of English ancestors who settled in York county, Me., early in the seventeenth century. He was educated in the public schools and in 1874 completed the course of instruction at the Boston Business College. For the two years following he engaged in the real estate business at Hyde Park, Mass., and at the end of that time he entered the establishment of S. B. Thing & Co., shoe dealers of New York city. He was subsequently sent to branch stores at Syracuse, Auburn and Binghamton. In the latter city he was given the management of the store and was also manager of the Elmira store for five years, from which city

he moved to Troy, N. Y., where he entered the partnership of S. B. Thing & Co., and had at that time the supervision of fifteen retail stores. While at Troy Mr. Emery resided in Lansingburgh, and was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of that village. August 1, 1896, he retired from the firm of S. B. Thing & Co., and purchased the Albany and Schenectady branches, which are now conducted in his name. July 20, 1881, he married Bessie Linaberry of Binghamton, N. Y., and they have three children: Wesley M., Samuel B. and Angie E.

Ogsbury, Junius D., and John D., comprise the Enterprise Company, editors and proprietors of the Altamont Enterprise, and are kinsmen. Junius D., the senior member of the company, was born in the town of New Scotland, February 14, 1857. James, the father of Junius D., was born in Guilderland in 1832; his wife was Almira Wands and their children were Junius D., Maggie, Stanley, William, Ella, George and Jennie. He died in 1890 and his wife survives him and resides in Altamont, where they were both members of the Lutheran church. Junius D. was reared in the village of Altamont, attended the village school, and when eighteen spent a year in Michigan with an uncle who conducted a printing office, where he acquired his first practical knowledge of the art of printing. Upon his return he engaged in school teaching and clerking for a few years, and in 1885 purchased the Enterprise, which was then but sixteen months old and known as the Knowerville Enterprise. A year later he associated with him his present partner, a cousin, John D. He is an Odd Fellow and one of the consistory of the Lutheran church. In 1880 he married Anna, daughter of James Ostrander of Guilderland, and they have five children: James, Nettie, William, Junius, jr., and Charles. His wife died in November, 1893. In August, 1896, he married Margaret J. Bell, a daughter of the late Chauncey Bell, of Rensselaerville. John D. Ogsbury was born in the town of Guilderland, August 31, 1856. His father, John P., was born in Guilderland, November 7, 1818. In 1839 he married Margaret J. Van Valkenburgh, a daughter of Johocam Van Valkenburgh, and their children were Charles A. (who died when two years old), Peter J., Mary C. (who died when twelve years old), David Clayton (who went west and became city marshal of Silverton, Col.; he was called upon in August, 1881, to make an arrest of a party of ruffians and was fired upon by one of the party and killed; his body was brought back for interment and now lies in the family cemetery in the old Helderberg Cemetery), Ella (wife of Peter Vanderpool), and John D. John D. received a common school education and his life was spent on the farm until twenty-six years of age, when he went on a canvassing tour through the South and West. In 1855 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Altamont, and in December, 1886, he purchased a half interest in the Enterprise. He is a Republican and filled the office of the first village tax collector. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Altamont Reformed church, in which he is deacon. June 1, 1885, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Brunk of Guilderland, and their children are Bessie Margaret, De Witt Clayton, Milton J., Merlin L., John P., and Howard F.

Haswell, Leah E., is the widow of John B. Haswell and daughter of Albert I. Slingerland, who was one of the builders and promoters of the growth of Slingerlands, where he was a farmer and large real estate owner. He was for some years engaged in the lumber business in Albany, but returned to Slingerlands in 1875,

where he remained until his death, in June, 1896. He left two daughters: Catherine (Mrs. Dr. Frasier of Amsterdam), and Leah E. (Mrs. John E. Haswell), who has remained on the old homestead since the death of her husband in 1880. Mr. Haswell was a son of Joseph and grandson of Edward Haswell, who was among the early settlers of Albany county.

Mann, Benjamin A., born in Albany June 7, 1854, entered in the employ of Mann, Waldman & Co. in 1868. The firm then consisted of Aaron Mann, Isaac Waldman and Joseph Mann, who founded the business in 1851. In 1884 Benjamin A. Mann was admitted to the firm. The business originally comprised both dry goods and millinery; about 1857 the latter department was discontinued, and in 1860 the manufacture of cloaks was commenced, and the business was placed upon broader lines, a wholesale branch being added and the retail and wholesale business was continued to January, 1896, with unvarying success. In the spring of 1896 the stock was completely sold and was marked by the retirement from active business of the three original members of the firm, Aaron Mann, Isaac Waldman and Joseph Mann. The retail business of the firm was given up and the wholesale only is to be carried on by Benjamin A. Mann, under the old style and firm name of Mann, Waldman & Co. The business will make a specialty of hosiery and underwear of all kinds, domestic and foreign; Mr. Mann's connection with mills for the many past years giving him exceedingly favorable opportunities to make satisfactory arrangements. Mr. Mann is a director of the Alpha Knitting Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and is secretary of the Hudson River Aniline Color Works of Greenbush, Mass. Mann, Waldman & Co. will occupy the old quarters of the wholesale department, namely the third and fourth lofts over 54, 56 and 58 South Pearl street, which are connected by a passenger elevator with their sample room, 75 Hudson avenue.

Slingerland, Hon. William H., of Slingerlands, Albany county, is descended from Tunis Cornelius Slingerland, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to what is now Bethlehem in 1650, (see sketch of the late Hon. John J. Slingerland in this volume), is a son of John A. and Leah (Brett) Slingerland, and was born November 13 1820, and has always lived in his native town, Bethlehem. His chief occupation has been that of an expert civil engineer and surveyor. He was member of assembly in 1880 and originated and successfully carried through several local and general laws of great benefit to the people. He was subsequently three times unanimously nominated for the assembly, but declined the nomination each year, preferring to follow his profession to entering the field of politics. He was civil engineer of the United States government building in Albany, and when the stability and permanency of the beautiful assembly ceiling was in question in 1881-82 and 1887, he was appointed by the Legislature to take measurements of the new Capitol, make examinations and report upon any possible defects in the structure. In each of his reports he challenged the stability of the assembly ceiling, and in the last one warned the assembly of its dangerous condition and requested its removal, while other experts claimed its permanency. These reports were afterward verified, the ceiling was removed and a new one as recommended by him was substituted. Mr. Slingerland was also, in 1890, appointed and authorized by the War Department of the United States government to negotiate for the purchase by optional contracts of the farmers for one year, of a territory of about 3,500 acres, being one mile in width by ten

miles long, comprising parts of the towns of Watervliet and Guilderland, to be used by the Ordnance department for a proving ground in connection with the Watervliet Arsenal, and his report and map of the territory as selected by him, and options taken for the same, were unanimously adopted by the War and Ordnance Departments of the United States government, and Major Scofield of the army, and unanimously recommended by them to Congress and for an appropriation to pay for the land so taken by him; but Congress at that time failed to make the appropriation, yet it is still thought by the authorities that these lands will yet be taken for that purpose in connection with Watervliet Arsenal in place of Sandy Hook. He was one of the chief originators and founders in 1850 of the village of Slingerlands, named after the family, and secured a post-office and other improvements there. During the historical pageant of 1894 in Albany, he represented the great ancestor of the Slingerlands in the reproduction of the installation of the first mayor of that city. In 1842 he married, first, Elizabeth Wayne, and had five children: John H., assistant engineer on the New York Croton Aqueduct, who married Alice Preston; George W., superintendent and assistant general manager of the National Express Company of New York, who married Rosalia Mattice; Helene, who married Hiram Bender in 1882 and died in December, 1884; Lizzie W., who married William H. Coughtry in 1895, and William H., jr., a civil engineer and surveyor, who married Alice Bullock in 1896. Mr. Slingerland married, second, in 1868, Maria, daughter of Andrew Whitbeck.

Cary William M., is a native of West Troy, and was born May 28, 1866. He is the son of Joseph C. Cary, who served in the Rebellion in the 104th N. Y. Vols., and has been a compositor on the Times for thirty years. William M. Cary began the upholstering business in 1890, which he continued for two years, when he engaged in undertaking in which he has been successful. He received his education in West Troy, and is an exempt fireman, and is held in high repute both in social and business circles, as a man worthy of the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

Tompkins, Charles M., is the son of Alva C., grandson of Abraham W., and great-grandson of William Tompkins, who came from Dutchess county to Albany county about April, 1788. Mr. Tompkins, after graduating from the Normal School in 1879, entered the law office of Newcomb & Bailey, January, 1881, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He then came to the village of Coeymans and entered into a law partnership with Stephen Springstead, and since the death of Mr. Springstead, in 1891, has continued the business alone. He married Margaretta, daughter of Francis Nodine, and has two children: Alva M. and Frances J.

Thayer, Hon. Lewis V., was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 28, 1862. His father was Lewis Thayer, born in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., and is now engaged in active business in the city of Troy. His mother was Catherine Van Huesen, a native of Rensselaer county, who died at the age of forty-four. Lewis V. Thayer was a studious boy; he first attended the public schools of Troy and afterward the Business College in that city. After completing a practical education he entered the employ of the National Express Company as a messenger boy in the cashier's office, from which humble position he rose to higher positions, finally establishing and managing express agencies at Plattsburg and Glens Falls, handling large amounts of money, of which he never lost a dollar. In this capacity he served several years,

when, in 1887, he was seriously injured in a railroad accident, which confined him to his bed for two years and nine months. His recovery, through the aid of the noted Dr. Sayre, was complete, and was considered almost miraculous, so severe was the injury to his spine. He ascribes much of the success of his cure to the tender and faithful care of his devoted wife. After his recovery he engaged with his father in the livery business, in which he is still interested, with stables and offices in Troy. Mr. Thayer has always been a firm Republican, though not a politician. In October, 1894, he was nominated for sheriff of Albany county, and was elected by a plurality of 5,784, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1895. Sheriff Thayer possesses excellent executive ability, and is endowed with the best traits of character as displayed in the various walks of a useful, honorable life. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, the Elks, the Red Men, the Troy Yacht Club, the V. M. C. A. of West Troy and of the Presbyterian church of the latter place. He married on April 30, 1884, Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Robert Hunter, an influential citizen of West Troy. They have one daughter, and reside at Twenty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, West Troy.

Gleason, John H., was born in the city of Troy, February 25, 1857, and was educated at the Academy of the Christian Brothers, supplemented by a course at Troy Business College. When about nineteen he began the study of law with A. D. Lyon, of Troy, afterward entering the office of Judge Landon in that city. After three years' association with Hon. Galen R. Hitt, he was admitted to the bar early in 1880, and opened an office at West Troy, where his manifest abilities received early recognition by an appointment to the position of corporation attorney of West Troy, which he filled for three years with much credit. Joining the ranks of the Albanian legal fraternity in January, 1892, he continues the active practice of his profession in the capital city and is now the city attorney of the new city of Watervliet, where he resides.

Graham, Hugh, one of Cohoes's most prominent business men, began life without a dollar. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1844. He was brought up to the hardware, seed and grocery business, a son of a farmer in his native county, and upon coming to Cohoes in 1864 he accepted a confidential clerkship in a wholesale grocery. In 1868 he began business for himself on Willow street, as Stanton & Graham. The grocery business became so extensive that a large, handsome store was erected. Later his partner sold out to Mr. Conway, who died in 1896 when Mr. Graham also left the business. In 1888 he purchased the plant of the American Soap Company, and with Mr. Andrae the industry has become an extensive one, now known as the "American Soap & Washoline Company," of which Mr. Graham is president. He is a trustee of the Manufacturers Bank, a member of the City Hall Commission, one of the first commissioners of the Hospital Commission, an organizer and director of the Cohoes City Railway, president of the New York State Retail Business Men's Association, 1888, and was re-elected again in 1892, and president of the Cohoes Business Men's Association four years, 1888 to 1892.

De Freest, Charles R., was born in Troy, N. Y., July 24, 1852, and is a son of David De Freest of North Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y. He attended the public schools of North Greenbush and Troy, and graduated from the Troy High

School in 1869. He first engaged as a reporter on the Troy Daily Press, where he remained two years, resigning to accept a similar position on the Troy Daily Times. For a number of years he was the city editor of the same paper. Subsequently he became editor of the Troy Northern Budget. When the Hon. Edward Murphy, jr., was elected mayor of Troy, in 1875, Mr. De Freest was appointed city clerk. He was afterward made deputy comptroller and was connected with the Troy city government during Mr. Murphy's mayoralty. For eighteen years he was a member of the Democratic Central Committee from the Third ward in Troy. In 1887 he was made clerk of the Democratic State Committee, which position he resigned in 1896. In 1891, '92 and '93, he held the Assembly clerkship. On January 1, 1894, Mr. De Freest was elected secretary of the Board of Railroad Commissioners and has since held the position with ability and success. He is a vice-president of the Holland Society of New York city, a life trustee of the Young Men's Association of Troy and an active member of a number of social organizations.

Flagler, Peter H., was born in the town of Westerlo, in 1840. John, his grandfather, came from Dutchess county to Albany county and settled in Westerlo on a farm about 1800. He reared seven children: Peter, Daniel, John, Eli, Julia, Kate, and Elizabeth. Peter, the father of Peter H., grew to maturity in the town of Westerlo and was a farmer by occupation. In 1840 he represented his district in the Legislature. He died in 1866; his wife was Letta Lawrence, daughter of William Lawrence of Westerlo. Their children were Chester, Morgan, John, William, Juliette, Peter H., and Almira. The mother died in 1893 at the age of eighty-nine. Peter H. spent his early life on his father's farm, and attended common schools and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He began for himself as a farmer, which he followed until 1882; in 1866 he came to the town of New Scotland, and removed from his farm to the village of Clarksville in 1882, where he has since resided. For a number of years he was a dealer in agricultural implements, and for five years manufactured shirts by contract, in the village of Clarksville. By profession he is an auctioneer of about thirty years' experience. During President Harrison's administration he received his appointment as postmaster at Clarksville, which came as a surprise to him as he had not applied for it. He takes great interest in educational matters and is school trustee of his district. He is one of the most active workers on the proposed Albany, Helderberg, and Schoharie Electric Railroad, and is also one of the promoters and stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, from New York to Ogdensburg. In 1860 he married Miss Julia A., daughter of Elsbree Jones of New Scotland, by whom one child has been born, Millie, wife of R. Clinton Bagley, who is a merchant of Clarksville. Mr. Flagler has been superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school for over twenty years, and is also president of the town of New Scotland Sunday School Association. In 1895 he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and court officer of his town for a term of three years, which duties he performed to the entire satisfaction of all. Mrs. Flagler is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Hallenbeck, John E., was born in 1845. He was the son of Abraham and the grandson of Ephraim Hallenbeck, who came from Holland and settled in Bethlehem, and died leaving three sons: John, Charles, and Abraham, who came to Coeymans in 1857, and settled on the farm that J. E. Hallenbeck now owns. Mr. Hallenbeck

remained on the homestead and farmed it until 1882 when he moved to Coeymans Landing, where he has since carried on a delivery and express business. Mr. Hallenbeck has been deputy sheriff of the town for nine years, and is also special transfer officer for the West Shore Railroad. He has one son, G. W. Hallenbeck, who is associated with him in business.

Lockwood, Leander S., born in the town of Westerlo, November 4, 1833, is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Swope) Lockwood, both natives of Westerlo. The parents of Samuel, Ira and Betsey (Utter) Lockwood, came from Connecticut and were pioneers of South Westerlo. He was a farmer and wheelwright. The maternal grandparents were Frederick and Adria (Whitmarsh) Swope, who lived in Westerlo and removed to Oneida county, where Mrs. Swope died, when he moved to Herkimer, then to Oneida county, where he died. The parents of Frederick, John and Katie (Teeter) Swope, came from Germany when young and settled in Eastern New York. Samuel Lockwood was a farmer of Westerlo, born in 1800 and died May 31, 1875. In politics he was a Whig, then a Republican, and a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Lockwood was born in 1803 and died in 1897. Leander S. Lockwood was educated at Troy Academy and in 1860 married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Avis (Hunt) Green, of Westerlo; they have five children: Margaret, Ella, Alida, Lillian, and Anna, who died aged nine years. Mr. Lockwood commenced his business career as a clerk for S. I. Peabody & Co. of Troy, where he remained four years, then one year for T. Saxton of South Westerlo. He then, in partnership with Robert S. Cryne, bought out Mr. Saxton in 1859. In 1860 his partner died, and he was then five years associated with J. B. Taets in the same business. In 1865 he bought out Mr. Taets and has since conducted the business at the old stand, where he carries a general line of goods found in country stores. He owns the old Lockwood homestead of 106 acres, which he carries on. He is a Republican and a member of J. M. Austin Lodge, No. 557, F. & A. M.

Relyea, Abram, was born in Guilderland, November 19, 1835. David D., his grandfather, was a native of Guilderland and a farmer by occupation. He reared five sons and six daughters, all of whom he provided liberally for. Peter D., his father, was also a native of Guilderland, born in 1808. He came in possession of his father's homestead, where he spent most of his life. His wife was Magdalen Mann, and their children were Mrs. Sarah Miller, Abram, Mrs. Adeline Van Patten, Mrs. Mary Jane Schermerhorn of Schenectady, Mrs. Catherine Van Buren, and Emma. He died in 1848 and his wife died in 1882. Abram attended the common schools, and at his father's death he was twelve years of age, and was obliged to care for himself. He then went to Cato, Cayuga county, and engaged at farm work, and also lived in Onondaga county. He later worked at blacksmithing for a short time and spent five years in Schenectady, and in 1862 came to New Scotland, where he was on a farm until 1864. He then enlisted in the 11th New York Independent Battery and served until the close of the war. Upon his return to Voorheesville he engaged in the meat business and later engaged in carpentry and followed contracting and building until 1892. He erected the Presbyterian church in Voorheesville, several of the prominent residences, and some of the stores. He was elected justice of the peace in the town of New Scotland in 1880, being the first Democratic justice elected in thirty years. He was constable for some time and was deputy sheriff for

nine years, and was also court crier in 1895. He has often been chosen delegate to County and Assembly Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic town organization, and is now a member of the general Democratic county organization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge No. 754 of Altamont, and is also a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, Commandery No. 2, and the Shrine of Albany. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, No. 668 of Voorheesville, in which he has passed through several of the chairs and is now trustee and treasurer, and at one time was treasurer of the Presbyterian church and also of the Driving Association. In 1868 he married Amelia M. Earl, born in New Scotland and daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Stalker) Earl. Their children are Charlie A. and Grace. The Relyeas were originally French Huguenots, who fled from France to Holland, whence they came to America.

Husted, Dr. Alfred B., son of Renben (died 1841) and Mahala (Birch) Husted, was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, May 15, 1840, and came with his mother in 1852 to Albany, where he was educated in the public schools and Boys' Academy. He read medicine with Drs. Armsby and Pomfret and in 1862 became hospital steward of the 113th N. Y. Inf. (afterward the 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.), with which he remained until 1863, when he returned home, resumed his studies and was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He then passed his examination before the State Military Examining Board, returned to his regiment (the 7th H. A.) and in March, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon, a position he held until he was mustered out in Denver, Col., in 1866. Returning to Albany he entered upon the active practice of his profession, but in 1867 engaged in the retail drug business on the corner of Hudson avenue and Eagle street, whence he moved in December, 1886, to his present location on the corner of State and Eagle streets, admitting at the same time Garrett V. Dillenback as a partner under the firm name of A. B. Husted & Co. He has been president of the State Board of Pharmacy since 1884, is a member of the American and New York State Pharmaceutical Associations, was president of the latter two years, and is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. He was appointed professor of botany and materia medica in the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1883, and still holds that position. In 1867 he married Margaret A., daughter of Dr. James E. Pomfret of Albany, and they have three sons: Frank P., James E. and Alfred B.

Witbeck, Andrew H., was born in 1824, and is the son of John W. Witbeck and grandson of Walter Witbeck, who was one of the early settlers in the northern part of Coeymans, in Manhattan Hook. John W. Witbeck was born April 10, 1773, at Manhattan Hook, a little valley in the northern part of Coeymans, about four miles from where Andrew H. now lives. On the 20th of May, 1795, in company with his father (grandfather of Andrew H.) he purchased the farm, now the homestead of his son, Andrew H. The latter lives on the farm where he was born, and where his father settled, when married, and lived until his death in 1853. He left five sons: Walter, John, Jasper, Peter and Andrew H., as above, who married Lidia E., daughter of Frederick and granddaughter of John E. Powell. They have one son, John W., and three daughters, Hannah E., (Mrs. Clifton Bedell) Sarah E. and Jennie, (Mrs. A. C. Koonz.)

Baker, George Comstock, was born in Comstock N. Y., April 29, 1868. He is a

son of Isaac V. and Laura D. (Clark) Baker, and is a descendant of John Baker, who was a soldier in King Philip's war and who lived in Swanzy, Mass. George C. Baker is the seventh in direct descent from John Baker, the names of those intervening being John (2), John (3), Reuben (1), Reuben (2), Isaac V. (1), Isaac V. (2). Mr. Baker received his preparatory education in private schools and was graduated from the Granville Military Academy in 1885. The year of 1886 he spent at Williams College and the years of 1887 and 1888 at Union, taking a partial course in the arts and literature. While at Union he was class poet and a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1889, and in 1891 was graduated and received the degree of LL. M. from Cornell University. During 1892 and 1893 Mr. Baker was in the law department at the attorney-general's office. He is vice-president of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York; registrar of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; treasurer of the Albany Chapter Society of the Colonial Wars; member of the Sons of the American Revolution; member of the Society of the Old Guard, and a member of the Fort Orange and Albany Camera Clubs. Mr. Baker is also a thirty-second degree Mason and holds office in several Masonic bodies. In 1895 he married Mary Louise, daughter of Jasper Van Wormer of Albany.

Ball, David, was born in the town of Berne in December, 1817. His grandfather was a native of Berne and his parents were immigrants to America from Switzerland. John Peter Ball, the father, was also a native of Berne, born in 1788, and spent his life as a farmer. Once while plowing in his field, during the war of 1812, he was suddenly confronted by Indians and taken prisoner on his own horse; after being gone some time he persuaded the Indians to release him and he returned home with his horse unharmed. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Bogardus, and their children were Robert, Ephraim and David. He died in 1865 and his wife survived him several years and died when seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Ball is one of the leading farmers of the town of Berne. He received a very limited district school education and when a lad of but fifteen, began life for himself. Having a natural mechanical turn of mind, he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade; this he followed as a journeyman until twenty-five years of age, when by the financial failure of others, he lost what he had earned. He then married and began life anew, this time as boss or contractor of carpentry jobs, which he succeeded in and followed the business over forty years. In connection with this business he also conducted a farm, and during forty years (from the time he was thirty-five years of age) by hard and industrious work and practice of strict economy, he amassed a fortune of over \$40,000; from time to time he has added to his real estate possessions, until he now owns some 590 acres, his homestead containing 200 acres. For many years he was an extensive sheep grower, turning off large wool clips. Mr. Ball was elected commissioner of highways and filled the office for nine consecutive years. His wife was Louise M., daughter of Peter Reinhart, and they had five children: Caroline (wife of Hiram Wilsey), Christana (wife of Luzene Deitz), Catharine (wife of John D. White), Ephraim, and Theodora (wife of Dr. Wallace E. Deitz of Berne); Ephraim resides on the home farm and assists in its management. His wife was Esterloa Delemarter, and they have two children: Louisa and Mertie.

Albright, Peter S., was born in New Scotland, near New Salem, on the Albright

homestead, February 8, 1821. Hendrick Albright (or Albrecht), his great-grandfather, was born in Germany in 1716 and came to America in 1740 and settled on a farm of 400 acres, which he afterward divided between his four sons. One of the farms (the homestead), now owned by Jacob Albright, brother of Peter S., has ever since been in possession of the Albright family. He (Hendrick) married Hannah Foland in 1742, by whom he had seven children. As an instance of his aversion to the Tory element of his time, it is related that a son-in-law named Strauss joined the British army during the Revolution. At the close of the war on his return to his family he was emphatically ordered by his father-in-law to quit America, and evidently considering discretion the better part of valor, he withdrew to Canada for the remainder of his days. Hendrick erected a large store house on the homestead in 1783, which stood for over a hundred years and was finally destroyed by fire in 1894. He died in 1783, and was succeeded on the homestead by his son Jacob, who was born there in 1762, and where he spent his whole life. Jacob was twice married, first to Hannah Arnold, by whom he had three children. His second wife was Elizabeth Wheeler, by whom he had fourteen children. He died in 1829. Isaac, his son, was born in the old stone house June 11, 1797, and was married in 1820 to Sicily Simmons, daughter of Peter Simmons of Clarksville, by whom seven children have been born: Peter S., Jacob, Harriet, Sarah, Emeline, Mary and Isaac. Isaac Albright, sr., in early life united with the Reformed church of New Salem and was a faithful attendant until a few weeks before his death. Although a firm adherent of the doctrine of his own church, he was free from the bigotry common in churches years ago, and was a firm friend of the persecuted Methodists of the early days. Following his father and grandfather, he allied himself with the Democrats and was a firm adherent to the party of his choice, casting his last vote with them. He gave to each of his sons a farm, and after a long and honorable career died January 21, 1888. Peter S. remained on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, when he and his brother Jacob took the homestead farm to work, and were later given each a farm by their father. In 1854 Mr. Albright purchased another farm of ninety acres adjoining the homestead, on which he erected fine and large buildings, where he has ever since made his home and conducted a successful mixed husbandry. His son is now occupying one of his farms. In March, 1846, he married Catherine Ellen Hallenbeck, who was born in Bethlehem in 1828, and was a daughter of Ephraim G. and Mary Magdelene (Bartlett) Hallenbeck. Mr. and Mrs. Albright have eight children living: Mary M. Moak, born in May, 1848; Sarah M. Jones, born in November, 1849; Isaac S., born in July, 1852; Emeline Fowler, born in March, 1858; Rocelia Hurst, born in February, 1860; George H., born in February, 1862, died November, 1882; Catherine, born in March, 1864; Adelbert, born in March, 1871; and Cordelia Finch, born in September, 1873.

Boardman, George, born August 10, 1834, in Albany, is the son of William Boardman, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., who was supervisor of the Fourth ward of Albany for several years. George Boardman was educated at the Boys' Academy under Dr. Beck, and at Prof. Anthony's Classical Institute, and immediately after leaving school he became a clerk in a hardware store in New York city. After two years he returned to Albany and entered the employ of N. B. Miles, a hardware dealer, and three years later became bookkeeper for Warner Brothers & Co., manufacturers of

lime and cement in Troy and Albany. Later he was engaged in mercantile business in Buffalo and subsequently in Troy until 1877. Meantime he had established, with his brother Albert, a successful wholesale tea and coffee business in Albany, and in 1877 removed hither to give it his whole attention. Afterward another brother, Frank, was admitted under the firm name of George Boardman & Brothers, which is now styled George Boardman & Brother, the junior partner, Albert, having died in 1890. They employ a number of traveling salesmen and have a large trade in the city and vicinity.

Blodgett, William, was born in Coeymans and is the son of Wolsey Blodgett, whose father settled in Coeymans at an early day and was a farmer. Wolsey Blodgett had five sons, and died on the homestead in 1887. William Blodgett married in 1874 and in 1877 settled at Bethlehem Center, where he is a farmer and has always been prominently identified with the town affairs, being elected assessor in 1885, which office he held for three years. In 1886 he was appointed justice and at the following election was re-elected and held that office until he resigned in 1896 to take the office of supervisor of the town, which office he now holds; he was also associate judge. His wife is Emma, daughter of Frederick Hungerford, and they have six sons: Burton E., Frederick, Samuel, Charles, Mosher and Arthur. Mr. Blodgett is master of the Bethlehem Grange No. 137, P. of H.

Classen, Frederick Luke, M. D., was born in Albany, N. Y., July 7, 1857. He is of Holland-Dutch and English descent. His grandfather, Hermann Classen, was a distinguished soldier in the German army, and after the battle of Waterloo, was by the Emperor Frederic decorated with the Iron Cross, a mark of the greatest honor. This cross descends to the oldest son of each generation and is now in the possession of Dr. Classen. Dr. Classen received his early education in the public schools and the Albany High School, after leaving which he entered the drug store of Dexter & Nelligar, and while learning pharmacy there attended the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated, receiving his degree in 1881. He immediately opened an office and began the practice of medicine. In November, 1883, he was appointed coroner's physician and held the place for three consecutive terms. Dr. Classen is a member of the New York State Medical Society and the Albany County Medical Society. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a 32° Mason. He is also a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. In July, 1891, he made an extended tour through Europe. Dr. Classen married Ella J. McCracken, and has one son, Philip Luke Classen.

Felter, James, was born in Rensselaerville, August 3, 1840, and is a son of Andrew, born April 27, 1808, and Jemima Felter, he born in Rensselaerville and she in Westerlo, Albany county. The grandfather was William, a son of Jacob Felter, a native of Holland who came to America before the French and Indian war and fought in that war; he died in Kingston, Ulster county. The grandfather of Mr. Felter came to Rensselaerville and took up land and there died; his wife was Jane Joy, of English descent, a daughter of John Joy of England, and died in Ulster county. The father was a farmer and lived in Rensselaerville. He sold his first farm and about 1853 bought the farm now owned by Mr. Felter, and died in the village of Rensselaerville in 1894, at the age of eighty-six, and his widow now lives at Rensselaerville, aged eighty-two. He was supervisor for two terms, 1858 and 1859, and was

also commissioner of highways and assessor. Mr. Felter was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer on the old homestead of 160 acres. In 1868 he married Mary Eckerson of Seward, Schoharie county, by whom he has one son, Charles H., born July 29, 1869, educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation, and also an engineer. February 6, 1892, he married Mary Brown of Albany, and has one son, Frank, born August 18, 1893. Mrs. Felter is a daughter of William Eckerson and Jenette Miller, who lived and died in Schoharie county.

Gove, Ralph A., son of Aurelius Gove, the oldest resident of Loudonville, and one of the oldest residents of the old town of Watervliet, was born at Loudonville, July 27, 1849. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm; he attended district school No. 11 from six years of age until old enough to work. He worked on the farm in the summer and attended school in the winter until 1867, when he attended the Literary and Scientific Institution of New London, N. H. In 1868 he entered the grocery store of James Seamans of Brookline, Mass., as clerk and worked for \$100 a year. In 1869 he attended Fulson's Business College of Albany. In 1871 he opened a grocery store at Loudonville. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster and has held the office until the present date. In 1882 he was elected commissioner of highways for the town of Watervliet; for three years he was elected supervisor, and again in 1889, but prevented from holding office by a fraudulent vote. In 1876 he married Miss Matilda Van Vranken of Watervliet, by whom he has had two children Florence M., born in 1877, and Ralph, born in 1888. Aurelius Gove, the oldest resident of Loudonville, was born of Quaker parents at Montpelier, Vt., March 28, 1820. His parents moved to Watervliet in 1823 and three years later to Albany, where his father engaged in the stoneware business. In 1832 they moved to Duane, Franklin county; returning in 1832 they moved to Watervliet, of which town Mr. Gove is still a resident. He was educated in the public schools in Albany and was married in 1843 to Hannah S. Everett, and has lived on the farm for fifty-two years which he purchased shortly after his marriage. Mr. Gove has taken an active part in the affairs of the town and has been for several years president of the Colonie Farmers' League, an organization which was largely instrumental in the division of the town of Watervliet, and which has done much for the good government of the new town. Mr. Gove is also well known among boatmen on the Hudson, having been for many years engaged in buying produce for the New York markets, also in bringing glucose meal from Long Island to Albany and Troy.

Hartman, Christian, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1830. He was a son of Peter Hartman, who was one of three sons born to Peter Hartman. He was a blacksmith by trade, and his children were Christian, Peter and Henry, the two former coming to America. Peter came over in 1851 and Christian came in 1857. Mrs. Hartman died when Christian was three weeks old, and his father lived to be sixty-seven years of age. Mr. Hartman learned and worked at the blacksmith trade with his father until he came to America. He came direct to Albany county, where he worked for three years at his trade in the railroad shops. In 1860 he removed to the village of Guilderland, where he established in his present location a blacksmith shop, in connection with which he later engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs. He began life in a strange land with nothing but the knowl-

edge of his trade; he has been more than ordinarily successful. He owns two fine residences and has other property. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Miller, born in 1831, and daughter of Adam Miller, by whom two children have been born: Louis and John, who now conduct the business with their father. Louis is married and has one child, Della. Mr. Hartman has been trustee of the Presbyterian church in Guilderland and is now filling the office of trustee of the Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Deitz, Charles E., was born in the town of Berne, July 13, 1840, the son of Isaac and Maria (Shufeldt) Deitz, son of Johan Jost A., son of Adam, who was a son of Han Henrich, a native of Switzerland. Charles E. was educated in the common schools and Schoharie Academy and taught school when he was sixteen years old. After leaving the academy in 1857 he was a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, H. Willsey in Berne. Six years after, upon the death of Mr. Willsey, he and his father purchased the store and stock and continued the business under the name of Deitz & Son. In 1873 Charles E. purchased his father's interest and has continued the business to the present time. In 1867 he married Laura J. Ludden, a native of Virginia, daughter of Rev. A. P. and Marion Caroline (Grove) Ludden and granddaughter of Col. John W. Grove of Virginia. They have had seven children: Stanton L., Rev. Archibald E., Bertha, wife of Everett L. Hevenor, Grace, Leona, Raymond and Marion. Stanton L. married Isabel, daughter of Jacob S. Haverly of Berne in 1895. Archibald E. married, in 1893, Carrie Secor of Rhinebeck and has one son, Vernon I. Mr. and Mrs. Deitz are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Republican. He has been postmaster during every Republican administration from Lincoln's time to the present.

Weaver, George B., was born in New York city in 1848, and was a son of Hamilton Weaver, a merchant of that city and a native of Oneida county. His boyhood was passed on a farm near Deerfield, Oneida county. His education was completed at a private school in Utica; so rapid was his progress and so complete his grasp of knowledge in detail, that immediately upon attaining legal majority he received an appointment in the State Department of Public Instruction and continued for twenty-five years in that line of work. His duties were largely classical in connection with the department, and he has become very prominent and efficient in educational matters in the town of Colonie where his home is situated. He has been very active in public life and recently served as assessor and upon the town Board of Education.

Baker Albert W., was born in Greene county. He is the son of John S. and grandson of Schuyler Baker, Mr. Baker's father. John moved to Westerlo in 1844. He was a farmer and died in 1877, leaving four sons: Albert, Edward, John and William. Albert, who is a miller, married Adelaide, daughter of T. S. Robbins of Westerlo, and after being a miller there for years he came to Acove where he is in company with B. T. Briggs and carries on a general milling business.

Bradt, John Van Der Heyden, is an old and prominent landmark of Albany county, and was born in the town of Bethlehem, now New Scotland, December 26, 1821. The first Bradt dates back in America to 1632, and the first one in the town of New Scotland was Adam, the great-grandfather of John V. D. H. Bradt. He with a man named Sager walked from Albany through the woods in search of a

location on which to build them a home; they found it in Bethlehem and Mr. Bradt staked off 500 acres near where now stands the village of Jerusalem, erected him a log house and began to clear the land to make him a home. He was a typical pioneer, a soldier in the French and Indian war, and reared two sons: Peter A. and Stoltes, between whom he divided his farm. Capt. Peter A., the grandfather of John Bradt, was born on his father's homestead in Bethlehem. When the war for independence broke out he offered his services and was captain of a train of teamsters. He afterward journeyed to New York winters during the Revolutionary war to haul government supplies to Albany; it later came upon him to transfer the Oneida Indians from Albany to Oneida, having under his charge a large number of teams and wagons loaded with Indians and supplies. He gave the land for the site of the first church built in Albany Co., called the Jerusalem church. He was twice married, his first wife was a Miss Weidman, by whom two sons were born: Adam and Garrett. His second wife was Mrs. Jane Hunderman, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, who lost his life in the war, and they had one son: Henry P. He divided his farm of 250 acres between his two oldest sons, then purchased another farm of 100 acres in 1802, on which he moved the next year and there spent his remaining days with his son Henry. He died in 1826 and his wife lived to be ninety-six years of age. Henry P., the father of John Bradt, was born in Bethlehem, January, 1796, and was a lifelong and successful farmer and property owner. He provided each of his three sons with a good farm and in 1843 purchased the Unionville Hotel and thirty acres and placed his oldest son there. He acquired much other valuable property and was a strong and influential Democrat, but not an aspirant to office. He was drafted in the war of 1812 and served several months. His wife was Magdalene, daughter of John Van Der Heyden of Bethlehem, and their children were: Peter H. Maria, John V. D. H., Jane Ann, Magdalene, William H. and Louisa K. He died in 1872 and his wife in 1863. John Bradt, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and when twenty-six years of age, in 1847, began for himself on his Grandfather Van Der Heyden's farm, it being the will of that grandparent that the first of his posterity to bear the name of Van Der Heyden was to have the farm. In 1845 Mr. Bradt married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Albert V. D. Z. Slingerland, and in 1867, on account of the ill health of his wife, Mr. Bradt left the homestead and purchased his present farm at Unionville, where he has ever since resided. In politics Mr. Bradt has always been a strong and active Democrat and filled the office of assessor for years. He was a member of the N. Y. State Militia, was drummer and later drum major. His brother Peter was captain in the State militia and later general; likewise was justice of the peace twelve years and justice of sessions three terms. Mr. and Mrs. Bradt adopted a daughter, Lilly B., now wife of Cornelius Vanderzee of New Scotland. Mrs. Bradt was born October 29, 1820, and died on her birthday in 1890. Since the death of his wife Mr. Bradt has had his daughter and her husband live with him to keep house and take charge of the farm.

Bailey, Asa, was born in Bethlehem in 1825 and is the son of James and grandson of Ephraim Bailey, who came from Connecticut to Bethlehem in 1783 and settled at Becker's Corners, where he died in 1828 and left eight sons: Solomon, Amos, Reuben, James, Edmond, Smith, Ephraim and John. James had four sons: Charles, Will-

iam, Rensselaer and Asa, who still lives on the homestead where his father settled in 1836 and died in 1851. Asa Banley has one son, Richard K., who now carries on the farm.

Brink, Levi L., was born in Wyoming county, Pa., January 11, 1845. In 1856 his parents removed to Susquehanna county where he was inured to the life of a farm lad on his father's farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 151st Pa. Vols. This being a short term regiment he was discharged in July, 1863, but re-enlisted in September in Co. H, 11th Pa. Vols., and served until the close of the Rebellion as second sergeant. Returning to the place of his birth he took up the trade of a general mechanic, and mastered the duties so well that in less than five years he was employed by a prominent contracting firm as foreman. Tiring of the roaming life of contractors, on March 1, 1883, he engaged with the motive power department of the W. S. Railroad, and on January 1, 1885, was assigned to Coeymans Junction yard as foreman of inspection and repairs, which position he still holds. He is a member of several fraternal orders and a liberal contributor to charitable institutions, owns a fine home and is considered well to do.

Conger, Hon. Frederick W., was born in the town of Berne, July 16, 1838. His grandfather, William Conger, was born in the town of Bethlehem in 1770; he was a lifelong farmer, spending most of his life in the town of Berne, having gone thither with his parents; his wife was Margaret McKnab of New Scotland, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, by whom he had eleven children; he died in 1840, his wife in 1855. Hugh Conger, the father of Frederick, was born on the homestead in Berne in 1804; he was a farmer and also engaged in the stone industry, owning and operating his own quarries; he was prominently identified with the Republican party, filling the office of justice of the peace for several terms and justice of sessions; in 1867 and 1869 he represented his district in the State Legislature; his wife was Hannah Ward, who was born in the town of Berne, on the farm now owned and occupied by Frederick W. Conger. Her father was Frederick Ward, who came from Westchester county, and their children were Cordelia, Jane, Mariette, Eunice, Frederick W., Manley W. and Frances M. Mr. Conger was for many years a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Frederick W. Conger attended the common schools and remained with his parents until he was twenty-two, when he began for himself on his Grandfather Ward's farm. Here he remained and cared for his grandparents in their declining years to the time of their deaths, and on this farm he has ever since resided; he not only owns this farm, but in 1891 he purchased the original Conger homestead of 112 acres; he also owns a one-third interest in his father's homestead and quarry of 117 acres. He is an extensive dealer in flagstone, known as the Helderberg blue stone; he is also one of the Albany County Blue Stone Company, doing an extensive quarrying and shipping business. Mr. Conger is a staunch and leading Democrat and for five consecutive years was elected to represent the town on the Board of Supervisors. In 1868 and '88 he represented his district in the State Legislature, in 1894 he received the nomination on his party ticket for sheriff of Albany county, and the times are numerous that he has been chosen delegate to town, Assembly and State conventions. In 1869 he married Orsavill Cole, who was born in Berne, a daughter of John and Abigail (Fisher) Cole, and they have two children, Hugh and Frank, the former being inspector of election.

Hotaling, John S., was born in Greene county in 1856 and is the son of William J. and grandson of Garret, who came from Holland. Mr. Hotaling began life working by the month on a farm and by economy and hard work, is now the owner of a fine farm near Bethlehem Center. Mr. Hotaling's wife was Viola, daughter of Henry Kulmer, of Bethlehem, and they have three sons and three daughters: J. Walter, Henry, William, Jessie, Caroline and Mary.

Littlefield, Edgar, jr., is a son of Edgar and and grandson of Abijah Littlefield, who came from Connecticut to Rensselaer county and engaged in farming. He had three sons, Alvin, Sanford and Edgar, who settled at West Troy, where he engaged in the ice business and in 1889 came to Bethlehem where he is now engaged in the ice trade and farming, being assisted by his son, Edgar, jr., who is foreman for Tilly & Littlefield. They have the largest single ice house on the river.

Main, James R., was born in Guilderland, where he now lives, September 15, 1845. He is a son of Dewitt C. Main, born in Guilderland, July 23, 1818, one of five sons and four daughters born to John B., who was born August, 1790, in Stonington, Conn.; his father was Reuben P., who was a farmer by occupation. John B., the grandfather, lived for a time in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, and in 1804 removed with his father to Plainfield, Otsego county, where they settled and worked at teaming between that place and Albany; he later settled in the town of Guilderland where he became prosperous; he farmed on a large scale; he was an exceedingly liberal man and gave largely to those who needed his assistance; his house was always open to travelers, and he and his wife were grand good people and noted widely for their hospitality; he finally died a poor man through his generosity to others, signing papers for others, the payment of which eventually fell upon him; he always concerned himself deeply in public matters and was often chosen as delegate to county and assembly conventions; his wife was Elizabeth Lloyd; he died when eighty-three, she three weeks later at the age of seventy-nine. Dewitt C., the father of James, was a blacksmith by trade, though devoted most of his life to farming and lived in the town of Guilderland; he was a good neighbor, an upright and honest citizen; his first wife was Marie Riggles, born in the town of Guilderland, and daughter of Giles Riggles; their children were Charles W., James R., Shelmiar D., and Mary E.; they were both members of the M. E. church; his second wife was Katurah Warner by whom one child was born, Ida. James R., the subject of this sketch, worked on the farm of his father and attended the common district school winters until fourteen years of age; from that time until twenty-five he worked at home or by the month for others. He later purchased the farm of fifty-two acres on which he was born and where he now resides. Having an active desire to acquire knowledge he let few opportunities pass; he early identified himself with the Democratic party and took keen interest in public matters; when twenty-six he was elected tax collector for the town of Guilderland, and was later elected justice, and was justice of sessions of Albany county during the years 1877 and 1878; in 1890 was elected school commissioner in the third district of Albany county and was re-elected in 1893 and is now filling that office. In 1880 he became a law clerk and student. He registered under J. H. Clute, and was admitted to the bar in 1887; since that time, in addition to his official duties and the superintending of his farm, he carries on an active law practice. Mr. Main is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wadsworth

Lodge, Albany. In January, 1872, he married Miss Alvira E. Reinhart, who was born in the town of Berne, a daughter of Alexander Reinhart, by whom he has had two children: Mrs. Yuba Carhart and Dewitt C. Mr. Main has been one of the trustees of Prospect Hill Cemetery and its secretary and treasurer for many years, and to whose untiring efforts and influence many reforms and improvements have been brought about, and the cemetery attained to its high standing. He is also a member of Iosca Tribe No. 341 Improved Order of Men, and its treasurer. Is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an officer therein.

Springsted, William C., is the son of Henry and great-grandson of Jeremiah Springsted, who came from England and settled on the farm where the Springsteds now live in 1790, and was a farmer. He died in 1813 and left one son, Stephen, who died in 1837, and left five sons and four daughters: Jeremiah, Oliver, John, Stephen, Henry, Lydia, Jane, Sally Ann and Mary. Henry remained on the homestead and is one of the leading farmers of the town. He has one son, William C., who carries on the farm with his father, Henry Springsted. He married Elvira Carroll and had one son and one daughter, William C. and Jane, now Mrs. William D. Fuller. William C. married Carrie A., daughter of Jeremiah Dean, and has one son and one daughter, Dean and Jennie F.

Haswell, Dr. George S., was born in 1868 and is a son of Isaac M. Haswell, who is a farmer. Dr. Haswell was graduated from the Troy High School in 1889, and from the Albany Medical College in 1892. He began his practice in New York and then settled in West Troy, where he has won the confidence of a large circle of people of his native town. Dr. Haswell, although so young, is a Mason of the order of the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He was elected coroner of Albany county in November, 1896. In 1893 he married Alice, daughter of Edward H. Wiswall of Colonie, by whom he has one daughter, Mildred.

Saxton, Thomas, born at Saratoga Springs, November 18, 1801, son of Nathaniel and Susan (Smith) Saxton. Nathaniel Saxton came from Long Island to Saratoga Springs, where he was a farmer. He spent his last days with his son, Reuben, in Port Byron, Cayuga county, where he died, aged eighty-nine years and eleven months. At fourteen years of age Thomas Saxton came to South Westerlo to live with an uncle, Thomas Smith, and was a clerk in his store. He remained with his uncle until he was twenty-three years of age, when he bought property in the village, erected a dwelling and engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until 1869, when he sold to R. S. Cryne and Mr. Lockwood. After retiring from mercantile business he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred in 1890 at the age of twenty-eight. He was a Republican and a very strong temperance man and was for two years supervisor of Westerlo and justice for a number of years. In 1826 he married Sally Baker, who died February 21, 1860, and he married again, April 7, 1862, Sarah V. Cryne, who still survives him, and gives this information. Mr. Saxton was a liberal contributor to all churches, and was a member of Masonic order. Mrs. Saxton's parents were John and Sarah (Van Vorhis) Cryne, of Dutchess county. He was a farmer and shoemaker. He came to Schodack where he married, and his wife died 1838; he then removed to Westerlo, where he engaged in the shoe and tanning business. He went to Wisconsin and engaged in

farming, where he died 1876 at the age of eighty-eight. He was a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religion.

Trager, Christopher, was born in Germany and came to America in 1854. In 1859 he came to Bethlehem Center, where he has since carried on a wagon and blacksmith shop; he also bought a farm in 1874, which he still owns. He has three sons and six daughters: John M. (who carries on the farm), Augustus, George, Anna, Agnes, Minnie, Louisa, Elizabeth and Maggie. His wife was Elizabeth Lash of Rensselaer county, N. Y.

Trego, Thomas Markley, A. M., M. D., is the only surviving son of James and Maria Trego. He was born in the city of New York, August 31, 1847. His ancestry can be traced back nearly 250 years. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania on January 1, 1815, is of the seventh generation and descends in a direct line from his ancestor, James Trego, who was one and the oldest of three brothers and sons of Peter and Judith Trego, who were born in France about the year 1650. Being Huguenots and of French extraction, they escaped to England in 1685 during the persecution and there formed part of the colony of William Penn, emigrating with him to this country and finally settled in Chester county, Pa. The maiden name of the doctor's mother was Maria Houghtaling oldest daughter of Thomas C. Houghtaling of Albany county, N. Y., who is a descendant of a genuine Holland-Dutch family. His mother, Kathrine Van Bergen, was a descendant of General Salisbury of Catskill, N. Y. Mr. Houghtaling's ancestors were amongst the earliest settlers of that county. The same may be said of the ancestry on Mr. Houghtaling's mother's side, who were of the Van Derzees. The earliest ancestor of this name occurs as grantee in a conveyance bearing the date April 23, 1652. In the spring of 1852 the parents of Dr. Trego removed to the village of New Baltimore, Greene county, where he attended the common school. When he was about fifteen years old his parents sent him to the Brooklyn Boys' Academy, where he remained a year, and in the fall of 1865 he was placed in the Grammar School connected with Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. After a year's study he was prepared to enter the freshman class of the college, and in 1870 was graduated with honor in the class which celebrated the college centennial. In the autumn of 1870 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. S. Oakley Van Der Poel of Albany. When Dr. Van Der Poel was appointed health officer at Quarantine, New York, Dr. Trego continued his studies with Drs. Thomas and Edward R. Hun of Albany. Upon leaving the office of the latter after nearly a year and a half of study, he entered that of Dr. Thomas M. Markoe of New York, meanwhile attending lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1874. After graduation he returned to Albany, having been appointed resident physician in St. Peter's Hospital. In the fall of 1875 he resigned this position and opened an office for the general practice of medicine in Albany. Dr. Trego has greatly excelled in the treatment of the diseases of children and is on the staff of the Child's Hospital, Albany Orphan Asylum, Babies' Nursery, and St. Margaret's Home. He is also an attending physician at the Home for Aged Men. In 1881 he was appointed physician to St. Agnes's School for Young Ladies. In addition to his great and deserved prominence in the medical profession he also holds a desirable reputation for accomplishments and broad cultivation in the field of literature. In the summer of 1878 Dr. Trego,

with his father, crossed the Atlantic and visited London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp, Belgium, Dublin, Berlin and other famous places. In 1878 he was appointed one of the district physicians, and in 1887 was appointed coroner's physician for the city and county of Albany and held the office for three years. In 1881 he married Jessie, the youngest daughter of George W. Carpenter of Albany. Mrs. Trego died after fourteen months of married life.

Weeber, Christian, one of the self-made men of property at Loudonville, is of German birth, having been born at Wuertemburgh in 1839. He was about twenty-five years of age when he turned his face toward this land of promise, and having a predilection for the butchering trade, soon found employment in that line in Albany. A business venture in New York resulted in illness and financial disaster, and he returned to Albany, January 1, 1865, and established himself in business in a small way. During the succeeding fifteen years he steadily enlarged his trade and in 1879 was enabled to purchase the handsome place at Loudonville, where he is now so eligibly situated, with forty-five acres of garden land adjacent. Mr. Weeber is a citizen of much natural ability and has taught himself to read and write English. He has one son in Denver, Col., and one at Schenectady, both in the market business, and another son in the bicycle trade at Albany; also two sons and one daughter at home.

Janes, Franklin H., born in Albany, July 19, 1854, is a direct descendant of Guido de Jeanes, a general of the French Confederation, who accompanied Henry II when he left France to assume the English throne, 1154, and who was rewarded by the grant of the manor of Kirtland, Cambridgeshire, England. William Jeanes or Janes, a descendant of Gen. Guido de Jeanes, was born in England, 1610, came to America and arrived at Boston, June, 1637. He was one of the founders of New Haven, the covenant bearing his signature; also of Northampton in 1656; died September 20, 1690. One of his granddaughters was the grandmother of Samuel J. Tilden. William Janes, the father of William G., Charles H., James E. and Franklin H. was born at Janes Corners, 1806; married Mary A. Hawley; was the founder of Janesville, Wis., and a captain of New York militia under Governor Throop. Franklin H. Janes graduated at the Albany Free Academy, 1872. He studied architecture in Boston and Paris, and succeeded to the business of William L. and William M. Woollett in 1881. He was made a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1886. Mr. Janes has designed many notable buildings throughout the United States, and has sent plans to several cities in Europe. His was one of a dozen names mentioned by the Century Magazine as producing the representative types of modern American architecture. In 1881 he married Laura, daughter of David Boyd McHench of Albany, N. Y., and they have one son, David McHench Janes, born October 10, 1882.

Cole, Ashley W., was born November 22, 1841, in the Forest of Bere, Hampshire, England. His father died in 1848 and in 1849 his mother came with her family to the United States. Mr. Cole was educated in the common schools, and soon afterward worked at the business of manufacturing blacking and ink, and later worked two years in a brick yard. During the war he enlisted in the 10th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers and at the close of the war, in August, 1865, went into the oil region of Pennsylvania, obtaining employment at Oil City in running a steam

engine pumping an oil well. While so engaged he completed his studies in shorthand writing, which he had begun in the army. In 1866 he came to New York seeking employment in journalism, and in August of that year was appointed on the staff of the New York Herald. Three years later he became city editor and held that position until his health became impaired. Mr. Bennett then sent him to the West Indies and South America on a tour which occupied sixteen months. This journey required him to visit nearly every West India Island and was extended down the west coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan and up the east coast. Mr. Cole crossed the Andes twice and experienced various adventures in the form of earthquake, yellow fever and revolution. While at Rio Janeiro he interviewed the Emperor Don Pedro, particularly on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the empire, the bill providing for which had just been passed by the Brazilian Parliament. Returning to New York he rejoined the Herald staff, and soon afterward became managing editor of the Evening Telegram. In 1874 he left the service of the Herald and joined the staff of the New York Times, soon afterward becoming financial editor of that paper, and later its Albany correspondent. In 1882 he became private secretary to the late Rufus Hatch, and was identified with that gentleman in the Yellow Stone National Park enterprise, which, however, collapsed in 1884, when the Northern Pacific Railroad went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Cole then returned to journalism on the staff of the New York Herald, and remained there until the fall of 1887, when he resigned to organize the city staff of the Press and became the first city editor of that paper. In 1888 he went into Wall street as general manager of the Kiernan News Company, a concern whose specialty was the furnishing by ticker and bulletins of information to bankers and railway and financial corporations. In the fall of 1894, shortly after Governor Morton was nominated for the governorship, Mr. Cole was invited to become his private secretary, and has continued with him in that capacity until the present time. He has been a member of the New York Press Club for over twenty years and was twice elected vice-president. He is also a member of the 23d Regiment, N. G., N. Y., of Brooklyn and is now assistant chief of Artillery, State of New York, with the rank of colonel. He has contributed to various magazines sketches of the civil war, of foreign travel and of the Yellowstone country.

Carroll, James H., son of John and Jane (Ballard) Carroll, was born in Albany on the 19th day of September, 1828. His parents were born in Ireland. His father arrived in this country in 1824, came to Albany the next year, and commencing business in a small way, soon followed his brother in the manufacture of burr mill stones, on Broadway. He also held several positions of trust, and was highly respected. His death occurred from an accident in 1851. James H., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public and select schools of the city, and in 1844, at the age of seventeen entered the printing office of Joel Munsell and learned the trade, which he followed for nineteen years. Being of an active political mind, in 1862 he was elected supervisor of the old Seventh ward, and afterwards a police commissioner of the city. In 1863 he was appointed to a position in the post office under Postmaster George Dawson, and on the passage of the capital police law, accepted the captaincy of the third police precinct, which he held for nearly two years, resigning in 1867.

purchasing an interest in the coal business with his brother-in-law, T. C. Rafferty. He also became interested in the Albany Stove Company, and held the position of its president and treasurer for several years, and is now one of the executive committee of St. Peter's Hospital. In 1894 Mr. Rafferty died, when he assumed sole charge, and has the most complete shed or pockets for coal now in the city. He is one of the five living members of the original Republican County Committee, and is in the enjoyment of good health. On the 28th of August, 1851, he married Jane Rafferty, daughter of the late Charles Rafferty of the city, by whom he had seven children, three now living: J. Ballard, Dr. Terence L. and Mary Ann.

Pitkin, Wolcott H., son of John R. and Sophia M. (Thrall) Pitkin, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 22, 1838. Both parents were from Litchfield county, Conn. Mr. Pitkin's childhood was spent on his father's farm in Jamaica township, Queens county, N. Y. In 1849 his mother died and the family was broken up. His father then made the farm into building lots and incorporated the village of Woodville, later known as Woodhaven, and he had previously incorporated the village of East New York, now the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn. Soon after the death of his mother, Mr. Pitkin was sent to live with his uncle who owned a dairy farm in Torrington, Conn. Here under the good discipline and instruction of his uncle he learned to do all kinds of farm work and inculcated habits of industry. Schools were open during the winter months only and inasmuch as the facilities for obtaining an education were so limited, Mr. Pitkin, after a year or two of this farm life, was sent to Marlboro, Mass., where his father had arranged for him to attend the public schools and work an hour or two each schoolday and a part of each Saturday in the large shoe factory of C. D. Bigelow & Bro. In this way he acquired a knowledge of books and of business, and at the age of nineteen, with the advice and assistance of his elder brother, a wholesale dry goods merchant of New York city, he obtained employment with the wholesale boot and shoe jobbing house of William Smith, Brown & Co., as junior stock clerk. He remained with this firm until the war of the Rebellion crippled industries, and stranded his employers' business. He soon engaged and became interested in the business of the East New York Boot, Shoe & Leather Manufacturing Co., which was founded in 1858 by his father at East New York, L. I., with sales department in New York city. Levi B. Howe, representing his own and the Bigelow and Trask interests, was president, F. Eugene Pitkin secretary and treasurer, and John R. Pitkin, the father of Wolcott H., was vice-president of the company. At this time the company held contracts for the labor of some one hundred and fifty convicts in the Albany County Penitentiary and for the labor of two hundred and fifty boys in the Providence, R. I., Reform School. Mr. Pitkin was sent to take charge of the work at the latter institution in the latter part of 1859 and was very successful in his management. He also added another contract for the labor of the prisoners in the Rhode Island State Prison and established another factory in the city of Providence. Early in 1865 the company was offered inducements to move its plant to Albany, N. Y. The labor of some three hundred Albany county prisoners, then employed by C. D. Bigelow & Co., was offered, with additional increase as to the force as required. In 1866 Mr. Pitkin closed the works in Providence and organized six (afterwards ten) work shops in the Albany County Penitentiary. Later it became necessary to again enlarge and an-

other factory was leased in South Broadway. In 1870 it again became evident that more room could be used to advantage. At this time Mr. Pitkin's brother, George D., became interested in the company. W. H. resigned his office as president in favor of his brother, who managed the finance and credit department until his death in 1886. The property on Hamilton street from No. 222 to No. 236 was purchased in 1870, and the factory was fitted up and equipped with the latest mechanical devices used in shoe manufacture. This business continued until the spring of 1889, when the contracts for penal labor were closed through adverse State legislation. This depression caused a reorganization of the company when the following directors were elected: F. E. Pitkin, W. H. Pitkin, E. D. Allyn, Charles T. Whitman and A. R. Sewall. Success attended the efforts of the new company until the spring of 1890 when difficulties arose with the labor unions. These were partly settled in 1891, but the financial depression beginning in 1893 made itself felt in the business. In 1894 and 1895 the business was wound up and all obligations honorably liquidated. October 20, 1868, Mr. Pitkin married Mary Wood, daughter of Henry C. Southwick of Albany, N. Y., and they have two children, Edith Winifred and Wolcott Homer, jr., now living.

Warner, Jacob A., a well known citizen and landmark, was born in the town of Berne, March 16, 1828. Christopher Warner, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, came to America with his two brothers, and settled in the town of Berne, taking up land around what is now known as Warner's Lake. Christopher Warner, the grandfather, was born in Berne and was a farmer. In 1765 he and his brother Johannes erected a saw and grist mill in East Berne, it being the second mill in the town. He reared three sons and four daughters. Henry C., the father of John A. Warner, was born in Berne on the homestead near Warner's Lake, November 14, 1793. In early life he was a farmer, but the greater part of his life was spent at coopering, residing all his life at Berne. His first wife was Lena, daughter of Andrew Batchelor of Knox, and they had seven children: Rebecca, Samuel, Mary Ann, Elizabeth (who died when three years of age), Hannah, Christopher and Jacob A. His wife died in 1834 and he married Mrs. Lane Cole. He died in 1854. Jacob A. Warner received a limited common school education, and when a lad of twelve years of age began work on a farm for others; when fourteen he went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until eighteen. He then learned the mason's trade and followed this for nine years, when he purchased a small farm in Berne and engaged in farming. After selling this farm he lived two years in Knox on a rented farm and in 1865 he purchased a farm in the town of New Scotland. He sold this farm and in 1867 purchased his present farm of 127 acres, where he has ever since resided. He has been the breeder of many fine horses and also a dealer in horses, and is an excellent judge of oxen, as he found it profitable for many years when ox teams were much in use to deal in those animals, buying and selling many yokes of cattle; later years he has devoted more attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. In politics Mr. Warner is a Republican and has filled the office of assessor in his town for fifteen years, and is now filling that office. He has often been drawn as jurymen, having sat on the Grand Jury and United States Grand Jury. In 1851 he married Sarah, daughter of Lawrence Clyckman, and their children were Henrietta (who died when twenty-one), Lawrence and Mary (wife of Charles

Fares of Guilderland). Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Lutheran church in Knox, where Mr. Warner is elder. Lawrence, his son, now has the management of the farm and is interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle and fine draft horses. His first wife was Mary Kipp, second wife, Minnie, daughter of Calvin Beebe of Knox, and they have one child, Earl. He is a Republican and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Higgins, John H., was born in New Scotland, February 7, 1844. His father, John Higgins, was born in England, July 27, 1809. When seventeen years of age he came to America on account of his health, first settling in Dutchess county, where he lived two years, then in 1828 came to New Scotland and engaged in farm work, which he followed many years. His wife was Elizabeth Schermerhorn of Knox, daughter of Abram Schermerhorn, by whom he had two children: Thomas, who enlisted in Co. D, 91st N. Y. Vols., and died in Pensacola Hospital in 1862; and John H.; John Higgins died in October, 1890, and his wife in November, 1866. John H. Higgins attended the common district school and remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he began for himself by assuming charge of a farm for another party and later rented farms for some years. In 1877 he bought his present farm consisting of 102 acres, where he makes a specialty of dairying and fruit growing, having the finest plum orchard in his vicinity. He has also devoted much time to breeding thoroughbred Jersey cattle and fast horses. In 1863 Mr. Higgins married Mary Ann, daughter of Alex. and Sarah Ann Patterson of New Scotland, by whom he had two children: Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett of New Scotland, and William. His wife died April 25, 1873. His second wife was Emily Albright, daughter of Mrs. Margaret (Hotaling) Albright, and they had one child, Lulu. Mrs. Higgins died July 12, 1894. William Higgins married Nellie Warner, daughter of Franklin Warner, of New Salem.

Martin, Robert, was born in the town of New Scotland in 1838. John, his great-grandfather, was born in Cossackie, and was left an orphan when quite young. He was a mason by trade, and was a soldier in the English army during the Revolutionary war. He settled in New Scotland before the war, where he worked at his trade, and later died in New Salem about 1816. His wife was Maria Malick by whom he had thirteen children. Peter, the grandfather, was born in this town in December, 1781. He was a farmer and became a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Christiana Allen, daughter of William and Jennie (Dremmons) Allen, both of Scotland and pioneers in New Scotland. They had seven children: Margaret, Isabella, Mary, Jennie, William, Avery and John. He died in June 1852 and his wife in 1839. William, the father, was born in New Scotland, October 18, 1806, and came on the farm he now owns with his parents when he was six years of age. When he was thirty years of age he purchased a half of his father's farm of ninety-four acres, and in 1851 purchased the other half and has since devoted his time to general farming. He erected all of the buildings and made other improvements on the place. In October, 1829, he married Mary Moak, daughter of William Moak and granddaughter of Robert Taylor, a native of Ireland. Their children were Mary, Jane, Peter W., William M., Robert, Harriet A., Rachael, and Alden, who died when twenty-two years of age. His wife died April 19, 1880. Robert has always resided on the home-
stead; for the past twenty-five years he had charge of the farm, his father residing

with him. In December, 1869, he married Amelia Wood, daughter of Arnold Wood. They have two children: Arvilla H., wife of Clarence Harkey of Guilderland, and Frank W.

Stewart, L. D., born April 10, 1851, is a son of Ebenezer and Catherine (Carpenter) Stewart, both natives of Westerlo. The parents of Ebenezer were Andrew and Lydia (Seaman) Stewart, of Albany county, but spent their last days in Greenville, Greene county. Ebenezer Stewart has been a farmer, speculator in stock and wool buyer; his business is now dealing in wool at South Westerlo, which business he has followed twenty-five years. He has two children: L. D. Stewart, as above, Susan S., wife of Clarence S. Gage, proprietor of the Ravena House, Ravena, N. Y. The parents of Catherine (Carpenter) Stewart were Thomas G. and Janett (Green) Carpenter, he a native of Stephentown and she of Westerlo. He was a boot and shoe dealer at Cossackie, and grocer and farmer in Westerlo. The parents of Janett Green were Capt. John and Mary (Llewellyn) Green, he of England and she of France. He was a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and owned a large estate and kept slaves. The parents of Thomas G. Carpenter were Samuel and Homar (Arnold) Carpenter; she was a cousin to Stephen A. Douglass and relative of Benedict Arnold. In 1888 L. D. Stewart married Josephine, daughter of George W. and Lucy (Reynolds) Robbins of South Westerlo. Mrs. Stewart died April 12, 1893. She was a teacher of music and educated in Albany. Mr. Stewart has been in the wool business with his father, and in 1888 he engaged in general mercantile business at South Westerlo and carries a complete line as needed in country stores. He is a Republican and has been county committeeman five or six years; he also has been post-master at South Westerlo.

Waggoner, William S., was born in the town of Guilderland, November 16, 1855. The Waggoner name dates back to the early settling of Albany county. Michael Waggoner, the founder of the name in America, was a native of Germany; he settled in what is now Guilderland, where he took up a tract of some 700 acres of land. George, the next in line, was born in Guilderland on the homestead near Dunnsville. Peter, the great-grandfather, was born on the homestead about 1770; his wife was Hannah Walker, and their children were George, Israel, Nancy, Fulatta, Betsey, John and Susan. George, the grandfather, was born on the homestead in 1801, and devoted his life to farming; his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Winnie, and their children were Peter G., John W., Amanda, Susan M., William, Sarah, Louisa, Elizabeth and Mary Ann; he died in 1848 and his wife died in 1867. Peter G., the father, was also born on the Waggoner homestead in 1823; he attended district schools until sixteen years of age, when, his father becoming an invalid, he took charge of affairs; after some twelve years he gave the farm to his brother William, the latter to care for the mother and sisters; he then bought another farm, but later moved to the town of Bethlehem, where he resided for twelve years; in 1882 he removed to Guilderland and purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres, near Guilderland Center, on which he has erected fine and commodious buildings; he has served his town for several years as commissioner of highways, and was twice appointed to take the government census of his town; in 1853 he married Evaline, a native of Guilderland and a daughter of John P. Livingston. Their children are Magdalen V., William S., Rolin, Anna B., deceased, Elon M. and Grace. Will-

iam S. received a common school education and when twenty-three years old began farming on his own account in the town of Guilderland. On this farm he lived for nine years, when in 1890 he removed to his father's farm which he has since had charge of. He is now serving his second four years' term as justice of the peace, and is president of the Guilderland Mutual Insurance Association. In 1878 he married Emma C., born in Guilderland and daughter of John F. and Ann Eliza (Crouse) Fryer.

Kibbee, William Backus, son of Austin S. and Anna (Meeker) Kibbee, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 1, 1852, and was educated at the Albany Academy and Oberlin College. He is in direct line from Edward Kibbee, who, with his wife Deborah, were living in Exeter, England, in 1611. Their son Edward, with his wife, Mary Partridge, came to New England in 1640; in 1643 Elisha, the third child of Edward, lived in Salem, Mass., and in 1682 removed to Enfield, Conn., and was one of the founders of that town and a large land owner. His son Isaac was the first male child born in Enfield. He married Rachel Cook, and his son Edward with his wife, Dorothy Phelps, were among the first settlers of Somers, Conn. Thus it will be seen that the ancestors of the subject of this sketch played no small part in the early settlement of the country. The following names of ancestors, with dates of birth, show the line of descent: Edward, born May 11, 1611; Elisha, September 9, 1643; Edward, February 2, 1670; Elisha, February 25, 1697; Charles, May 11, 1737; Joel, September 15, 1764; Joel, March 1, 1786; Austin S., November 22, 1822; and William B., February 1, 1852. About 1875 there was a remarkable gathering at the old homestead of Horatio Kibbee at Ellington, when ninety children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren sat down together to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. Valorous Kibbee, who was the daughter of Allerton Cushman, and so a direct descendant of Thomas Cushman and Mary Allerton of Mayflower and Pilgrim fame. Mr. Kibbee is engaged in the lumber business with his father, Austin S., and they have one of the largest yards and businesses in the State. Mr. Kibbee married Carrie Staats, who is a descendant of Abraham Staats, a surgeon, who went to Rensselaerwyck in 1642 and who was one of the founders of Albany city. They have three children: Fanny Abbott, Austin Staats and William Bertram.

Filkins, Edward Vincent.—The late Edward Vincent Filkins was born in East Berne, on the Filkins homestead, in 1821 of Scotch ancestry. His father, Richard Filkins, was a native of Vermont and came to Berne with his parents about 1792, and later settled in the eastern part of the town on a farm of 200 acres. He also owned and operated a saw mill, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, filling the office of sergeant. He was twice married, and by his first wife six children were born. His second wife was Catharine Angle; to this union were born fourteen children, eight sons growing to maturity. Edward V. was reared on his father's farm and attended the Rensselaerville and Knoxville Academies, teaching school to procure means to pay his way. He read law in Delhi and settled in Berne in 1854, where he spent his life practicing his profession with success and distinction. Previous to his entering actively into the law practice, he filled the office of school commissioner. His law practice was extensive, often being retained on cases which carried him before the higher courts in Albany. His wife was Emma E., daughter of Rev. Thomas L. Shafer and they had three children: Carrie E., Thomas Richard

and May S. He died February 13, 1887, and his wife September 23, 1894. The surviving children, Carrie and Thomas, still reside on their father's homestead in the village of Berne, and they own a farm of 400 acres in Iowa. Miss Filkins is a graduate of Temple Grove Seminary of Saratoga, and for some years afterward devoted her attention to teaching.

Gise, Peter, was born in Rensselaer county in 1858, and is the son of Peter Gise (deceased) who came to Bethlehem in 1859 and settled on the farm where Peter Gise now lives, where he is a successful farmer and dairyman, running a large milk route in Albany. He married Anna Dorothy, daughter of George Smith, a gardener of Kenwood, and they have one son and two daughters: Peter, jr., Carolyn and Lulu.

Grey, W. W., son of William C. and Mary (Burrows) Grey, was born in Bedford, England, in 1851. He received his early education in the Bedford schools and was apprenticed when very young as office assistant to the Howards of Bedford, England, manufacturers of agricultural implements and the inventors of the iron plow. He remained there until 1871, when he came to America, having been preceded by his parents. Before leaving England Mr. Grey had been importuned to accept the position of bookkeeper in the office of Coolidge, Pratt & Co., brewers, of Albany. In 1872 the business, which is one of the oldest breweries in America, having been started in 1797, was incorporated under the name of the Albany Brewing Company. Subsequently Mr. Grey became a member of the company, and in 1890 he was elected assistant manager, which office he now fills. Mr. Grey is a 32° Mason and is the potentate of Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has been president of St. George's Society of Albany for two years and was its secretary seventeen years. He was commodore of the Albany Yacht Club for three years and was one of the organizers of the first fencing class in Albany. He is also president of the Erwin Manufacturing Company of Greenbush, N. Y., and was a director of the South End Bank. He is a member of the Press, Acacia and Albany Clubs, and also a member of the Albany Masonic Veteran Association.

Jolley, Hugh, who was born in Galway, Scotland, in 1721, came to this country in 1772. He kept the Abbey Hotel during the Revolutionary war. He had three sons: Samuel, James and Hugh, who was born in Scotland in 1770 and came to this country with his father and was a minister. He had three sons: Henry S., Hugh B. and James W. Henry S. was born in 1807; he married Elizabeth Ten Eyck and settled the place known as the Crystal Hill farm in Bethlehem; he died in 1845, leaving three sons: Samuel, Hugh R. and James H. Samuel was born in 1833; he married Caroline V., daughter of Frederick Rosekrans. He still remains on the farm. He has two sons: Orville H. and Harry S., who is on the farm with his father. Orville H. was born in 1862 and resides in New York city; he has one son: Orville Blaine Jolley.

Graham, Edward J., son of John and Margaret (Kirwin) Graham, was born in Albany, July 25, 1857, attended the public and high schools, graduating in 1874 and read law with Hand, Hale, Schwartz & Fairchild and with Attorney-General Charles S. Fairchild, being also a clerk in the attorney-general's office. He completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Sidney T. Fairchild, counsel for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and treasurer of the Hudson River Bridge Company, and was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1878. In May, 1885, he went to Washington as private secretary to Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, assistant secretary of the treasury, and remained with him in the same capacity while he was secretary of the treasury, resigning in April, 1889. Returning to Albany, Mr. Graham has since been in the active practice of his profession. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Albany Board of Public Instruction and served until he went to Washington. He was appointed a civil service commissioner by Mayor Manning and held the office about one year, when he resigned. In May, 1893, he was appointed by Comptroller James H. Eckels national bank examiner for the Northern District of New York, and still holds that position. He is a member and trustee of the Catholic Union and is unmarried.

Hull, Samuel T., son of Henry G. and Rhoda A. (Corbin) Hull, was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., October 20, 1851. His father's ancestors were members of an old Connecticut family that served in the Revolution; one of them having been Captain Hull, who commanded the U. S. S. Constitution at the time of her engagement with the Guerriere. His mother's ancestors, the Corbins, belonged to a prosperous family in Delaware county and they fought in the Revolution. Mr. Hull's father was a stock dealer and farmer and died in 1853. Samuel T. Hull was educated at the Roxbury Academy and at Stamford Seminary, Stamford, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1871. He then went to Cobleskill, Schoharie county, and studied law with County Judge William C. Lamont, teaching school during the winters. He left there in November, 1872, and taught school at Arkville, Delaware county, during that winter, and in March, 1873, he went to Kingston, N. Y., and entered the law office of ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker as managing clerk. Mr. Hull was admitted to the bar in January, 1875, and practiced law at Kingston until April 1, 1890, when he was appointed bookkeeper of the State Banking Department at Albany. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of chief clerk and remained there until May 1, 1896, some months after the resignation of Hon. Charles M. Preston, superintendent. He then formed a copartnership with the Hon. Galen R. Hitt, with whom he has since practiced law in Albany. He was for eight years city judge of Kingston and for four years justice of sessions of Ulster county. He is Past Grand Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias of New York State; is a member of Kingston Division No. 18, U. R. K. P., Endowment Section No. 185, K. P., Franklin Lodge No. 37, K. P., and is now Chief Tribune, the head of the judicial branch of the order. Mr. Hull is a Past Grand of Kosciusko Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., and a member of Kingston Encampment No. 125, I. O. O. F. He is at present Past Regent of Albany Council No. 1560, Royal Arcanum, and Senior Seneschal of Albany Senate No. 641, K. A. E. O. He was superintendent of the engrossing room of the Assembly during the winter of 1883, and has several times been a delegate to Democratic State and county conventions. October 2, 1873, he married Saphronia R. Jones of Kingston, N. Y., and they have one daughter: Vira R.

Jacobson, Peter, was born on his grandfather's homestead, September 24, 1842. Jacob, the founder of the family in America, came from Holland before the Revolutionary war and settled in the town of Bethlehem, where he engaged in farming. His wife was Maria Veeder, whom he married in his native place. They reared six children:

Volkert, John, Henry and Simon (twins), Maria, and Jane. Henry, the grandfather, was born in Bethlehem in 1773. He was a lifelong farmer and from the time he was eighteen he lived in Guilderland, where he was fairly prosperous. His wife was Eve, daughter of Henry Apple, who came to America from Germany, and their children were Maria, Jacob L., Harriet, Nancy, Eve, Henry, Simon, Margaret and Jane. He died in August, 1853, and his wife, in 1865. Henry, the father, was born in Guilderland (on the homestead) in 1810, where he spent his entire life. He also purchased another farm where Peter Jacobson now resides. His wife was Susan, daughter of Peter Wormer of Guilderland, and their children were Peter W. and Susan M. His wife died in 1846. His second wife was Catherine Beebe, by whom he had one child, William H. Henry Jacobson died in 1885, and his wife in 1891. Peter W. attended the common schools and remained on the farm, working for his father until his death, when the property was divided and he took his present farm upon which he has since lived, doing general farming and devoting much attention to the breeding of Jersey and other high grade cattle. In 1868 he married Harriet, daughter of Philip Ogsbury of Guilderland, and their children are Charles, Anna, Henry, Susan, and Hattie Rolena. Mr. Jacobson has been treasurer of the Reformed church for eleven years, also has acted as deacon and elder, and has been secretary of the Guilderland Cemetery Association for several years. His wife has been treasurer of the Missionary Society for seven years.

Kimmey, John B., is the son of Richard Kimmey, who was for many years engaged in the produce shipping business at Cedar Hill, and was twice member of the Legislature. He died in 1879 and left two sons: William of New York and John B., who remained on the homestead and is a farmer and gardener, and is also postmaster. He has two sons, Myndart V., and Clarence. Mr. Kimmey's grandfather was Frederick, whose father, John Kimmey, came from Holland and settled in Bethlehem.

Lodge, Barrington, was born October 13, 1828, in Dublin, Ireland. Thomas Pipiet Lodge, his father, a native of Carlow, Ireland, was of French extraction and at an early age enlisted in the English army, with which he participated with Wellington in the battles of Waterloo, Salamanca and Victoria. After Waterloo he married Adelaide Le Dou, of Gaillefontaine, France, and later went to Newfoundlnd, where he received the appointment of ordnance storekeeper under the British government and there Barrington obtained his education in private schools. In 1852 Barrington Lodge came to Albany, where he has since resided. He was a clerk in the dry goods jobbing house of Sheldons & Co. in 1852. In 1861 he formed a copartnership with Henry B., son of Alexander Marvin Gregory, and engaged in the knit goods business under the firm name of Lodge, Gregory & Co. In 1882 the firm became Lodge, Wilkins & Co., and in 1887 it was changed to B. Lodge & Co., which still continues, Mr. Lodge's two sons, William S. and Charles V. D., becoming members in 1893. Mr. Lodge is a great lover of literature, well versed in history, political economy, biography and science, and from the age of fifteen has written much for the press. For poetry and versification he possesses unusual talent and has gained a high reputation in this respect. Such poems as "The Perquisition," "Fate," "Altruistic," "Charity," "It might have been," "Chadidja," "The Boulders of Blue Mountains," "Normandie," "The Blue Bell," "A Reverie," "Mary March," and many others

exhibit high poetical instinct and the wide scope of his genius. In 1854 he married Annie, daughter of John B. Scott and niece of William B. Scott of Albany. She died in 1886, leaving the two sons previously mentioned. In 1888 he married Christina, daughter of Alexander Graham of Newfoundland, whom he had not seen in thirty years, her home being at Balarat, Australia, during that time.

Lawson, Joseph A., son of Isaac and Elizabeth L. (Steere) Lawson, was born in Albany, December 13, 1859. The family have lived in Albany county for more than one hundred years, the old homestead in Watervliet, now Colonie, having been purchased by his great-grandfather, Peter Lawrence Lawson, from the French refugee, Marquis La Tour; it has always remained in the name and is now owned by a cousin, Joseph C. Lawson. His ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war and were with the detachment that captured Major André. Isaac Lawson, for many years a prominent lawyer in Albany, was the Republican nominee for justice of the Supreme Court in 1887. His wife came from an old Rhode Island family of English descent. Joseph A. Lawson was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1878, with the highest honors. He read law in New York with Marsh, Wilson & Wallis and in Albany with I. & J. M. Lawson, and took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School and was graduated from Columbia Law School in New York city in May, 1882, with the degree of LL. B., and in September of the same year was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court. He began practice in New York city, associating himself with the firm of Marsh, Wilson & Wallis. In 1884 he returned to Albany and became a member of the firm of I. & J. M. Lawson until the fall of 1891, when he withdrew and opened his present office. While a student at law Mr. Lawson indulged in some newspaper and magazine work, being connected as editor and proprietor with the Fort Orange Monthly, and later assuming the duties of editor of the Sunday edition of the Albany Morning Express. As a lawyer, he has been successful and is possessed of sound judgment and forensic ability. He is a Democrat and has been active as a stump speaker throughout the State, and from January to October, 1896, served as Mayor Thacher's first clerk. He is a charter member of the Albany Press Club; a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Camera, Burns, Whist and Chess, and Young Men's Democratic Clubs, the Albany Institute and the Albany County Wheelmen; a sustaining member of the Y.M.C.A.; a member and past master of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., and a member of the American Bar Association, and a member and formerly secretary of the New York State Bar Association. He has been a member of the Faculty of the Albany Law School since 1895. Among his most significant achievements have been his successes as a postprandial orator and campaign speaker of originality and force. In June, 1885, he married Harriette C., daughter of William E. and Helen S. Morgan, of Syracuse, and their children are Helen E. and Florence M.

Mears, Edward Norris Kirk, A. B., M. D., was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1870, and is a son of the Rev. D. O. Mears, D. D., the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany, N. Y. Dr. Mears attended the public schools at Worcester, Mass., and was graduated from the Worcester Academy in 1888. He then attended Williams College and was graduated in 1892. While at Williams College he studied medicine under Dr. L. D. Woodbridge, and after leaving there he spent one year at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, under

the preceptorship of Dr. Robert F. Weir. He then came to Albany and studied with Drs. J. M. Bigelow and A. Vander Veer, and in 1895 was graduated from the Albany Medical College and received the degree of M. D. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Albany County Medical Society. He is also clinical assistant in the Albany Medical College and assistant in the genito-urinary department of the Albany Hospital. June 1, 1893, he married Elizabeth Cooper of Bennington, Vt.

Marshall, Mrs. P., is the widow of the late Philip E. Marshall, whose death occurred in 1891, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Marshall was one of the earliest business men of Cohoes, taking up a residence there in 1859. He established a dry goods business there in partnership with Rodney Wilcox. Later he went into the lumber trade, which is still owned and operated by his widow. Mr. Marshall was born at Victory Mills, Saratoga county, in 1830, and spent four years in California before making his home here, where he became a leading citizen, honored by all who knew him. He was survived by his widow and three sons: Harry A. (deceased), Charles E., practicing medicine at Lead, South Dakota, and Frederick W., at home.

Oliver, George, is one of the wealthiest men of Cohoes, inheriting with his six brothers and sisters a large farm property, which they have sold. He has interests in many parts of the United States, among which are the Oliver Bros. Grist Mill, flour and feed at 297 Ontario street, brass and iron bedstead manufacturer at Lockport, N. Y., Green Island Knitting Mill, phosphate and fertilizers and oil works in North Carolina, and the oil business at Atlanta, Ga. He was born at Argyle, N. Y. in 1839, and was the son of John Oliver, a farmer of Cambridge, who died in 1861. Mr. Oliver was born on a farm in Washington county, came to Waterford in 1839 and to Cohoes in 1860, building a cider mill in 1862. His wife was Isabella Frink, who bore him three children: Harrison G., Grace, and Marion Ruth.

Pearse, Harry Seymour, M. D., son of Charles W. and Nellie (Skinner) Pearse, was born in Elmira, N. Y., November 2, 1870. His father was a native of England and his mother a descendant of the Puritans. He was educated in the Elmira Free Academy and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1892. He then completed a three years' course on the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York city. Dr. Pearse is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, New York. June 10, 1896, he married Cornelia Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Battershall, rector of St. Peter's church.

Goldring, Samuel, son of William, was born December 29, 1864, in West Dean, Sussex, England, and came to America in 1886. He was for two years foreman of the gardening department for W. C. Wilson, on Long Island, and in 1888 he came to Albany and first engaged in the flower business on Western avenue, and six months later formed a partnership with H. G. Eyres as Eyres & Co. They carried on a large floral business until February, 1895, when Mr. Goldring withdrew and formed a co-partnership with his brother, Frederick, under the style of Goldring Brothers. They have a retail store at No. 30 North Pearl street, and also run the old Font Grove green-houses at Slingerlands, where they have over 77,000 square feet covered with glass; they do both a wholesale and retail business. Frederick Goldring came to America in 1878 and settled in Albany, where he was for eleven years orchid

grower for Erastus Corning. Both brothers are members of the Society of American Florists and of the Royal Arcanum. Samuel Goldring is district deputy grand regent of the Royal Arcanum and a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., the Elks and the Albany Press Club. In 1888 he married Miss Etta, daughter of William Potkora, one of the oldest florists in Albany, and their children are Edith Frederica and Jessica Louisa.

Stedman, Francis W., son of George L. (see sketch) and Adda (Woolverton) Stedman, was born in Albany, December 7, 1867, attended the Albany Academy, and in 1884 became connected with the People's Gas Company, of which George A. Woolverton was president, and George L. Stedman was vice-president. When they sold out he became shipping clerk for Tracey & Wilson, wholesale grocers, and in April, 1891, he entered the firm of T. M. Hackett & Stedman, coal dealers, whom he succeeded in 1892. Since 1893 he has conducted exclusively a wholesale business, covering New York and the New England States. He is sales agent for the coal mined by David E. Williams & Co., a firm composed of the brother-in-law and son of George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Stedman is a member of the Sons of the Revolution through Amos Hooker, whose son, John Parker Hooker, was the maternal grandfather of George L. Stedman, above named. Amos Hooker was a corporal in the Revolution, and was killed in service. In February, 1893, Francis W. Stedman married Clara H., daughter of Ralph W. Thacher of Albany, and they have one son, Woolverton Thacher Stedman. In November, 1896, he became a director and officer of the Albany Art Union of Albany, N.Y.

Nellis, William J., M. D., son of Jacob and Julia A. (Wright) Nellis, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., September 3, 1855. He was graduated from Schoharie Academy in 1873 and then engaged in the jewelry business in Schoharie for one year. In 1874 he came to Albany as a partner in the drug firm of J. Nellis & Sons, from which he withdrew in 1876. While there he read medicine with Dr. John M. Bigelow and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1879; since then he has been in active practice in Albany. He took post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic Hospital and College, in laryngology and rhinology and in the New York Post-Graduate School in clinical medicine, pathology and diseases of the nose and throat. He is a member and ex-secretary of the Albany County Medical Society, a member of the New York State Medical Society and chairman of its committee of arrangements. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-grandfather, Peter Nellis, who served in the 2d Regiment Tryon county militia, from 1779 to the close of the war; a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., the Phi Sigma Kappa, the Fort Orange, Albany Camera, and Albany Country Clubs, the Mohican Camera Club, and served for three years as fleet surgeon of the American Canoe Association.

Bell, E. M., M. D., has been a general practitioner at Cohoes since 1893, when he graduated from the Albany Medical College. He is of French ancestry and son of Louis Bell, and was born at Ellenburg, N. Y., in 1866. He had taken an academic course before entering the medical college, and is thoroughly prepared for his chosen life work in the healing art. By his untiring devotion to his calling, which he gives, he has a brilliant future before him. He is at present located at 97 Ontario street.

His wife was Lottie Bennett of Troy, by whom he has one daughter, Edith, three years of age, and had one son, Clarence, who died in infancy.

Ford, Charles R., is a son of the late George F. Ford of Cohoes, a well known insurance and real estate agent, a man well known for his benevolence and a good citizen. Mr. Ford was born about thirty years ago, and as a boy attended the public schools of the city, from which he left to accept a position with Joseph Stevens, the newsdealer, where he became a clerk and acted as a newsboy. It was not long before he received an appointment as general delivery clerk at the post-office under James H. Masten, the postmaster. Here he served faithfully for two years until called to a position as messenger in the National Bank in 1884. Mr. Ford served as discount clerk and individual bookkeeper through advancement until February 1, 1896, when he received the appointment as treasurer of the Cohoes Savings Institution, one of the most honored positions that can come to a man, especially one as young as Mr. Ford. It is a position of trust, as the 4,800 depositors, representing nearly \$2,000,000 of the people's money, is under his direct charge. Mr. Ford, while not holding any political position, takes a deep interest in all public affairs, and is usually found battling for good government. He is recording secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and is one of its charter members. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association. As an active member of St. John's church, he has always taken a prominent part in its advancement, and is connected with many of its societies. Mr. Ford is also a member of the firm of Ford & Sons, real estate and insurance agents, 28 Main street, one of the leading agencies of the city, he having charge of the real estate department.

Foster, E. H., identified with the most successful printing establishment of Albany county, the well known Foster & Co. printing, engraving and binding, of Cohoes, Remsen and Factory streets, is a native of Cohoes. He was born in 1849, and is the son of Samuel H. Foster, a lawyer who came here in 1846 from Albany. The latter was for many years president of the Board of Education here, holding the position at the time of his death. E. H. Foster was educated in the public schools here, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the printing business. He served an apprenticeship on the Cohoes Cataract and afterwards became foreman of the composing room of the Cohoes Democrat. Later he went in business with R. S. Clark of Cohoes; however, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Foster has controlled the establishment himself since 1889. Being a man of unusual enterprise, the house stands second to none in amount or quality of work accomplished. As a citizen Mr. Foster commands the highest respect and is honored by a host of friends. In 1867 he married Mary MacKerlie of Amsterdam, N. Y. They are the parents of seven children, three of whom are living—Fred C., Samuel H. and Eugene A. For four years he was a member of the Board of Hospital Commissioners of the city of Cohoes.

Hayes, Edward, a civil engineer, is also associated with a fire insurance business. He graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., with the degree of C. E. He began practicing in 1878 and held the position of city engineer of Cohoes, N. Y., for eight years. He is now (1895-1896) the engineer for the Public Improvement Commission of the City of Cohoes, N. Y. He was born in Blossburg, Pa., in 1852, and has been a resident of Cohoes since 1856.

Hay, Miller, city chamberlain, is a lifelong resident of the city, with whose municipal government his father, the late James Hay, was also closely identified. Mr. Hay was born in Cohoes in 1849, and after acquiring a good business education, was for a short time an employee of a sash and blind factory. In 1869 he joined the fire department, became foreman, afterward assistant chief and then chief for two years; he then learned the knitting trade and was engaged in the leading mills of Cohoes; for one year he was engaged in the county clerk's office under Albert Judson in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed messenger for Senator Charles H. Adams, with whom he remained two years and for two years was with William B. Woodin of Auburn, in intimate contact with the State Legislature, and was of great service as an educational factor afterward. He conducted a confectionery in Cohoes. In 1878 he was appointed jailer and served four years, and in 1883 was appointed an inspector of customs at Albany. He returned to Cohoes in 1886 and engaged in the fruit trade, but on account of ill health he disposed of his business and went to Europe. In 1890 Mr. Hay was appointed to the responsible office of chamberlain for two years, and was reappointed, and is on his fourth term, making eight years and is the present incumbent; his duties he has discharged with great credit. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, also president of the Second Ward Republican Organization, and has been on the city committee for twenty-one years, of which time he was treasurer eight years. He was married in 1875 to Anna L. Greene of Cohoes, and has had four children; those living are Laura C., Leslie M. and Ruth Eberly.

Lamb, James, whose death in 1885 was so sorely felt in the city of Cohoes, was one of its most public spirited and benevolent citizens. He was a native of Scotland, and came to America in early manhood and located in Mechanicville, working in a tailor establishment, which he afterwards purchased. He later engaged in the same business in Troy, and in 1855 came to Cohoes and entered the employ of R. G. Smith. In 1857 he associated with Mr. Leroy, continuing the business for eight years, and was alone until 1872, when the present Globe Knitting Mill was established, under the firm name of Leroy, Lamb & Co. Mr. Lamb was an active politician, as well as a prominent manufacturer, and was serving his sixth term as alderman of the Third ward. In the Common Council he was a man of marked ability and an earnest advocate of all that pertained to the advancement of local affairs. He was a member of the Sons of Scotia, and was past grand in Egberts Lodge, K. of P., and also of the I. O. O. F. He left a wife and three children.

McDowell, George H., of the firm of G. H. McDowell & Co., who built in 1891 the Cascade Mills on Van Schaick's Island, is one of the most prominent manufacturers in Cohoes, where he came with his mother when only three years old, his father, David McDowell, having died when he was an infant. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born at Lansingburgh in 1853. He began business with nothing but his indomitable courage and persevering efforts with which he surmounted every difficulty until he has become one of the most esteemed men of his city. Mr. McDowell first began as a clerk in the National Bank in 1870, then as bookkeeper until 1881, when he went into the Egberts Woolen Mills as superintendent. In 1882, with Rodney Wilcox, he bought the business and continued the manufacture of underwear, etc., until 1884, when Mr. Wilcox sold out to Mr. George Neil, who was again

succeeded by H. S. Greene in 1889. He was married in 1878 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Clute. They have five children. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church and a trustee of the Cohoes Savings Institution.

Smalling, L. K., has been a resident of Cohoes since the 1st of April, 1866. He was born in Windham, Greene county, in 1840; his boyhood was spent at Ashland; he enlisted in Co. F, 120th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., at Hunter, N. Y., in 1862 serving throughout the war. He was a corporal and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. His first two years here were spent as bookkeeper in the office of O. C. Finney, then with Bogue & Wager, and was afterward bookkeeper for Hilton & Co. He established the present business for himself in 1883. For one year he was president of the Merchants' Association and was commander of the G. A. R. Post for one year. Mr. Smalling has been notary public for fifteen years. His father was Cyrus Smalling, a contractor.

Smith, M. B., chief of police of the city of Cohoes, is a native of Troy, born in 1843, but has been a resident here since two years of age. He went on the capital police force in 1869, remaining on the force most of the time since. In 1892 he reached his present position, and is regarded as a very capable officer, having the esteem of the force and the citizens. His first relations with the mills was that of spinner, soon becoming foreman of that department. He was also foreman of the Mohawk Engine Company No. 2 of the Volunteer Fire Department, and is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M.

Weidman, Malachi, though a native of Berne, N. Y., has been a resident of Cohoes for over sixty years. He was born in 1828, and was the son of Abram Weidman, who was for years associated with the Silliman's Axe Works. Here he was first employed after the acquisition of a good business education. Later he conducted a retail meat market and was for some years engaged in the lime and cement trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 22d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., as a private and after two years in service came home an adjutant. He participated in thirteen battles and engagements without a wound, though a horse was once wounded under him. After the war he was for eight years engaged in the wool trade, and for the same length of time served as chief of police. In 1885 he entered his present business, wholesale and retail dealer in lime, cement and sewer pipe. In December, 1863, he married Sarah MacWha.

Wait, A. D., who has been reappointed a member of the National Racing Board of the L. A. W., is one of the most prominent citizens and business men of Cohoes. He has been a resident here for the past quarter of a century and for fifteen years has been in the employ of John Leggett & Son, paper box manufacturers, for the past five years having managed their large establishment. Mr. Wait is a veteran wheelman, having ridden since 1883. He is a member of the Cohoes Wheelmen, a most flourishing organization. He is well known as a successful race meet promoter and takes a lively interest in wheeling and everything pertaining thereto and enjoys well deserved popularity. He was last year a member of the State Racing Board of the L. A. W. and is now chairman of that body, having recently been appointed to that position by Chief Consul Potter. In politics Mr. Wait is an active worker and although he has never looked for political fame by seeking office he has nevertheless

been a faithful worker for the party to which he adheres. Mr. Wait is also a member of the Cohoes Lodge F. & A. M., and an active member of the Hiram Chapter, R. A. M.

Gregory, Hon. Clifford D., judge of the County Court, was born in the city of New York and liberally educated at La Fayette Institute and Columbia College. He became an Albanian in 1875 and a student of the Albany Law School, graduating from that institution two years later. He was for seven years associated with the firm of Parker & Countryman, and in 1894 formed a copartnership with his late brother, George Stewart Gregoij, which continued until the death of the latter in 1888. He is a Republican in politics, but a politician of broad guage; his popularity is universal. His ability as a debater and his forcible and fearless advocacy of commendable measures, made him an acknowledged leader in the Board of Aldermen, to which he was first elected in 1888 and again elected without opposition. Judge Gregory is a life member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and vice-president of the Albany Chapter; a life member and president of the Albany Club; a life member of the Fort Orange Club; director of the Albany County Bank; from 1890 to 1894 was president of the Republican Executive Committee of Albany County; and a life member and president of the Ridgfield Athletic Club. He is honored alike in political, professional and social life.

Masterson, Gen. John Philip, is the eldest son of Philip and Mary (Dolan) Masterson, natives of Longford, Ireland, who resided in Albany over fifty years, dying, the father on April 29, 1877, and the mother September 30, 1877. He was born in Albany, May 6, 1849, was educated in the public and private schools and in 1864 entered the establishment of Taylor & Waterman carpet dealers. In 1867 he became librarian of the Young Men's Association, which post he most creditably filled for five years, when he was made chief managing clerk in Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, then under Samuel Moffat. In the spring of 1874 he was elected a member and secretary of the Democratic General Committee and occupied that position until June, 1896. In 1875 he was appointed clerk in the adjutant general's office under Gen. Frederick Townsend and held that position four years, receiving while there the title of "General," by which he has since been popularly known. In 1879 he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors clerk of the committee on coroners and physicians, and later as clerk to all the committees of the board, and in 1884 became confidential and chief clerk to the state engineer, a position he held until November 28, 1892. In 1893 and again in 1894 he was appointed police commissioner, but resigned in the latter year to accept, in September, at the hands of President Cleveland, the appointment of surveyor of customs of the port of Albany, to succeed Hon. John M. Bailey, which office he still holds. Since leaving the Young Men's Association in 1874, he has been an active, influential leader in the Democratic party. He is a life member of the Catholic Union, vice-president of the Democratic Phalanx, a great lover and collector of books, and resides in the homestead in which he was born at No. 5 Chestnut street.

Milne, William James, Ph. D., LL.D., was born in the village of Forres in the north of Scotland. His father, Charles Milne, was a Scotchman by birth and a miller by occupation. His mother was Jean Black, distantly related to John Black, the distinguished Scottish journalist. William J. Milne spent the first nine

years of his life studying in the parochial school of the Presbyterian church at his birth place. In the autumn of 1852 Charles Milne with his family came to America, and after a time settled in the village of Holley, Orleans county. Here William J. Milne attended the academy; he also spent four years as a clerk in a village store and taught school two terms to enable him to prepare for college at the Brockport Collegiate Institute. In 1863 he entered the University of Rochester and was graduated in 1868. During his course at college he taught some in the Rochester Collegiate Institute and by his teaching earned more than enough to meet his expenses at college. During his college course the Brockport Collegiate Institute became a normal school and Dr. Milne was elected professor of ancient languages. He occupied that position until 1871, when he organized the State Normal and Training School at Geneseo, N. Y., and became its principal. There he remained eighteen years and made the school one of the best of its kind in the country. In the autumn of 1889 Dr. Milne succeeded the late Dr. Waterbury as president of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., and in the following spring this institution was chartered as a college to train none but teachers. Dr. Milne has brought the college into the front rank of the educational institutions of the State. He is the author of a series of mathematical text books and in addition has contributed many articles to magazines and educational publications. He has also delivered many lectures on the educational methods of the day. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Rochester and that of LL.D. from the Indiana Asbury University. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Albany. In 1871 he married Eliza Jeanet Gates, sister of President Gates of Amherst College, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

Ten Eyck, James, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 16, 1840. He is a son of Visscher Ten Eyck, who for a long time was cashier of the Commercial Bank. He is a descendant of an old and historical family that came from Holland to America 240 years ago. About the year 1800 Mr. Ten Eyck's grandfather, Abraham R. Ten Eyck, removed to Albany and for a great many years he was prominently identified with Albany's interests. Mr. Ten Eyck attended the Albany Academy and was graduated from Burlington College, N. J., in 1855. He passed the examinations and was admitted as junior at Yale College, but owing to ill health he was compelled to change his plans. He then started in mercantile life as a clerk in the office of the Central Railroad. In September, 1857, he left the railroad and entered the employ of Bacon & Stickney, dealers in coffee and spices. March 1, 1865, he was taken into partnership and on the death of Mr. Bacon he became senior partner of the firm. In 1864 he married the daughter of Mrs. Margaret T. Van Vechten of Albany, but his wife lived only eight months. Mr. Ten Eyck never married again. He has done much for the city of his birth and has been connected with all important organizations. He is a member of St. Peter's church and the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs. He is also a member of the Albany Institute and the only honorary member of the Acacia Club. In politics he is a Republican and has been chairman of the General County Committee. He was at the head of the Citizens Committee that had in charge the reception to President Harrison in 1891. Mr. Ten Eyck officiated at the laying of the corner stones of the State Armory, Harmanus Bleecker Hall and the Albany Masonic Burial lot, also of the Burns Monument. April 24,

1889, he presided at the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity in celebrating the final payment of debt on the Masonic Temple of New York city. Mr. Ten Eyck is the oldest 33^d Mason in Albany and has been actively identified with the fraternity since his initiation in Masters Lodge No. 5, November 23, 1863. He was master from 1873 to 1877, having passed all the chairs. June 8, 1892, he was elected grand master of Masons in the State of New York. He was also re-elected unanimously but declined. Only one man in the world has a larger jurisdiction over Masons than Mr. Ten Eyck and that man is Prince of Wales. When he was grand master Mr. Ten Eyck presided over 80,000 Masons. The Prince of Wales, as grand master of Great Britain has jurisdiction over about 150,000. It is needless to add that in caputular, cryptic and chivalrous Masonry, Mr. Ten Eyck is held in the highest esteem.

Paris, Dr. Russel C., son of Urias G. and Cordelia E. (Rogers) Paris, was born August 4, 1859, in Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y. His father was an eminent member of the bar, and for eight years was surrogate of Washington county. Dr. Paris was one of a large family of children. He attended the Sandy Hill public schools and at the age of fourteen was appointed cadet midshipman, at the United States Naval Academy, by Hon. James S. Smart, M. C. He was graduated in 1877 with a high standing and completed the extended course two years later. He studied medicine one year with the surgeon on the United States ship Constitution, and in 1880 resigned from the navy and continued his medical studies with his great-uncle, Dr. E. G. Clark of Sandy Hill for one year. He then came to Albany and studied with the late Dr. John Swinburne, attending lectures at the Albany Medical College. He passed the Regents' medical examination in 1883, and has since practiced in Albany. He is commander of Admiral Farragut Garrison, No. 135, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Sandy Hill. In 1889 he married Jessie Nichols of Albany, and they have one daughter, Grace.

Russell, George H., was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., August 13, 1848, of New England stock, his ancestors having gone from Northern Massachusetts into New Hampshire and thence into Vermont, in the days when that State was first settled. His parents, Horace and Abigail S. (Worcester) Russell, removed to Albany in 1849, coming by their own conveyance, an uncle, Dr. Andrew W. Russell, being in practice here for many years and dying in 1871. Dr. Russell's wife was a sister of James T. Lenox and Lionel U. Lenox, the latter colonel of the 10th Regt. in the war of 1861-65, James T. being one of the firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., of New York, who opened the New York store (now W. M. Whitney & Co.) May 7, 1859. In this store on the first day of its opening, George H. Russell commenced work as a cash boy, later as a clerk, continuing until the spring of 1863, when his parents removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where his time was spent at the high school and in the store connected with the woolen mills of L. Pomeroy's Sons. Thence he went as superintendent of the mills run by Sarsfield & Whittlesey and then was for a time in the employ of the American Express Company. In 1867 he returned to Greenbush with his parents, his father being for nearly forty years in the employ of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and at the time of his death in 1889 one of the oldest conductors connected with the road. Returning from Pittsfield and having finished a course at the Albany Business College, he was for a year in the employ of Hinckley & Lewis,

shippers and forwarders. He was next employed in the office of the tobacco factory of Benjamin Payn, which he left to go to Westfield, Mass., returning to Greenbush in November, 1871, where he entered the employ of Charles R. Knowles, then, as now, a large fire insurance manager of several companies for New York State with headquarters at Albany. In 1874, after eight months spent in travel in the Western and Southwestern States, he associated himself with E. J. Knowles, who had been appointed manager for the State for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. In 1878 the firm of Knowles & Russell was formed for the transaction of the fire insurance business locally and this connection continued until January 1, 1897, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Russell took over the entire business. He has represented a large number of companies and has built up a very large and profitable business. Mr. Russell is also connected with various business enterprises in Albany and Greenbush. He is a past master of Greenbush Lodge No. 337, F. & A. M., past high priest of Greenbush Chapter No. 274, R. A. M., companion of De Witt Council No. 22, R. & S. M., and a member of Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T. He is a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank, the Albany Camera Club and the Greenbush Methodist Episcopal church and was trustee for the Fourth ward two terms and president of the village one term, declining a renomination. In 1875 he married Phebe A. Hermance, a descendant of the old Columbia Dutch settlers. They have two children: Mabel A. and Clarence H. Mr. Russell has resided for twenty-two years at No. 14 Third street, Greenbush; he has also a summer cottage at Vischer's Ferry, on the Mohawk.

Scherer, Hon. Robert G., was born in Albany, March 20, 1861, his father being George Scherer, a prominent merchant well known for his extensive influence among his German fellow citizens and his activity in all matters pertaining to their interests. Mr. Scherer entered the public schools and was also for some time under the instruction of Prof. Carl Meyer; he also received a thorough business education. He entered the law office of Messrs. Paddock, Draper & Chester (composed of Recorder William S. Paddock, Andrew S. Draper, now president of the Illinois State University, and Judge Alden Chester) and remained as a clerk during the existence of the firm. After taking a course at Cornell University, he entered Columbia Law School. On his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with John F. Montignani, which continued several years; he is now senior member of the law firm of Scherer & Downs. Mr. Scherer has been connected with many important litigations, among which may be mentioned the McPherson Collateral Tax Matter (104 N. Y., 306), decided ultimately by the Court of Appeals, which became the leading case on the subject; he was also counsel in the noted case *People vs. Gilson* (109 N. Y., 389), in which the Court of Appeals unanimously sustained Mr. Scherer's views. His management of the Milwain \$20,000 bond robbery and his conduct of the Greer Will cases to a successful issue are well known. The Bender Will Case and the extensive assignments of Ward and Byrnes, Nelson, Lyon, and Sullivan & Ehlers are among others of importance; he was also connected with the Appell impeachment proceedings before the judiciary committee of the Assembly in 1895 and secured the acquittal of Judge Appell. In politics Mr. Scherer has always been a Republican, and in 1889 made a creditable run for surrogate. From 1885 to 1889 he was a member of the Board of Public Instruction and introduced many reforms in the school system. He was a

member of the State Legislature in 1896 and 1897; in 1896 he served on the judiciary committee and the committee on codes, and in 1897 was chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Scherer is a member of the Fort Orange Club and of the committee on law reform of the State Bar Association. In 1888 he married Anna, daughter of James T. Story of Albany, and they have one daughter, Grace M.

Tucker, Willis G., M. D., son of the late Luther Tucker, editor and agricultural writer, was born in Albany October 31, 1849. He was educated at the Albany Academy, graduating in 1866 read medicine with the late Prof. James H. Armsby, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1870. During this period he devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry and other natural sciences. In 1871 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Albany Medical College, and in 1874 and 1875 lectured on *materna medica* also. When the faculty was reorganized in 1876 he became professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry, and in 1887 the department of toxicology was also assigned to him. In 1882 he was made registrar of the college, which position he still holds. Since 1874 Dr. Tucker has been lecturer on chemistry at St. Agnes School, and at different times professor of chemistry at the Albany Academy, the Albany Female Academy, and from 1876 to 1887 in the Albany High School. In 1881 he was largely instrumental in founding the Albany College of Pharmacy, a department of Union University, and has served it as professor of chemistry and as secretary and president of its faculty. In 1881 he was appointed one of the public analysts to the State Board of Health, and since 1891 has been director of the laboratory of the board. He was one of the originators of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College in 1874 and has ever since been its secretary. He is a fellow of the Chemical Society of London and is a member of various scientific societies in this country.

Whitbeck, Dr. Ansel McK., was born in Columbia county, N. Y., February 16, 1836. His father was Dr. Volkert Whitbeck, for sixty-two years a physician in Hudson, N. Y., and his mother, Caroline Rockefeller. Dr. Whitbeck's ancestors were Holland-Dutch, who came to America during the early colonization and who played an important part in the American Revolution. Dr. Whitbeck attended the Hudson Academy, from which he was graduated in 1854 and then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he studied medicine for a year. Upon returning to Hudson he engaged in the drug business continuing the study of medicine with his father, and subsequently after attending a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, he received in 1859 a practitioner's certificate from the Board of Censors of Columbia county. He practiced in Hudson until 1881 when he removed to Albany, where he has since practiced most of the time, still, however, retaining an office in Hudson. He was examining surgeon during the war and has been city physician and jail physician at Hudson. In 1855 he married Sarah Edmonds Frary, daughter of Jonathan Frary and niece of Dr. Frary of Hudson. She died in 1860, and in 1863 he married Emeline Ellis of Cossackie, N. Y., by whom he had two children: Ansel E. and Emma Louise.

Williams, Chauncey P., son of Josiah and Charity (Shaler) Williams, was born in Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Conn., March 5, 1817. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, attending school only in the winters, and showed a decided liking for mathematics and astronomy. At the age of sixteen he went as a

clerk in the employ of his brothers, T. S. Williams & Bros., who were engaged in commercial business at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1835 he was transferred to the Albany house of the firm, then under the direction of Josiah B. Williams. In 1839, with Henry W. Sage as his partner, he succeeded to the business of the Albany house, also conducting the business at Ithaca and elsewhere. This partnership continued through a long term of years. Mr. Williams was a student along lines of finance and practical economics and wrote much on our banking systems and coinage. In 1861, at the commencement of the Civil war, he was asked to take charge of the Albany Exchange Bank, and he met with such success that when the bank closed its corporate existence as a State institution to become a National bank in 1865, the entire capital was returned to the shareholders with fifty-four per cent. of the surplus earnings. During the Civil war his bank was made the agent of the Treasury in distributing the loans of the government to the people. He continued as the financial officer of the National Albany Exchange Bank, first as cashier and later as president, during its entire corporate existence of twenty years, from 1865 to 1885. When the bank closed after having declared regular semi-annual dividends, its whole capital, with ninety-seven per cent. of surplus earnings was restored to its shareholders. In 1885 the bank was reorganized as the National Exchange Bank of Albany and Mr. Williams was elected its president. In 1887 he withdrew from the bank and up to the time of his death had charge of the business of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank. Mr. Williams was elected alderman of his ward in 1849. The winter of 1875-76 he spent in England, France and Italy, studying the banking system of those countries. From 1842 to 1857 he was the repeated candidate of the old Liberal party for Congress from the Albany district. In 1868 he published a "Review of the Financial Situation of Our Country." In 1875 he read a paper before the Albany Institute on "Money, True or False," and in 1886 another paper on "Gold, Silver and the Coinage of the Silver Dollar." In 1878 he contributed to the Albany Journal a series of papers on "The Greenback Question." October 13, 1887, he delivered before the American Bankers' Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., an address on the National Bank and State Taxation. In 1842 he married Martha A. Hough of Whitestown, N. Y., and they had two sons: Frederick S., who died September 9, 1870, and Chauncey P., jr., who married Emma McClure, daughter of the late Archibald McClure of Albany, and three daughters, one of whom died in March, 1877, one the wife of Robert C. Pruyn, president of the National Commercial Bank, the other the wife of Timothy S. Williams, formerly private secretary to ex-Governor Flower. Mr. C. P. Williams died May 30, 1894, while on a pleasure excursion in the North Woods.

Wands, James M., was born on the farm he now owns in 1844. The first of the Wands to come to America were Ebenzer and John; they were Scotch Highlanders, and were weavers by trade. They enlisted in the English army and came to Canada to take part in the French and English war, having enlisted as volunteers; they served their time and upon their discharge started as pioneers through the woods of New York to Albany, and finally located in New Scotland in 1762. Robert, the grandfather of the subject, was the son of John, the pioneer. He was a prosperous farmer in the town of New Scotland, owning the farm upon which James Wands now lives. He reared a large family and lived to be over eighty years of age.

Ebenezer, the father of Mr. Wands, is now a resident of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and was born on his father's homestead farm in New Scotland in 1811, the third of six children; he is a farmer; in 1890 he removed to Wisconsin where he owned property, and has since resided there; he was twice married; his first wife was Nancy McBride, and their children were Robert, who died March, 1896; Sarah, Alex, died in 1888, Ralph, James M., Albert and Alfred (twins), Jennie and Emma. Of these five of the sons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Wands died in 1854 and his second wife was Harriet, daughter of Everett Walley of New Scotland, by whom he has had five children: Solomon, who died when a young man; Burnside, who died when he was ten years old; Rufus P., William and Kate L. His wife died in 1884. James M. Wands went to Voorheesville when eight years old to live with an uncle, James McElroy, who was a nursery man. When eighteen he enlisted as a volunteer in Co. D, 113th N. Y. Infantry, under Captain McCullough; the regiment was later changed to the 7th Heavy Artillery; he served until the close of the war. His regiment participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness and Seven Days Before Richmond; the first year he was stationed near Washington in defense of that city. In the spring of 1864 he was promoted from non-commissioned officer to second lieutenant. He was also in the battle of Appomattox. He returned to Albany July 4, 1865, and was engaged for ten years as a foreman for Col. James Hendrick on his farm. In 1885 he purchased the homestead of his father, consisting of eighty-eight acres of farm land upon which he does general farming. He pays special attention to fruit culture, and also takes pride in breeding high class stock. In 1867 he married Miss Martha Decker of Columbia county, a daughter of Francis and Lucinda (Petri) Decker.

Stock, Bernard, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 1, 1844. After attending the public schools he was apprenticed to the tailoring trade in Frankfort-on-Maine. In 1861 he went to London, Eng., to improve himself in his trade until 1871, then came to America, and after spending a short time in New York came to Albany and took a position as cutter for Walter F. Hurcomb, where he remained eight years, after which he removed to Toronto, Canada, and was manager and cutter for Score & Son, King street, eighteen months, then returned to Albany to succeed W. F. Hurcomb in his business under the firm name of Lyman & Stock. Since the death of Lyman he has continued the business at 65 North Pearl street under the name of Bernard Stock.

Wright, Charles W., was born in the town of Berne, January 21, 1844. Samuel Wright, his great-grandfather, was the first of the family to settle in Berne; he was born in 1758 and died January 9, 1831. Richard Wright, the grandfather, was born in Berne, January 28, 1793, where he was a lifelong farmer. His wife was Lydia Vincent. Joshua B., the father of Charles Wright, was born March 28, 1816, where he also was a farmer, coming into possession of his father's homestead of 100 acres. He filled the office for some years of commissioner of highways, etc. His wife, Lucretia Wright, was born in Berne in 1820, and was a daughter of James Wright. Their children were Wesley, Charles W. and Richard (who died when five years of age). Joshua R died in 1878 and his wife in 1894. Charles W. Wright grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his district and a term at the Knox Academy, and made such progress in his studies that before he

was seventeen years of age he was himself a teacher of a school, which he followed winters until August 25, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. L, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was in several skirmishes and raids in Virginia and North Carolina, and the winter of 1864-65 he was detailed as orderly at the provost marshal's quarters. Soon after his return home he purchased a farm and followed farming summers and teaching winters, until he had taught in all twenty-two terms. During those years he dealt to a considerable extent in clover seed and since then his farming has occupied most of his attention, his farm consisting of seventy acres. Mr. Wright has from time to time filled the office of inspector of elections, tax collector two terms, town auditor, and is now filling the office of deputy sheriff. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge, the Grand Army of the Republic, Post Charles McCullough No. 645 of West Berne, of which he was one of the charter members and of which he is senior vice-commander; he has also filled the office of adjutant and junior vice. In 1865 he married Elmira Powell, a native of Greene county, N. Y., and daughter of Peter H. and Lucinda (Crandall) Powell. They have one child, Helen, who married Melville C. Crocker, and has two children: Minnie and Stanley.

Mackey, Samuel, son of William J. and Eliza (Park) Mackey, was born in the North of Ireland, December 14, 1846, and came to this country with his parents, settling in Albany, where he attended the public schools, also the old Lawson School on Clinton avenue. In 1861 he became a clerk in the grocery store owned by Samuel Prunyn and run by J. M. F. Lightbody, and later as a tally boy in the lumber district; he was subsequently employed in the Winne & Northrup planing mill until September, 1864, when he left and settled in Troy, N. Y., engaging as a clerk for Smith & Campbell in the grocery business. April 3, 1865, he enlisted in Troy in Co. H, 192d Regiment N. Y. V.; he was mustered out as sergeant at Cumberland, Md., October 2, 1865, and returning home, was engaged as a clerk for Smith & Campbell of Troy until the spring of 1871, when he engaged in the retail grocery business in Troy, buying the store of Israel Bickford; he sold out his grocery business in 1873 and became a member of the wholesale fruit and commission firm of Bosworth, Mackey & Co., of New York city, and in 1874 re-engaged in the grocery business in Troy, except one year when he traveled for J. T. Wilson & Co., wholesale grocers of New York city. In October, 1877, he became a traveling salesman for P. V. Fort, Son & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy groceries and fruits of Albany, and September 1, 1885, was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming P. V. Fort, Sons & Co., which on September 1, 1889, was changed to C. N. Fort & Co. August 24, 1895, Mr. Mackey withdrew and formed a copartnership with Mr. Lewis G. Palmer in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Mackey & Palmer. He is a 32 Mason, being a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies of Albany—Apollo Lodge No. 13, Apollo Chapter No. 48, Bloss Council No. 14 of Troy, and Temple Commandery No. 2 and Cypress Temple of Albany; he is also a member of Lew Benedict Post No. 121, G. A. R. September 30, 1871, he married Jennie A. Cary of Troy, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth A.

Moak, James Nelson, was born on the farm he now owns in 1843. Col. Joseph Moak, his grandfather, was a native of New Scotland, and was born probably about the year 1783; he was a farmer by vocation, and a soldier in the war of 1812; he

owned the farm now owned by James N.; his wife was Arianna Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, a native of Ireland; their children were Robert, Jane, Frances Rachel, Eve Ann, Catharine, Harriet and John T.; he died March 28, 1848, aged about sixty-five, and his wife died in 1830. Robert Moak, the father, spent his entire life on the farm, to which he added forty acres; his wife was Mary McMillen, daughter of Alex. McMillen; their children were John M., Joseph A., William Henry (who died at eighteen), Harriet and James N.; he was one of the organizers of the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, and one of the first trustees; he died in 1891, and his wife in 1865. James N. Moak has spent his life thus far on the homestead farm, excepting two years spent in Albany in the shoe business. He attended the common schools and the Knox and Gallupville Academies. In 1868 he went to Albany, returning two years later to the farm, which he took charge of and worked on shares with his father, who deeded him the farm to take effect on the latter's death. Mr. Moak has developed a fine stone quarry of excellent building stone. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary J. Gallup, born in Gallupville, N. Y., by whom he has had two children: Charles G. and Kittie L. Charles G. is married and in the employ of the National Express Company, of Jersey City, and has one child, Clara.

Schultes, J. B., was born in Albany county, March 16, 1840, and is a son of Paul and Anna E. (Bogardus) Schultes, born in Berne and a son of Adam, a son of one of the earliest settlers of the town of Berne, where he and the grandfather of J. B. died. The father has been a farmer and a saw mill man. He died in 1886, and his wife died in 1890. J. B. was reared on a farm and educated in Berne. He located in Rensselaerville and engaged in the saw and cider mill business. In 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth E. Snyder of Berne, and has one son, Arthur, who was educated in Rensselaerville.

Slausen, Edwin.--Tryansel Slausen, born in Albany county, N. Y., 1803, was a son of Eliphalet Slauson, who was one of the early settlers of Westerlo and there died. Tryansel Slauson was a farmer and spent his life in Westerlo and Rensselaerville, N. Y., where he was a lifelong Democrat. He married Mary Ten Eyck of Albany, and they had a family of twelve children, five now living: Caroline B., widow of Martin Bell, lives on the homestead; Hannah M. Palmer of Greene county, N. Y., William, on the homestead, who married Anna Louisa Haines and has one daughter; Mary E., widow of William Finch; Lewis, who lives in Illinois, who married Wilhelmina Houghton, and has three daughters; Edwin, born in Westerlo, 1841, and educated in the common schools, is a farmer, and he and his brother William own the homestead of 100 acres. He is a Democrat in politics and was excise commissioner.

Smith, Charles W., son of Cornelius and Phebe (Clute) Smith, was born in Rockwood, Fulton county, March 4, 1849, and came with the family to Albany in 1856. His father was associated with Alfred Van Santvoord in the steamboat business for twenty years, and from 1876 until his death, in 1887, was a heavy dealer in ice. He was one of the original directors in the Albany County Bank and a trustee of the First Baptist church for a number of years. After the death of his first wife in 1879 he married Helen M. Sherwood, who survives. Charles W. Smith was educated at public school No. 8, the Boys' Academy, Cass's Grand Street Institute and the Albany Business College, and for two years was purser on the steamer Mary Powell,

from Rondout to New York. After three years as bookkeeper for the Albany County Savings Bank he became associated with his father in the ice business and on the latter's death succeeded him. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the Hudson Valley Ice Company; he became its president in 1893, but resigned in 1894 in order to take the office of secretary, which had become vacant, and at the last annual election held January 5, 1897, was re-elected to the office of president. This company was incorporated in March, 1892, with a capital of \$50,000 and is three times larger than any similar concern in Albany, harvesting about 40,000 tons of ice annually. In 1880 Mr. Smith married Rebecca L., daughter of Shuball Kelly of Guilderland, Albany county. He has a summer residence about five miles from Albany on the Great Western Turnpike where he resides about five months in the year. The rest of the year he spends in the city.

Stitt, James O., is a native of the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, born in 1856. Lovett, the grandfather, was born in the town of Rensselaerville about 1770. John J., the father, was born in the town of Rensselaerville in 1814. He always owned and conducted a farm, but was an architect and builder by trade, to which he devoted most of his attention. He had a wide reputation as a church builder, having to his credit twenty-eight churches and numerous other buildings. In 1860 he removed to the town of Windham, Greene county, where he was prominently connected with the political affairs of his town, filling the offices of supervisor and assessor and many minor offices. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 529. His first wife was Miranda Head, by whom four children were born: Rozella, Ransom, Sarah, who died when eight years of age, and Salina. His second wife was Lodema Head, a sister of his first wife, and their children were James O. and Eunice. He died August 19, 1886, and his wife died February 13, 1895. Mr. Stitt received his education in the common schools of his town and worked on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, when his father took him and taught him the builder's trade. He worked with his father from that time, except one year, until he was twenty-three years of age. November 24, 1879, he was married to Annie E., born in the town of Windham, Greene county, and daughter of Patrick Murray. In 1880 he began for himself by engaging in the hotel business at Indian Fields, in the town of Coeymans, where he remained for eight years. In 1888 he rented the hotel in Altamont, and two years later purchased it. Since then he has made many essential improvements on his hotel. Mr. Stitt is a man especially adapted for the hotel business, and his genial disposition and years of experience have taught him what is required to make it pleasant for the patrons of his house. In 1895 he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention held in Syracuse, and of the sixteen years he has been in the business in Albany county, thirteen of them he has been delegate to the county conventions.

Settle, Theodore, was born in the village of Berne, February 24, 1846. The great-grandfather of Theodore Settle migrated to America from Berne, Switzerland, and was one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Berne (now Knox). Jacob Settle, the grandfather of Theodore, was a native of the town of Knox. He was a harness-maker by trade, which he followed throughout his active life. His last years were spent in the village of Berne. He married a Miss Hochstrasser, and they had five children. The father of Theodore Settle, Jacob Settle, jr., was born in the town of

Berne in 1792. His parents being poor his education was very limited, and when a boy he was apprenticed to a Dr. Hubbell to learn the mercantile business and also was to study medicine; the failure of the doctor to remain in business left him without a place, but he found other employment and in 1811 was taken in as a partner in the store business by Col. Johan Jost Deitz. From 1811 to 1864 he was engaged in the mercantile business, building up a trade second to none in the town. He represented his district in the Assembly, served as supervisor, justice and town clerk, was for thirty-five years postmaster, and several years commissioner and inspector of common schools. May 7, 1818, he was appointed by Gov. De Witt Clinton cornetist of the 5th Regt. Cav. of the State of New York, in 1821 was commissioned as captain, in 1824 was appointed major of the 31st Regt. and in 1825 was raised to the position of lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife was Cornelia R., daughter of Minor Walden, who was one of the pioneers in Berne, coming from Vermont about 1809. Theodore Settle received his education in the common schools and spent his early life in assisting in his father's store. When nineteen years old he engaged as clerk for his brother Charles, who had succeeded the father in business. After seven years he succeeded his brother and has since done a very successful business. Mr. Settle has served as town clerk two terms, postmaster eight years, and was one of the organizers of an Odd Fellows' lodge in Berne, which after twenty years was abandoned. He is treasurer of the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railroad. In 1890 Mr. Settle married Kate L., who was born in Guilderland and is a daughter of Jacob and Alida (Hallenebeck) Mann. They have one child, Howard E.

Van Heusen-Charles Company, The, was founded in 1843 by Theodore V. Van Heusen and Daniel D. T. Charles, both natives of Albany, and succeeded to the crockery business of Wardwell & Bordwell at No. 66 State street. In 1844 they moved to Nos. 62 and 64 State street and in 1856 they purchased the Mansion House property on Broadway and built the store since occupied by the establishment. The original firm name of Van Heusen & Charles was changed in 1864 to Van Heusen, Charles & Co. by the admission of George W. Pierce as a partner. Mr. Charles died August 1, 1892, and soon afterward the firm adopted its present name of the Van Heusen-Charles Company. This is the oldest and largest enterprise of the kind in Albany or Eastern New York and commands an extensive wholesale and retail trade in fine and ordinary china, bric-a-brac, silverware, lamps, gas fixtures, etc. Both founders were representative and highly respected business men, and took a keen interest in the prosperity of their city and its institutions. Mr. Van Heusen, born in 1818, became somewhat prominent in politics and in 1882 was the Republican nominee for Congress. He died June 15, 1893. The officers of the Van Heusen-Charles Company are Charles M. Van Heusen, president; George W. Pierce, vice-president and treasurer; Leonard Jones, secretary.

Weaver, William J., was born in the town of Coeymans, January 27, 1835, and in the following year his parents removed to Albany. His parents came from Oneida to Coeymans and were also natives of this State. Mr. Weaver received his early education in the public schools and at the age of sixteen, following the example of his brothers, he went to sea on a whaler for a three years' cruise. This, however, did not satisfy his longing for the sea, and after a brief visit to his home he again

embarked on a two years' cruise. Returning again in 1854, he went into partnership with his father and established a steam packing-box manufactory on the corner of Cherry street and Broadway, continuing in it from that date down to 1871. In 1868 he was elected Democratic supervisor of the old First ward, and in 1869-70 and 1871 he was chosen to represent the Third ward in the Board of Supervisors and during the last two years served as president of the board. In 1871 Mr. Weaver was appointed city assessor by Mayor Thacher and has held the position continuously down to the present time. He was once nominated for the Assembly in the First district, but withdrew in favor of a rival Democratic candidate on the evening before election. In the year 1869 he brought to the notice of the Board of Supervisors the great inequality then existing in the State equalization as it affected Albany county, and was at that time appointed chairman of a committee on State equalization, which position he held continuously until 1895. Mr. Weaver was married in 1856 to Mary A. Allen, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living.

Miller, Henry, jr., is a son of an old and representative citizen, and was born at the family residence in Colonie, May 11, 1871. His father, Henry Miller, was of German birth, and was one of the early settlers here. He has become a very large land owner and is also interested in the sale of various types of agricultural machinery. Mr. Miller, jr., now conducts the dairy business, delivering the milk from about fifty cows, chiefly in the village of Green Island.

Marshall & Wendell Piano Forte Manufacturing Company (Ltd.), The, was founded in 1853 by John V. Marshall, a practical pianomaker, in James street, Albany. In 1856 he was succeeded by the firm of Marshall, James & Traver, of which he was the principal member. This firm was dissolved and he formed a co-partnership with Harvey Wendell in 1868, under the style of Marshall & Wendell, and this continued successfully until 1882, when the present Marshall & Wendell Piano Forte Manufacturing Company (Ltd) was organized and incorporated with a paid up capital of \$100,000, the officers being Henry Russell, president; Harvey Wendell, treasurer and manager; and John Loughran, secretary. Mr. Russell subsequently resigned and Jacob H. Ten Eyck was elected president and still holds the position. In 1892 Thomas S. Wiles was chosen vice-president; Edward N. McKinney, treasurer and manager; and Mr. Wendell, secretary. In 1896 the latter was succeeded by James L. Carpenter. In 1872 the present building, Nos. 911 and 923 Broadway, was erected and occupied. It has a frontage of 145 feet and a depth of 175 feet. At this time the business was materially increased and the new plant afforded an enlarged capacity that has ever since been successfully utilized. The firm manufactures pianos in all kinds of fancy woods, warranting them for five years, and maintains a large trade throughout the United States and Canada. They make strictly high grade instruments, finer than were ever made in the history of the company, and among their agents are many of the largest and most prominent piano houses in the country. The members are all well known business men, Mr. Wiles being a director in the Merchants' National Bank and Mr. McKinney a director of the New York State National Bank.

McDermott, John, superintendent of the Champlain Canal north from Albany fifteen miles, is a man who has spent his whole life on canal works, and who helped build the first water works at Montreal, Canada. The death of his father caused

him to early seek his own maintenance, and he began work for contractors on the canal; he worked his way up to overseer and foreman in various localities and has been inspector of locks, also inspector of Champlain Canal repair work. For some time he was on a Pennsylvania railroad, and during the war had the contract for the reservoir at Washington, D. C.; in 1865 he was sergeant of Capital Police, and afterward captain. Mr. McDermott was born at Kingston, Ont., in 1829, leaving his native city at the age of thirteen years. His education was acquired at Rochester, where he went in 1850 to reside with a brother. In 1854 he came to Cohoes and began contracting in the dredging business. He also has the agency of the Phoenix Insurance Co., and real estate. Officially he has served as alderman for two years, and as assessor for one year.

Johnson, Edwin S., military storekeeper at Watervliet Arsenal since 1856, was born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1826. His father was William G. Johnson, also an arsenal employee for twenty-five years, from 1840 to 1865. The early life of Edwin S. Johnson was one of considerable adventure, although his boyhood was passed on a farm. He was a sailor on the deep sea for several years, chiefly on coasting vessels, plying between New York, Massachusetts and Virginia ports. He first went into the Arsenal at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, and again in 1860, and received his appointment as assistant military storekeeper on the 10th of May, 1865, and has remained in the same place until the present.

Miller, John H., son of John and Mary (Kelley) Miller, was born on a farm in New Baltimore, Greene county, October 8, 1860, and received his education in his native town. He engaged in various occupations till about 1886, when he came to Albany and established a livery and boarding stable on North Pearl street. In 1890 he purchased his present livery and boarding stable on Hudson avenue of John Sanborn. In 1893 he married Hattie, daughter of John Saulsman, of Albany, who died in March, 1894, leaving one son, Philip J.

Appleton, Joseph L., M. D. S., son of George and Elizabeth (Garton) Appleton, was born in York, Ontario, Canada, October 24, 1858. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America in 1836 and died December 25, 1882. His mother, who was born in Canada, died in March of the same year. Dr. Appleton received a public school education, came to Albany in 1879, studied dentistry with Dr. E. C. Edmunds, attended the New York Dental College, and afterward received the degree of M. D. S. from the State Board of Dental Censors in May, 1886. He remained with Dr. Edmunds until the latter's death in November, 1887, when he succeeded to his practice. He is a member and ex-president of the Third District Dental Society, has been a delegate to the New York State Dental Society since 1888 and in 1895 was a delegate to the American Dental Association. He is a member of Temple Lodge, Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council and Temple Commandery of Masons, an officer of Grace M. E. church and superintendent of its Sunday school since 1894. In 1887 he married Margaret E., daughter of John Q. Graham of Albany, and they have two sons: Joseph L., jr., and Andrew Graham.

Brasure, John W., grandson of John Brasure, of Nova Scotia, a Frenchman, and son of John W. Brasure, sr., was born in Albany, June 22, 1859. John W., sr., only child of John, was born in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., September 11, 1816, came to Al-

bany in 1826, where he died October 10, 1892. Apprenticed to Nathaniel Wright he learned the trade of coach-lamp making, which he followed several years. He was a member of the police force under Chief Morgan and also belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Department. In June, 1857, he engaged in the undertaking business and continued until his death. He was married three times and left four children. He was a member of Ancient City Lodge F. & A. M. John W. Brasure, his son, was educated in the Albany public and High Schools, and when seventeen associated himself with his father in the undertaking business, to which he succeeded on the latter's death. He is a graduate of three schools of embalming, and a member and past noble grand of Fireman's Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F.; a member of the New York Encampment No. 1, Canton Nemo, and Woodbine Rebekah, I. O. O. F.; corporal of the Albany Burgesses Corps; member of the Albany County Wheelman; charter member of the Capital Lodge Order of the Chosen Friends, and president of the Albany County Undertakers' Association. He was one of the founders of the Nawadaha Tribe No. 297, I. O. R. M., which was organized in his office with ten members, which now has four tribes numbering about 400 members, was its first sachem, and in August, 1896, represented it at the Grand Council in Saratoga. July 1, 1896, Mr. Brasure married Helen, daughter of William and Mary McCredie of Albany, and of Scotch descent.

Atkins, John R., is one of the most energetic and progressive business men of West Troy, and since 1885 has been engaged as plumber, gas and steam pipe fitter, and is agent for the Boynton steam and hot water heaters. After one year in Rochester at his trade, he spent seven years in Philadelphia as an employee in the plumbing business. Mr. Atkins was born at Sing Sing in 1854, and is a son of William Atkins, a grocer. When twelve years of age he removed to Rochester, where he was educated. In 1878 he came as a plumber to Troy, making his home at West Troy.

Bender, Matthew, was born in Albany, December 2, 1845, and is a son of Wendell M., a grandson of Matthew, and a great-grandson of Christian Bender, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Bethlehem, Albany county, in 1740, and was a sergeant in the Revolution in Slingerland's Company, Schuyler's Regiment, 3d Rensselaer Battalion. He married Mary Cramer, and had five sons and four daughters. Matthew Bender, son of Christian, was born in Bethlehem, March 13, 1782, married Elizabeth Ramsey (born March 7, 1789, died December 17, 1839), and died August 8, 1866. Wendell M. Bender, son of Matthew Bender, was born in Bethlehem, October 17, 1812, and married, August 11, 1842, Mary Brown (born February 27, 1823, died October 18, 1854), and died January 10, 1882. Their son, Matthew Bender, was educated in Professor Anthony's Classical Institute and Professor Collins's Private School, and was graduated from Union College in 1866. He then engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Albany with his father until 1877, when he accepted a position with William Gould & Son, law book publishers, which he held for ten years. In 1887 he engaged in business for himself as a publisher of law books and has since continued with marked success, enjoying a trade all over the United States. He is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T. July 17, 1867, he married Hannah Louisa, daughter of the late John Thomas, jr.,

proprietor of the Premium Mills and a prominent coffee and spice merchant of Albany. They have had five children: Matthew, jr., and John Thomas, who are associated in business with their father; Louisa and Bertha (who died young), and Melvin Thomas, a student at Union College, class of 1900.

Glass, Edwin G., was born in the village of West Troy, Albany county, in 1861. He received his early education at the Nassau and Mechanicville Academies, and also completed a commercial course at the Troy Business College, after which he became a partner in the extensive drug and paint establishment of his father, whom he succeeded at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. Mr. Glass still continues the business, and by careful and judicial management he now enjoys the distinction of being one of the foremost business men in that part of Albany county. At the spring election in the town of Watervliet in 1896 he was solicited by his party to take his initial step in politics, by accepting the Republican nomination for supervisor, and was elected in a Democratic town by an overwhelming majority over his opponent, Hon. Terrence Cummings. In 1884 he married Miss Sadie Benedict, the accomplished daughter of an old and respected citizen.

Nussbaum, Hon. Myer, is a native of Albany, and received a common school education. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and immediately formed a copartnership with George H. Stevens, which continued for four years. He was appointed police magistrate by Mayor Swinburne in 1884 and served about a year, and in 1892 was elected member of assembly from the Third assembly district of Albany county. In 1895 he elected State senator to represent Albany county for a term of three years. Mr. Nussbaum is actively identified as trustee, or member, with the several charitable institutions and social clubs of Albany. His present law partner, who was admitted in December, 1895, is Joseph P. Coughlin, who had been for a number of years his managing clerk.

Chadwick, P. Remsen, whose death in 1891 removed from the city of Cohoes one of its most prominent men, was a native of New York city, born in 1831. He was a resident there during the war and went out in the 7th N. Y. Regiment first, then afterwards in the 100th N. Y. Regiment, and again as adjutant-general on the staff of General Truman Seymour, serving through the entire war. Mr. Chadwick was a descendant from an old English family; his grandfather, Joseph, came from England in 1799, and settled in New York city. His father, William, built one of the Harmony Mills of Cohoes and was one of the founders of the Cohoes Company; he himself was an owner of the Ontario Mills and a well known manufacturer. He was the first captain of the Seventh Separate Company N. G. S. N. Y. of Cohoes, which he helped to organize. He left, besides his widow, one son, Robert R. Chadwick, who is engaged in an insurance agency in Albany.

Le Roy, Hon. William B., since his graduation in 1880, at Granville Military Academy, and two years' previous work at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass., has been a proprietor of the Globe Knitting Mills, conducted by the firm of Le Roy & Lamb, of which his father, Alfred Le Roy, was the senior member. His father was one of the foremost figures in the management of the municipal affairs of the city of Cohoes, a position he had once before occupied. He was born at Mechanicville, and is of French ancestry. He came to this place in 1857

and engaged in the hardware business, establishing the first telegraph office in this city in his store. He was a mason by trade and in later years was a contractor. The many offices in which he served his county as trustee, alderman, mayor and assemblyman in 1877, attest the honor in which he is held. William B. Le Roy is a native of Cohoes, born in 1861. He inherits the sterling qualities of his father, and has filled acceptably many responsible positions among his fellowmen. He was a member of assembly in 1889 and 1890, and afterward police commissioner in 1892-93 and in 1894. He is also prominent in the order of K. of P. and holds high rank in the Masonic fraternity.

Montmarquet, J. D., M. D., was born in Jersey City, April 22, 1860. He received his primary education in the public schools of New York and New Jersey, after which he went to Canada to prosecute his classical studies, where he graduated in 1883; returning to Jersey City, he began the study of medicine in 1886 at Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1889. In the fall of that year he came to Cohoes and commenced the practice of his profession. He has held the office of coroner's physician. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, the Albany County Medical Society and the Troy and Vicinity Medical Association. He is enjoying a lucrative practice. January 18, 1891, he was married to Wilhelmina Zecher of Jersey City; he has three children, Marcelline, Theresa and Joseph.

Witbeck, C. E., M. D., is of Dutch ancestry, the family name being originally Van Witbeck. The first American ancestor, John Thomas Witbeck, settled at New Amsterdam, now New York. Mr. Witbeck is the son of Abram Witbeck, formerly superintendent in the painting department in the Watervliet Arsenal, and was born at West Troy in 1844, and began his medical study at the Albany Medical College, receiving his diploma in 1866. He located in Cohoes in 1867 where he still practices his profession. He is a member of the Albany county and of the New York State Medical Societies, and American Medical Association, and was president of the Cohoes Medical Association, and was vice-president of the Albany County Medical Society. He has served eight terms as health officer in Cohoes, been police surgeon, and also city physician.

Cushman, Col. Harry C., is a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman of the Mayflower, in whose name the charter for Plymouth Colony was granted. Paul Cushman, sr., who came to Albany from Vermont, was one of the first in America to engage in the pottery business, having an establishment near the site of the present Park Bank. He married Margaret McDonald, and their son, Paul, jr., born in Albany, December 25, 1822, began his business career in the produce and commission business, which was finally discontinued. From 1853 to 1869 he was in partnership with his brother, Robert S., founding the present wholesale importing wine house, which he carried on until his death, June 3, 1895. He was a director in the Capital City Insurance Company, a trustee of the National Savings Bank, interested in railroads and other projects, a member of the Masonic order and a foundation member of the Fort Orange and old Albany Clubs. He married in 1845, Mary Jane, daughter of Capt. I. I. Taylor of Oswego, N. Y., who died in 1854, leaving two children. January 21, 1856, he married Julia A. C. Blackwell of Richmond, Va., who died September 5, 1885, leaving three children, of whom Harry C. is the eldest. Harry C. Cushman, born in Albany, July 31, 1857, was educated at the

Albany Academy, and St. John's Military School at Sing Sing; he intended entering the University of Virginia, where his mother's family had usually attended, but the effects of an attack of the Roman fever prevented; after three years passed in traveling, his health being restored, he in 1881 organized and became secretary and treasurer of the Albany Pharmaceutical (now the Albany Chemical) Company. Three years later he withdrew and associated himself with his father, in 1885 became a partner and in 1895 succeeded to the business. He joined Co. A 10th Regt. N. G. N. Y., February 10, 1879; was made aide-de-camp on Gen. R. S. Oliver's staff, 5th Brigade, January 31, 1883, and was promoted assistant adjutant-general, 3d Brigade, January 8, 1891, a post he still holds. He is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., the Albany Institute, the Fort Orange Club, Albany Country Club, the Reform Club of New York and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and a director in the Park Bank and trustee of the National Savings Bank. June 26, 1890, he married Celia Eliabeth, daughter of Edward Sanderson of Milwaukee, Wis., and their children are Paul and Edward Sanderson.

Hurlbut, Gansevoort de Wandelaer, is a descendent of Thomas Hurlbut, who came from England to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636, and was a soldier under Lion Gardner, receiving 10,000 acres of land in Wethersfield, Conn., from Queen Anne for conspicuous bravery in border warfare, and on his maternal grandmother's side from Harmon Harmense Gansevoort, of Holland, who was in Albany as early as 1660 and who had a brewery on the site of Stanwix Hall, which property has always remained in the Gansevoort family. Oldest son of Harmon Harmense married Catrina de Wandelaer. Mr. Hurlbut's great-grandfather, Leendert Gansevoort, 1753-1810, was prominent during the Revolutionary period, serving as a member of the provincial Congress, 1775-1777; delegate and president of the Continental Congress, 1777; assemblyman, 1778-1779; member of the Council of Appointment, 1781; appointed by Governor Clinton, county judge, 1794-1797; State senator from 1798 to 1802; probate judge, 1799; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1801; and colonel of Light Cavalry during the Revolution; he received his appointment as attorney-at law from the Earl of Dummore and Governor Tryon. In 1770 he married Hester Cuyler, and his daughter, Catherine Gansevoort, married Tuenis Van Vechten, the late mayor of Albany, a descendant of Tuenis Dirkse Van Vechten, who settled in Greenbush, 1636; he was a nephew of the noted lawyer, Abram Van Vechten, to whose practice he succeeded. A daughter of this marriage, Catherine Cuyler, was the wife of Elisha P. Hurlbut and mother of Gansevoort de W. Hurlbut. Elisha Powell Hurlbut, son of Judge Daniel Hurlbut, of Court of Common Pleas of Herkimer county and member of assembly in 1811-1812 of Montgomery county, was born October 15, 1807, and died September 5, 1889. He became presiding justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals and a writer of considerable note. He was largely instrumental in effecting many legal reforms through the constitution of 1846 and was deeply interested in science. Gansevoort de W. Hurlbut was born in Newport, Herkimer county, November 8, 1857, received an academic education, studied medicine at the Albany Medical College, read law in Albany with Jenkins & Cooper, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1880. He has since practiced his profession in Albany, and in 1893 was the Republican candidate for recorder of the city. July 6, 1881, he

married Kate, daughter of the late Gerrit Van Sante Bleecker, of Albany, and their children are Catherine Gansevoort and Gansevoort Bleecker. Judge E. P. Hurlbut had three other children: Jeanette Cuyler, wife of Morris S. Miller, esq.; Bertha Van Vechten and Ernest Cole.

Ball, Dayton, son of Dayton and Mary (Phillips) Ball, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1832. On his father's side he is of English descent and on his mother's side of Welsh descent. He received his education in the common schools and then entered the office of the Lancaster Intelligencer, President Buchanan's home organ, where he remained one year. He then was employed by Jonathan Russell of Philadelphia, who was a last manufacturer. In 1854 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College at Buffalo, N. Y., from which he graduated and in 1861 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he obtained the situation of foreman in George H. Graves & Co.'s last manufactory. In 1865 Mr. Ball was made a partner in the business and the name of the firm became Graves, Ball & Co. In 1881 Mr. Graves died and the name was again changed to that of Dayton Ball & Co., the present firm name. Mr. Ball is a 32 Mason and was commander of Temple Commandery No. 2, Albany, in 1876 and 1877. He has been treasurer of Temple Lodge and is a member of the building committee of the new Masonic Hall. Mr. Ball is also a member of the Camera, Albany, Fort Orange and Acacia Clubs. In 1862 he was married to Miss Catherine A. Forbes of New York city and they had three children: Kate A., deceased, Henry Dayton and Mabel A.

Treadwell, George Curtis, son of Major George H. and Elizabeth S. Treadwell, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 24, 1872. On his father's side he is a descendant of a long line of Puritan ancestors, the first of whom, Thomas Treadwell, came to America in 1636 and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Mr. Treadwell's great-grandfather was Governor Treadwell, the last of the Puritan governors of Connecticut and also the last person serving as chief magistrate, who combined the theologian and the statesman. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the late George Curtis Treadwell, well known as one of the most eminent of the men that have advanced the welfare of Albany. George H. Treadwell, the father of George C., was prominently identified with the commercial interests of Albany and was the organizer of the George C. Treadwell Company, and one of the largest stockholders. George C. Treadwell was educated at Farmington, Conn., and at Sedgwick Institute at Great Barrington, Mass., where he prepared for Yale University and was graduated in 1893. At present Mr. Treadwell is a trustee and agent for two Treadwell estates, and is a great lover and student of art. For two years he was secretary and director of the George C. Treadwell Company. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, University Glee Club of New York city and of the Signal Corps of the 3d Brigade, N. G. N. Y., from which he has been recently promoted to Colonel on the Governor's staff, having been appointed military secretary to Governor Black, January 9, 1897.

Masten, James H., born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., May 13, 1828. After receiving a common school education he learned the printer's trade with Andrew H. Calhoun. In 1851 he obtained a situation in the office of the Albany Evening Journal, then under the management of Thurlow Weed and George Dawson. He was also for a time employed by Joel Munsell. Later he bought the Cohoes Cat-

aract, then owned by the firm of Silliman & Miller, and conducted it successfully for twenty-five years. Mr. Masten edited the Cohoes Daily News for five years, after leaving the Cataract. In 1887 he was appointed paymaster of the Victor Knitting Mills Company, where he is at present. Mr. Masten was postmaster of Cohoes from 1865 to 1886 and has held many local appointive offices. He is a deacon of the First Baptist church of Cohoes. In 1854 he married Almeda, daughter of Rev. William Arthur, of Newtonville, Albany county. They have one son, Arthur H., a lawyer, residing in New York city.

Mulcahy, Bartholomew, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1838. His father was a carpenter and died when he was but two years old, leaving him to pave his own way in the world. In 1852 he came to America and directly to Cohoes, where he learned the carriage-making trade, and he has ever since been a resident. He has been very successful manufacturing wheels for New York city trade, and during the war he made gun carriage wheels for the United States government. His first wheel factory, destroyed by fire in 1864, was located where the Victor Mills stand. He then removed to the corner of Congress and White. He has been a water commissioner for twelve years and was one of the first aldermen when Cohoes was made a city in 1869.

Travis, William C., with his brother, Charles S. Travis, has conducted a lumber business at No. 227 Saratoga street, Cohoes, since 1877, under the firm name of Jacob Travis's Sons. Jacob Travis, the father, was a pioneer here in the lumber trade, coming to Cohoes in 1846, and the establishment has been of long standing. In his death, January 8, 1894, Cohoes lost one of its oldest and most honored citizens. William Travis is a native of Waterford, born in 1833, and one of the first aldermen upon the organization of the city in 1869. He has been a member of the Board of Education for two terms. January 18, 1855, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of Alpha White of Cohoes. They have two children: Frances E., wife of Dr. George A. Cox of Albany, and Matthew S., who married Louisa Mollere; she died August 3, 1895, leaving four children: Osmond C., Matthew S., jr., William H. and Mary Louise, deceased.

Crouse, Benjamin, was born in the town of Guilderland, in 1839. He was a son of Nicholas, who was born in Guilderland in 1789. Nicholas was the youngest son of his father's family and came into possession of his father's homestead. His wife was Elizabeth Severson, and they had three sons and six daughters. Mr. Crouse died in his eighty-eighth year. His wife survived him about seven years and died in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. Crouse remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-four years of age. He received a common school education, and in 1863 engaged as clerk in a store. Three years later he engaged for himself in the general mercantile business, which he followed until 1883. He then sold out his business and engaged in the fire insurance business, removing to Albany where he lived for five years. He still follows the fire insurance business, in connection with which he superintends his farm of 150 acres, eighty-six of which lies in the village corporation, Altamont. In 1890 he engaged as traveling salesman for the clothing house of Babcock, Shannon & Co., of Albany, with whom he is now. During the years 1885-87, he served his town as supervisor and was secretary and treasurer of the

Guilderland Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for many years. In 1862 he married Miss Emma Keenholts, daughter of James Keenholts, and they have had six children: Allen J., died in 1885 at the age of twenty-one; Edgar, who is a teacher in the Albany Business College; Mimetta, wife of Dr. McHarg, of Albany; Eugene, who is employed by Babcock, Shannon & Co. as head bookkeeper; Milton, who is assistant bookkeeper and stenographer for the same firm; and Emma Marion.

Flansburgh, Alexander, was born in the town of New Scotland, November 28, 1846. He received a limited education and grew to manhood on his father's farm and when twenty-one worked for his father by the month. He subsequently began for himself on one of his father's farms, in 1881 purchasing the homestead farm of 160 acres on the Helderberg Mountains, on which he lived seven years, when he removed to his father's farm, which he has since managed. He has devoted much attention successfully to fruit culture. In 1893 he became a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Clarksville Lodge No. 781, and in the autumn of the same year was elected master of the lodge, which office he now holds. He is the only man in Albany county who is a member of the County, State and National Grange. He has visited many of the higher lodges throughout the country, at his own expense, for the benefit of his home lodge, and through his efforts and support, the Clarksville lodge in the spring of 1896 was enabled to purchase a building in the village to hold their meetings in. In June, 1896, he joined the Patrons of Industry as charter member, was elected president of Clarksville Association No. 515. When Albany County Association P. of I. was organized he was elected treasurer and business manager of the county, and has made it a success for the patrons of the county, of which there are about 1,200 at this writing. Mr. Flansburgh is a Republican and has served one year as collector. In 1872 he married Hattie (a native of New Scotland) a daughter of John and Rachel M. (Moak) O'Bryan, and they have three children; Margaret L. (wife of William G. Moak of Westerlo), Clara C. and Charles. Mrs. Flansburgh is a member of the Clarksville Lodge, Patrons of Husbandry, in which she holds the office of Ceres; their daughter Clara is also a member of the grange and fills the office of Pomona. His wife, Hattie, and children, Clara and Charles, are also members of the Patrons of Industry. Matthew Flansburgh, his father, was born in New Scotland in 1818 and has been a lifelong and successful farmer. His wife was Nancy M. Dunbar and their children are: Emeline, Cordelia and Alexander. John P. Flansburgh, the grandfather of Alexander, was born in the town of Bethlehem, September 23, 1784, and was a lifelong and successful farmer. He lived in Sharon, Albany county, and subsequently settled in New Scotland on the Helderbergs and there spent his remaining days. The last forty-two days of his life was spent fasting, partaking of nothing but water, believing, as he said, his Maker had commanded him to stop eating of the fruit of the vine. He died July 14, 1867. In April, 1803, he married Margaret Kniver, who was a native of Bethlehem, and their children were Peter, David, Jacob, Michael, Maria, Eva, John, William, Elizabeth, Martha, Catharine, Cornelia and Garrett; by his second wife one son was born, James. Jacob, the great-grandfather, was a native of Holland and spent his active life in the town of Bethlehem as a farmer. The second great-grandfather and the parent tree of the family of Flansburgh in America, was a native of Holland and settled in Bethlehem. He was a farmer and was murdered for his money by the tax collector, Schoonmaker,

who seeing Mr. Flansburgh had money, returned in the night with an accomplice and asked for cider; while Mrs. Flansburgh was in the cellar after the cider, with an ax, he killed Mr. Flansburgh, secured the money and fled. He was apprehended, tried and executed.

Ireland, Francis Asbury, is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of the town of Watervliet, Albany county, where he was born May 6, 1824. He was educated in the common schools and at Schenectady, N. Y., and has always been a farmer and resident in the aforesaid town (now called Colonie) where, as a Republican, though never seeking, he has held minor town offices. He has been a trustee of the M. E. church of Newtonville since 1872, and its treasurer for a number of years. He is the tenth of a family of twelve children of the late Rev. Selah Ireland, who was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, N. Y., in 1785, and who settled in Watervliet, N. Y., in 1805. Mr. Ireland is a descendant of Thomas Ireland, his great-grandfather, who was one of the early settlers who founded the first English settlement in Queens county, Long Island, N. Y., in 1643. Francis Asbury Ireland was married October 19, 1848, to Christina C. Ten Broeck of Claverack, Columbia county. Their children are William T. B. of Lincoln, Neb., F. Josephine, James M., Ulysses Grant, Cora C. and Zilla A. of Albany county.

Keneston, George, was born September 11, 1853, in Somersetshire, England, where he was educated, and in 1866 was apprenticed for seven years, in which he learned the trades of plumber, painter, and glazier; he came to America and settled in Albany in 1874 and found employment with the firm of Cundall & Brintnall, then located at 47 Clinton avenue. In 1876 he married Bridget Newcomb of Ballston, Spa, N. Y., and their children are seven in number: Joseph William, Albert Daniel, Frank Leo, Walter James Edward, George, jr., Anna Clara and Arthur. He started in business in 1878, at 77 North Lark street; in 1880 he moved to 780½ Broadway, and in 1881 to 161 North Pearl street; in 1890 he moved to 677 Broadway, where he is still located and carrying on the business of house and sign painting, also dealer in ready mixed paints, oils, glass, etc. In politics is a Republican.

Lynch, Joseph H., was born in 1845, and his father was James Lynch, born in Ireland, and was a central figure in the early history of the town of Watervliet. Mr. Lynch was thirteen years steamboating and during the war was three years on the tug *Tempest* in government employ, where he rose from a cabin boy to a captain. Since the war he ran steamboats about Philadelphia and elsewhere, until he settled permanently at West Troy. He is a grocery dealer of West Troy and has been located on the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth streets for twenty-one years.

Pratt, Augustus W., son of John G. and Alida (Walter) Pratt, was born on Van Schaick's Island, Albany county, June 7, 1843. He is of English and French descent. His paternal ancestors (three brothers) came to America from England in 1842; his maternal ancestors came to America from France and Germany previous to the Revolution and did Revolutionary service. His father, John G., was a boatman on the Hudson River for sixty-six years. Augustus W. Pratt was educated in the Waterford, N. Y., public schools and later learned the trade of machinist. In 1860 he went to New York city, where he was employed by Fletcher, Harrison & Co.

After a few years spent as engineer on steamboats, he secured the position of retailer for J. B. Enos & Co., with whom he remained four years; he was then made engineer of Erastus Corning's iron works in Troy and was there seven years, when he secured the position of chief engineer at the Troy City Water Works, where he remained three years. April 8, 1892, Mr. Pratt was appointed United States local inspector of steam boilers and still holds that position. January 10, 1865, he married Kate S., daughter of John A. Kittell of Hadley, N. Y., and they have one son: Frank H. On June 1, he was appointed a member and chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Custom House at Albany, N. Y.

Porter, Robert, is a self-made man, and started as a messenger boy twenty years ago for the company with which he is now connected. He was born at Ballston, N. Y., in 1860, and was educated in the High School at that place. When about sixteen years of age he entered the local office of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. While in their employ he picked up a practical knowledge of telegraphy and soon after was transferred to Sandy Hill as operator, and was for five years clerk and operator at Fort Henry. He then became agent and traveling auditor. In May, 1888, he was appointed to the position he now holds, that of superintendent of the freight office at Green Island. During his residence at Green Island Mr. Porter has been active in local affairs. He is interested in educational affairs and is trustee and president of the School Board. He has developed marked ability and is recognized as a potent factor in that most worthy cause.

Swift, William, sr., was born in the city of York, England, in 1769. He married Esther Staber of the same place, and they had three children: Elizabeth, Jane and William, jr. In 1822 Mr. Swift came to America with his family, settling in Albany, where he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1824 he purchased a farm in the town of New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y., when he gave up his business and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. His wife died in 1833, and he in 1851. After the death of his father, William Swift, jr., took charge of the farm, managing it with great success. October 27, 1851, he married Margaret Ann Wands, of the old Scotch family of Wands, from which the place took its name, and they had five children: William Slater, Mary Ellen, Charles Henry and Esther Ann, (one dying in infancy). Mr. Swift died March 25, 1879, in his sixty-eighth year. At the age of nineteen William Slater took a course at the Albany Business College and soon after engaged in mercantile business in Albany. December 17, 1879, he married Emma L. Wands, and June 10, 1880, he came to Voorheesville, N. Y., and engaged in general store trade, which he conducted for seven years, and then sold the business on account of failing health. April 1, 1888, he engaged in the retail lumber business and a year later added to the business a manufacturing plant, which he operated with success until October 5, 1893, when his mill was destroyed by fire. He at once rebuilt on the site a storehouse and continued the retail business as before until May 1, 1894, when he sold out, and since that time has been engaged in contracting and building. Mr. and Mrs. Swift have seven children as follows: Mabel Slater, Grace Wands, Annie Louis, Sarah Drew, Cyrus Burgess, Emma May and William Raymond (Sarah and Cyrus being twins). December 24, 1883, Charles Henry Swift married Mary Louisa Pearl, and he is living on the old homestead in New Scotland. Margaret Ann Swift, the mother, is still

living at the age of seventy-six, and enjoys good health, living by herself and looking after her household duties.

Shanks, Charles S., son of David W. and Anna R. (Seath) Shanks, was born in Albany, September 8, 1857. David W. Shanks was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1825, came to America in 1846 and settled in Albany, where he conducted an upholstering business till his death in 1877. He was captain of what is now Co. D, 10th Battalion, a member of the old Albany Beverwyck Club and a Mason. Charles S. Shanks was educated in the Albany public schools, became a clerk for Archibald McClure & Co., and later for his father, and in 1875 entered the employ of Benjamin Lodge, merchant tailor, with whom he remained until 1889, when he formed a partnership with Charles H. Lathrop, under the firm name of Shanks & Lathrop; they purchased Mr. Lodge's business and now carry on a large merchant tailoring trade. Mr. Shanks enlisted in Co. B, 10th Regiment, in 1878, was promoted by gradation to first lieutenant and was honorably discharged in 1885. He was elected treasurer of the Y. M. A. in 1884 and is now one of the board of managers. For two years he was president of the Albany Wheelmen, which is now the A. C. W. In 1884 he married Frances C. E., daughter of William Gemmell, of Jersey City, N. J., and they have one daughter, Margaretta G.

Van Olinda, John L., was born on the farm he now owns in 1832. This farm was first taken up by Henry Albright in 1740. John L. Hogeboom, the maternal grandfather, came from the town of Ghent, Columbia county, and purchased this farm from Henry Albright about 1792. John L. Hogeboom was born of Holland parents and reared three children, Lawrence, John and Albertine. They were born in Ghent, Columbia county, the latter being born in 1794, and was the mother of Mrs. Van Olinda. With the exception of four years spent in the village of New Salem, Mr. Van Olinda has spent his whole life on this farm, he having bought it from his father. He has made many improvements, erected a residence and other buildings, cleared some of the land of the timber, and has devoted considerable time to fruit culture, principally to peaches, plums, and apples. He keeps a fine grade of Jersey cattle. For some years he was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity but later withdrew. In 1856 he was married to Margaret Wynkoop, daughter of Abram and Susan (Albright) Wynkoop. John T. Van Olinda, the grandfather of the subject, was born of Holland parents in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, N. Y., about 1768. He was a farmer and reared four sons and three daughters. He later removed to Brewerton, Onondaga county, and there died in 1848, aged eighty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob, the father, was born in the town of Watervliet in 1796; he became a farmer, came to New Scotland, and was employed on subject's farm by John L. Hogeboom, and later married Albertine, his employer's daughter, and lived there until after the death of his father-in-law. He later purchased of his wife's brothers their interest in the farm, and here spent his remaining days. He was thrice married; his first wife was Lydia Ver Plank, by whom he had three children: Mariah, Julian and Ann Eliza. His second wife was Albertine Hogeboom; their children were John L., Lydia Ann, and Albertine. His third wife was Mrs. Sarah Ann Patterson. He died in 1872.

Green, Archibald S., born in Oneida county, N. Y., October 1, 1825, is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Stephens) Green. The maternal grandfather, Archibald

Stephens, was one of the prominent farmers of Coeymans, and was a magistrate appointed by the governor. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Green were Quakers in faith and early settlers of Coeymans, coming from Westchester county. Jeremiah Green was a merchant at Stephenville, now Alcove, N. Y., whence he removed in 1831 to Westerlo and purchased the Moses Smith store and there carried on a general mercantile business until time of death in 1849. He was a Democrat and was justice of the peace a number of years. He was also a Mason, and was a birthright Quaker. Archibald S. Green was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and Knoxville and Gallupville Academies. He was appointed recruiting officer in the Civil war and enlisted a number of soldiers to the credit of Albany county; was also treasurer for the club of drafted men and others hable to be drafted from the town of Westerlo, and assisted in disbursing several thousand dollars to these drafted members of the club. In 1852 he married Sarah, daughter of Charles Cox of Orleans county, N. Y., and they had three children: George J. and Charles G., who are in business with their father at Westerlo, and William, who died in infancy. Mr. Green has carried on a general mercantile business, succeeding his father; he also has about 1,000 acres of land in Westerlo, which he has to look after. He is a Democrat and was postmaster under Buchanan. His son George J. is at present postmaster at Westerlo.

Harris, Hubbard C., was born in Grafton, Windom county, Vt., in 1835, and is a son of Jasher and grandson of William, whose ancestors came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. Mr. Harris came to Coeymans in 1853, since when he has followed his trade, that of a mason and contractor, successfully. In 1860 he married Laura, daughter of Elisha and Charlotte Buckland, by whom four children have been born, of whom Harry R. and Laura M. are now living.

Keller, Robert B., son of Jacob and Harriet (Dibble) Keller, was born in Hudson, N. Y., January 7, 1846, and was of Holland and English descent. His grandfather, Jacob Keller, was born in Holland and came to America in the eighteenth century; his mother was born in Vermont and descended from an English family. Robert B. Keller was educated in the Hudson public schools and in 1857 commenced steamboating as a deckhand and rapidly rose until he became master of a steam vessel at eighteen years of age; he continued as such until 1885, when he was appointed United States local inspector of steam vessels, which position he now holds. In 1872 he married Emma M., daughter of James M. Hurd, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and they have one son Robert H.

Livingston & Co.—The business of this well known firm was founded in 1857 by Hiram Livingston, who in a small store on Green street built up a large wholesale wine and liquor trade. In 1876 he removed to the present location, No. 76 State street, and upon his death in 1879 was succeeded by his son, William H. (born 1839), who in September, 1895, formed a copartnership with Jacob H. Smith (born 1862), under the firm name of Livingston & Co. The firm carries the finest grade of goods, caters principally to the drug and hotel trade and is one of the heaviest importers through the customs warehouse at Albany. Mr. Livingston was deputy collector of internal revenue under Theodore Townsend, during the Rebellion held a position in the War Department and was a Mason, a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank and a member of the Albany Club. Mr. Smith, son of Henry Smith, who died in December, 1891, was graduated from the Albany High School in 1881, and from

1884 to 1895 was bookkeeper for W. H. Livingston. He was an organizer and the first secretary of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

Sutherland, Charles R., is descended from Joseph Sutherland, who came from Scotland and settled in Horseneck, Conn., where his son Thomas was born in 1736. Thomas married Barsheba Palmer and died in 1807. His son William, born December 31, 1791, settled in Kinderhook, N. Y., and died December 31, 1811. Rufus Sutherland, son of William, was born in 1799, married Sally Nivar, removed to Schoharie, N. Y., in 1840 and died in 1849. His son Michael, born in 1828, married Christina Lawyer and died February 25, 1888; his wife died in January, 1872. Her family were among the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. Charles R. Sutherland, son of Michael, was born in Schoharie, January, 31, 1857, and after attaining his majority spent four years as clerk in the grocery store of his uncle, Isaac P. Sutherland, in Albany. In 1882 he engaged in the produce commission business as a member of the firm of Burhaus & Sutherland, which in 1883 was succeeded by Burhaus, Sutherland & Co., which was followed in 1885 by I. P. Sutherland & Co. In 1888 his brother Willard J. was admitted and in 1890 the two brothers, Charles R. and Willard J., withdrew and formed the present commission firm of C. R. & W. J. Sutherland, which also deals in real estate. Mr. Sutherland was a director of the South End Bank and is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery K. T., and the Scottish Rite bodies. October 14, 1892, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Righter of Albany, and their children are Charles, jr. (deceased), Florence and Hellen.

Sutherland, Willard J., son of Michael and brother of Charles R. Sutherland (see above sketch), was born in Schoharie, N. Y., October 10, 1859, and when eighteen came to Albany as clerk for Haskell & Gallup, wholesale spices, etc., with whom he remained about three years. Later he was employed by J. E. Moore, manufacturer of pills. This position was given up to embark in the retail grocery business, which was successfully carried on for nearly six years. In the spring of 1885 he sold the grocery business to William H. Righter and became partner with his uncle, Isaac P. Sutherland and brother, C. R. Sutherland, in the produce commission business, in which he has since continued, being now a member with his brother in the firm of C. R. & W. J. Sutherland. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M. In 1884 he married Anna Staepole of Albany, and their children are Mable, Harry, Libbie (deceased), Clara and Willard J., jr.

Schuyler, Richard P.—The domicile inhabited by this gentleman and his family is one of the historic landmarks of Albany county; situated at Port Schuyler, near West Troy, it stands a mute reminder of the generations of Schuylers it has sheltered. Partially destroyed by fire, it has been rebuilt, but not essentially modernized and retains some quaint specimens of old Dutch handiwork. Richard P. Schuyler, son of the late Stephen R. Schuyler, was born here in 1847. A daughter, Miss Jennie D. Schuyler, an able writer, who values high the traditions of her family, will contribute to this work some notes upon their genealogy. From a moss-grown stone in the Schuyler Cemetery, near by, we quote verbatim: "In memory of Col. Philip Schuyler, a gentleman who was employed in several public employments, in which he acted with integrity. He was singularly hospitable, a sincere friend, a

kind master, and most tender husband. He lived respected, and died greatly lamented, February 16, 1758, aged sixty-two years."

Staats, John M. was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, in 1812 and is the son of Barrent N. and grandson of Nicholas Staats, who, with two brothers, came from Holland among the early settlers. Nicholas Staats had four sons: George, Joachim P., William and Barrent N., who in 1832 settled the farm where John M. now lives. He died in 1848 and left two sons: Garret B., and John M., who remained on the homestead and carried on the farm. John M. Staats had two sons and three daughters. John A. now runs the farm, and the youngest son, Joachim P., died in 1885.

Secor, Benjamin M., of Huguenot descent, was born October 27, 1834, in the town of Berne, Albany county, where his father, Daniel, was born October 18, 1804. Daniel Secor, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Berne about 1780 and died there; his son Cornelius lived and died there and was a colonel in the State militia. Daniel, son of Cornelius, married Cornelia Van Zandt and died June 22, 1879. Benjamin M. Secor was reared on a farm and received his education in his native town and Warnerville Seminary. He remained on the farm and clerked in country stores until 1866, when he came to Albany and engaged in the retail clothing business with L. D. Hutchins. In 1870 he became a clerk for R. C. Davis & Co. and so continued till January, 1878, when he entered the employ of the late C. G. Craft; January, 1890, he became a partner in the firm of C. G. Craft & Co. Mr. Craft died March 13, 1890, and since then Mr. Secor and Joseph D. Chapin have continued the business under the old firm name. Mr. Secor is vice-president in the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railway Company, member of Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., and has lived in the Thirteenth ward about thirty years. In 1858 he married Arvilla Strevell of Berne, and they have five children: Effie J., Elva, Laura M., Daniel and Ida A.

Saul Julius, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 29, 1836, came to this country in October, 1856, and first settled in Catskill, N. Y., where he found employment at his trade of clothing cutting. In May, 1858, he engaged in the merchant tailoring and ready-made clothing business, which he sold out in 1869. In March, 1867, he moved to Troy and engaged in the same business, which he still continues in that city. He removed to New York in 1883 and began the manufacture of clothing and while there, in 1884, established a store in Albany, where he settled in May, 1888. In the latter year he purchased and extensively remodeled the property, Nos. 51-53 North Pearl street, where he has since built up a prosperous business, carrying in stock every article in clothing used from head to foot, by man, woman, and child. In 1893 his sons, Lester J. and Philip C., were admitted to partnership and the manufacturing department was moved from New York to Albany. Mr. Saul is an ex-member of the National Guard, an exempt fireman, a member of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge F. & A. M., and Trojan Lodge I. O. O. F. of Troy. In September, 1864, he married Rachel Cohn, a native of Prussia, Germany. Of their nine children four are living: Lester J., Philip C., Rose (wife of Dr. M. J. Lewi of New York city) and Elka.

Sayles, William, for twenty-three years one of the leading contractors of Albany, is a son of Thomas and Jane (Stephan) Sayles, and was born on the Isle of Man, May

25, 1848. He was educated in private schools and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native country, noted in recent years as the scene of Hall Caine's thrilling romances. Mr. Sayles came to America in 1867, arriving in New York city April 24, and the following day reached Albany, where he has since resided. He followed his trade as a journeyman until January, 1873, when he formed a copartnership with William H. Gick, under the firm name of Gick & Sayles, and engaged in contracting and building. This firm has steadily increased the volume of its operations, until now it is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city. They have erected about 300 buildings in Albany, among them the Albany County Bank, Dudley Observatory, Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Block, the Hope Baptist church, St. Peter's Rectory and the residences of Messrs. Wing, Russell, Rudd, Murphy, Gregory, Fuller, Waldman, Barber and Reynolds, on State Street, of George W. Van Slyke, Hon. John Palmer and Benjamin Lodge on Madison Avenue, of Mann, Waldman and Tracey on Willett Street; of Mrs. Craig in Englewood Place; of Ogden, Kinnear and Rooker on Lake Avenue; the brown stone row on Lancaster street between Lark and Willett, and a great many other dwellings, public buildings, etc., of equal prominence. They have also built a large number of handsome structures outside the city of Albany and are well known throughout a wide territory. Mr. Sayles is a staunch Republican, and in May, 1895, was appointed by Mayor O. E. Wilson one of the city assessors for a term of three years. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, F. & A. M. He is a member and for ten years was a trustee of the First M. E. church. November 27, 1878, he married Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late William W. Pearl of Albany county, and they have three children, Arthur Everett, Agnes Pearl and Mabel Margaret.

Ten Eyck, Jacob H., is a descendant of Coenraedt Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York city about 1650 and was a tanner. The words Ten Eyck mean "from the oak," the oak being the family's coat of arms. Herman Ten Eyck of Albany (where the family settled about 1690) was born here in 1793 and died May 17, 1861, about ten years after he retired from the dry goods business, in which he was long engaged with an elder brother under the firm name of Jacob H. Ten Eyck & Co. Herman Ten Eyck married, in 1821, Eliza Bogart of Geneva, N. Y., who died in 1853, leaving two daughters and an only son. Jacob H. Ten Eyck, the son, and the last living male representative of this branch of the family, was born in Albany, August 17, 1833, attended the Albany Academy and for a few years was clerk in a bank. In 1856 he went to Cuba and spent three years in railroading. Returning to Albany he raised in 1861 Co. G, of the 3d N. Y. Vols., was commissioned a captain in the State militia on April 25, and in May was mustered into U. S. service. He served nearly two years, being promoted major of the 154th N. Y. Vols., and stationed in Virginia with the 11th Army Corps. He resigned in 1864 on account of ill health and since the war has had charge of several estates. He has been a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank and a director in the Albany Insurance Company for about twenty years, is president of the Great Western Turnpike Company (the oldest corporation of the kind in the State), and is connected with several manufacturing companies in Albany and Troy. He was alderman of the old Seventh ward two years, one of the founders of the Fort Orange Club, for ten years a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was long a member of the Albany

Burgesses Corps, and also commissary of the 10th Regt. In 1867 he married Matilda E., daughter of G. V. S. Bleecker, a prominent citizen and for many years alderman of the Third ward of Albany and the father of Charles E. Bleecker, at one time mayor.

Veeder, Hon. William Davis, was born in Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., May 19, 1835, a descendant of an old Netherland family. He received a common school and academic education, and read law with Peter Cagger, Nicholas Hill and John K. Porter. He was admitted to the Albany bar in 1858 and entered the office of Hon. Henry Smith in that city, where he remained until his removal to Brooklyn later in the same year, where he has since resided. He soon became active in politics and has filled with enviable distinction many positions of responsibility and honor. He represented the First district of Brooklyn in the Assembly in 1865 and 1866. He was made a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1874, which position he occupied until 1882. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, and also in that of 1894 on the Committees on Preamble and on Corporations. In the fall of 1866 he was elected surrogate of Kings county over two opponents by a majority of 4,500; this office he filled for ten years, or until 1877, and what is remarkable, not one of his decisions was ever reversed. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress by a vote of 17,916 against 10,630 for Colonel Cavanagh, Independent Democrat endorsed by the Republicans. At the close of his term he retired from active political work and resumed his law practice, which had become extensive. Mr. Veeder is an authority on constitutional law and a specialist in the statutes which relate to trusts, corporations and wills. He was a member of the Municipal Consolidation Inquiry Commission as to the Greater New York.

Wirth, Jacob, jr., son of Jacob and Mary Wirth, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 2, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at the Albany Business College. Subsequently he learned the tailor's trade with his father, who for many years was in business in Albany. Jacob Wirth, jr., was in the employ of William Hleh, as a cutter from 1886 to 1891, when he went to Europe with the Knight Templars. Upon his return he commenced business at No. 41 Beaver street, where he is now located. He is a member of Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Acacia and Unconditional Clubs. He is at present representing the First ward in the Board of Aldermen. In June, 1894, he married Katharine Deiseroth.

Winne, Barent S., son of Barent S. and Ann A. (Staats) Winne, was born in Cedar Hill, July 20, 1858. The Winne family are of Dutch descent and date their ancestry back in Albany county to 1684, the line of descent being Barent S., son of Barent S., son of Peter W., son of William, son of Daniel, son of Peter, son of Daniel, son of Peter. Mr. Winne is the seventh generation living on the homestead settled by Daniel Winne in 1715. Mr. Winne is now engaged in the extensive freighting commission and coal business established by his father in 1860.

Andrews, jr., Horace, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1852. His ancestry includes several of the most prominent founders of the Connecticut Colony.

and the Holland settlers of Kinderhook, N. Y. Mr. Andrews's parents were Horace Andrews and Julia R. Johnson, both of Connecticut. He was educated at private schools in New York city and New Haven, and at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he received his first and second degrees, the latter of (Civil Engineer) in 1872. Since then his occupation has been entirely in the line of his profession. He was engaged on hydrographic work, under the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in 1872 and for several years afterwards was connected with the same government bureau, first in connection with the survey of the harbor and vicinity of New Haven, Conn., and afterwards on the east coast of Florida, whence he was called in 1878 to accept the position of assistant on the New York State Survey which he filled till the conclusion of the survey in 1884. Several of the technical papers in the reports of this survey were communicated by Mr. Andrews. Sanitary investigations in many parts of the State were next undertaken by him, under the New York State Board of Health, until his appointment by Mayor Thacher, in 1886, as city engineer of Albany, which office has been filled by him since his first appointment up to the present time. Mr. Andrews has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1887 and of the Geometer Verein of Germany since 1881; for several years he has been a member of the Fort Orange Club and he is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. In 1881 he married Adeleine Louise Downer, of Hamden, Conn., who died in December 1893. Of his three children, all of whom were born in Albany, the two now living are Theodore and Bertha A.

Aspinwall, William F., whose charming home near Loudonville, surrounded by grounds evincing the care and skill of a landscape gardener, cannot fail to attract the admiration of travelers along the Loudonville road, is the son of the late Lewis E. Aspinwall, who came to Watervliet in 1848. He was a brass founder by trade and noted for inventive genius and skill; but ill health led him to retire to the country. He died here in 1888, aged seventy years. W. F. Aspinwall was born at Hastings-on-the-Hudson in 1843. He was about years old when his family moved to Watervliet; since then he has resided here, chiefly engaged in gardening. Mr. Aspinwall is a musician, chiefly as an amateur violinist, and it is his own tasteful labors which have beautified the surroundings of his home. A daughter, Miss Margaret, evinces much of the same artistic proclivity; and a son, William D. Aspinwall, a recent graduate of Harvard College, is now occupying a position with a Boston publishing house. Mr. Aspinwall is a gentleman of quiet and studious tastes, with no political ambitions. He feels a just pride in the fact that one of his paternal ancestors was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and it is interesting to note that the Aspinwall Potato Planter, known the world over, was invented by his elder brother, L. Augustus Aspinwall.

Bentley, W.—Dr. Richard Bentley, English critic, was born in Culton, England, in 1662 and died in 1742. He had two brothers, Thomas and James, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1720. James, not liking America, returned to England; Thomas remained in America and was the progenitor of a very numerous and respected line of descendants. Thomas Bentley had three sons: William, Benjamin and Caleb. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, Baptist minister of Lincoln, Neb., and chairman of the Nebraska State Prohibition Committee, is a descendant of Benjamin. Thomas Bentley's son, William, had four sons: Tillinghast, William, jr., Taber and Pardon.

Pardon Bentley was the father of eleven children: Margaret, Pardon, jr., Thomas, William, John, Charles, Augustus, Samuel, Stephen, Elizabeth and Susan. Pardon Bentley's third son, William, was born in Rhode Island in 1767 and died at Chesterville, N. Y., in 1820. He was twice married; by his first marriage he had three children: Jerusha, Olive and William, jr. His daughter Olive married Peter Capwell; their son, Albert C. Capwell, was for many years a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn, N. Y. William, jr., was a resident many years of Westerlo, N. Y.; he was supervisor of the town in 1837 and 1838, and moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1840, where some of his descendants still reside. But one of his sons, George, is living, who resides at Colorado Springs, Col.; a grandson, Floyd F. Bentley, is agent for the D., L. & W. R. R. at Baldwinsville, N. Y. William Bentley, sr.'s, second marriage was to Abigail, daughter of Elisha Smith of North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., whence they moved to Chesterville, Albany county, in 1800. Their children were Amanda, wife of John Winston; Alva; Abigail, wife of Reuben Winston, M. D.; Harriet, George H., Edward S., Edwin S. and Alexander, all dead except Alexander, who resides at Greenville, N. Y. Alva Bentley had one son, Jasper Bentley, who is a lawyer and resides at Lansing, Mich., and whose daughter is the wife of J. B. Moore, Supreme Court judge of Michigan. George H. Bentley, born March 1, 1806, in Chesterville, N. Y., died July 16, 1863. He married Almira Lawrence, January 30, 1828, and in 1832, in company with his brother Alexander, engaged in the mercantile business in Chesterville, which was dissolved in 1837. George H. Bentley then purchased the old homestead, where he resided the rest of his life. He represented the town in the Board of Supervisors in the years 1854 and 1855. He was the father of Charles Bentley, who was born in Westerlo, N. Y., August 22, 1831, and lived on the old homestead until 1883, when he sold it and moved to Hastings, Neb.; he now resides at Cambridge, Neb. He married Priscilla, daughter of Samuel G. Baker of Westerlo, N. Y., October 14, 1851, and they had one daughter and three sons: Fanny Ada, George, Edward W. and Willis. Charles Bentley was supervisor in Westerlo in 1866-67. Edward W. died June 28, 1866, Fanny Ada died July 19, 1866, and Mrs. Charles Bentley died December 21, 1879. George married Rosella, daughter of Henry L. Tallmadge of Westerlo, and moved to Cambridge, Neb., in 1883, where he now resides. They have two sons: Fred E. and Charles L. Willis Bentley was born May 12, 1868, and in 1883 entered the employment of Ferris Swartout of Chesterville as clerk, in 1887 came to Ravena (then Coeymans Junction) and clerked it for James M. Borthwick (now county clerk) until 1890, when he and an associate clerk, Elvin C. Shults, succeeded Mr. Borthwick in business under the firm name of Shults & Bentley, until March 18, 1895, when Mr. Shults retired from the firm and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Bentley. Willis Bentley married Cora B., daughter of William H. Winegard of Westerlo, N. Y., February 4, 1891, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Inez C., born March 19, 1892.

Belser, Joseph, jr., son of Joseph and Barbara (Klett) Belser, was born in Albany, May 4, 1866. Joseph Belser, sr., was born in Messingen, Germany, March 13, 1836. He came to America in 1852 and settled first in New York city, then in 1854 he removed to Albany and in November, 1857, engaged in the retail dry goods business, at what is now No. 352 South Pearl street. He gradually increased his scope of

operations until 1884, when he took in his son-in-law, John Wagner, as a partner under the firm name of Belser & Wagner. This firm continued until 1888, when Mr. Belser's son, Joseph, jr., became a partner. In 1889 Mr. Wagner withdrew and engaged in the furniture business and Joseph Belser, sr., Joseph Belser, jr., and Miss Barbara Belser constituted the firm. In 1890 Joseph, sr., retired and since then the brother and sister, as Belser & Co., have continued the business. Joseph, sr., is a member of the Eintracht Singing Society and was for several years its treasurer. The firm of Belser & Co. now occupy for retail purposes three stores at Nos. 348, 350 and 352 South Pearl street; they also have three stores for their wholesale business, which has gradually been built up within the last few years.

Brennan, Edward J., is a grandson of James Brennan, sr., a maltster who came to Albany from Ireland and died here in 1880, aged eighty-two. James Brennan, jr., has been connected with the Albany police force since about 1870. He is a native of the capital city, as is also his wife, Mary Murtaugh. Edward J., their son, was born August 17, 1860, in Albany, was graduated from the Christian Brothers' Academy in 1876 and in 1877 entered the law office of Smith, Bancroft & Moak, being admitted to the bar in 1881. He remained with his preceptors as managing clerk until 1886, when he was elected justice of the City Court for a term of three years. Since 1889 he has been in active practice of his profession, making a specialty of criminal law, in which he has been very successful, having freed many well known criminals. He is a prominent Democrat, has served as delegate to several political conventions and is a member of the A. O. U. W. January 22, 1896, he married Mary, daughter of George Schwartz, a well known pork packer and dealer of Albany.

Cummings Brothers.--James and John Cummings were born in the town of Berne, June 25, 1857, and May 20, 1859, respectively. They are sons of John Cummings, who was born in the city of Clonmell, Ireland, in 1829. He was one of four children of Patrick Cummings. John, the father, was a miller in his native place. He came to America and direct to the town of Berne, where he engaged in farming which he continued until recent years, when he retired to the village of Rensville and leased his farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, 81st Regiment N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of the Wilderness, where he received a wound and lost part of his hand. He was under General Butler in five active engagements. His wife was Ellen Shea, a native of the city of Clonmell, Ireland, and daughter of Thomas Shea; to them were born five children: James, born June 25, 1857; John, born May 20, 1859; George, born June 1, 1861, and died at the age of nineteen; Ellen, born in October, 1862; and Thomas, born in December, 1866, and died at the age of sixteen. James and John were reared to farm life and attended the common schools and remained at home until they were twenty-four years of age, when they embarked in business for themselves, their first enterprise being farming and quarrying, which they followed for seven years. They dissolved partnership, James remaining at the quarry and John repaired to Albany and engaged in the stone business from 1891 to 1895. They then moved to Voorheesville and established themselves in the feed, grain and produce business, and in connection with this they carried on an extensive stone business. James married Ella Van Deusen of Berne, and daughter of Robert A. Van Deusen. Their children are Carrie and George. John married Mary C. Ecker of the town of Knox, and daughter of Allen Ecker, by

whom three children were born: Thomas, who died when ten years of age; Edward and Mary. John is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of Chancellors Lodge of Albany. The brothers are both stockholders in the Clarksville Telephone line. John is a stockholder in the Altamont Driving Park and Fair Association; the brothers are also stockholders in the Voorheesville Canning and Preserving Co.

De Witt, Abraham Van Dyck, descends from a distinguished line of Holland ancestry. Among his earliest ancestors were John L. De Witt, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and Lucas De Witt. Tjerck Claassen De Witt of Zunderland, Holland, born 1620, was the first of the family to come to this country. He stopped at New Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1656, settled for a time in Albany and thence removed to Kingston, where he died February 7, 1700. Mr. De Witt's paternal grandfather, Rev. John De Witt, was born in Catskill, N. Y., August, 1789, studied at Union College, and graduated at Princeton in 1809. He was licensed to preach in 1811; married Sarah Schoonmaker, and was pastor of the old collegiate Dutch church of Albany from 1813 to 1815 and of the Second Reformed Dutch church from 1815 to 1823. He was then chosen professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., having in 1825 also assumed the professorship of belles lettres, criticism and logic in Rutgers College. He died at New Brunswick October 11, 1831. The great-grandfather of A. V. De Witt was John I. De Witt of Catskill and Saugerties, N. Y., who was born in 1762. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Breasted, in 1782, and died in 1816. Mr. De Witt's father, Clinton De Witt, born in Albany in 1814, became a brilliant lawyer and orator and died in New York city in 1845. He married in 1835 Elsie, daughter of Abraham Van Dyck, a leading lawyer of Coxsackie, N. Y. She was an accomplished student, read Greek and Hebrew, and died August 1, 1885. Abraham V. D. De Witt, born in Coxsackie, August 11, 1836, was educated in the village academy, and read law with James B. Sanders of Albany for seven years, being admitted to the bar when twenty-one. He was then in partnership with his preceptor until 1871, when Mr. Sanders retired. In 1872 he became a partner of Charles F. T. Spoor, and since the latter's death in 1891 has practiced alone. Mr. De Witt has not only conducted a general law practice, but has also had the settlement of many large estates. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Holland Society of New York. In June, 1894, he was elected treasurer of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank and since then has had the active management of that institution, devoting much of his time to its affairs. In January, 1896, he married Grace Hallam Learned of New London, Conn., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Coit Leonard. A daughter, born to them November 22, 1896, is named Elsie Van Dyck.

Moak John T., was born in the town of New Scotland, on the Moak homestead, April 27, 1827. He is a son of Col. Joseph Moak, a native of New Scotland and a farmer by occupation. His wife was Arianna Taylor, daughter of Robert Taylor, and their children were Robert, Joseph, Jane, Frances, Eve Ann, Catherine, Harriet, Rachael and John T. The father, Col. Joseph Moak, died March 28, 1848, the wife dying previously in 1830. John T. spent his early life on the homestead, receiving a common school education. When he was twenty-one years of age he began working at the cabinet trade, which he followed one year; then he worked for a time at farming and returned to the cabinet shop again. In 1851 he purchased his

present farm, consisting of ninety acres, where he is at present residing. To this he has added another farm of seventy acres and made many improvements in the property. In 1850 he married Margaret Sager, who was born in New Scotland, a daughter of Conrad and Margaret (Bradt) Sager. Their children were Arianna, wife of Jeremiah Winne, Melville S. (deceased), Ida L., wife of Edgar B. Ruso. The paternal grandfather of John T. Moak was Jacob Moak, who came from Switzerland with his two brothers, Francis and Henry, about 1730.

Schubert, Theodore, a popular and well-known citizen of West Troy, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1855. He was a son of a weaver, Charles G. Schubert. They came to America in 1864 and settled at Holyoke, Mass., where Theodore learned the wool-sorting trade, and in 1878 came here as a weaver in the Roy Mills, and later as a loom adjuster. In 1885 he opened a cafe and retail saloon at 1,299 Broadway. Mr. Schubert is prominently connected with numerous local societies, the West Troy Fire Department, president of the local board of Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association and member of Laurel Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Munson, George S., M. D., son of Stephen and Eunice A. Munson, was born in Waterford, N. Y., April 4, 1856, and moved with his parents to Albany in 1858. His mother, a native of Westerfield, Mass., who died in March, 1886, was a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the theologian and metaphysician of Northampton, Mass., and afterwards president of Princeton College. His father became an extensive shoe manufacturer in Albany. Dr. Munson was graduated from public school No. 2 in 1868 and from the Albany High School in 1872, and in 1874 entered Princeton College, where he took several prizes for oratory, study, etc., and where he was graduated with honor in 1878. He read medicine with Drs. VanderVeer and Snow, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1880, took a special course in Dr. Knapp's ophthalmic and aural institute in New York, where he remained as first assistant for two years, and also pursued special courses under Drs. Noyes and Agnew of that city. In 1882 he began the active practice of his profession in Albany. He has served as ophthalmic surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Schenectady Hospital and Dispensary, and Albany City Hospital, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Fort Orange Club and Albany Medical Library and Journal Association. He has contributed many valuable papers to medical literature, especially on the treatment of diseases of eye the and ear. In 1884 he married May S., daughter of George S. Downing of Albany, and they have one son, born March 31, 1888, and a daughter.

Bloss, Dr. F. S. of West Troy, is a descendant of prominent ancestors in the profession of medicine, as he is a son of J. P. Bloss, a noted physician of Troy, and grandson of Richard Bloss, who was a pioneer homeopathist of Troy, and who died there after twenty-five years of practice. He is also a nephew of Richard D. Bloss, an active practitioner, now of Troy. Dr. F. S. left Burlington, Iowa, where he was born in 1857 and came to Troy in 1859. He went to Schenectady, graduating from the Union Classical Institute, and entered Union College, graduating in 1881, after which he entered the Albany Medical College. He first practiced at Troy with his father, and came to West Troy in 1896. He is a member of the Medical Society of Northern New York.

Patterson, jr., John, is the son of John and grandson of Archibald Patterson, who settled in Bethlehem in 1810 and died in 1876, leaving six sons: Robert, Andrew, James, Alexander, William and John, who settled on the homestead. He had one son, John, jr., as above, who has been, and still is, one of the leading men of the town, having served as supervisor from 1889 until 1895. Mr. Patterson, besides carrying on the farm, has for some time carried on a coal and ice business in Long Island city, and still has an ice house in Bethlehem that he built in 1878.

Vloebergh, Louis, was born in Belgium, Province of Antwerp, in 1823, where he learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed until 1857, when he came to Albany where he worked for some time, when he came to Bethlehem Center in 1861, and has since carried on a shop. He has three sons: Livine, who is in business in Albany, Augustus and Joseph, who are business with their father, and two daughters, Mathilda and Cristina.

Moore, William, was born in Ireland, March, 1827. He received a common school education and in 1846 came to America. He remained for a time in New York city and then went east and worked in the cloth mills in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. In 1852 he went to Cohoes and worked three years for Egberts & Bailey, the first knit goods manufacturers in America. Then after learning the machinist's trade with the Harmony Company, he was for thirteen years machinist and foreman of the Mohawk River Knitting Mills company, which was an enlargement of the business of Egberts & Bailey. In 1859 Mr. Moore accepted the management of William Mansfield's knitting mills and in 1860 established a mill of his own on Erie street, known as the Erie Knitting Mill. In 1882 he built the Granite Mill, on the corner of Ontario and Saratoga streets, to which he gives most of his attention, but he still retains an interest in the Erie Mill, which is owned by the firm, Moore & Tierney. Mr. Moore has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity for forty years and was for one term alderman of the Third ward. In 1892 he married Sarah A., daughter of James Tierney of Waterford and they have one son, William J.

McHinch, Robert, a prominent and successful farmer and fruit grower of the town of New Scotland, was born near Belfast, Ireland, September 23, 1847. Alexander, the grandfather, was a native of Scotland and spent his lifetime there as a farmer. His brother James came to America and settled in the town of New Scotland, on the farm now owned by Robert McHinch. James, the father, was born in Scotland, in August, 1804, and died in August, 1889. He was a successful farmer and left considerable property, which he accumulated near Belfast, Ireland, where he had gone when a young man and engaged in the manufacture of gas, in connection with which he owned a farm, which he sublet to tenants. His wife was Mary Lowry, of Ireland, and their children were Anthony, Robert, Agnes, Jane, and Andrew. His wife died in 1867, and after some years his sons Anthony and Andrew died. He lived alone then until 1884, when he converted his property into cash and came to America, where he spent his remaining days with his son Robert and his daughter Agnes. He died August 6, 1889. Robert remained with his father and attended school until nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States direct to his granduncle, Andrew McHinch, for whom he worked at farm work for one year, and then worked for other parties for several years, when he went to Illinois and Iowa and remained for one year, and by the request of his uncle returned to New Scotland and worked

hard, and when he had been here ten years he had saved \$2,000 in cash. In 1876 he purchased his uncle's farm, the price being \$6,000, for which he has paid, and upon which he has since lived doing general farming, but paying special attention to the fruit culture. He has since added land and made other improvements, and is now the possessor of a fine farm and good buildings. In March, 1876, he married Sarah Jane, born in Bath-on-the-Hudson, and daughter of Jacob P. and Mary Elizabeth (Snyder) Elmendorf, by whom one child has been born, Jennie May. Mrs. McIlinch is a member of the Reformed church. Mr. McIlinch was elected and re-elected excise commissioner for three terms, and is now filling the office of assessor.

Kimmey, William, was born in Bethlehem in 1829 and is the son of Daniel, and grandson of Jacob. His great grandfather came from Germany in 1755 and settled in Bethlehem, where he was the founder of the family which has always occupied a prominent position in the town and county. William Kimmey was supervisor of his town for five years, also town clerk, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1894. December 27, 1854, he married a daughter of Frederick Hillebrant, and they have one son, William R., and two daughters, having lost two sons, John and Albert.

Frederick, Stephen V., was born in Guilderland on the farm he now owns, March 17, 1831. Christopher, his father, was born in the same place in 1793. He was one of three sons: Stephen, Christopher and Jacob, and three daughters: Elizabeth, Mary and Esther, born to Michael, a farmer by occupation, who was also born on the same farm. He was a son of Stephen, born in Guilderland. His father, Michael, came from Germany in about 1750 and took up a tract of land of about 900 acres in the town of Guilderland. Christopher, the father of Mr. Frederick, was a successful farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Appolonia Hilton, daughter of James Hilton. They reared three sons and four daughters. He lived to be eighty-seven years old and his wife lived to be seventy-eight. Mr. Frederick received a good common school education, and when twenty-six years of age began to teach school, which he followed for nine years. In 1861 he was elected supervisor and was re-elected for five consecutive years. In the fall of 1866 he was elected county treasurer, which office he filled for three years. He has also filled many minor offices in his town and was often called upon to draw up wills and settle estates. He has added to the original homestead until he now owns 600 acres, and also owns property in Albany, and is an enterprising and successful man. January 14, 1863, he was married to Annie Reid, of New Scotland, and daughter of Alexander Reid. Their children are Margaret, Ada and Lona. Mr. Frederick was taught the Holland language by his mother and still retains a knowledge of that tongue.

Whitbeck, William J., was born in 1838. He is a son of John T., and a grandson of Thomas, who had four sons: William, Stephen, Daniel and John T., who had four sons: Thomas, John A., Jasper and William J. He is a farmer and lives on a part of the old homestead. He married Hannah J. Smith.

Couse, David, was born in Bethlehem in 1827 and is the son of David, born in 1803, and grandson of Adam Couse, who came from Germany in 1784 and settled in Bethlehem and had six sons: John, Matthew, William, Peter, Jacob and David, father of the subject. Mr. Couse came to Slingerlands in 1839, where he has since

been a farmer. He was elected justice in 1872, which office he has held continuously ever since; he has also been town clerk and collector and was for some years assistant assessor for the revenue department. He has four sons: Andrew, David, Frank and Robert.

Hill & Son.—James Hill, a native of England, settled in Albany about 1827 and died there in 1838. He was foreman in a large blacksmith shop which stood on the site of the D. & H. depot, at the foot of Maiden Lane. Cornelius Hill, his son, born December 18, 1833, in Albany, received a public school education, and has always been in the fruit and vegetable business. In 1845 he became a clerk in the old Columbia Street Market and later held a similar position on Van Rensselaer Island. In 1854 he established business for himself and since 1889 has been located on the corner of Hudson avenue and Grand street, the site on which Thurlow Weed's mansion once stood. In 1884 the firm of Hill & Son was formed by the admission of his son, James H. Mr. Hill was alderman two years, and is a member of Temple Lodge F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T. In January, 1854, he married Mary McIntosh, and they have nine children living: James H., Erastus C., William M., George C. (all members of Temple Lodge F. & A. M.), Isabella, Ida, Elizabeth, Etta E. and Minnie.

Southworth, Dr. Julius B., dates his lineage to the Mayflower Pilgrims of 1620. His father, Alden Southworth, who married Betsey Barker, was a prominent manufacturer of Oriskany Falls, Oneida county, a captain in the old State militia and for twelve years a justice of the peace. Dr. Southworth, born in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., February 6, 1849, was educated at Cazenovia Seminary and at Madison University in Hamilton, and from 1871 to 1876 was a teacher in the former institution and from the latter date to 1881 was president of the Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College at Montpelier. He read medicine with Dr. J. D. Munn of Herkimer county, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1882, and began the practice of his profession in Albany, where he has since resided. From 1885 to 1895 he was literary editor of the Albany Evening Journal and since then has held a similar position on the staff of the Albany Argus, and also done considerable literary work for magazines and other periodicals. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and a charter member of the Albany Press Club. August 22, 1872, he was married at Schuyler's Lake, N. Y., to Arzelia, daughter of the Rev. Reuben S. Southworth. She died July 30, 1873, and he married, second, November 28, 1876, Eleanor H., daughter of Dr. J. Dayton Munn of Van Hornesville, Herkimer county. They have one son, Hamilton Munn Southworth, born February 11, 1881. Dr. Southworth is an elder in the First Methodist Episcopal church and has been superintendent of its Sunday school at intervals for the last ten years.

Jones, John H., was born in 1851 and first engaged in the lumber business as an employe of a planing mill, but is now an agent for the Rusches Brewing Company of Troy. Mr. Jones is a local leader in politics and has held various offices. He was alderman of the Third ward from 1883 to 1890. His younger brother, Thomas R., who died in 1885, was also a prominent man. John H. was the elder son of Robert Jones, who, before his death, was the leading shoe dealer of West Troy, and had for fifteen years been an honored citizen of that place.

Herrick, Avery, the widely known blank publisher, is a son of John Jay and Mary Herrick, and was born in the town of Florida, now Fifth ward of the city of Amsterdam, N. Y., November 9, 1822, and first became a clerk in the store of Duncan McDonald of Schenectady, where he was apprenticed to the printing business in 1838 with Isaac Riggs. Coming to Albany in 1840, he completed his apprenticeship with Joel Munsell, at Old Gable Hall, No. 58 State street. In 1848 he married Harriet Anna Wetsell of Greene county. Commenced the printing business in 1861 at No. 496 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., where he has ever since continued, and in 1872 succeeded W. C. Little & Co. in the publication of blanks. His present wife is Spedy, daughter of the late Avery Herrick Belding, of Montgomery county, N. Y.

Harriott, Marvin B., son of John V. and Harriet R. (Colfax) Harriott, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 6, 1860. His father's ancestors were Scotch and English and first settled in New York city in 1783. The great hospital at Edinburgh, Scotland, known as the Heriot Hospital, was founded and endowed by Sir George Heriot, an ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Harriott's mother's family came to America from England in 1740, and his maternal great-grandfather was Gen. William Colfax, who was the first commander of General Washington's Life Guards and afterwards was quartermaster-general on Washington's staff. Through this line Mr. Harriott is related to the late Schuyler Colfax, vice-president of the United States, 1869-1873. John V. Harriott was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, and was president of the Firemen's Fire Insurance Company of New York at the time of his death in 1874. Marvin B. Harriott was educated in the Brooklyn private and public schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After the completion of his education he accepted a clerkship in a cotton house and subsequently took a three years' course in a sugar refinery. For the past seventeen years he has been a sugar broker, and now represents L. W. Minford & Co., New York, Swift & Co., Chicago, and the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, for Albany, Troy and Northern New York. Mr. Harriott was a charter member of the Schubert Club. He served two years in Co. A, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., and held all offices up to and including that of first lieutenant and resigned as such in April, 1896. During his term as first lieutenant he served detail as quartermaster of the battalion and as commissary of twelve hundred men at Buffalo, N. Y., during the great railroad strike in 1892.

Goewey, Dr. W. Irving, son of William J. and Eudora (Lewis) Goewey, was born in Defreestville, Rensselaer county, November 10, 1859, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to his mother's farm at East Schodack, N. Y. He attended Hartwick Seminary and the academical department of Beloit College in Wisconsin, and was graduated with honor from Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in this State in 1888. He taught school at Poestenkill, N. Y., for two terms; two years and a half at East Schodack, N. Y., and was principal of the Hartford public school in Washington county for one year, showing exceptional ability as a teacher in all positions. He read medicine with Dr. Arrington Boyce of East Schodack, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1892, and in March, 1893, began the practice of his profession in Albany at 225 Hamilton street, where he now resides. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, the Albany Medical College Alumni Association and the First M. E. church of Albany.

February 8, 1893, he married Mrs. Jennie E. Earing, daughter of Mason I. Crocker of Albany, and they have one son: W. Irving, 2d.

Milwain, James, was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, May 8, 1817, and was reared on a farm. When sixteen he came to Albany and secured a position as clerk in the store of Robinson & Douty, dealers in drugs and paints on the site of the present Milwain building. In 1838 he entered into business for himself, opening a retail hat store at No. 2 South Pearl street, and later on State street, near Pearl street. In business he was a man of the strictest integrity, well liked by all who knew him for his sterling qualities. After a quarter of a century as a successful retail dealer, he formed a copartnership with Henry Richmond as a wholesale dealer in hats and caps at No. 391 Broadway and still later at No. 416 Broadway. W. H. Boyce of the present firm entered into the partnership in 1870 and the firm became Richmond, Milwain & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Richmond the firm name was changed to Boyce & Milwain, which still continues, the junior member being James Milwain, jr., Mr. Milwain, sr., retiring about 1887. When a young man Mr. Milwain took an active interest in politics and affiliated with the Republican party. He was supervisor of the old Tenth ward two terms, which was the only political office he ever held. He was also a director in the Commerce Insurance Co., owned considerable real estate and built the Milwain building on State street, where the business of the firm has been conducted since January, 1892. He died March 10, 1892, and was survived by a wife and two daughters (Mrs. William H. Boyce and Mrs. William A. Smith) and one son, James Milwain, jr. The latter was born in Albany, educated in the Albany Academy and later became a partner with his father, to whose interest in the business he succeeded; also is a director in the Commerce Insurance Company.

Murphey, Elijah W. (son of Coolidge Bliss Murphey and Mary A. Atkins and grandson of Elijah and Elizabeth (Bliss) Murphey) was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., February 10, 1840. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute as a civil engineer. He joined the N. Y. State engineering corps, serving on the Champlain Canal enlargement seven years, becoming first assistant engineer; afterward he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the oil business for two years. In 1866 he came to Albany and established himself as a manufacturer and dealer in lubricating oils, which business he still continues. In 1873 he formed with Orlando P. Liscomb, the present firm of Murphey & Liscomb, and they have branch stores in Hudson, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass. Mr. Murphey is a trustee and vice-president of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, a director of the Albany Exchange Bank and treasurer of the First Congregational church. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, Albany Unconditionals and a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars through Vice-Admiral Thomas Gilbert from whom he is seventh in descent; he is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution through his great-grandfather, Daniel Murphey, of Springfield, Mass., who served under Colonel afterward Gen. Rufus Putnam, at Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston, and who married Elizabeth Knowlton of Springfield, Mass., and of the Society of the War of 1812 through his grandfather, Elijah Murphey, who served at the battle of Plattsburgh. In 1865 he married Helen A., daughter of Chauncey Hulburt of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have four children: Harriet (Mrs. Henry Otis Chapman) of New York city, Martha, Virginia Hulburt and Chauncey Hulburt.

Battershall, Walton W., D. D., was born in Troy, N. Y., January 8, 1840, and is of English descent. The name was originally spelled Battishill and is probably of French derivation. His father, Ludlow A. Battershall, was the senior member of a wholesale grocery house in Troy from 1832 to 1866, when he removed to New York city. For many years he was president of the Union Bank of Troy and prominently interested in financial and educational enterprises. His mother, Eastatia Ward, belonged to a large and respected family which settled in Westchester county. The subject of this sketch was, at an early age, convinced of his duty to prepare himself for the ministry and to this end directed his training. He was graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., in 1858, and continued his studies in Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1864. While at the college he took the Yale literary prize medal, one of the Townsend premiums of the senior class, and delivered the class poem on commencement week. He studied theology under Rev. Henry C. Potter, M. D., present bishop of New York, at the time rector of St. John's church, Troy; in which Dr. Battershall was ordained deacon. He subsequently entered the senior class of the General Theological Seminary in New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. In the same year he was ordained priest of the Protestant Episcopal church by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York. After serving for two years as assistant minister at Zion church, Madison avenue, New York, he held the rectorship of St. Thomas's church at Ravenswood, N. Y., from which he was called to Christ church, Rochester, N. Y., in 1869, of which parish he was rector five years and a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Western New York. In 1874 he was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Albany, N. Y., which position he now occupies. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College in 1876. Dr. Battershall has been for several years trustee of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., a member of the Diocesan Board of Missions and a delegate from the Diocese of Albany to the Triennial Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church. St. Peter's church is one of the oldest and most important in the country, rich in historic associations and the number of eminent men which have been included in its membership. During the rectorship of Dr. Battershall the magnificent church edifice has been greatly enriched and beautified and the parish has shown increased activity as a moral and spiritual power in the community. October 13, 1864, in St. Mark's church, Newark, N. Y., Dr. Battershall married Anna Davidson Williams, who died in Christ church rectory, Rochester, N. Y., September 25, 1872. Dr. Battershall has three children: Fletcher W., Cornelia Smith and Anna Davidson.

Gaus, Major Charles H., son of John H. and Agnes (Boehm) Gaus, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 1, 1840, and removed with his parents in 1842 to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he attended the public schools and also received private tuition. In 1857 he came to Albany and engaged in the retail drug business, which he has practically followed ever since. He was first associated with his uncle, Louis Sautter, with whom he was a partner from 1868 to 1872, when he purchased the property on the corner of Washington avenue and Lake street, where he built his present block in 1874. His military record begins with the years 1864 and 1865, when he was detailed, with rank of hospital steward, in charge of the medical stores on Hart's Island in New York harbor. In 1880 he enlisted in Co. K, 10th Regt., N. G. N. Y.,

and in October, 1884, was appointed inspector of rifle practice, 10th Batt., by Col. W. E. Fitch; was appointed inspector of rifle practice of the Third Brigade October, 1886 by General Parker, and still holds this position, ranking as major, having been reappointed by General Oliver. He won in 1889, '90, '91 and '92 the Wimbledon Cup, an international trophy originally presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, to be shot for annually and to be held by the winner one year. This cup was first won by Major Fulton in 1876, and has been held by American riflemen ever since. In 1890 Major Gaus won the military championship of the United States for rifle practice at Creedmoor, L. I. He is a Republican, was supervisor of the Thirteenth ward in 1874-75, a member of the Board of Public Instruction five years, being president of the same one year, and on August 20, 1894, was appointed by Mayor Wilson, street commissioner of Albany. He is a 32 Mason, a member of the Fort Orange Club, a charter member of the Albany Club, a founder and director of the Park Bank, a director of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, and a director of the Albany Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1869 he married a daughter of Leo Kirchner, of Troy, N. Y., and their children are Edward Leo and Edith Agnes.

Haskell, William Hervey, is a son of Simeon Parsons and Mary Huntington (May) Haskell, and comes from good old Puritan stock, being on his maternal side a direct descendant of William Bradford, the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts. His ancestors on his paternal side came to this country about 1632, settling at Beverley, Mass. Simeon P., a native of Western Massachusetts, came to Albany about 1820, was a school teacher, merchant and elder of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1839. His father, Simeon, was one of seven brothers who were Revolutionary soldiers. William Hervey was born in Albany, February 14, 1832, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1849 and first became a clerk in the bookstore of E. H. Bender. He was for three years a clerk in the Canal Department, and for more than thirteen years bookkeeper and teller for the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. In December, 1865, he went to New York as paying teller in the First National Bank, but the next summer returned to Albany and engaged in the wholesale coffee and spice business, which he continued until 1880. He was then the general manager of the Albany agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, till August, 1891, when he was appointed by Mayor Wilson, chamberlain, which position he still holds. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, is president of the Permanent Savings and Loan Association, and one of its incorporators, is a 32 Mason, being past master and treasurer of Masters Lodge No. 5, and has for several years a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church. During the Rebellion he was a member of the war committee and was active in raising troops. In January, 1855, he married Jane Strong, daughter of George Davidson of Albany and of their seven children, five are living: George Davidson, Mary Huntington, Grace Grant, Harriet Reed and William Hervey, jr.

Horrocks, John, a retired manufacturer and well known resident of Cohoes, is the son of Samuel Horrocks, who came to America from England in 1849 and to Cohoes in 1854. The latter was a man of upright character, much beloved by his fellow-citizens, and was for many years a vestryman of St. John's church. His death occurred February 12, 1892. Mr. Horrocks was born in Hyde, Cheshire, England, in

1841, but was educated here. Since entering business life he has been closely identified with municipal affairs, and has taken an active interest in church, Masonic and educational matters. He was for many years a manufacturer of knit underwear, of the firm of George Warhurst & Co., then Horrocks & Van Benthuysen, and later known as the Atlantic Knitting Company.

Houghton, George H., M. D., son of Thomas and Hannah (Harrison) Houghton, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, November 6, 1852. He is a descendant of General Houghton, who was killed at the battle of Alburna in the Pennsular war. Dr. Houghton attended the district schools until he was seventeen, when he ran away from home to the lumber regions of Michigan, where he spent four years in Michigan, Minnesota and Manitoba and traveled over most of the Western States, returning east in 1873. He attended the Utica Business College and Whites-town (N. Y.) Seminary, where he was graduated. He then taught school two years and studied medicine with Dr. William M. James of Whitestown, N. Y. In 1879 he entered the Albany Medical College and graduated in 1882, after which he studied three years in the Swinburne Hospital, Albany, N. Y., since when he has practiced in Albany. He is surgeon for the D. & H. and N. Y. C. R. R. Cos. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M. In 1884 he married Catharine, daughter of Rev. J. E. Bowen and they have two children, Guy and Oscar E.

Armatage, Hon. Charles H., son of Jared H., born in Saratoga county in 1832, and Rachel Martin, his wife, of New Braintree, Mass., both living in Albany, was born in Albany January 30, 1849, and descends from New England ancestry dating back 200 years. His grandfather and great-grandfather were residents of Dartmouth, Mass. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy, and for several years was assistant superintendent of the Buffalo division of the West Shore line, but resigned this position to take charge of his father's grocery business and soon became an active factor in politics. In 1892 he was elected alderman at large and in 1892-93, was president of the Common Council. August 21, 1894, he was appointed by Mayor Wilson superintendent of the almshouse and overseer of the poor, which positions he has since held. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Temple Lodge, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Chapter, Temple Commandery (of which he is past eminent commander), and the Scottish Rite bodies, thirty-third degree, receiving the latter at Boston, September 18, 1891; a trustee of the Scottish Rites, illustrious potentate of Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, first lieutenant commander of Albany Sovereign Consistory, sovereign grand inspector-general of the thirty-third and last degree, and a trustee of the Masonic Hall Association. September 12, 1893, he was elected eminent grand warden of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of the State of New York. While eminent commander of Temple Commandery No. 2 he inaugurated the annual pilgrimage on Christmas day to the Albany Orphan Asylum, which has been observed every year since. In 1891 he also inaugurated the trip of Temple Commandery to Europe, and there he was made a member of Quator Coronota Lodge of London. He is also a member of the Craftsman Club of New York city, vice-president of the Albany Bicycle Club, a manager of the Acacia Club of Albany, member of the Empire Curling Association, president of the local branch of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, a founder of the Albany Mutual Boat Club in 1868 and in 1870 won several trophies for rowing on the Hudson. He

is also president of the New Democracy. In 1870 he married Susan Denison of Albany, whose grandfather donated the site on which stands the Leland Opera House. Their children are Carrie G. and Elmer E.

Downs, Michael B., one of the leading politicians of Cohoes, represents the Fourth ward in the Albany County General Committee. He is a Democrat, and his first public office was that of commissioner of police in 1888, which he filled with efficiency four years. In 1895 he was elected one of the four coroners of Albany county, which position he at present occupies. Mr. Downs was born at West Troy in 1854. When two years of age he removed with his parents to Lock No. 8 Erie Canal, in the town of Watervliet. He received his education at St. Bernard's Parochial School and St. Patrick's School, West Troy. He also attended St. Joseph's Academy of Troy for a short time. In 1870 he moved with his parents to Cohoes, where he engaged in business as clerk for his father, who opened a canal grocery and provision store at Lock No. 9, Erie Canal, which he conducted for nineteen years. He is a member of St. Bernard's church, a member of the Young Men's Sodality, of which he was prefect and treasurer for four years. He is ex-president and treasurer of St. Bernard's Sunday School Teachers' Association, charter president of Talevera Council No. 411 C. B. L. and treasurer of Division No. 1 A. O. H., Cohoes.

Clarke, John Mason, M. A., is a descendant of William Clarke, of England, who came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1637, settled in Northampton in 1656, and was a representative at the General Court for seventeen years (see life of William Clarke, by John M. Clarke, 1892). Descendants of this family still live at Northampton but various of its branches moved to Lebanon, New London and Saybrook, Conn. William Clarke, great-grandfather of John M., bought with three others from Phelps & Gorham, the present town of Naples, Ontario county, and there his grandson, Noah T., was born in 1817. The latter was for nearly forty years principal of the Canandaigua Academy and is one of the few survivors of the original University Convocation. He married Laura M. Merrill, of Castleton, Vt., who died in 1887. John M. Clarke, the fifth of their six children, born in Canandaigua, April 15, 1857, was graduated from the academy in 1874 and from Amherst College in 1877, and for one year was instructor in geology in the latter institution. He taught a year each in the Canandaigua and Utica Academies, in 1881-82 was professor of geology in Smith College, and then spent two years in studying geology, zoology and mineralogy at the University of Göttingen, Germany. In 1885 he returned to Smith College, and thereafter became lecturer on geology at the Massachusetts State College. In January, 1886, he was appointed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to special work on the geological survey, and soon after to his present position of assistant State geologist and paleontologist at Albany. Since 1895 he has also been professor of geology and mineralogy in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. In 1880 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of M. A. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Societies of Germany and Westphalia, the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; and since 1894 has been an editor of the *American Geologist*. His writings cover a wide field of technical and scientific literature. In 1887 he married Emma, daughter of Joseph Juél, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died March 18, 1893, leaving a son, Noah T. Octo-

ber 23, 1895, he married Mrs. Fannie (Hoffman) Bosler, also of Philadelphia. Professor Clarke's mother, a daughter of Selah H. and Laura (Mason) Merrill, was connected with the families of Elder Brewster of the Plymouth Colony, Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, Gov. William Bradford and John Mason, the Pequod Indian fighter.

Cady, Harvey J., son of Eli F. and Eunice P. (Parish) Cady, was born in Windsor, Mass., June 10, 1842, attended the public schools and the High School at Huntington, Mass., and was graduated from the Westfield Academy in 1861; he also took a course in a business college at Syracuse, N. Y., and became a clerk in the commission office of Charles J. White, in New York city, who was engaged in shipping goods South to the army. Mr. Cady finally went South with goods and continued in that capacity for Mr. White until 1864, when he became a partner in the firm of McMurray, Hunt & Cady, general merchants of Delhi, N. Y. Three years later Mr. Cady sold out and entered the employ of Morris Brothers, flour and grain merchants of Oneonta, N. Y., with whom he remained eight years, being a partner the last two years. He was then in the employ of O. H. Hastings & Co., proprietors of the Cumberland Mills of Oswego, N. Y., for eight years. In 1888 he came to Albany and engaged in the wholesale flour and grain business. In 1866 he married Minnie E., daughter of Henry G. Smith, a lieutenant in Ellsworth's Zouaves, 44th Regt., in the Civil war. She died August 3, 1895, leaving five children: Lizzie P., Pardee Eugene, Frank Thurber, Annie M., and Minnie E. (who died December 12, 1895).

Townsend, Rufus King, son of General Franklin and the late Anna (King) Townsend, was a descendant of Henry Townsend, who came from Norwich, England, to Long Island about 1645. He was born in Albany, March 18, 1853, was educated at the Albany Academy and afterwards became proprietor of the Townsend Furnace, a business established in 1807, which has always remained in the family and in active operation since that time, and of which his father now is the executive head. Very early in life Mr. Townsend manifested an absorbing interest in everything pertaining to the fire department and spared no pains nor money in the advancement of it. Later on he offered his services and many times bravely risked his life. April 18, 1892, he was appointed by Mayor Manning a fire commissioner, in which capacity he served faithfully and well up to the time of his death, which occurred December 21, 1895. For several years Mr. Townsend was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York State National Bank and also of the Albany Savings Bank. Generous and genial in disposition, Mr. Townsend gathered to himself many friends, and yet it can be truly said of him (as of few others of like temperament), that he neither sacrificed honesty of action to sympathy, nor permitted a kind and noble nature to be led into an approval of doubtful measures because of his regard for their author. He seldom failed in correctness of judgment and never in impressing his associates with his candor and fairness. By his death the city has lost a faithful public officer. He was stricken down in the midst of a most brilliant career, but had already won lasting honor and fame in the hearts of those he had helped and encouraged. On June 22, 1891, he married Ida Jerone, daughter of the late Avery Smith and Nellie Corbett Willey of Milwaukee, Wis., who survives him, as does an only child, Anna Jerone Townsend, born June 30, 1892.

Rogers, Howard Jason, born in Stephentown N. Y., November 16, 1861, is a son of Edwin A. and Laura (Howard) Rogers, and a lineal descendant of Deacon Joseph Rogers (1), who moved from Rhode Island to Stephentown in 1765. The line from him is (2) Joseph, farmer, local magistrate and a captain of militia; (3) Joseph, captain of cavalry in the war of 1812; (4) Alonzo Joseph, one of the earliest seedsmen in the State; and (5) Edwin A., who enlisted in 1862 in the 125th N. Y. Vols., was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania and died from the effects of the wound in 1878. In his mother's line Howard J. Rogers is lineally descended from Nicholas Howard, who came from England to Salem, Mass., with Endicott in 1628; and from Gen. Hosea Moffit, a member of the New York Legislature from 1794 to 1798, sheriff of Rensselaer county in 1810, and a member of Congress from 1812 to 1817. In 1879 Mr. Rogers removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated from the Pittsfield High School in 1880 and from Williams College in 1884, winning among other honors the Graves prize for the best English essay, and taking an active part in athletics. On leaving college he came to Albany, N. Y., and taught English literature and rhetoric in the Albany Boys' Academy for eight years, reading law meanwhile with Heyward & Pruyn. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1887. In 1892 he was made superintendent of the New York State Educational Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago; in the latter part of 1893 he became acting secretary for the New York Board of General Managers at the World's Fair, and as such wrote their elaborate report, "New York at the World's Columbian Exposition." April 8, 1895, he was appointed deputy State superintendent of public instruction. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Chess Club in 1886 and served as its secretary until 1888 and as president from 1888 to 1890, and is now vice-president of the Albany Chess and Whist Club. He was secretary of the New York State Chess Association from 1889 to 1893, and has since been its president. In December, 1887, he married at New Haven, Conn., Anne North, daughter of Jonathan Turner, and their children are Kathryn Howard and Joseph Edwin.

Rockwell Hiram J., son of George T., was born in Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y., July 13, 1832, was educated at the Glens Falls Academy, and was afterwards associated with his father at the Rockwell House at Luzerne until 1866, when he assumed charge of the Lake House at Lake George, which he successfully conducted for five years. In 1871 he built with his brother, Charles L., the Rockwell House at Glens Falls, which they kept until 1878, when Hiram J. became manager of the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George for one season. He was then proprietor of the American House in Troy for nine and one-half years, being also manager of the Wayside Inn at Lake Luzerne for seven years. May 14, 1888, he came to Albany as proprietor of the Hotel Kenmore, which was built in 1878 by Dr. James McNaughton for Adam Blake, the noted landlord of the old Congress Hall. Later this popular hotel received several additions and now occupies a whole block, excepting Jermain Hall, fronting on North Pearl street. It is the largest and foremost hotel in Albany, and under the able management of the Rockwells has attained a wide popularity. In December, 1895, Mr. Rockwell admitted his son Frederick W. as partner, under the firm name of H. J. Rockwell & Son. Both are members of the New York Hotel Association, of which Hiram J. is one of the originators and founders, and which he served as treasurer until the spring of 1896.

Daubney, William H., is of English ancestry. His father was a remarkable man, having served for seventeen years in the British Royal Artillery. He was a skillful swordsman and horseman and taught the art to the nobility. He came to Montreal in 1846, and died in 1893 at the age of eighty-one. He was the only man who ever received a pension from the British Government after becoming a citizen of the United States. Mr. Daubney spent three years in Montreal, thence to Plattsburg, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and came to Troy in 1855 and opened a shop until 1872; after that he engaged in the news business and book store until 1884, when he went to Virginia for one year. On his return he worked as agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for two years, and then opened the present grocery. Mr. Daubney has been trustee of the Fourth ward twice, and was canal collector from 1890 up to 1895. He has a fine tenor voice, which he has devoted to the churches, having sung for fifty-three years and at present sings in St. Patrick's church of West Troy.

Evory Frank H., son of James and Alice J. (Hickok) Evory, was born in Indian Fields, Albany county, June 26, 1864. His parents moved from Durham, Greene county, to Indian Fields in 1863, and thence to Albany in 1870, and here Frank H. received a public school education. His great-great-grandfather came from Holland to Connecticut in the early history of the country. Here his great-grandfather, Obadiah Evory, was born in July, 1775; he married Alcha, a daughter of Peter Vermilyea, whose father Johannes was one of the early settlers of New Amsterdam. Later Obadiah moved to Durham, Greene county, N. Y. Here seven children were born, one of whom (Peter) served with distinction as a soldier during the war of 1812. The youngest son, James, married Margaret, a daughter of John W. Welch and Hannah Van Etten, in 1832, and remained on the old homestead until his death in 1860. Here James, jr., the father of Frank H., was born in 1839, and married Alice J. Hickok in 1860. His mother is of an old New England family; her grandparents were Gideon Hickok and Annie Buckingham on her father's side, and Roswell Post and Temperance Kirtland on her mother's side. Her father, David Hickok, who died in 1870, aged seventy-two, was a well-to-do farmer of Greenville, N. Y., an elder and one of the pillars of the Presbyterian church; he married Lydia Ann Post, who died in 1883, aged eighty-two, a daughter of Roswell, who was a large land and mill owner of Durham, Greene county, N. Y. Frank H. Evory learned the printer's trade with the Prouty Printing Company, and in 1885 entered the employ of Brandow, Barton & Co. On November 1, 1887, the Brandow Printing Company was incorporated with A. S. Brandow president; W. B. Jones treasurer, and Mr. Evory secretary and superintendent. January 1, 1890, Richard W. Brass succeeded Mr. Jones as treasurer; the other officers remained the same. Mr. Evory is an active member of the Y. M. C. A. and the Tabernacle Baptist church, and assistant superintendent and chorister of the Sunday school. Also a charter member of Albany Senate No. 641, K. A. E. O. November 23, 1887, he married Estella J., daughter of Ithamar Spencer of Albany, and they had two sons: Clifford Spencer Evory, born September 10, 1889, who survives, and Harold Evory, deceased.

Morrow, Samuel Roseburgh, M.D., was born in Albany, N. Y., May 6, 1849. He graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866 and from Yale with the degree of A.

B. in 1870, and received the degree of A. M. from the same college in 1874. He was tutor at Yale in Greek and mathematics from 1873 to 1876. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1878. He served on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, from October, 1877, to April, 1879. Doctor Morrow then studied further at the London Hospital, London; General Hospital, Vienna, and at Halle until 1880, when he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Albany, N. Y. In 1883 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College. He has been lecturer on minor surgery, Albany Medical College, spring term, 1881-82; adjunct lecturer to the chair of surgery, 1884-86; adjunct professor of surgery, 1886-88; lecturer on anatomy, 1887-89; professor of anatomy and orthopaedic surgery since 1890; visiting surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital since 1881; to the Hospital for Incurables since 1885; to the Albany Hospital since 1888; to the Child's Hospital since 1886; was vice-president Medical Society of the County of Albany, 1886-87. Doctor Morrow was examiner in anatomy in the State Board of Medical Examiners until 1891, when the board was abolished. He is a member of the State Medical Society and has contributed several articles to the leading medical journals.

Whitbeck, Henry T., born in Coeymans, December 9, 1847, was a son of William A. Whitbeck, son of Thomas, who spent most of his days in Coeymans, where he died. The father of Henry T. Whitbeck now lives at Coeymans a retired life. His wife was Annie Tompkins, daughter of John Tompkins, son of Daniel Tompkins, mentioned in this work. To William A. Whitbeck and his wife were born ten children, and six are now living. Mrs. Whitbeck died in 1886. Henry T. Whitbeck was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He has 147 acres of land on which he has lived since April 1, 1873. In politics he is a Democrat, being assessor nine years and was elected justice in 1891, which he held four years and re-elected again in 1895. September 13, 1872, he married Rosalie Gifford, daughter of John H. and Caroline Gifford of Rensselaerville, N. Y. They have one child, John H. Mr. Whitbeck is a member of Cascade Lodge No. 427, F. & A. M.

Mickel, Charles, born in Darmstadt, Germany, August 26, 1847, is a son of Emanuel Mickel, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America in 1849. The father was long engaged in business as a decorative artist in New York city, being a member of the firm of Delamano, then the largest house of the kind in the country. He died in Albany in 1891. Charles Mickel was educated in New York city, came to Albany with the family in 1860 and remained with his father until 1876, when he established himself in the business of decorating, frescoing, painting, etc., and as a dealer in decorative specialties and paper-hanging. He has been located at Nos. 594-596 Broadway, corner of Columbia street, since 1887. In 1874 he married Louisa Faroldt of Albany and they have three children: Ezra, Mary and Ella.

Kelly, James J., born May 3, 1833, in Ireland, came to America about 1850 and settled in Albany, where he first learned the boat builder's trade, and later the trade of carpenter, which he has since followed. About 1865 he began contracting and building. He has considerable inventive genius, and on February 28, 1888, obtained a patent for a circular show case. In 1893 he invented and patented the "Capital City dumb waiter," which he manufactures in several different styles and sizes. He

has also originated a number of other mechanical devices, and is a member, trustee, and ex-president of the Carpenter's Union of Albany. In 1861 he married Delia Kiernan, and they have four children living: John T., Frank J., Mary A., and Cecelia.

Collin, Capt. T. Campbell, is city editor of the Cohoes Daily News, of which he is one of the stockholders, and was for three years superintendent of the Granite Knitting Mills, with which he had been connected as an employee for fourteen years. He was born at Leicester, England, in 1856, and brought by his parents to America the following year. He is a Republican in politics and has advanced to the front, now serving his fifth term as alderman from the Fourth ward. In 1890 he was nominated for mayor, and officiated three years as water commissioner. At the twentieth anniversary of the Seventh Separate Company of the N. G. S. N. Y., held in 1896, he was the only one left of the original members. Since its organization in February, 1876, he has been closely identified with the fortunes of the company, entering first as a private, and serving in all the grades, gradually rising towards the position of captain, to which he was promoted in 1890. In 1893 the company presented him with an elegant gold-mounted sword; he also has a beautiful gold watch, presented him by the George Campbell Hose Company, of which he was a member for ten years. He has held many offices in the Masonic fraternity of the highest degree.

Lloyd, Will Lyman, great-grandson of Andrew Lloyd, of East Otis, Mass., and grandson of Lyman J. Lloyd, a large manufacturer of harness and trunks in Albany, until his death April 23, 1889, was born in Albany, May 27, 1860; he attended the public schools and Albany Business College. In 1872 he became a page boy in the Legislature and continued as page boy until 1878; in 1879 he was appointed messenger to the Assembly Judiciary committee; in 1880 he was made superintendent of the wrapping department of the Assembly; in 1881 he became a clerk in the New York Custom House, and in 1882 the Assembly correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle; in 1883 he was the Assembly representative of the United Press Association, and in 1884 the legislative correspondent of the New York Truth. In January, 1885, he became secretary at Albany to Chauncey M. Depew, and later assistant general tax agent of the N. Y. Central Railroad which position he still holds. He is one of the governors of the Albany Club, a member of the Acacia Club, a life member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., a member of Capital City Chapter and De Witt Clinton Council, junior warden of Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., a life member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and Cyprus Temple, N. M. S. He is a noted statistician, was the originator of the Legislative Red Book and has a valuable collection of photographs, autographs, etc., largely relating to the State Legislature, with which he has been identified for twenty-five years. February 21, 1884, he married Ida C., daughter of Charles Hauptner of New York city, and they have had five children: Valeria Louise, Gladys Viola, Will Lyman, jr., Clifford Gregory, and Chamcey Depew. The latter died November 13, 1888, aged one and one-half years.

Pinkerton, Robert, son of James and Mary (Martin) Pinkerton, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1841. He was educated in the private schools and learned the trade of boilermaker in Greenwich, Scotland. In 1862 he came to America, settling in New York city, and obtained work in the Hutchinson boiler shops in Brooklyn. After a few years he went to Callao, Peru, South America, where he remained a

short time, and returning spent a short period in New York and in New London, Conn. In 1871 he came to Waterford, N. Y., where for fourteen years he worked in the Steam Fire Engine Works. In 1885 he removed to Green Island, Albany county, where he established himself as a boilermaker. In 1892 he entered into partnership with Abram Mull, with whom he is now engaged in the manufacture of boilers, under the firm name of Pinkerton & Mull. Mr. Pinkerton is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, Waterford, Clinton Lodge No. 140. F. & A. M., and Waterford Chapter No. 169, R. A. M. In 1863 he married Rachel Adams, of New York city, and they have six children: Mary (Mrs. James Sinclair of New York), James (deceased), John, Robert, jr., Nancy and Joseph G.

Ridgway & Russ.—This is the oldest plumbing firm in Albany and one of the oldest in the State, having been established in Albany in 1843 by J. & F. W. Ridgway, who came here from New York city, being located there at 145 Broadway. They continued business in this city for three years, when the brothers separated, Jonathan going to Boston and F. W. continuing here alone until his death in 1851, at the age of thirty-four. His widow carried on the establishment for a year or two, when it passed into the hands of Mrs. Ridgway, Herman H. Russ and Edmund Nesbitt, who composed the firm of Ridgway & Co. About sixteen years later Mr. Nesbitt retired and the firm of Ridgway & Russ was formed. Mrs. Ridgway withdrew about 1870 and her interest has since been represented by her son, Frederick W. Herman H. Russ, born in Albany, October 22, 1829, is one of the best known business men in the State, and has been street commissioner and one of the public building commissioners of the capital city and is at present a member of the Board of Health. He is a prominent and highly respected Free Mason, 33d degree, is grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter R. A. M., and a charter member of the Albany Club, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all good citizens. He has been engaged in business in the firm's present building for fifty years and is now the oldest active merchant on State street in Albany. Adam Russ, his father, born in Germantown, N. Y., in 1774, came to Albany in 1790 and died here in 1863. He was for a long time inspector and measurer of grain, carried on a large freight business by teams between Albany and Buffalo until 1825, when the canal was opened, collected State taxes, served as alderman of the Fourth ward in 1815-16, and was a member and elder of the Second Reformed Dutch church, now located on the corner of Madison avenue and Swan street. Mr. Ridgway, born in Albany, July 19, 1849, has been connected with the firm for thirty years, is a member of the Masonic order, was formerly a member of the National Guard, is a charter member of the Old Guard of Co. A, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., and is one of the water commissioners appointed by Mayor Wilson. He is also a charter member of the Albany Club and one of its board of governors. He is an active and progressive business man and highly respected. The firm does a large business in plumbing and heating all over the country and has executed heavy contracts in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina and several other States.

Rochford, W. P., a resident of West Troy, is at present engaged as superintendent at Tim & Co.'s Shirt, Collar and Cuff Manufactory. He is of French ancestry, born at Chester, Vt., in 1859. After residing in Montreal and North Bennington for a short time, he came to Troy in 1874. He had learned the shoemaking trade of his

father, Peter Rochford, but went to work at Holmes & Ide's collar shop, also E. L. Killop's laundry, and spent one year in Richard Davis's laundry. He left Chnett, Coon & Co., where he had been nearly thirteen years superintendent of the shirt, collar and cuff laundries, and in 1894 went to Clifton, Staten Island, to engage in business for himself, laundering new goods only. He has only recently returned here, where he is well known for his sterling worth and enterprising abilities. Mr. Rochford now owns a custom laundry at Bennington, Vt. which is operated by a resident manager.

Gallien, Edward J., is the eldest son of the late Henry Gallien, who came to Albany from the Island of Guernsey when a boy and spent the most of his life in the offices of the canal auditor and State comptroller, covering a period of about thirty years, during fourteen years of which he was deputy State comptroller. Henry Gallien's fidelity under all administrations is a part of the financial history of the State of New York. He died in January, 1884. Edward J. Gallien was born in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, June 12, 1858, was educated in the Albany Academy, Public School No. 11 and the High School. For several years he was a messenger in the State comptroller's office. He was five years assistant bookkeeper for the National Commercial Bank and later accountant for the National Savings Bank. In 1883 he went with several of his brothers to the "Bad Lands" of North Dakota and started a cattle ranch, but soon returned to St. Paul, Minn., as bookkeeper for the Germania Bank. Returning to Albany, he became bookkeeper for Barnett Bros. & Aufseser, wool merchants, and later accountant for the Albany City Savings Institution, of which bank he afterwards became secretary and treasurer. In 1893 he established his present business as a dealer in investment securities. He is a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution and has served for a number of years as a member of its finance committee. He is a member of the Unconditional Republican Club. In November, 1880, he married Jean, daughter of the late J. Wesley Osborn of Albany, and they have five children: Edward J., jr., Winifred Le Page, Leila Osborn (deceased), Ruth Osborn and Marion Ackroyd.

Frederick, Nathan, was born in the town of Guilderland, August 21, 1851. Michael Frederick, his great grandfather, was a native of Germany, born in 1725, and migrated to America when a young man, settling in the town of Guilderland on a tract of 270 acres, which was then a forest, and there made him a home. Mathias, the grandfather of Nathan Frederick, was born on his father's homestead in Guilderland in 1775. He came in possession of half of his father's farm and there spent his life. His wife was Anna Van Auken, and they had four sons and three daughters. He died June 13, 1848; his wife survived him many years and died September 28, 1875. Peter M. Frederick, the father of Nathan, was born in Guilderland on the homestead in 1818. He was the oldest of his father's sons and after the death of his father took charge of the farm. He and his brother Henry later purchased the farm from the heirs and they subsequently divided. To his share Peter M. added until he owned 153 acres; here he raised his family and lives at the present time, and two of his sons now run the farm. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Hart, and their children are: Ann Eliza, Mary, William, Sarah, Martha, Nathan, Henry, Alfred and Amanda. His wife died in February, 1876, at the age of fifty-five. She was a member of the Lutheran church; Mr. Frederick is also a member of the same

church, in which he has officiated as deacon and elder for many years. Nathan Frederick was educated in the common district schools and left home when twenty-three and engaged at farming in the town of Coeymans, where he lived but one year, when he returned to Guilderland and bought a farm in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. Oggsbury. After two years he sold his interest in the farm and removed to Clarksville, and rented the farm of 133 acres which he now owns, and has since been engaged in general husbandry. Mr. Frederick is a staunch Democrat. He is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Clarksville Lodge No. 781, in which he is steward and was one of the leading charter members, the lodge being organized in his house in January, 1893. Mr. Frederick has manifested an active interest in the progress of the proposed Albany, Helderberg & Schoharie Electric Railroad, and was also a worker on the proposed New York, Schenectady & Ogdensburg Railroad, and was with the engineers five months while surveying the line. In 1873 Mr. Frederick married Miss Elena V. A. McCulloch, daughter of William and Maria (Slingerland) McCulloch, and their children are Maria, Peter M., Garrett and Helen. They are both members of the Reformed church, in which Mr. Frederick has filled the office of deacon for ten years. Mrs. Frederick was a teacher in the schools of the town of New Scotland for nine years before her marriage to Nathan Frederick.

Smelzer, Baxter T., M. D., was born in the town of Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., March 27, 1852. He attended the common schools and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and Syracuse University, where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Subsequently he was a student in the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and later entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1874. He thereupon commenced the practice of his profession in Havana, N. Y. Dr. Smelzer has always been an active Republican in politics. He is a member of the Republican State League and was for several years chairman of the Central Committee. He was president of the village for a number of years, member of the Board of Education for four successive terms, and its president for six years. In 1893 Dr. Smelzer was elected to represent the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. While a member of the Senate he was chairman of the committee to investigate the State Board of Health. He introduced and ably supported very many important bills, among them being the Tuberculosis bill and the one maintaining the Public Health law. He is a member of the Schuyler County and State Medical Associations and the Elmira Academy of Medicine. In June, 1895, he was appointed secretary of the State Board of Health, which position he is now filling. In 1876 Dr. Smelzer married Lucy A. Tracy, whose father, Peter Tracy, was one of the first presidents of the Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira and president of the Chemung Railroad. They are the parents of two sons.

Vander Veer, Dr. Albert, was born in the town of Root, N. Y., July 10, 1841, and is a son of Abraham H. Vander Veer, who in 1828 built for tannery purposes the first building in what is now Rural Grove. His paternal ancestors came from Alkmaar, Holland, in 1639, and first settled in Long Island and then in New Jersey. His grandmother's ancestors, Vancovenhoven (abbreviated into Conover), were also Hollanders, and on her father's farm in New Jersey the battle of Monmouth was

fought, June 28, 1778. William Vander Veer, relative of Dr. Albert, was an officer in the Revolutionary war and a surgeon in the war of 1812. Colonel Frederick, a cousin, and Capt. Garret Vander Veer, a brother, served in the Rebellion. Dr. Albert Vander Veer attended the Union Free School of Palatine and the Canajoharie Academy, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with Dr. Simeon Snow of Currytown, N. Y. One year later he came to Albany, entered the office of the late Dr. John Swinburne, and attended lectures at the Albany Medical College during 1861 and 1862. In the spring of 1862 he became one of the original "one hundred," commissioned as a U. S. Medical Cadet and ordered to duty at Columbian College Hospital, Washington, D. C. While there he attended lectures at the National Medical College, receiving from that institution the degree of M. D., graduating (honorary) later from the Albany Medical College. In December, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon 66th N.Y. Vols., in June, 1864, being raised to grade of surgeon with rank of major. He served with his regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out in September, 1865. During 1865-66 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and since then has practiced his profession with signal success in Albany. He was appointed to the chair of general and special anatomy in the Albany Medical College in 1869, and attending surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. On the reorganization of the Albany Medical College in 1876 he became professor of the principles and practice of surgery. In 1882 he was appointed professor of surgery and clinical surgery and still holds these positions. He is a member of the Boston Gynæcological Society, the British Medical Association, the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in 1884, the British Gynæcological Society, the American Surgical Association, Holland Society of New York, the American Medical Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Albany Institute and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists. He is a frequent writer and contributor to leading medical journals. He was a member and president of the Special Water Commission and has been for many years a member of the Albany Board of Health; he has also been president of the Albany County and New York State Medical Societies. Williams and Hamilton Colleges conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1882, Union College gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1883, and the Queen of Holland decorated him with the order of "Oranje-Nassau," because of his services as vice-president of the local Holland Society. He is also one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Crandall, George H., prominent among the business men of Cohoes and a large operator in builders' material of all kinds, as well as a manufacturer of furniture. Mr. Crandall was born at Adams, N. Y., in 1839, of old Connecticut ancestors; his father, the late John M. Crandall, was an extensive operator in lumber and real estate in Lewis and Jefferson counties. George H. Crandall first engaged in business as a keeper of a general store at Glendale, N. Y., from 1861 to 1868, and then run a lumber yard for two years at Hoboken, N. J., furnishing material for the building trades. Then from 1870 to 1872, in Breslau, near Babylon, L. I., buying agent for all kinds of material to build about 400 houses; and from 1872 to 1878 managing a store and a large saw mill in Lewis county, N. Y., and wholesaling lumber and all kinds of turned work and dimension lumber, in New York city and vicinity; and from 1878 to 1881 engaged in the furniture business, traveling by canal with

four canal boats, stopping from three to ten days in each city and town along the Erie Canal. This was a profitable business, as he could undersell all local dealers, until they got a special law passed by Legislature allowing each incorporated town and city to charge him a license of \$25 per day; this he could not stand, and he decided to settle in Cohoes and build a factory and store and manufacture furniture and sell at retail. The disastrous fire of 1891 was a serious check, but his indomitable energy soon replaced the plant. The Crandalls' career has been characterized by the qualities which makes success certain and failure an unknown word; he has done a good deal in the building line himself, having erected about 100 dwellings in the vicinity of Cohoes and Lansingburgh.

Bradley, Franklin G., is a grandson of Philo Bradley, an early settler of Berne, Albany county, and a son of Daniel G. Bradley, for many years deputy sheriff, and was born in Berne, December 28, 1849. Daniel G. came to Albany in 1857 and was long a prosperous merchant. He married Arvilla Nelson, and of their nine children seven sons are living. With the exception of six years spent on a farm in Guilderland, Franklin G. Bradley has been engaged in the mercantile business since he reached the age of twenty. He established his present grocery and provision store on Beaver street in 1878 and in 1893 moved to No. 99 Hudson avenue. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Fort Orange Council, R. A., and American Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F. In 1868 he married Alice M., daughter of Hiram Gardner of Franklin, Va., who died in 1891, leaving three children: Daniel G., Jennie E. and Franklin G., jr. He married, second, in 1892, Mrs. Celia (Reed) Weidman of Summit, Schoharie county.

Gick, William H., son of Robert, was born on the Isle of Man, March 4, 1848, and came to America with his brother, Robert Gick, jr., in the spring of 1870, settling in Albany. He had learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native country, and coming here followed it as a journeyman about one year, when he became a builder. In the fall of 1873 he formed a copartnership with William Sayles (whose sketch appears in this volume), as Gick & Sayles. This firm has since conducted an extensive building and contracting business in Albany and vicinity, and many noted buildings are due to their skill and enterprise. In 1874 he married Mary E. Bulger of Albany and their children are Annetta E., Alice E. and William H., jr.

Best, John A., one of the most prominent farmers of Colonie, and also largely interested in manufacturing and mercantile life, was born in Watervliet in 1850. Abraham Best, his father, is now a retired resident of Saratoga county; it is an old Columbia county family, whose paternal ancestors were from Germany, and on the maternal side from Holland. Mr. Best now operates five farms, aggregating 450 acres, chiefly devoted to dairy products. At Crescent Station he has a coal yard, another at Vischer's Ferry, with a grocery business also. He is a heavy operator in ice and grain. For about five years he was also engaged in the manufacture of knit goods at Troy, the firm being known as the Brunswick Manufacturing Company.

Toohey, Edward J., son of John and Bridget (Kennedy) Toohey, was born in West Troy, Albany county, N. Y., August 23, 1859. His father was one of the pioneer canal men and kept the Whitehall Packet House at the time immigrants came by way of Quebec. Mr. Toohey was educated at the Christian Brothers' Acad-

emy in Troy, N. Y., and in 1874 was graduated from Mason College, Terre Bonne, Province of Quebec. After leaving college he obtained a clerkship in his father's store at West Troy, where he remained until elected justice of the peace of that village in 1881, which position he now holds. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Toohey was chairman of the Board of Fire Trustees of West Troy for two years and is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club and was its president for one term. He is president of the Young Men's Literary Association and a member of the Vestris Club of West Troy.

MacDonald, Pirie, son of George and Margaret MacDonald, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1867; in 1882 he entered the studio of Forshew in Hudson, N. Y.; in 1889 he came to Albany and opened his present studio at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. He is unquestionably one of the leading technicians of America, and as a voucher for this opinion we may mention the fact that twice (in 1884 and 1886) he was awarded the Grand Prize for portraiture by the Photographers' Association of America; he holds seven medals from the same society and two medals from the National Photographic Society of Germany, and one that was awarded at the International Photographic Exhibition in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1886, as well as the Gold Medal for the best portrait by photography in America. Mr. MacDonald is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and of the Albany and Albany Camera Clubs. In 1891 he married Emilie, daughter B. Van Deusen of Hudson, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Jessie.

Estes, Capt. Milo D., was born in Clayton, N. Y., September 16, 1841. His father, Capt. James B., became a sailor when twelve and a captain when eighteen and followed the lakes during much of his active life; he was master of the Niagara, Cataract, Ontario, Rothsay, Sylvan Stream, Pilgrim and Bon Voyage, all well known Lake Ontario steamers, and now has charge of the ferry between Ontario Beach and Somerville at the mouth of the Genesee River. Capt. Milo D. Estes after receiving a common school education at Clayton and Charlotte, became, when twelve years of age cabin boy on the steamer Niagara and later was cabin boy on the Cataract and quartermaster on the old Ontario. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy as an able seaman and was assigned to the gunboat Montgomery, under Farragut, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico. After serving one year he returned home and in February, 1864, enlisted in the 3d N. Y. Cav., from which he was honorably discharged in December, 1865. Following this he was successively captain of the tug D. T. Hunt, second officer of the steamer Columbian, superintendent of the Rochester Iron Company's fleet of barges and captain of the steamers Flower City, J. F. Maynard, John Thorne, Island Belle and the St. Lawrence. The latter he successfully commanded from August, 1884, to September, 1892, making it the most popular vessel among the Thousand Islands. In the spring of 1895 he came to Albany as superintendent of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company. He is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, F. & A. M., of Rochester; also a member of Charles J. Powers Post No. 391, G. A. R., Rochester. In 1890, as captain of the St. Lawrence, he refused to lower the U. S. flag at Kingston, Canada, in order to sail an excursion in Canadian waters, an incident which brought him considerable distinction.

Skillicorn, John H., M.D., son of John and Jane (Cowell) Skillicorn, was born in

Albany, N. Y., December 25, 1861. His parents came from the Isle of Man and belonged to a very old and respected family, his grandfather being a minister, noted for his eloquence, in the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Skillicorn attended the public schools and the Albany High School, from which institution he was graduated, receiving the English prize and first honorable mention for declamation. He then attended Cornell University, where he took the medical preparatory course and where he was fitted to enter the Albany Medical College. In 1883 he was graduated from the latter institution and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, standing second in his class and receiving special honorable mention for his thesis. During his course at the Albany Medical College Dr. Skillicorn was also a student in the dispensary of the late Dr. John Swinburne. After his graduation he was connected with his alma mater for three years as prosector and also held quizzes. He then traveled extensively, studying the methods in the different hospitals, and in 1884 settled down to practice in Albany, opening an office at No. 324 Hudson avenue, where he is now located. Dr. Skillicorn is a frequent contributor to medical and scientific journals, and is a perfect linguist in German, French, Italian and Spanish. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and was one of the first surgeons in the world to advocate and operate successfully for appendicitis.

Hermans, Charles W., was born September 4, 1844, in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and attended the district school until sixteen years of age, working on a farm during summer vacations. His parents were Daniel and Adeline (Waterbury) Hermans. In 1860 he went to Marquette, Mich., returning to Albany in the summer of 1862. On September 30 of that year he enlisted in Co. I, 99th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war, being discharged from Co. A, 22d Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps, July 11, 1865. He attended Bryant, Stratton & Folsom's Business College in the winter of 1865-66, and in the spring secured a position as bookkeeper with H. B. Silliman of Cohoes. In 1870 he was appointed a bookkeeper in the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of New York city and filled all the positions in that bank up to paying teller. In 1889 he assisted in organizing the South End Bank of Albany, was elected its cashier and so continued during its existence. He married in March, 1871, Eliza J., daughter of Ambrose C. Spencer, of Cohoes.

Bordwell, Mrs. Margaret E., is one of the oldest residents of Cohoes. She came here with her father, Francis Revell, a native of France, in 1824 from Mechanicville, where she was born in 1823. She was married in 1845 to Jacob A. Bordwell, a boss knitter in the cotton mills until his death, which occurred in 1863. He left three children: Mary Elira, wife of George Cook, of Cohoes; Esther E., widow of Professor George Gravis, late of Troy; and Charles Francis, who conducts a hotel at Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Bordwell is a well preserved lady and a personal landmark, and has in her mature years witnessed the growth of Cohoes into a city.

Pratt, Otto M., son of Edward and Emily (Field) Pratt, was born in Earlville, Madison county, N. Y., August 22, 1851. He attended the Earlville public schools and at the age of fourteen left home and for twelve years was a clerk in a general store at Poolville, Madison county, at the end of which time he removed to Albany, N. Y., and accepted a clerkship with Herrick, Freeman & Smith, boot and shoe manufacturers. He was associated with this business for twenty years, and in 1885

became a member of the firm, when the name was changed to Smith, Pratt & Herrick. In 1893 he resigned from this company. Mr. Pratt is now the largest bond and stockholder in, and vice-president of the Winconsin Land and Lumber Company, located at and being the village of Hermansville, Mich., with office at Oshkosh, Wis., owning and operating 42,000 acres of timber lands, three large saw mills, hardwood flooring factory, 101 dwelling houses, store, market, boarding house, etc. He is also the owner and proprietor of a shoe store at Fort Edward, N. Y., and owns considerable real estate at Superior City. In 1876 he married Ida Zenobia Blanchard, daughter of Taylor Blanchard of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y.

Rowe, Wilhelmus, was born in the town of Westerlo January 20, 1836. Wilhelmus, his great-grandfather, came from Holland and grew to manhood in Dutchess county, N. Y. After he married he settled on a farm near O-nes-que-thaw, in the town of New Scotland, and died at eighty-eight; his wife died at ninety; he left two sons, Conrad and Frederick. Conrad, the grandfather, was born in 1773 and died in 1848 on the farm where he was born; his wife was Sally Hoyt; they reared four sons, William, Richard, Henry and Samuel, and three daughters. Richard, the father, was born in 1808 and died in 1891, was also a farmer; his wife was Elizabeth Bogardus, born in the town of Berne and was the daughter of John Bogardus; they reared three sons, Wilhelmus, John and Conrad, and three daughters. Mrs. Rowe died in 1876. Wilhelmus was a contractor and builder and in 1856 went to Winona, in the then Territory of Minnesota, afterward to Memphis, Tenn.; he was in Tennessee at the outbreak of the Civil war and was conscripted in the rebel army, and after Beauregard took command was detailed to guard prisoners from Corinth to Holly Springs, Miss.; was second lieutenant in a company of Home Guards. Immediately after the fall of Memphis he made his way north, and three months afterward was drafted in the Union army, but was exempted on the grounds of having been in the rebel army. In 1866 he married Elizabeth H. Bennett, daughter of Rushmore Bennett, of Clarksville, whose father, Daniel Bennett, was born at Stone near Berkley, Glostershire, England, in 1777, and came to the United States in 1802; he married Abigail Rushmore of New Salem and settled on a farm near that village, where he died while still a young man, leaving three sons, William, Rushmore and Thomas, and one daughter. Rushmore married Emily Whitecomb, who was a daughter of Roswell Whitecomb, a preacher in the Society of Friends; his father had come from Connecticut with pack and ax when Albany county was a comparative wilderness, to take up a farm under what was then considered the very advantageous offer of the Albany patroon, Van Rensselaer; he settled in Berne. Mr. Bennett was a farmer and mill owner in Clarksville, and built the third house in that village; he was a Republican in politics and his name appears on the first Republican county ticket, the ticket with white letters on a black ground, which gave to the Republican party the name of Black Republicans; he reared one son, Erasmus, and two daughters, and died in 1875; his wife in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe still reside on the Bennett homestead, a farm of 200 acres, and have three sons, Erasmus B., born in 1866, R. Burton, born in 1872, and Anson H., born in 1882.

McEwan, Walter, born in Glasgow, Scotland, came to America with his parents, John and Agnes (Lander) McEwan, in 1849 and settled in Albany. He attended the public schools and in 1860 entered the employment of the Hudson River Railroad

office at East Albany. In 1870 he became a member of the wholesale coffee and spice firm of Baily, Ford & McEwan. March 15, 1872, he purchased his partners' interests and in 1876 moved to his present location, corner Maiden Lane and James street. He has been treasurer of the St. Andrews Society since 1884, and is a trustee of the Home Savings Bank. In 1873 he married Abby Stuart, daughter of Stuart McKissick of Albany, and their children are Walter Stuart, Agnes Lander, Jessie Ellis, George William and Charles Bailey.

Van Schaack, John S., was born in New Scotland in 1834. John, his great-grandfather, was a native of Holland and came to America and settled in Greene county, and reared five sons. He owned a fine farm on Cocksackie flats and lived to be eighty years of age. Albert, the grandfather, was the third son, born in Greene county in 1853. He was a farmer and settled in New Scotland in 1770. His first wife was Eva Spore, by whom he had five children, two of whom grew to maturity. His second wife was Mary Ann Bradt, by whom he had nine children; all grew to maturity. He died in 1830. The father was the oldest son by his father's first wife, born in New Scotland in 1802, where he spent his life as a farmer. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. His wife was Sarah Shaver, born in 1809, and daughter of John F. Shaver of Berne. They reared four children: Mary Ann, John S., Frank and Elizabeth. Mrs. Van Schaack died in 1888. John S. was reared to farm work and received his education in the common and district schools and Charlottesville Seminary, and followed farming all his life up to 1888, when he retired to the village of New Salem. He has been and is now serving as justice and was postmaster during both of Cleveland's administrations. He has also filled the office of town auditor and represented his town as delegate to county conventions and at district and Assembly conventions. In 1862 he married Amanda M., daughter of Luke Gallup of Westerlo, by whom three children have been born: Albert, who is a teacher in Texas; Susan and Eli. Mrs. Van Schaack died in 1881.

McMillen, James S., was born in Schoharie county in August, 1843. Alexander, the grandfather, was a native of Scotland, born about 1775, who came to America and settled in the town of New Scotland, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was a farmer and achieved some note as a politician in his town. He reared seven sons and four daughters. Aaron, the father, was born in Albany in 1815 and died in December, 1872. He was a wheelwright by trade, which he followed for some thirty years. He moved to Grosvenor's Corners, in the town of Carlyle, Schoharie county, where he owned and conducted a shop and was fairly successful. His wife was Margaret Ann Culens, and their children were James S., Nelson B., Helen M., and William J. The wife survives her husband and lives in Albany with her daughter. James S. received a limited education and began to care for himself at the age of fifteen, following different occupations in Guilderland and Bethlehem. In 1869 he purchased his present farm of seventy-five acres and is actively engaged in mixed husbandry. He was town auditor and is now serving his tenth year as assessor. In 1871 he was married to Hester L. Snyder, born in New Scotland and daughter of Jacob Snyder, by whom one child has been born, Franklin J., who resides at home with his father. His wife was Charlotte Hallenback. They have three children: Anson, Olive and Allen.

Butler, William H., son of David and Laura A. (Smith) Butler, was born in Oneida, N. Y., January 21, 1860, and was graduated from the Oneida High School in 1878. He then became a freight conductor on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and continued in this capacity and in the depot at Albany in all ten years, when he learned the trade of clothing cutter and merchant tailor. In 1893 he established himself in the merchant tailoring business at Nos. 635 and 637 Broadway, Albany, where he has built up a large and growing trade. Mr. Butler is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., of all the Masonic bodies to and including the 33, and of the Acacia Club. In 1880 he married Cora B., daughter of William Foster of Siloam, Madison county, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Lenora Belle.

Yerks, George W., is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, especially on the side of his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Amos Clark, a member of the Van Warts family. His parents were William H. and Mary A. (Clark) Yerks and he was born in Unionville, Westchester county, February 4, 1843. He received his education at Claverack Academy and Fort Edward Institute, and he spent a few years in government employ in New York city, and in 1867 came to Albany where he soon engaged in the wholesale fancy grocery business at No. 373 Broadway, under the firm name of Benjamin & Yerks, whom he succeeded in January, 1877. In 1888 John J. Taaffe was admitted under the present firm name of George W. Yerks & Co. The business has grown steadily and now three stores are occupied. Mr. Yerks has been president of the Equal Rights Benefit Association since 1893 and is a trustee in the Madison Avenue Reformed church. In 1868 he married Adeline, daughter of George W. Benjamin of Albany, and of their children one daughter, Adeline Powell Yerks, is living.

Rivet, F. A. W., M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Green Island, was born at Montreal in 1847. His father was a farmer, and when about nineteen he began the study of medicine at "College Point aux Trembles" near Montreal, graduating from this institution with honors in 1871. He took a post-graduate course at McGill College. Practicing his profession at Au Sable Falls for eight years, and about the same length of time at Indian Fields, he came to Green Island in 1887. Dr. Rivet is of the eclectic school of practice. He has been health officer for a long term of years.

Tompkins, Stephen, was born in Coeymans in 1857, and is a son of Stephen and Jane (Van Derzee) Tompkins. His grandfather, Daniel C., was a son of Caleb Tompkins, who came from Dutchess county. The grandfather of Mr. Tompkins was a tanner for many years at Stephenville, and came to Coeymans Hollow in 1850, and bought the farm where Mr. Tompkins now lives. He died in 1882. He had three sons: Alfred D., Anson, who died in infancy, and Stephen, who died in 1857, and one daughter, Margaret. Mr. Tompkins is a farmer and one of the most successful men of the town. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William S. Cole, and has two sons: William and Van Derzee.

Reinhart, H. E., though apparently not past the prime of life, is a pioneer settler of Cohoes, coming here in 1853 from Berne, N. Y., where he was born in 1838. He is of Dutch descent, and a son of John Reinhart, a hat manufacturer. Here he learned the machinist trade, which vocation he followed; having been associated

with the Granite Mill of William Moore since 1886. In 1861 he married Marie Osterhout of Cohoes, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Leroy of this place.

Kane, Hon. Nicholas T., was born in Ireland in 1846. He came to America with his parents and settled in West Troy, Albany county, in 1848, and died there September 14, 1887. At an early age he actively entered the field of labor; when seventeen he enlisted in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion and served with gallantry and patriotism as a soldier. Returning home he rapidly rose in business until finally he formed a copartnership with his brother, Pierce Kane, and successfully engaged in the manufacture of knit goods, at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county. About 1883 he also engaged in brewing with Daniel E. and Henry A. Conway of Troy. In 1882 he was elected town supervisor and held that office several years, being at one time chairman of the board. In 1886 he was elected to represent his district in the Fiftieth Congress, a position he held at the time of his death. He was chiefly instrumental in locating the government gun factory (one of the largest in the United States) at the Watervliet Arsenal, and various other important measures received his earnest support. He was a member of Post Patriek Kane, No. 312, G. A. R., vice-president of the S. G. Gleason Hook and Ladder Company of West Troy, treasurer of the Wynantskill Knitting Company, and prominently identified with various other organizations. He was a typical self-made man, charitable, companionable, public spirited, enterprising and progressive, and enjoyed universal respect and confidence. In politics he was a staunch Democrat and in every capacity he was loyal, influential and popular.

McCormic, Robert Henry, represents the sixth generation of his family in America, in each of which the eldest son bore the name of Robert. His ancestor, Robert McCormic, born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Londonderry, Ireland, was one of the first settlers of Londonderry, N. H.; a branch moved thence and settled the town of Londonderry, Vt. Mr. McCormic's great-grandfather, Robert, served in the Revolution. His father, Robert, who married Rhoda Stevens, was born in Windham, Vt., but spent most of his life in Greene county, N. Y., where, at Coxsackie, Robert H. was born, October 25, 1839, being the only son, his sister being Mrs. Harriet M. Stark of Paris Texas. She has been a teacher and missionary among the Choctaw Indians for forty-five years. Robert H. McCormic was graduated from Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., came to Albany in 1858 and in 1860 joined Co. B, 10th Regt. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 44th N. Y. Vols., Ellsworth Zouaves, rose to the post of captain and was mustered out October 14, 1864. He was with the Army of the Potomac, participated in nearly all its battles from first Bull Run, was wounded twice and still carries in his right hip a bullet received at Rappahannock Station. From 1865 to 1887 he held an important position in the Albany post-office, and since then has been engaged in life insurance business, being now connected with the Mutual Life of New York. He became a member of Lew Benedict Post No. 5, G. A. R., in 1887 and is now a member of L. O. Morris Post No. 121, and is past commander of both organizations. He has held nearly every office in the State department of the G. A. R., being assistant adjutant-general in 1894, and is also past noble grand of Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. January 1, 1866, he married Caroline, daughter of Isaac Van Ness of Stuyvesant, N. Y., who died in 1875, leaving

two children: Robert H., jr., and Grace E., graduates of the Albany High School and State Normal College respectively. In 1894 he married Louise, daughter of Ephraim House of Albany and for over twenty years a teacher in the public schools.

O'Brien, Dr. Francis J., son of Francis and Catharine (Collopy) O'Brien, was born in West Troy, June 13, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, the Troy Business College, and the New York College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter in 1882. In 1887 he was graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of M. D. From 1883 to 1886 he studied with the late Dr. Swinburne of Albany, N. Y. Since graduating from the University of Vermont he has practiced in West Troy.

Chapman, jr., Edgar T., is the eldest son of the well known and prominent Episcopal clergyman. Edgar T. Chapman was born at West Troy in 1872, on the old homestead on the Troy and Albany road. Mr. Chapman began the study of law in 1891. He was graduated in 1894 and at once admitted to the county bar under the most favorable auspices, and began the practice of his profession in Albany. A younger brother, John K. Chapman, is now superintendent of the freight office for the N. Y. C. R. R., at West Albany.

Simpson, Anson A., was born at Hillside, N. Y., in 1842. He was the son of Benson Simpson, a merchant of that place, and was educated at Hudson River Institute. He began life as a clerk in a general store at Craryville. Mr. Simpson has traveled a good deal and has been engaged in many and various enterprises. In 1865 he went to the far West, and spent five years in Colorado and California as a miner, hotel keeper, fruit dealer, etc. In 1870 he drifted to Pittsburg, Pa., and traveled for a glass manufacturing company there. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Kinderhook Depot, remaining there till 1885, when he came to Troy and became connected with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. now nominally occupying the position of inspector of signals. He is especially fertile in the line of inventions and has produced many valuable appliances, which have been adopted and are in daily use, among others, a time signal, and a life saving fender for motor cars, which possess peculiar merit and will, without doubt, come into general use.

Fonda, Douw H., son of Garrett T. B. and Rachel (Polhemus) Fonda, was born September 10, 1831, in Fonda, N. Y., which derives its name from the family. The first American ancestor was (1) Jellis Douwse Fonda, who came from Holland and was in Beverwyck as early as 1654. The line is (2) Douw Jellise Fonda, who resided at Lubberdeland (Troy) in 1676; (3) Jellis Adam Fonda, born in 1668, married a daughter of Peter Winne in 1695; (4) Douw Fonda, of Caughnawaga (now Fonda), who served in the Revolutionary war and was killed by the Indians in 1780; (5) Adam; (6) Douw Adam Fonda, member of the Legislature, died in 1855; and (7) Garrett T. B. Fonda, who was born in Fonda in 1808. Douw H. Fonda, after completing a common school education, engaged in railroading. He was then a mere boy. When thirteen he went to New York city as clerk in a men's furnishing store, where he remained two years. Returning home he finally became a clerk in a general store in Rome, N. Y., and two years later engaged in railroading, being ticket agent at Palatine Bridge under the later Hon. Webster Wagner for four years. In September, 1853, he became teller of a bank in Canajoharie and two years later was made cashier, which position he held until 1865, when he came to Albany as a partner in the

wholesale drug firm of Fonda & Bagley, the founders of the business being Thomas and Joseph Russell, who were succeeded by a Mr. Pulling, who was followed by J. H. McClure & Co., whom Fonda & Bagley bought out. During all these changes the business has been located at Nos. 70-72 State street and No. 13 Norton street and is the oldest of the kind in the city. In 1877 Mr. Fonda became sole proprietor and in 1879 he formed the firm of D. H. Fonda & Co., by admitting Henry R. Wright and William B. French. In 1889 the Douw H. Fonda Drug Company was incorporated and since then Mr. Fonda has been its president. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and has served as school commissioner two terms. He married first at Canajoharie, Mary A. French, and after her death he married Ellen A. Barker of Barry, Vt.

Lochner, Dr. George Emory, was born in Albany, July 19, 1867, and is a son of Jacob L. Lochner, who for twenty-five years was engaged in the fruit business at the corner of South Pearl and State streets. On the maternal side Dr. Lochner is descended from Revolutionary stock, his mother being Nellie J. Best of Schoharie. When Dr. Lochner was eight years of age his mother died. His early education was received at private schools and in Public School No. 11, and was graduated from the High School in 1885. He then registered with Dr. Albert Vander Veer, under whose care he studied medicine for three years. He had previously attended clinics at the City Hospital. While with Dr. Vander Veer he attended the Albany Medical College, graduating in March, 1888, being honored by selection as historian of the class. At the competitive examination which followed for appointment to the Albany Hospital, Dr. Lochner outstripped all competitors and the result entitled him to the place. During the summer of 1888 he continued his studies in New York city. In September, 1888, he entered the Albany Hospital and served twenty months as ambulance surgeon and house physician and surgeon. His term expired in April, 1890, and upon retirement he received a diploma from the staff, gift of surgical instruments from matron and associates, and a letter of commendation from the Board of Governors. Leaving the hospital, he began the practice of his profession at No. 1 South Hawk street. In 1890 he was appointed by Dr. J. M. Bigelow as an instructor in the Albany Medical College in laryngology and rhinology and the following year by Dr. J. P. Boyd, as instructor in obstetrics and gynecology and in anatomy by Dr. S. R. Morrow, which place he still holds. In October, 1891, he received the appointment of physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary for diseases of women and children. As a member of the Albany County Medical Society he was, in October, 1891, chosen as its secretary and served as censor in 1893 and 1894. In 1892 he was appointed physician to the Albany Fire Department. Dr. Lochner is a member of the alumni associations of the Albany High School, of which he is now serving as president, and Medical College, and of the executive committee of the High School; he also belongs to the Press Club, A. K. P., and P. E. K. fraternities; is also a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.

Burrick, Rev. Julius J., was born in Waerghen, in the diocese of Ghent, Belgium, in 1858. His early education was acquired under eminent tutors of St. Nicholas College. His philosophical course was subsequently pursued at the same college, and his theological at the Seminary of Ghent. Before his assumption of holy orders and in recognition of his superior talents, he was promoted to the dignity of a pro-

fessor's chair, which he held until April, 1892, when, coming to America, he was appointed pastoral director of his present charge, the Sacred Heart of Mary, French Catholic church, of Watervliet, N.Y. As a clergyman of marked religious zeal, and a scholar of broad culture in many languages, he enjoys the merited esteem and confidence of all his ecclesiastical and secular associates.

Bell, Thomas H., son of George and Martha (Turner) Bell, was born in Carlisle, North of England, August 27, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and was for five years a clerk in the bonded warehouse of the County Hotel and Wine Company, England. In 1880 he came to America and settled in Albany, and through the influence of his uncle, William Gray, he obtained a situation in the office of the Troy Steel & Iron Co., where he remained six years. During that time he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and in 1885 was one of the prime movers in the organization of the West Troy Y. M. C. A. He was made president of the preliminary organization and later accepted the office of executive secretary of the permanent organization, and willingly gave his time to the work free of charge. In 1886, at the solicitation of the general secretary, Frank Ober, of the Albany Association, and the Rev. George A. Hall, State secretary, he resigned his position with the Troy Steel & Iron Co. and entered the school for Christian Workers at Springfield, Mass., to prepare for the general secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. In 1887 Mr. Bell was appointed general secretary of the Lansingburgh Y. M. C. A., but ill health forced him to resign in the spring of the following year. He was then appointed assistant to Supt. J. D. Rogers of the Round Lake Association and remained in that position until 1891, when he entered into partnership with Lee Rivers, in the hardware and electrical supply business, at West Troy, Albany county. In July, 1893, they dissolved partnership, and since then Mr. Bell has been engaged in the electrical business, for a time at West Troy and now at No. 24 Green street, Albany. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M., of West Troy, and is also a member of the official board of the First Avenue Methodist church of West Troy. October 22, 1890, he married Louisa W., daughter of P. R. Robson of Albany, and they have two children: Ernest B. and Edith May.

Quinlan, George B., D. D. S., of West Troy, has practiced four years, having graduated from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He first entered the New York Dental College in 1889, and was a student of the Troy Business College before that time. His father, J. W. Quinlan, was a M. E. clergyman, once located in West Troy, and is now in that field of labor. His great-grandfather came from Northern Ireland, and was a physician of note in Philadelphia. Dr. Quinlan was born in Columbia county, N. Y.

Wilcox, George W., a prominent resident of Green Island, was born at Troy, November 20, 1854, and is a son of the well known Alanson Wilcox, who was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1814, and has been a resident of this place for over thirty years. He was a carpenter by trade, but is now retired from active business. George Wilcox began life for himself when sixteen years of age by engaging in the news business and after five years went into the grocery business and conducted it for seventeen years, and is at present not engaged in active business life. He maintains a deep interest in the local affairs and ranks high among the prosperous and

prominent business men of the town. He has been tax collector and trustee of the village, and ranks high among the Masonic and benevolent and social fraternities.

Wiswall, Eben S.—This is one of the oldest families in the vicinity. Mr. Wiswall's paternal grandfather came from Newton, Mass., about the first of the present century, and settled in Troy, engaging in general store business; in this connection it is remembered he put in the first soda fountain known here. He afterward owned a share of the ferry to West Troy, at a period when the boats were operated by horse power, subsequently purchasing an interest in the other two ferries. The lower ferries were at that time propelled by means of long poles. Mr. Wiswall was born in the house which he now occupies, August 19, 1846. The old mansion occupies a commanding eminence overlooking Troy, and is called "Hillside." It was also the home of his father, Ebenezer Wiswall, who was born at Newtown, Mass., in 1818. Most of the land surrounding the old home and comprising the original Wiswall farm lies within the present corporate limits of West Troy. Mr. Wiswall was liberally educated at various Massachusetts institutions, and subsequently engaged in farming. In 1885 he took up the manufacture of brick on a large scale, and now employs thirty men in that industry.

Wiswall, Charles E., was born in West Troy, N. Y., December 13, 1824, and has always lived here, except when his business affairs necessitate his extended absence. He is engaged in steam dredging, and is now operating in the Hudson toward Albany. Elsewhere in the work may be found details, not only concerning his ancestors on the Wiswall side, but also of his mother's family, that of Edward Learned. Both were very early identified with West Troy and its growth and settlement, and perhaps of equal prominence in the early annals of the locality.

Durant, Fayette B., was born as Pittsford, Vt., in 1848, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of Troy. He has been associated with James Roy & Co., of Watervliet Mills, since 1875. Previous to that time he had engaged in the insurance and real estate business, having resigned in 1873 from a position as teller in the National Bank, at West Troy, where he had been employed for eight years. He was also for three years in the Central Bank at Troy, where his father, William C. Durant, came in 1855. He is a foundryman and in 1858 engaged in that business at West Troy, where he is still located.

Arnold, jr., Major Isaac (Ordnance Department), was born in Connecticut and graduated from the Military Academy, June 17, 1862. He was promoted second lieutenant of the Second Artillery the same date and was assigned to Battery F. He joined Battery K, Fourth Artillery, at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, and served with the same in the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, until after the battle of Chancellorsville, and was present at the following engagements: Second Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and was wounded at the latter place. He was transferred to the Ordnance Corps, April 27, 1863; he served at Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, until about January 1, 1864, when he was transferred to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. From that point he was detached in the spring of 1864 and sent to Springfield, Ill., to arm the one-hundred-day men. After three or four months he was relieved from that duty and ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he served as chief ordnance officer of the Department of the

South until the close of the war. Lieutenant Arnold served a short time as assistant at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and was then assigned to the command of the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and chief ordnance officer of the Department of Texas; was promoted captain of ordnance March 7, 1867. From Texas he was ordered to Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, as an assistant, and moved from there to Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania. He then took six months' leave of absence, on expiration of which he was ordered to Benicia Arsenal, California; he was ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal in 1878 where he remained over eight years (whilst in command of the Indianapolis he was complimented in orders by Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of the Atlantic, for services rendered in the suppression of civil disturbances following the strike of railroad employees in 1877). He was promoted major of ordnance, May 29, 1879, and was then sent to command San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and was chief ordnance officer, Department of Texas per S. O. 236 and 261, respectively, H. Q. A. 1883, remaining there four years; he was then sent to Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, per S. O. 223, H. Q. A. 1887, where he was stationed for two years, and then assumed command of Columbia Arsenal, December 1, 1889, per S. O. 272, H. Q. A. 1889, and superintended the completion of the buildings constructed at that post; member of board for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject of field and siege carriages, &c., per S. O. 108 of May 7, 1892; was relieved from command December 14, 1892, and assumed command of the Watervliet Arsenal, New York, December 19, 1892, per S. O. 290 of December 12, 1892, where he is at present. Now president of board for testing rifled cannon, per S. O. 119 of May 26, 1893.

Mayell, James H., son of Henry and Elizabeth (Northrop) Mayell, was born February 5, 1856, in Albany, where his father settled about 1834. His mother died in 1893. Henry Mayell, a native of New York city, engaged in business in Albany as a dealer in rubber goods March 1, 1853, on the corner of State street and Broadway, where it has ever since continued. He gradually developed a large wholesale trade in connection with his retail establishment, and in 1880 admitted his son, James H., as a partner under the firm name of Henry Mayell & Son. Upon the father's death in August, 1890, the son succeeded to the business. Henry Mayell was vice president of the Albany City Savings Institution. James H. was educated in public school No. 8 and since the age of nine years has been connected with the store founded by his father. For two years he was police commissioner under Mayor Manning. He married Miss Jennie B. Brooksby, in September, 1894.

Pratt, Aaron B., son of Silas and Lydia (Goodell) Pratt, was born in the town of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 31, 1833. He was educated in the common schools and was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1853. He taught school for one year and then studied law in the office of S. F. Higgins and Robert H. Wells, of Albany. Mr. Pratt was admitted to the bar in 1854 and has since been practicing in Albany. In 1895 he formed a partnership with E. W. Sanford, the firm being Pratt & Sanford. Mr. Pratt is an honorary member of the Caldeonians and a life member of the Young Men's Association; also a member of the New York State Bar Association. In 1869 he was supervisor of the Third ward of Albany, and in 1881 was a member of the New York State Assembly from the city district of Albany. In 1857 he married Jane C. McEntee, whose son, Colonel Charles S. McEntee, performed such gallant service in the Rebellion.

Tebbutt, Marshall, was born in Bedford, England, January 20, 1820, came to America in 1852 and settled in Albany and died there April 14, 1885. He engaged in the undertaking business with a partner, under the firm name of Tebbutt & Vail. This firm was succeeded in 1866 by Tebbutt & Morange and in 1870 Mr. Tebbutt became their successor; afterwards he admitted his sons, Marshall W. and Harry K., who, since their father's death, have continued the business under the style of M. Tebbutt's Sons. Mr. Tebbutt was a supervisor from the Seventh ward and was well and favorably known by a large number of Albany's citizens. His worth as a citizen was recognized and appreciated. He was one of the deacons of the Emanuel Baptist church. Marshall W. Tebbutt is a member of the Masonic order, being a 32d degree Mason and Knight Templar; he is also treasurer of De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, and a member of Cypress Temple, Mystic Shrine. He was married October 18, 1881, to Elizabeth Greene, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; they have three children living. Harry K. Tebbutt is also a Mason, and married Jennie Sims of Albany; he has five children.

Ten Eyck, Jacob L., was born in Albany, N. Y., July 8, 1864. When four years of age he went to live with an uncle, after whom he was named, on the old family homestead. His education was received at a country district school and the public schools of Albany. After eighteen months in Albany High School, he went to the lumber district as tally boy for a firm, and remained one season. He then entered the employ of T. P. Crook & Co., provision dealers, as assistant bookkeeper, where he remained three years. While there he helped organize the Young Men's Democratic Club. He then began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Chase & Delehanty, and while a student was appointed agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. Through his energies Albany adopted the asphalt pavement. He attended the Albany Law School but was admitted to the bar before graduating. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William S. Dyer, which still exists under the firm name of Dyer & Ten Eyck, one of the leading firms of Albany. During the session of 1895 Mr. Ten Eyck represented the Third assembly district of Albany county in the New York State Legislature.

Sabin, W. B., M. D., was born in 1862, and was a son of Dr. Robert H. Sabin, a well known physician who practiced here for thirty years, previous to his death seven years ago at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Sabin in his chosen profession not only follows that of his father, but also that of his great-grandfather, who was a noted physician of Rockingham, Vt. He began practice in 1882, after graduating from the Albany Medical College and taking a course at New York Post-graduate School. He makes a specialty of the diseases of the eye and the ear, and was at one time associated with Dr. Merrill of Albany, the celebrated specialist. Dr. Sabin is well known in both political and social circles, and is at present one of the school commissioners of West Troy. He is a Mason of the 32d degree and is past master of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, of which he is treasurer. He is also a member of the Albany County Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association. October 4, 1888, he married Miss Emma L. Dixon of Philadelphia, Pa.; they have one daughter named Edith.

Merrill, Cyrus Strong, M. D., son of Edward Henry and Sarah Wilson (Strong) Merrill, was born in Bridport, Vt., September 21, 1847, received his preparatory

education under private tutelage and at Newton Academy, spent one year at Middlebury College, and was graduated with honor from Amherst College in 1867. In 1871 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and soon afterward became resident surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, where he remained a little over a year. In 1872 he went to Europe and spent two years in Paris, London, Zurich, Vienna and Heidelberg, preparing himself for his specialty, that of oculist and aurist. Returning in 1874 he settled in Albany, where he has since resided and successfully practiced his profession, and where he was at once appointed ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. Later he occupied a similar position in the Child's Hospital and subsequently took charge of the eye and ear department of the Troy Hospital. In 1876 he was chosen professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Albany Medical College and the medical department of Union College, and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Albany Hospital, which positions he has since held. He has frequently contributed valuable papers to current medical literature, and has a wide reputation in his profession. In 1875 he married Mary E., only child of Hon. Stephen Griffin, 2d, a prominent lumber dealer in Warrensburg, N. Y.

Stevens, George H., son of George and Margaret (Browne) Stevens, was born in Albany September 28, 1850, and attended school No. 8 and the Boys' Academy. In 1868 he entered Rutgers College and was graduated with high honors in 1872, delivering the valedictory. He read law in the office of Hon. Amasa J. Parker for one year and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1874, being one of the commencement orators. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Albany. In November, 1874, he was appointed by John M. Bailey assistant district attorney, an office he held for three years. For about five years he was a member of the Examining Board of the Third Judicial Department, being appointed by the Supreme Court. Being a staunch Republican he was elected alderman of the Fourteenth ward in the spring of 1892 and re-elected in 1894, and was noted in the Common Council for his hard work for economy, honesty, and good government. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., Fort Orange Club, and the Empire Curling Club, and from 1876 to 1892 was president of the Capital City Club. He was also for several years a director of the Ridgesfield Athletic Club. In 1880 he married Mary Hand Ogden, daughter of Edward Ogden of Albany, and they have one son, Ogden Stevens, born July 30, 1882.

Allanson, James E., is a grandson of Peter Allanson, sr., a carpenter and a native of Leeds, England, who settled in Albany and died here. Peter Allanson, jr., father of James E., was born in Albany, in 1811, was also a carpenter and builder and died here in 1880. He married Jane Easterly. James E., born in Albany, October 23, 1846, was educated in School No. 8, learned the trade of carpenter and was associated with his father until the latter's death. In 1880 he engaged in the insurance business and was secretary of the New York State Relief Association during its existence. In December, 1888, he organized the Permanent Savings and Loan Association and has since been the secretary and manager. This association represents \$125,000 assets, has paid off about \$80,000 matured stock and has experienced a steady growth. Its stock matures in about seven years. Mr. Allanson is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, Temple Chap-

ter No. 5, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest, De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., of which he has been recorder since 1872 and is the present incumbent, Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., past commander, Cyprus Temple N. O. M. S., past chief rabbin, and the Acacia Club, and was one of the incorporators and first secretary of the Masonic Hall Association. He was supervisor of the Fifth ward in 1874. In 1879 he married Susan J. Hewson, who died in March, 1881, leaving one son, James E., jr. He married second, in October, 1884, Mary C. Hitchcock, who died in 1886, leaving a daughter, Harriet A.

Brady, John J., son of John and Ann (Farley) Brady, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, was born in Albany on the 16th of January, 1870. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and was graduated from the Christian Brothers' Academy in 1884 and from Manhattan College in 1888, taking the degree of A. B. The latter institution conferred upon him the degree of M. A. in 1892. After leaving college he spent one year in Ireland and in 1890 entered the law office of Judge John W. Walsh and George T. Kelly. He was admitted to the bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court in February, 1893, and at once opened a law office with Judge Walsh and Mr. Kelly. Mr. Brady is a ready speaker and good debater, a devoted and constant worker for the societies of which he is a member, and in 1894 was unanimously elected national secretary and treasurer of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of America, which is composed of the various Catholic clubs throughout the country. This office he still holds, being re-elected in 1895. He is a trustee of the Catholic Union of Albany, a member and ex-president of Cor Jesu Council No. 84, C. B. L., ex-president of the Sacred Heart Sodality, a member of the alumni societies of Manhattan College and the Christian Brothers' Academy, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. In the fall of 1895 he was elected on the Democratic ticket alderman of the Ninth ward, and is leader of the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen.

Eaton, Calvin W., descended from one of the oldest families of New England (see sketch of James W. Eaton), is a son of James W. Eaton, and was born in Albany, July 26, 1842. He was educated at the Boys' Academy and became a clerk in the old Union Bank, where he rose to the position of teller. In 1871 he engaged in the wholesale lumber business as a member of the firm of Van Santford & Eaton, and thus continued until 1886, when he removed to Utica and carried on the same business for four years. Returning to Albany in 1890 he has been engaged in the real estate and the insurance business. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Masonic bodies of Albany, is past master of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., and is treasurer of the Lodge of Perfection and also Sovereign Consistory. He is treasurer of the Acacia Club, a member of the Albany Camera Club and other Albany clubs, and was quartermaster of the 10th Regt. N. G. N. Y. under General Parker. October 13, 1864, he married Anna F., daughter of Amos P. Palmer of Albany, and their children are Mary E., Alice L., James P., and Edward De L.

Walker, Edward, is one of the leading manufacturers of the city of Cohoes, and has been a resident of this city since 1857, where he first held a position as overseer of the spinning department in Harmony Mills. In 1875 he engaged in the business with David Williams, under the firm name of Walker & Williams. As a manufacturer of cotton batting he has been located at the present factory, corner of Rensse-

laer and Courtland streets, since 1891. Mr. Walker in his busy life has little time to devote to political matters, yet he has served five terms as alderman and is now a member of the Board of Health. He is of New England ancestry, and his mother was a native of this State. He is a native of Delaware county, born in 1831, and is a son of Horace Walker, also a native of that county and a lumberman on the Delaware River in early life. Mr. Walker's early manhood was spent at his birthplace, New Berlin and Utica. He is the father of one son and five daughters. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M., and of Cohoes Chapter R. A. M.

Ball, Dr. Ogilvie D., son of Joseph S. and Freelove (Mitchell) Ball, was born at Schuyler's Lake, Otsego county, February 4, 1840, was graduated from Hartwick Seminary in 1858 and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, where he remained one year. In November, 1861, he entered the U. S. volunteer service as medical cadet, attached the 3d N. Y. Light Artillery, and in 1864 was transferred to the line of the same regiment, becoming regimental quartermaster; later he served in various capacities, being assistant adjutant-general of North Carolina, and was mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of first lieutenant. Returning home he re-entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated therefrom as M. D. in 1867. He began the practice of medicine at Schenevus, Otsego county, and served as county coroner for three years. He was a member and for one year president of the Otsego County Medical Society. In 1874 he came to Albany, where he has since resided. He joined the Albany County Medical Society in 1874 and has been its censor, vice-president and president. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society and a member and past master of Schenevus Valley Lodge No. 592, F. & A. M.; he was also for several years connected with the Albany Medical College as demonstrator of and adjunct lecturer on anatomy. In 1871 he married Addie Van Derzee, of Trumansburg, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Fannie D. Dr. Ball received the honorary degree of A. M. from Union College in 1876.

Barker, James F., M. D., son of William and Catherine Barker, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., July 1, 1851, was graduated from Union College as A. B. in 1874 and as A. M. in 1877, read medicine with Dr. James H. Armsby, of Albany, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1877 under the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Albany the same year in partnership with Dr. Armsby, and since 1879 has continued alone. Dr. Barker is a member and ex-vice-president of the Albany County Medical Society, a member of the New York State Medical Society, a member and senior warden of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., a member of Capital City Chapter, R. A. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., and the Scottish Rites bodies, a 32d degree Mason; also a member of Cypress Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine; he is also a member of the Albany Unconditional Club, the Albany Club, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, through his great-great-grandfather, Lieut. Walter Switz, on his mother's side. In 1887 he married Miss May E. Evans, of Albany.

Cooper, John L., Dr., son of Jacob L. and Mary J. (Core) Cooper, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1857. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School in 1874, attended Pierce's Business College and the medical department of

the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in 1877, with the degree of M. D. He was resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital for a short time after graduation and practiced in Philadelphia until 1880, when he came to Albany, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 243, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cypress Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. November 3, 1880, he married Anna, daughter of Mathew Wallace of Albany, and they have two children: John L. and Elizabeth W.

Dyer, Zeb A., is a son of David S., a grandson of Bradbury, and a great-grandson or James Dyer, an Albany county farmer and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother was Louisa Bell. The family were early settlers of Berne, Albany county, where Zeb A. Dyer was born December 1, 1860. He received a common school education in that town and in Albany, learned the trade of cigarmaker and was graduated from the Albany State Normal School in 1882. He then taught school in Berne and Guilderland and meantime read law in Albany with John B. O'Malley, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1885. He at once began active practice in the office of Isben Hess, then collector of internal revenue, and in May, 1893, formed a copartnership with Henry S. McCall, which still continues. He is a leading Democrat, a member of the Democratic General County Committee and has been a delegate to several political conventions, including the judicial convention of 1891 which nominated Hon. D. Cady Herrick for justice of the Supreme Court. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, Temple Chapter and De Witt Clinton Council of Masons; past noble grand of Friendly Union Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., of Slingerlands; a member of New York Encampment, I. O. O. F., and of the Albany Press and Acacia Clubs; and a charter member of the Albany Club. In 1889 he married Jessie L., daughter of John R. Adams, of Delmar, Albany county, and they have one son, John Adams Dyer.

Ecker, Jerome W., descends from one of the early families of the Schoharie valley, one of whom was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. David Ecker, his father, born in Berne, Albany county, in 1815, was a farmer and died March 17, 1896. His wife, Mary E., daughter of Adam Saddlemire, also born in 1815, died in February, 1892. One of their sons, Miner, enlisted in the 62d N. Y. Vols., and died from disease contracted in the service. Jerome W. Ecker, born in Knox, Albany county, July 21, 1847, was educated at the Knox Academy, the Albany State Normal School and the Fort Edward Institute and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in February, 1872. He afterward continued his legal studies with Hungerford & Hotaling and since 1877 has been in the active practice of his profession. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 172d N. Y. Vols., under Capt. Morgan L. Filkins, and served ten months, participating in the siege of Port Hudson and the two expeditions to the Amite River. He is past officer in the subordinate lodge and encampment of I. O. O. F., member of the Grand Lodge and the daughters of Rebekah, member of Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. of P., Albany Division No. 2, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., the Grand Lodge of this order since 1888, and Lewis O. Morris Post No. 121, G. A. R. June 12, 1872, he married Charlotte O., daughter of Jacob Kniskern of Knox, and they have had six children: Nellie G.,

Frederick (died aged nine months), George W. (a student at Rutgers College, class of 1899), Edward, Howard J. and Eva (deceased).

Greene, Dr. Frederick R., son of Warren S. and Celia (Randall) Greene, was born June 8, 1862, in Petersburg, N. Y. He was educated at the district school in Petersburg and at Hoosick Falls Academy, and after reading medicine one year with Dr. L. B. Newton, of North Bennington, Vt., entered the Albany Medical College in the fall of 1881, graduating in 1884 with the degree of M. D. He practiced in Petersburg, N. Y., for a year and a half, and in the fall of 1885 located in Albany, where he is now practicing. Dr. Greene is a member of the Acacia Club, Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., Mountaineer Lodge, I. O. O. F., New York Encampment No. 1, K. P., and the Albany County Medical Society. October 6, 1886, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas R. Blackburn, of Albany, and they have one son, Frederick R., jr.

Hendrick, James, is the son of a Dutch merchant in the West India trade and on his mother's side is of English descent. He was born in Walsall, England October 10, 1825, was brought to America when five years old, and received a private school education in New York city. He read law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1852, but in 1853 became a local insurance agent here, and in 1859 was appointed general agent of the Liverpool & London Insurance Company, which absorbed the Globe Insurance Company in 1864. Mr. Hendrick was general superintendent of the Inland Navigation Department of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company from 1861 to 1876 and of the same department of the Orient Mutual from 1867 to 1886. He was president of the board of Lake Underwriters, vice-president of the Atlantic Mutual Life of Albany in 1868, president of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company in 1868; has been connected with many industrial, mining and transportation enterprises as president or trustee; was associated with J. H. Ramsay, J. Pierrepont Morgan and others in the celebrated railroad war between Fisk and Gould of the Erie and the directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroads in 1867; was engineer and inspector of the Third Division, New York State Militia, from 1853 to 1860; and was a member of the State Board of Charities under Governor Seymour. Has also served as president of the Board of Trade of Albany. Latterly he has confined his attention chiefly to his local insurance agency and to his extensive dairy farm and nurseries at Fort Grove, near Albany.

Hungerford, Sidney A., is a member of an old Berne, Albany county, family, the first of whom was John, who came from Connecticut. His father, Alexander Hungerford, was born there December 23, 1823, and in 1870 removed to the foot of the Indian Ladder road, in Guilderland, where he still resides. He had twelve children; Daniel, John V. S., Eleanor C. (Mrs. Isaac B. McNary), Morgan (deceased), Lewis A., Barbara (Mrs. Peter F. Barkluff), Myron, Sidney A., Isaac, Mary E. (Mrs. Jacob M. Chesbro), Chester and Ira. Sidney A. Hungerford, born in Berne, June 11, 1858, attended the district school, also the old State Normal of Albany, read law with John Folmsbee and later with Hungerford & Hotaling, of Albany, and was admitted to the bar November 23, 1883. Since 1884 he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, having an office at No. 50 State street. He is an active Democrat, a member of Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. P., and the K. O. T. M., and councillor

of Capital Council, Order of the Chosen Friends. October 28, 1885, he married Eva A., daughter of John Furback, of New Scotland.

Jones, James, is the eldest son of William Jones, born of Welsh parentage in 1816, who came from England to America about 1832 and soon afterward settled in Albany, where he died in September, 1889, having long been engaged in the cooperage business. Mr. Jones's mother, Ellen Cahill, of Irish descent, died in 1861, leaving six children. Mr. Jones was born in Albany, July 4, 1839. He received a public school education and while yet a youth became a clerk in the shoe store of George A. Woolverton & Co. In 1873 he acquired a partnership in the firm and in 1883 succeeded to the old firm and has successfully conducted the business alone, carrying on a large wholesale trade at 330 Broadway. July 29, 1875, he married Catherine, daughter of James Dolan of Albany, and their children are James W. and Mary T. M.

La Rose, Anthime Watson, son of Anthime F. and Kate (Kappes) La Rose, of French descent, was born December 6, 1865, in Albany, where his father settled about 1858, coming from Canada. The latter started with his brother Peter the first steamboat (freight) line between Albany and Troy. Mr. La Rose was educated at the Albany Academy and in 1883 engaged in the manufacturing business with his father. He was graduated from the Institute of Technology at Boston in 1888 and then spent a year each with Ogden & Wright, architects, and Sullivan & Ehlers, contractors, of Albany, receiving with the latter practical experience in iron construction. January 1, 1890, he opened his present architectural office. Among the many structures designed by him are several fine residences and manufacturing plants and the brew house for the Dobler Brewing Company, recognized as one of the best of its kind in the State. October 16, 1883, he enlisted in Co. D, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., was promoted first sergeant October 20, second lieutenant July 10, 1884, and first lieutenant May 30, 1888, and resigned January 19, 1892. September 20, 1892, he was appointed assistant inspector-general with rank of major, which position he still holds. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., the Albany Press and Camera Club and the New Manhattan Athletic and United Service Clubs of New York city, and an honorary member of Delta Chapter of the Theta Xi fraternity.

Michel, Fred G., M. D. S., son of Dr. Frederick W. and Saloma (Bergman) Michel, was born in Boonville, N. Y., July 16, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Utica, where the family settled about 1855. He first learned the trade of manufacturing jeweler with Jeremiah Gumph of Utica. March 8, 1871, he came to Albany and entered the employ of H. G. Gumph, manufacturer of fine tools, with whom he remained until 1883. He then began the study of dentistry with Dr. S. W. Whitney, and in 1889 associated himself with Dr. H. L. Whitbeck. In 1892 he received the degree of M. D. S., from the State Board of Examiners and in April, 1893, began the practice of dentistry alone. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., a charter member of William Macy Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F., and was a charter member and is past chancellor of Flower Lodge No. 336, K. P., and was a charter member and is now commander of Albany Tent No. 363, K. O. T. M. In 1873 he married Charity, daughter of Alanson Hitchman, of Howe's Cave,

N. Y., and they have had two children: Emily and George C., both deceased. Dr. Michel is treasurer and trustee of All Souls Universalist church.

Smith, Dr. Charles H., was born on Madison avenue in Albany, July 14, 1830, and is a son of John and Sarah (Capron) Smith, natives of New England, who came here about 1810. John was a gardener and died about 1842; his wife died in 1881. Dr. Smith read medicine with Dr. Richard H. Thompson (later health officer of the port of New York) and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1854. Soon afterward he was appointed resident physician to the Albany County Alms House, where he had charge of the cholera patients during that memorable year. The last case in the institution was his own. After recovering he obtained through Dr. Thompson an appointment as physician and surgeon on Marshall O. Roberts' steamship line from New York to Havana, New Orleans and Aspinwall. He continued in this capacity for four years, acquiring a large experience in the treatment of yellow and other southern fevers, and returning to Albany in 1859 he has since practiced his profession. In 1864 and 1865 he was acting assistant surgeon in the Ira Harris U. S. General Hospital, located at the old barracks in Albany county. In 1859 he opened a drug store, which he has since continued, and which has been located at 246 Washington avenue since 1866. Dr. Smith has been a member of the Albany County Medical Society since about 1855, was president of the Albany County Pharmaceutical Association at one time, has served in the old volunteer fire department, and in Co. F, 10th Battalion, N. Y. N. G., was supervisor of Thirteenth ward for six terms, and was president of the Albany Business Men's Association for one year. He is now serving his third year as a member of the Albany Board of Health. In 1867 he married Lucy, daughter of John Blair of Albany, and they have four children: Dr. James E., a graduate of the Albany Academy and the Albany Medical College, inspector of rifle practice in the Tenth Battalion, and a practicing physician with his father; Lucy E., a graduate of the Albany Female Academy, the Albany State Normal College, and the Woman's College of Baltimore, Md.; Charles H., jr., a student of pharmacy associated with his father; and Charlotta J., a student at the Woman's College of Baltimore.

Toedt, Emanuel B., son of John C., was born in New York city, October 22, 1857, and was prepared for college, but in 1873 entered the New York office of Fairbanks & Co., where he remained eight years. He has ever since been connected with this well-known firm, rising from the humblest to a high post in their employ. In 1880 he came to Albany to take charge of their books and in 1882 was made manager of this branch, which position he still holds. The business of the Albany house was comparatively small when Mr. Toedt assumed charge, but he has successfully increased it eightfold. Since 1890 it has been conducted under the name of the Fairbanks Company, incorporated. This is the largest scale and mill, factory and railroad supply business in this section of the State, and its growth and prosperity are largely due to Mr. Toedt's able management. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club and an associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In February, 1889, he married Miss Lucy, daughter of Samuel M. Van Santvoord of Albany, and they have one daughter, Marian Van Santvoord Toedt.

Whitbeck, Theodore H., D. D. S., of Holland Dutch descent, is a member of an early Coeymans, Albany county, family, the first of whom was Thomas Whitbeck

and his son John T. Thomas, son of John T., married Rachel A. Garrett and they were the parents of Dr. Whitbeck, who was born near Coeymans, March 31, 1869. The latter was educated in the public schools and under private tutelage, studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. Henry L. of Albany, and received the degree of D. D. S. from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Albany. He is a member of the Third District Dental Society and of the Albany Press Club. He is also a knight of the Essenic order.

Walker, John M., descends from the Walker and Burt families, early settlers of New England, son of Samuel and Mary (Burt) Walker, born in Springfield, Mass., June 27, 1838. He was educated at the Springfield Academy and in April, 1861, enlisted on the first call for troops, in Co. F, 2d Conn. Vols., for three months. He continued in the service until the war closed as United States inspector of contract arms, under the War Department, and in 1865 became a traveling salesman for Milton, Bradley & Co., publishers, of Springfield, Mass., with whom he remained until January, 1874, when he came to Albany. In November, 1875, he founded the present business of the Hudson Valley Paper Company, and in 1876 Andrew B. Jones became his partner. They do an extensive wholesale business in paper, stationery and printers' supplies. Mr. Walker is a Republican and a member of George Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R. In January, 1879, he married Lucy P., daughter of Charles C. Russ of Albany.

Balch, Lewis, M. D., Ph. D., of English and French ancestry, and eldest son of Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, D. D., and Anna Jay, was born in New York city July 7, 1847. His father, born in Leesburg, Va., in 1810, died in Detroit, Mich., while rector of Grace Episcopal church, in 1874, was for three years a cadet at West Point, was educated at Princeton College, and for fifteen years was secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States. His grandfather, Hon. Lewis P. W. Balch, of Leetown, Va., was a volunteer at Fort McHenry in the war of 1812, and afterward a United States judge, and was the son of Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, born in 1746, a graduate of Princeton College in 1774, pastor of a church at Georgetown, D. C., and died in 1833. Dr. Balch's mother was a daughter of Hon. William Jay, the second son of John Jay, and a judge of Westchester county, N. Y., one of the founders of the American Bible Society, and a prominent anti-slavery advocate, and died October 14, 1858. John Jay was the first chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, governor and chief justice of New York, minister to Spain, and a celebrated factor in national history. Dr. Balch was educated at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, the Berkely Institute in Newport, R. I., the Vermont Episcopal Institute in Burlington, and the medical department of McGill University at Montreal. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in March, 1870, served at different times in the Montreal General Hospital, the old New York Hospital on Broadway, the Children's Hospital on Ward's Island, and the Brooklyn City Hospital, and began practice in New York, where he was appointed attending surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In 1873 he came to Albany, where he has since resided and practiced medicine. He has been attending surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital and the Albany City Hospital and surgeon to the Child's Hospital and the Homoeopathic Hospital. In 1876, on the reorganization of the Albany Medical College,

he was appointed professor of anatomy in that institution. He was appointed by Hon. A. B. Banks a district physician, city physician, and health officer of Albany, and became secretary of the State Board of Health in 1886. Soon after his graduation he entered service in the National Guard and was promoted to the post of surgeon. In 1870 he married Miss Jane B. Swann, a niece of Governor Swann, of Maryland, and they have one son, born in 1872.

Cook, Hon. John T., was born in Albany, February 22, 1854, and is the eldest child of John and Martha Cook. His father, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, came to this country and settled in Albany in 1848. John T. Cook was educated at the public schools of his native city and in the autumn of 1868 entered the "Albany Free Academy," now Albany High School, where he remained about a year. After learning a trade he, in 1876, entered the office of Smith, Bancroft & Moak as a clerk and student at law and prosecuted his studies until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme Court. He remained with Smith, Moak & Buchanan, the survivors of the old firm, until the spring of 1884, when he established an office for the general practice of his profession. He has edited the "Eastern Reporter" and "English Reports," and in connection with Irving Browne, then editor of the Albany Law Journal, he engaged in preparing Weed, Parsons & Co's. edition of the reprint of the New York Court of Appeals Reports, which is still under his charge. His annotated edition of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of New York State is held in high estimation by the legal profession. The Albany Law Journal says: "Mr. Cook is one of the most experienced, industrious, and capable law editors in this country and in these two volumes gives admirable evidence of comprehensive research and accurate discrimination." He has a choice library containing 2,000 volumes, besides a select private collection of books on general literature. Mr. Cook is the present assistant district attorney of Albany county, and in 1894 represented the Seventeenth ward in the Common Council of 1894-96.

Eaton, James Webster, son of James W. Eaton, was born in Albany, May 14, 1856. His lineage is traced to John and Anne Eaton, who in 1634 settled in Salisbury and afterward in Haverhill, Mass., where the family lived for several generations. John Eaton was a soldier in the settlement of Haverhill. Ebenezer Eaton, the great-grandfather of James Webster Eaton, served in the Revolutionary war under his brother, Capt. Timothy Eaton. James W. Eaton was graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy in 1875 and from Yale University in 1879; in the latter year he began the study of law in Columbia Law School, which he left in May, 1880, to become professor of Latin in the Albany Boys' Academy, which position he held until his admission to the bar in 1882. In 1883 Mr. Eaton formed a copartnership with George W. Kirchwey, a former Yale classmate, which continued until July, 1891. In the following autumn he was nominated by the Democrats and elected district attorney of Albany county and held that office until January 1, 1895. He has been instructor in the department of evidence and contracts of the Albany Law School for some years, and is engaged in active practice at the bar of his native city. As a lawyer he is strong in argument, candid and successful; he is strong at nisi prius, still stronger before the court in banc. It is said that in some respects his characteristics resemble those of the late Judge Ambrose Spencer. He is a member of Masters

Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., the Fort Orange Club and other organizations of Albany. July 18, 1894, he married Mrs. Hortense Willey Vibbard, of Dansville, N. Y.

Andrae, M., treasurer and manager of the American Soap and Washoline Company, was born in 1846 in Germany and came to this country in 1856, and took up his residence in Cohoes and after a short time went to Canada. He returned to Cohoes in 1860, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. D, 88th N. Y. Vols. Throughout McClellan's campaign he braved the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and then served aboard the United States Ironclad Roanoke. After leaving the gunboat he was honorably discharged in April, 1864. The next September he enlisted in Co. A, 175th N. Y. Vols., serving until the close of the war. Returning here he engaged in the meat market business until 1888, then entered the American Soap and Washoline Company at its reorganization. This important industry increased under his able management. They employ many men, and 100,000 pounds of soap can be produced weekly, which finds a ready sale from Maine to Oregon among manufacturers. A member of the Cohoes Lodge, F. & A. M., since 1869; member of N. G. Post Lyon, No. 43, G. A. R., director of the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet, N. Y., since its organization; director of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society since its organization; vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church for nine years, and warden for seventeen years; a member of Diocesan Convention of Albany for twenty-six years.

Dodge, William T., president of the Cohoes Saving Institution, and for more than thirty years the leading insurance agent of the city. Mr. Dodge was born in Berlin, Vt., in 1829. He was of Pilgrim ancestry, inheriting the sterling qualities of heart and hand characterizing those founders of a noble race. He is emphatically a self-made man, though so trite a phrase does bare justice to a bank president who began with a common school education, and who spent his early manhood on the farm where he was born, and later as a factory operator. Mr. Dodge became a resident of Cohoes in 1852, and in 1860 he married Miss Sarah Maria Steenburg, who left at her death in 1883, one daughter, Carolina Jane Dodge. In 1855 he embarked in business in the flour and feed line, and in 1862 in insurance and real estate business, and has for not less than twenty-eight years occupied his present office at Mohawk and Ontario streets; for nearly forty years he has been a member of the M. E. church. He was deputy sheriff of Albany county from 1873 to 1875, and alderman from 1878 to 1880. In 1873 he was elected a trustee of the Cohoes Savings Institution, and in 1877 a director of the National Bank of Cohoes.

Featherstonhaugh, J. D., M. D., one of the most scholarly and eminent of the medical profession of Cohoes. He was born at Washington, D. C., in 1845. His father was James D. Featherstonhaugh, a civil engineer. Dr. Featherstonhaugh's boyhood was passed in France and England, where he received his preliminary education. Returning to America he entered Union College at Schenectady in 1863, graduating four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once began the study of medicine in the office of the late A. M. Vedder of Schenectady, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York in 1870, and began the practice of his profession during the same year at Cohoes. He has taken an active part in educational matters and in municipal government, having served for a number of years as curator to the Albany Medical College, as school

commissioner for several terms, and is at present secretary of the Public Improvement Commission of Cohoes. The doctor is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and also of the State organization. He was married in 1892 to Caroline M. Johnston, daughter of the late Robert Johnston, of Cohoes.

McGarrahan, John F., M. D., began his successful practice in his native city, Cohoes. He was born there in 1873 and is the son of Michael McGarrahan, superintendent of a wool store in Troy, and was educated at Egberts High School, and at eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Mitchell of Cohoes, with whom he was associated for three years. He entered Albany Medical College in 1891, graduating with high honors in 1894, receiving the Boyd prize in obstetrics. He began practicing his profession July 7, 1894, opening an office at 72 Vliet street, where he still continues his practice. He is acting physician for the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a member, also for the C. M. B. A., and associate member of the Medical Society of Troy and Vicinity. On September 23, 1895, he was married to Mary A. Cooley, daughter of John and Kate Cooley, long residents of Cohoes. He has one son, John.

Mott, R. H., a prominent merchant of Cohoes, came here when thirteen years old with his father, B. D. Mott, a tinsmith, and began the tinsmithing business with him in 1883, as B. D. Mott & Son, store and shop at No. 173 Remsen street. At the death of the father in 1885 this firm was dissolved, then continued as R. H. Mott until 1888, when he bought out the furniture business at No. 72 Oneida street of T. P. Hildreth, late of Cohoes, whose daughter Mr. Mott married in 1884. This store was enlarged and remodeled, making it one of the most modern establishments in the city, carrying a fine stock of house furnishing goods, draperies, crockery, carpets and oil cloth, hardware, stoves and ranges. There are four floors, two of them 100 feet deep, filled with choice goods and operated with all modern methods. The two younger brothers associated with Mr. Mott are G. F. and Dudley B.; the firm is now R. H. Mott & Bros. Mr. Mott was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., in 1860.

Speir, Stuart G., was born in West Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., May 29, 1847. His father was Robert Speir, a prominent, influential representative citizen, well known to business men throughout the State. His mother is Elizabeth Vedder Speir of this city. In 1876 he married Ida Cutler, an Albany lady; they have a family of four children: Mabel R., Grace E., Ruth E. and William Stuart. All are members of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed church, except William, the youngest. Mr. Speir is deacon in this church. In early life Mr. Speir mastered the rudiments of a common school education, graduated from the Ballston Academy in 1862, and from Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, in 1866. Being an expert bookkeeper he was appointed assignee by the courts to settle several large estates during 1866, 1867 and 1868. The largest of these was that of Edward C. Koonz, wholesale and retail carpet dealer. Mr. Speir devoted a year to the preliminary study of law, and graduated from the Albany Law School, class of 1879-80; was admitted to the bar May 25, 1880. He served as official court stenographer to the Court of Special Sessions in 1881 and 1882; to the law department of the city of Albany, 1883; also reported in the various City, County, State and United States Courts. Mr. Speir was president of the Albany Stenographers' Association in 1887. This was an organiza-

tion of about twenty stenographers, consisting mainly of the official court reporters of the city, county and State, and of stenographers connected with the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the State government, together with a few from the ranks of those employed in business and professional offices. Mr. Speir being musically inclined, in early life devoted considerable attention to vocal music, occupying several positions as solo tenor in Albany and Troy churches. On January 10, 1877, he was elected president of the Mendelssohn Vocal Club, a triple quartette of Albany's best male voices. This popular club for several years catered to the music loving public of Albany and vicinity, winning many laurels for its musical skill. In Masonic circles Mr. Speir is what is known as a correct ritualist. He was raised in Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., November 22, 1875; was advanced in that lodge to the several subordinate places and stations in regular succession, covering a period of eight years, and was senior deacon two years. He is a Royal Arch Mason in Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., and also Royal, Select and Superexcellent Master in De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, this city. On December 14, 1896, he was elected Master of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., the initial lodge in America, constituted in Albany on February 21, 1765, under the title, Union Lodge, F. & A. M.

Sill, John De Friest, was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, November 10, 1853. He is a son of Francis Nicoll who was born March 18, 1818, and who removed to Albany in 1854 and established himself in the coal business on the corner of Grand and Hamilton streets. He represented his ward at different times as alderman and supervisor and for a long time prior to his death was president of the Albany County Bank. He died August 23, 1895. Mr. Sill's ancestors all possessed that superior type of manhood that shows itself so plainly in the characters of their descendants. Coming as he does from such a worthy line of ancestors we will mention them in their order: John Sill left England in 1637 and located in Cambridge, Mass., about eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Joseph, son of John, was born in England in 1636, and was the father of Joseph 2d (born January 6, 1678) who married Phebe Lord of Lyme, Conn. Next in the order of descent is Lieut. John Sill who was born February 14, 1710, and died October 17, 1796. He was a farmer at Lyme, Conn., and served in the Revolution. Silas 4th son of Lieut. John, was born November 17, 1749, and died October 26, 1811. He was a tanner and shoemaker residing at Silltown, Conn., and was the father of Maj. Richard Sill of Albany, who was an officer of the Revolutionary army and served as an aid to Lord Sterling. Judge William N. Sill of Bethlehem, Albany county, was a son of Major Richard and the father of Francis Nicoll Sill, and grandfather of John D. Sill the subject of this sketch, who is also a direct descendant of the Van Rensselaers and Nicolls, two of the most prominent and influential families in the early history of the State. His mother was Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John De Friest of Greenbush, N. Y. She was descended from an old family of Knickerbockers living in and near Schaghticoke, N. Y. John D. Sill was educated at the Albany Normal School and Albany Business College and in 1872 went to the Albany County Bank as clerk where he rapidly rose to the position of teller. In 1881 Isaiah Page and Francis N. Sill bought the D. S. Woods Malleable Iron Works and John D. Sill left the County Bank to become the manager of the foundry, which position he now holds, but since his father's death he has acquired his interest. Mr.

Sill is a member of the Albany Club. In 1875 he was married to Charlotte A. Farrington of Newburgh, N. Y. They have one daughter, Florence K.

Read, Major Harmon Pumpelly, traces his ancestry to Edward Read, armiger, lord of the manor of Beedon in Berkshire, England, high sheriff of Berkshire, 1439, and back to Thomas de Read of Northumberland. The cavalier Richard Read of Oxfordshire, with his greatnephews, Sir Compton and Edward Read, defended Barton Court against the Parliamentarians until it was burned over his head. His great-grandson, Col. John Read (grandson of Sir Charles, who came to Dublin where he held estates) born in Dublin, Ireland, January 15, 1688, became a large land owner in Maryland and Delaware and a founder of the city of Charleston. Hon. George Read, his son, born September 17, 1733, in Maryland, died September 21, 1798, in New Castle, Delaware, was the author of the first constitution and the first edition of the laws of Delaware and signed the original petition to the king of the Congress of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution of the United States. Hon. John Read, son of George, was U. S. agent-general from 1797 to 1809. His son, Hon. John Meredith Read, LL.D., was one of the candidates for the presidency of the U. S. in 1860, was U. S. district attorney eight years, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, solicitor-general of the Treasury Department, chief justice of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent of the leaders of the Freesoil movement which gave birth to the Republican party, grand master of Masons of Pennsylvania, etc. Gen. John Meredith Read, son of the latter, born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1837, was graduated from Brown University and the Albany Law School, and in 1860 became adjutant-general of New York and also organized the "wide awake" movement in this State. He was the first U. S. consul-general to France and Algeria during the Franco-German war, and at the request of the German government he occupied the same position for that country. November 7, 1873, he became U. S. minister to Greece. He later resigned from that position, and for distinguished services on behalf of Greece, was created by King George a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest dignity bestowed by that country. April 7, 1859, he married Delphine Marie, daughter of Harmon Pumpelly of Albany. Their son, Harmon Pumpelly Read born July 13, 1860, was educated at St. John's Military Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and spent some time in study abroad. As a Republican, he has always taken special interest in the laboring classes and in 1885 was nominated for the Assembly, but was defeated in a Democratic stronghold. He was president of the Y. M. A. in 1886 and the same year was a member of the civic day and tableting committee during Albany's Bi-Centennial celebration. In 1893 he was the vice-chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor of Albany to receive the Duke of Veragua. He became acting-chairman on account of the absence of the chairman, Charles Tracey, and upon Major Read alone devolved the whole responsibility of the public reception and grand tour through the North Woods. With what success he carried out these various duties is shown in the Duke of Veragua's own words: "Among my most pleasant remembrances of America will be my reception in Albany and trip to the Adirondacks." He has taken an active interest in genealogy and history, is quoted as one of the three greatest authorities on heraldry in this country, and in 1894 was one of the original promoters of Albany's historical pageant of December 3, 5 and 7. January 15, 1895, he was elected Regent

of Philip Livingston Chapter Sons of the Revolution, succeeding Hon. Matthew Hale, the first president. He was inspector of rifle practice in the old 5th Brig., N. G. S. N. Y. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of France, the Historical Societies of New York and Pennsylvania and of many other learned societies of Europe and America. In 1889 he married Marguerite, daughter of the late Jacques Frederic de Carron of Franche Comté, France, a descendant of an ancient Huguenot family. He has been an active Scottish Rite Mason and is looked upon as one of the most learned of the craft in the history of the order. He has made a special study of the social conditions of the various classes in Europe and America before the American Revolution, and of the customs and laws relating to the nobility, gentry and yeomanry of that period. He has been a constant contributor to the press, writing under various names.

Rickard, Hon. Michael, was born in East Creek, Herkimer county, February 1, 1837. His father was a section boss on the old Utica and Schenectady (now the Central) road, and lost his life by the cars. Shortly after his father's death Mr. Rickard was employed as line boy for civil engineers who were surveying the route for new tracks. Later he was employed as ticket agent at Amsterdam, N. Y., then clerk in the freight house at Fort Plain, N. Y., and subsequently he went on the road as fireman. It was not long, however, before he was promoted to the position of engineer and he soon became one of the most expert in charge of a locomotive. For some time he was engine dispatcher at Utica, M. Y., and then went back on the road, being placed in charge of engines on some of the most important trains on the Central. He was prominent in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was one of the charter members and held various offices. November 14, 1887, he was appointed a railroad commissioner to succeed John D. Kernan, resigned. Governor Hill reappointed him for the term of five years on January 29, 1888, and on January 29, 1893, Governor Flower reappointed him for another term. The first Mr. Rickard knew of his appointment was on November 14, 1887, when he stepped off his engine at the Union Station and was handed his commission by a friend, who had obtained it from Governor Hill to hand to the commissioner when he arrived in Albany on his locomotive. Commissioner Rickard left a widow and four children, who reside in Albany at his late home, No. 233 Madison avenue. One daughter is the wife of Fred S. Howell, the well-known broker. Edward H., the elder brother, is employed by the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad. Another son, Raymond C., is a stenographer in the office of the car shops at West Albany. Mr. Rickard was always at his desk in the Capitol when the committee was not in session. He had many friends among railroad men and was beloved by all.

Wallace, Major William A., son of Dr. James Jefferson and Eliza Thompson (Bond) Wallace, was born in New York city in the early forties. His father's ancestors came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled in the town of Londonderry, N. H., in 1719. John Wallace, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the founders of Londonderry and he and Miss Annis Barnet were the first couple married there. His son William was married to Miss Hannah Thornton, a sister of Dr. Matthew Thornton, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His son, also William, moved to Canada where he acquired 96,000 acres of land, but the spirit of patriotism led him to relinquish all and at the time of the War of 1812 he

moved to Rochester, N. Y., and was one of the founders of that flourishing city. He was married to Miss Ann Doudal, of Orange county, a granddaughter of General Wisner who was a member of Congress, a general in the Revolution and who died in 1777. Major Wallace's maternal great-grandfather was Joseph Bond who served three years in the Revolution as a member of a Massachusetts regiment; and his maternal grandfather was Abijah Thompson of Woburn, Mass., who was in the French and Indian war and in the Lexington alarm of 1775. Benjamin Thompson, a member of this family was knighted by the King of Belgium and took the title of Count Rumford; he was governor of Munich; he left \$50,000 to be used to endow a chair at Harvard University, of which he was a graduate; this chair is now called the Rumford chair; he was appointed commanding officer of West Point but died while crossing the ocean to fulfill his commission. Major William A. Wallace attended the Brooklyn Grammar School. At the time of the completion of his education the Rebellion broke out, and he enlisted in the 13th Regt. of Brooklyn. After his return from the war he was made confidential clerk for Claflin & Co., dry goods merchants of New York. He remained there until 1873, when he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he has since been engaged in the fire insurance business. He is now first assistant clerk to the Board of Contract. Major Wallace joined George S. Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., in 1876 and has been once its commander, and its adjutant for eight years. He has been assistant adjutant general of the department of New York, G. A. R., under three commanders. For five years he was confidential clerk to Gen. James M. Warner, postmaster. He has been a Mason for thirty years and is now a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and Crescent Chapter No. 220, R. A. M., of New York city. Major Wallace is also a charter member of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. September 23, 1878, he married Frances Ione Abbe, of Huguenot ancestry. Major and Mrs. Wallace are members of St. Peter's church.

Cox, James W., jr., was born on the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Chapel street, Albany, N. Y., April 14 1859, and is the oldest son of the late Dr. James W. Cox. He received his education in the Albany Academy, graduating in 1877. He possessed a very delicate constitution and in order to gain strength he spent four years in the employ of the Hon. Erastus Corning on his stock farm near Kenwood, Albany county, N. Y. In 1881 Mr. Corning appointed Mr. Cox as his private secretary, which position he still occupies. In the spring of 1895, Mr. Cox organized the Albany Felt Company and Mr. Cox was elected its president. He now devotes considerable time to the business. Mr. Cox has been for fifteen years a trustee and secretary of the Board of Directors of the Albany City Homoeopathic and Dispensary Association and for fourteen years a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution, and is the chairman of the Bond and Mortgage Committee. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, Society of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and Society of the War of 1812. In December, 1885, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Riggs, of Baltimore, Md. They have three children: James W., 3d., Thomas Riggs and Margaret Riggs.

Shaffer, Edwin C., was born in Gallupville, Schoharie county, N. Y., April 30, 1845. His parents were born in Schoharie county, N. Y.; his ancestors on his father's side (Shaffer and Weidman) were of Holland and German descent, and on

his mother's side (Possone and West) were of English and French descent, and some of them served in the Revolutionary war. When the subject of this sketch was seven years old his parents moved to Schoharie village, where he was educated in the public school and Schoharie Academy. At twelve years of age he engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store in Schoharie, where he remained two years. He then went as clerk in the Schoharie county clerk's office and in 1861 removed to Albany, N. Y., where he obtained a situation as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. In 1863 he accepted a position in the office of the paymaster-general of the State of New York and was there until the close of Governor Seymour's administration. Mr. Shaffer was an active member of the Albany Burgesses Corps for several years and was elected financial secretary three consecutive years. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Shaffer was appointed assistant paymaster of the New York Central Railroad, which position he retained until 1871, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of Governor Hoffman, where he remained until the latter's term of office expired in 1873. He then engaged with the D. & H. Co.'s railroad as traveling auditor and continued in that position until March 1, 1882, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent, at Albany, of the People's Line of Steamers, which position he now holds, having been in charge of the Albany end of the line for fifteen years. Mr. Shaffer is also a member of the Albany Club. In 1869 he married Fannie Augusta Jenkins, daughter of George Jenkins of Albany. Mrs. Shaffer was born in the old State Capitol, her father having been superintendent of the old Capitol for many years.

Walker, Peter, one of the leading and prominent men of Guilderland, was born in that town September 26, 1844. He is the son of the late Israel Walker, who was also a native of the same town, a man of sterling qualities and a wise counselor, whose opinion was often sought in matters where questions both difficult and important were involved. When but eleven years of age he began to learn the trade of shoemaking which he followed for many years, but later devoted his attention to farming. His wife was Maria Van Valkenburgh, a daughter of Johakim and Rebecca Van Valkenburgh, who were also residents of this town. Side by side and hand in hand, they went together through life, and their industry and perseverance were rewarded by the accumulation of a good property. He died in 1887, his wife in 1894. The grandfather, Peter Walker, was also born in this town, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. He afterward removed to the town of Knox, where his last years were spent. Mr. Walker received his early education at the district schools and later at Knoxville Academy. He remained on the farm with his father until the death of the latter, except four years that he was manager of a general store at Altamont; since then he has remained on the farm. He was elected and filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty consecutive years (serving two years as justice of sessions), and resigning that office in 1893 to accept the office of supervisor. He was re-elected in 1894, and is now filling that office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, St. George's Lodge of Schenectady, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In December, 1870, he was married to Miss Eva Anna Keenholts, daughter of Andrew and Alida (Bloomingdale) Keenholts.

Turner, John H., was born in England, June 12, 1821, and is a son of Peter, a son of Reginald, who lived and died in England at the age of ninety-five. The wife of

Peter Turner was Sarah Lawton, born in England. The parents of John H. came to America about 1827 and settled in Berne, where he died in 1839 and his wife died in 1857. John H. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He had two brothers and three sisters, of whom one brother and two sisters are now living. Mr. Turner worked out by the day and month for five years, and in 1858 bought the farm of 150 acres which he now owns. In 1845 he married Eliza Norton, by whom nine children have been born: Sarah A., Emma, Lydia, Newton, Bertha, Charles (deceased), Wesley (deceased), Channing, and Eliza. Channing was educated for a physician and died at Oak Hill after practicing for one year.

Veeder, Peter J., was born in the town of Guilderland, on the Veeder homestead, in 1831. Volkert Veeder, the great grandfather, was a native of Albany county and an agent of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and was also an active worker in the colonizing of this territory. He owned 1,180 acres of land in one body, on the Glass House and Norman's Kill, which was on the Van Ball's patent. He was active and enterprising and owned one mile of land on the Norman's Kill and two miles on Glass House Creek. He reared four sons and three daughters. Peter, the grandfather, was born in Guilderland on the homestead, where he died when thirty-five years of age. His wife was Ellen Bullock, daughter of Matthew Bullock, by whom five children were born: John B., Ellen, Annie and Peter. John B., the father, was born on the same farm, and died on a portion of this tract, which farm his son William D. now owns. He spent his life successfully as a farmer and left a good property valued at \$16,000. His wife was Ellen Holmes of New Scotland, daughter of Seymour Holmes, a successful farmer of that town. To them were born three children: John S. (deceased), Peter J. and William D. He died August 12, 1864, and his wife died in 1850. Mr. Veeder is trustee of the Presbyterian church and was later elected elder, which office he held up to the time of his death. Peter J. received his education at the Charlotteville Boarding School and Princeton Academy in Schenectady county. In 1854 he entered the junior class at Union College. He returned to the farm and remained with his father until the latter's death. He then purchased the personal property and conducted the farm of 148 acres. This he conducted until 1874, when he sold his interest to his brother William, and removed to the village of Guilderland, and eight years later purchased the property where he now resides. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Flower as United States loan commissioner, which position he held for three years. In 1866 he married Emma Weaver, born in Watervliet and daughter of Daniel Weaver. He has been trustee of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years and treasurer for seven years. For a number of years Mr. Veeder has been retired from active business. The Veeder family dates back to 1616, when the first Veeder came to America from Holland. He was granted a large tract of land in what is now Albany county. Van Rensselaer was later granted a tract of land by the queen, covering the Veeder tract. Van Rensselaer endeavored to dispossess Veeder, and the litigation that followed ended in leaving 1,180 acres in the possession of Veeder. Van Rensselaer being English, and favored by the crown, the arbitrators returned the above decision.

Ferguson, William H., was born in the town of New Scotland in 1845 on the farm he and his brother Andrew now own. The farm was bought by his grandfather, Lot Ferguson, in 1812, who was a native of West Chester county, N.Y., and born in

1764. He came to New Scotland in 1785, where he followed teaching. Here he met and married Miss Anna Bruce, a native of the place; he then purchased and settled on a tract of land on Black Creek; meeting with misfortunes on this farm, he sold it and in 1812 purchased and settled on the farm now occupied by William H. and Andrew Ferguson; here he met with unusually good success and accumulated a large property. His children were William, John, Michael, Hannah and Elizabeth. He died August 17, 1829, and his wife March 5, 1847. William, the father of William H. Ferguson, was born on his father's farm in 1800; after the death of his father he purchased the farm of the heirs and spent his life there. His wife was Jane E., daughter of William and Helen (Murray) Fuller, and their children were William H., Andrew, Ellen, Alice, John, Edmund, Margaret and Ada. He died in 1879 and his wife in 1886. William H. Ferguson attended the common schools, and a select school two terms. He learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, also coopering, wagonmaking and millwright work, studied engineering and learned it practically by running his own engine, and so made himself master of details in running their extensive cider and vinegar factory. William, Andrew and John built a new mill in 1865 and put in better presses with large wooden smashers; the business grew and in 1881-82 the present mill was built, 52 by 54, with a sixteen horse power steam engine to run the machinery, with the latest improved grinders and presses, William taking charge and operating it. In 1882 they put in the quick process for making vinegar and their goods are much sought after. Mr. Ferguson studied chemistry for twelve years and was a close student of the chemical change of cider when passing from the juice to the finished cider or vinegar, and became an expert in that line. He has invented several improvements, which are in use and greatly benefit the manufacturers. He is a regular correspondent for several journals which are devoted to the trade and the manufacture of cider and vinegar, and is considered the highest authority. It is an acknowledged fact that he has defended the cause of the cidermakers of the United States, without recompense, and has done more for them than any other man in America. He is a member of the New York State Cider and Vinegar Association. From 1882 to 1891 he was on the road a portion of each year, selling and erecting vinegar machines. In addition to the cider and vinegar factory the brothers run a box factory, in which they use annually many thousand feet of planed lumber. In 1894 they put in fruit evaporators, with which they are now doing an extensive business, nearly their entire product going direct to Germany and France. The homestead they have changed from a grain and stock farm to a fruit farm. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Odd Fellows, Voorheesville Lodge, of which he is past grand. In 1868 he married Emma, daughter of Isaac and Lanraetta (Sprung) Morrison of East Greenbush, and their children are Lulu May and Nellie Hendrick.

Walker, Charles Ashbel, son of Alphonso and Jeannette (Judd) Walker, both natives of Albany, was born in the capital city June 23, 1843. His father was a dry goods merchant there and died in 1854, aged thirty-five. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Judd, a colonial settler of Connecticut. Mr. Walker was educated in the public schools of Albany, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion was clerk to Speaker Littlejohn of the Assembly and also a member of Co. B, Washington Continentals. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 5th N. Y. Vols., Duryee's Zouaves, was

promoted corporal, and assisted his regiment in building Fort Federal Hill at Baltimore. In the spring of 1862 the regiment joined the 5th Army Corps of McClellan's Army of the Potomac, at Fortress Monroe en route to Richmond, where it participated in the seven day's fight and where Mr. Walker was wounded at Gaines Mills, May 27, 1862. At the close of McClellan's campaign he was sent to New York city with a detachment under Major Hull to raise another regiment of Zouaves to form a brigade under Gen. G. K. Warren, his old regimental commander. This became the 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d Duryee's Zouaves, in which Mr. Walker was commissioned second lieutenant. The new regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf under General Banks and served through the Port Hudson, Louisiana and Texas campaigns. Mr. Walker was promoted first lieutenant and captain and brevetted for meritorious service with rank of major by Gov. R. E. Fenton in 1864. He was then detached and sent to Riker's and Hart's Islands in New York harbor for his regiment's quota of conscripts, and while there was assistant adjutant-general on Gen. H. W. Wessel's staff, commandant of post and provost-marshal in charge of 3,500 rebel prisoners, whose release he superintended on their taking the oath of allegiance. He was mustered out of service September 15, 1865, and on returning to Albany became successively second and first lieutenant of Co. B, Washington Continentals (now the 10th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.), and was also brevetted captain in the National Guard. He remained with this regiment until January 1, 1876, when he removed to New York city, where he has since resided. On October 1, 1866, he became associated with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad in the freight department at Albany. This road is now a part of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. system, and of the latter company Mr. Walker has been treasurer since 1890. He has been in the service of these roads thirty-one years, rising by gradation through every department. He is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and a member of the Colonial Club, both of New York city; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Albany Society of New York, member of Veteran Associations of the 5th N. Y. and 165th N. Y. Vols. in New York city, and a director in the Albany & Susquehanna, New York & Canada, Schenectady & Duaneburgh, Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany, Adirondack, and Rutland Railroad Companies, and the Adirondack Stage Co. In politics he has always been a Republican.

De Voe, David, was born December 3, 1837, the oldest of ten children (nine of whom are living), born to Henry I. and Sarah V. (Winne) De Voe. He attended the district school until sixteen years of age, followed by two terms at Fort Plain (N. Y.) Seminary. He then followed farming up to the time of the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, with the exception of teaching school one winter. Under the first call for 75,000 men he enlisted on the second day after the call in the 18th N. Y. Vols., Colonel Jackson's Regiment. He was engaged in both Bull Run battles, both attacks on Fredericksburg, at South Mountain and Antietam. His father died in April, 1862, and he obtained a furlough to come home, thereby escaping the dangers and privations of the Peninsula campaign, and returned and served his term of enlistment, being corporal when he was discharged. In 1866 he went on a whaling voyage, and serving ten months left the ship at the Island St. Catharina, Brazil, whence he went to Montevideo, spent ten months between there and Buenos Ayres and Paraguay.

and returned thence to New Orleans, arriving at the latter place April 7, 1868, having been gone two years. He has taught school nineteen winter terms, and has been assessor six years; in politics he is a Democrat. February 14, 1884, he married Sarah J. Warner, widow, whose maiden name was Bolster. His mother died November 13, 1891.

Swarthout, William, born in Westerlo, January 10, 1829, was a son of George W. and Catherine (Patre) Swarthout, and grandson of Peter Patre, and Cornelius Swarthout. Peter Patre was a native of Holland and an early settler of Westerlo. Cornelius Swarthout came from Dutchess county to Westerlo in pioneer days. George W. Swarthout was a farmer of Westerlo and a Whig, then Republican in politics, and a member of the Dutch Reform church. He died in 1857 and his wife in 1870. William Swarthout was brought up on the farm and in 1855 married Catherine, daughter of John Crawford of Westerlo, and they have one son, George W., who married Annie Adrience, daughter of George Adrience, farmer of Westerlo. George W. Swarthout works the homestead farm with his father, which consists of 104 acres; they also carry on a farm of C. Hinckley of 140 acres. In politics they are Republicans.

Gilbert, Edmond J., was born in Troy in 1847, and has devoted much of his time to the public service of his country. He is a son of A. J. Gilbert and was left motherless at three years of age. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company A, 21st New York Cavalry, and endured all the privations of a soldier. He was captured at Ashby's Ford and incarcerated in Libby prison for three and a half months. After one year in Panama, with the Panama Railroad Company, as a machinist, he enlisted in the regular army artillery in the capacity of sergeant major, remaining for three years. He is a member of the G. A. R., and his private business began with the Gilbert Car Company, in 1870, where he superintended the machine shops; he was for three and a half years in Brazil for the same Company as superintendent of construction. Mr. Gilbert has been collector of the village, and is now president of the tenth district.

Bloomingdale, John P., an old and highly respected citizen of the town, was born in 1818. John, his grandfather, was a farmer in Guilderland. He was twice married; by the first marriage two sons were born and by the second several sons and daughters. Peter, his father, was a farmer of Guilderland. His wife was Lydia Gray, daughter of Robert Gray, who was a hotel-keeper. Their children were Lucan, Jane Mary, Ann, Lydia, John P., Robert, and Peter. Mr. Bloomingdale remained on the farm, assisting his father, until twenty-six years of age, when he began for himself at farming at which he continued many years, with unusually good success. He added from time to time to his real estate possessions until he owned many farms throughout the county, and at the time of his death owned five farms containing several hundred acres, and also for years was an extensive money loaner. In 1871 he retired to the village of Guilderland Center, where he owned a large amount of real estate and there devoted a number of years of his time to the building of residences and disposing of them. He erected among other buildings a large cigar factory, which he leased. Mr. Bloomingdale will long be remembered by many to whom he has rendered financial assistance at opportune times. In 1839 he was married to Hannah Young of the town of New Scotland, and daughter of George Young; to

them was born one son, Joel, of New Salem. His wife died very young, and five years after her death he married Mary M., daughter of Frederick Crouse of Guilderland. She died in 1870. Mr. Bloomingdale died in July, 1896.

White, Isaac, was born in the town of Berne, September 30, 1837. His great-grandfather, Leonard Berkeman, was an Orangeman, living in the North of Ireland. Mary, his daughter, while a young girl in her native place, was playing one day on the dock, at a time when a ship was about to sail for America. Owing to the jealousy which existed between the Catholics and the Protestants, she was kidnapped. She was allowed to come on board the ship where she was seized and cast into the hold and not permitted to come above until the ship was far out to sea. She was brought to America and sold for her passage. She married James White, an Englishman, and they settled in town of New Scotland. Frederick White, his grandfather, was born on his father's homestead in New Scotland. David, the father of Isaac White, was also a native of New Scotland and was a farmer and speculator in live stock. He settled in town of Berne, where he owned a large farm. Some years later he exchanged this farm for another in town of New Scotland and there lived to time of his death in 1847. His wife was Hannah Schermerhorn of Berne, and their children were: Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Elias, Frederick, Margaret, Harriet and Jeremiah. His wife survives him and now resides in New Salem. Isaac White grew to manhood in New Scotland and attended the common district schools. In 1858 he returned to the town of Berne with his mother, where she bought a farm; he later purchased half of this farm and subsequently the other half, to which he has added several farms, now owning over 500 acres, the most of which he superintends himself. He was one of the organizers of the Berne Cheese Company, of which he is now president and stockholder in the factory. Mr. White has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors two terms and filled other minor offices. He has provided all of his children with liberal educational advantages, all of whom are teachers except the youngest. In 1865 he married Miss Melvina E. Flansburg, and their children are Elsie, Frank, Elias, Emma and Floyd.

Abrams, John D., was born in Vermont, July 1, 1826, and was a son of Daniel and Althea Drake, he born in Long Island and his wife in Vermont. They came to Westerlo in 1827, thence to Rensselaerville, and thence to Greene county, where he died September, 1879, and she, April, 1878. John D. Abrams was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. November 16, 1858, he married Caroline Travis, daughter of David and Susan Root. David Travis was born in Dutchess county January 21, 1783, and died in Rensselaerville, December 19, 1871; his wife was born in Greene county March 10, 1790, and died in Rensselaerville February 20, 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Abrams was born one daughter, Allie S., wife of William F. Van Valkenburgh of Greene county. Mr. Abrams was a Whig and is now a Republican. The family attend the Baptist church. Mr. Abrams owns 160 acres of land, which he bought in 1873.

Fitch, Dr. John H., was born in New Scotland, April 2, 1837. His father, Ebenezer A. Fitch, was a descendant in the sixth generation from Rev. James Fitch, who emigrated from England in 1638 and was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn., where he preached over fifty years. The mother of Dr. Fitch was Eliza, daughter of John A. Crouse and granddaughter of David Martin, a soldier of the

Revolution. Dr. Fitch received his education at the New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, N. Y., and at the New York State Normal School at Albany, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. He spent two years in teaching and in September, 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 48th N. Y. State Infantry. He served three years, seeing much active service and was honorably discharged in 1864. He commenced the study of medicine in 1866 and was graduated from the New York Eclectic Medical College in 1868. He commenced practice in New York city and was house surgeon of its dispensary, demonstrator of anatomy two years and in 1870 was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy. He removed to Albany in 1872, where he was surgeon in the Albany Homeopathic Hospital in 1872-73; since 1873 he has resided in New Scotland. Dr. Fitch has been to some extent a contributor to current medical literature, is the author of articles in "The Encyclopedia of Materia Medica Pura," and in conjunction with Dr. R. E. Kinze of New York, of a work entitled "A Monograph on Cactus," published in 1875. He is a member of the Albany Homeopathic Medical Society and of the International Hahnemann Association; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Masonic fraternity. Dr. Fitch was married in 1874, to Mary, daughter of A. W. Twitchell, of Albany, who died in 1882 and by whom he had one daughter, May. In 1884 he married Melissa, daughter of James McCulloch, of New Scotland.

Wright, Fred, was born in the town of Berne, January 26, 1861. John S., the great-grandfather, was a resident of the town of Berne, and was a farmer by occupation and also burned charcoal in large quantities. He reared a large family and died in 1850 at the age of seventy years. Silas, the grandfather, was a resident of Clarksville, was born in the town of Berne in 1812, and spent many years of his life as a miller in different places. He served the town of Berne as supervisor and held other offices for several terms. Since 1856 he has resided in Clarksville, where he conducted a mill for many years and later engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until he retired from active business life. He was postmaster for sixteen years and was also justice of the peace. He is alive and enjoys good health. Jacob M., the father, was born in Berne in 1836, and spent his early life on the farm and attended the common schools. His first enterprise was that of a hotel-keeper in his native town, and during the late war was employed by the Remington Firearms Company in their factory at Ilion; later he was janitor at the Normal School in Albany, where he remained for five years, and then conducted a livery for some time. In 1878 he removed to Clarksville and erected buildings and put in a baking furnace and has been interested in the baking business since. He served as tax collector while in the town of Berne. His wife is Celinda E., born in Berne and a daughter of John and Charity Bell. To them were born three children: Silas J., deceased; Fred, and Charles J., deceased. Fred spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the common schools and the Albany public schools. He delivered bread for his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the cigar business as jobber, doing his own selling. In 1884 he returned to Clarksville, where he has ever since been engaged in the bakery business. He has also been interested in various enterprises, and officiated as town clerk in 1886. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the National Union of Albany, and Schuyler Council No. 705. In 1886 he married Emma, daughter of Martin S. Van Derzee, and have one child, Maud.

Clapp, Augustus Henly, was born in Albany, August 18, 1865. He is a descendant of Richard Clapp of Dorset, England, whose son Thomas, born 1597, came to America in 1833. He first settled in Scituate, Mass., but soon removed to Dorchester, Mass., of which town he enrolled as freeman in 1638. In 1649 he was deputy to the General Court; died April 20, 1684. His wife's name was Abigail. Their son, Thomas, born May 15, 1639, died 1703, married Mary Fisher. They were the parents of Samuel, born August, 1682; he married first, Elizabeth Fethers, second Bertha Dean; parents of Samuel, born July 6, 1710, married Mary Dean. He represented his town in the General Court; parents of Noah, born 1747, died November 10, 1820. He married Olive Shepard, who died in 1845 at ninety-one years. They were the parents of Reuel Clapp, born April 4, 1792, who in early manhood came to Albany, N. Y., where he became its chief builder and contractor. During the last thirteen years of his life he was principal proprietor and manufacturer of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, in its day a most popular and curative medicine. He died of heart-failure January 14, 1850. He married, June 26, 1816 Eliza, daughter of Roelof and Catharine Coon, of Holland descent, by whom six children were born, all of whom are dead, leaving no descendants. After death of Eliza he married Sarah, sister of his first wife, December 23, 1830, to whom one daughter, Sarah, was born February 29, 1832, died September 25, 1859, married Thomas B. Van Alstyne 1851; left surviving her, son, Thomas B. Van Alstyne, of Tustin, Cal., lawyer and fruit grower. After the death of his second wife Mr. Clapp again married, January 13, 1836, Huldah Miles, daughter of the Rev. Noah Miles of Temple, N. H.; she survived her husband and died in her eighty-eighth year, February 12, 1891. Of her marriage four children were born, two of whom died in infancy: Charles, born February 2, 1839, died December 13, 1873; Edwin Apollos, born June 19, 1840, died October 13, 1880, who after receiving an academic education became a druggist and pharmacist; he served in the Rebellion as assistant surgeon 25th N. Y. Vols.; he married Josephine, daughter of the late Edward Henly of Albany. Four children, Renel Frederick, Augustus Henly, Marie Josephine and Cora Miles, survive. Augustus was educated in the Albany schools and at fourteen became a clerk in the book store of Bernard Quinn, with whom he remained twelve years. In May, 1892, he started his present book, stationery and periodical business.

Bloomington, Hon. Frank, was born in the town of Guilderland, in July, 1852. He is a son of Adam Bloomington, who was also born in this town in 1823. He was one of three sons: Jacob, John and Adam, born to Adam, who was a farmer in Guilderland. Adam, the father, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1849, when twenty-six years of age, went to California to seek his fortune in the gold mines. He remained in California for four years, meeting with some success, and returned to New York city, where he remained three years, and then returned to his native town and engaged in farming. After some years he removed to Schenectady and interested himself in the hay and straw business; ten years later he moved to Voorheesville, where he died in April, 1894. He was twice married; his first wife was Margaret Van Waggoner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Van Waggoner of Rhinebeck. They had six children, of whom three sons and one daughter grew to maturity. His wife died in 1879, at the age of fifty-two. Frank was reared to farm life and attended the common schools. When he was eighteen years of age his

father placed him in charge of a hay and straw business, which he conducted for some time. He was also for a time associated with his father in business in Schenectady. In 1875 he moved to the village of Voorheesville, where he engaged in a small way unaided in the hay and straw business on his own account. To his business he has added other lines, and for a number of years was a dealer in agricultural implements. He has erected several storage houses along the railroad in the village, and has erected for himself a fine office and residence. In 1894 and 1895 he was elected to the Assembly. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Voorheesville Lodge, of which he is past noble grand, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge of Altamont, of the Temple Chapter No. 5, Clinton Council No. 22, and of the Cypress Shrine of Albany, and also a member of the Unconditional Club, and the Acacia Club of Albany. In 1873 he was married to Caroline, daughter of Jacob C. Wormer of Guilderland. Their children are Alice M., Josephine and William J. In 1880 his wife died. His second wife was Alice, daughter of Frederick B. La Grange of New Scotland, by whom one child was born, Frederick A. He has two brothers and one sister living, younger than himself; the latter is Mrs. Carrie Bradt, now resides at Voorheesville, N. Y. His brothers, C. A. Bloomingdale and W. C. Bloomingdale, who now reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., are now considered among the largest commission men in hay and straw and farmers' produce in Brooklyn, N. Y., and started on their own resources.

Andrae, Paul H., came to America, when fifteen years of age, from Brutting, Germany, where he was born in 1856. He was a son of Paul Andrae, a hotel keeper of that place. Mr. Andrae came to Cohoes in 1871, and engaged in the meat market of his brother for eight years. In 1879 he opened a meat and vegetable market at 23 White street. In 1881, having erected a new building, including a residence and a commodious market at 26 White street, he removed his business to his new building, where he has at present one of the finest meat and vegetable markets in the city. In his dealing with his fellowmen he is a most honorable and upright man. He was president for one year of the Business Men's Association.

Keeler, William Henry, son of Daniel, was born in Albany, March 23, 1843, and received a public school education. When twenty he opened an oyster house on Green street, which soon became one of the most popular and famous in Eastern New York. This was the beginning of his wide reputation as a restaurateur and landlord. After successfully continuing the business for seven years he sold out. In 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as alderman of the Fourth ward and served in all four years. He was street commissioner five years and in 1882 was elected sheriff of Albany county, which office he held three years. In 1886 he purchased the building No. 26 Maiden Lane, handsomely remodeled it, adding dining rooms and other conveniences and opened it as a restaurant, which rapidly increased in popularity. January, 1890, he purchased the Broadway front, remodeled it on a handsome scale and has since conducted the combined structures as Keeler's Hotel, which now embraces eight buildings and fronts on three streets, and is the most popular hostelry between New York and Chicago. In 1877 Mr. Keeler married Catherine, daughter of Robert Taylor of Albany, and they have five children: John D., William H., jr., Rufus P., Grace and Harriet.

Richardson, William J. and Alexander, are sons of William Richardson, who came

from Ireland in 1830 and settled the farm where his sons now live. William J. married Jennie Ross, who died in 1892, and left three sons and three daughters: George A., Walter J., William, Anna, Jennie, and Lottie. The grandfather of Mr. Richardson, John Richardson, came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war. He was a soldier and returned to Ireland, where he died.

Reynolds, Lewis W., born in Westerlo, is the son of Jared and Delilah E. (Showers) Reynolds, both natives of Westerlo, and grandson of Lewis and Elizabeth (Husted) Reynolds, who lived and died on the farm where Lewis W. Reynolds now resides, and which was bought by his great-grandfather, Jared Reynolds. Jared, the father of Lewis Reynolds, was a farmer, merchant and hotel-keeper at South Westerlo. He had a general store and did a large business in handling farm implements. After his death in 1892 Lewis W. Reynolds carried on the store until 1892, and the hotel until 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Jared Reynolds were married in 1864 and had six children: Jennie, wife of Frank Ingalls, Lewis, Electus, Myra, Jessie and Harry. Mr. Reynolds was a Democrat and deputy sheriff and gave support to the Christian church.

Whitehead, Samuel.—The Moulding Sand Business known as Whitehead Bros. Co. was established in the year 1850 by Samuel Whitehead, sr., his sons succeeding to the business in 1860 and continued the business as a copartnership until 1891, when it was incorporated in a stock company under the New Jersey laws, with Lydell Whitehead as president, Alfred J. Miller, vice-president, Van Loan Whitehead, secretary and William H. Smith, general manager. It is the largest Moulding Sand Company in America, dealing in all kinds of moulding sand, fire sand, foundry clay, kaolin, cupola and foundry supplies, stove plate moulding sand a specialty. This company does business in New Jersey and different points on the Hudson River and on the Erie Canal. Mr. Samuel Whitehead, sr., is one of the members of the firm having charge of the work at Coeymans, Selkirk and Cedar Hill, N. Y., with his son Samuel G. Whitehead as assistant. Samuel G. Whitehead married the charming Miss Eliza H. Clapper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clapper of Cedar Hill, N. Y. Mr. Samuel Whitehead, sr., resides with his son and daughter in their beautiful villa on the banks of the Hudson.

Van Leuven, Peter, born December 2, 1825, is a son of Peter Van Leuven and Cathrine (Myers) Van Leuven and grandson of Peter and Catharine (Briett) Van Leuven, who came from Dutchess county, and on the passage across river in a scow, they were upset and nearly all their goods were lost. They settled a farm near Chesterville, where they spent their lives. Peter Van Leuven, sr., always followed farming, commencing near Chesterville, where he died August 15, 1862, and Mrs. Van Leuven in 1866. During the war of 1812 he conveyed with his own team ammunition and provisions from Albany to Sackett's Harbor. Peter Van Leuven, jr., has been a successful farmer and has made many improvements on the homestead, which consists of 162 acres; he also owns 200 acres, part of which he rents. He is a Republican. In 1891 Mr. Van Leuven married Juliett, daughter of Dr. Josiah W. Lay of Chesterville, who was a prominent physician there. On the maternal side Mr. Van Leuven is a descendant of Philip Myers, who was brought to Coeymans when a small boy by his father from Germany. The father returned for the rest of the family and was never heard of. Philip was reared by Peter Whit-

beck of Coeymans. He came to Westerlo and took a large tract of land and became one of the most prominent farmers of the town.

Spaulding, Alonzo, born in Westerlo, February, 1825, is a son of Hugh and Mary (St. John) Spaulding, who were lifelong residents of Westerlo. The grandfather, Elnathan Spaulding, came from Connecticut to Kinderhook and engaged in farming. He afterwards removed to Westerlo where he died. He was twenty-five years justice in Westerlo. Alonzo Spaulding was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He studied law with Rufus Watson of Greenville, then with Lyman Tremain, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar and for many years practiced his profession in Albany county. Mr. Spaulding has always had his residence on the old homestead, with the exception of four years spent in Rensselaerville and less than one year in Kingston.

Moore, William J., son of Dr. John and Eleanor (Hagadon) Moore, born in Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1838, was educated in the public schools and the Albany Business College, after which he engaged in the gardening business on Van Rensselaer Island. His father died in 1862; he then took charge of the latter's business, settled up the estate, and continued the business until 1886, when he sold out his interest in the garden to William Glosser. He has leased the Van Rensselaer Island for the last thirty years. He then bought a farm at Castleton, N. Y., and conducted it as a horse farm, which he still owns. He then embarked in the livery business on Hudson avenue and conducted that about four years; then sold out the business to Mills & Sanborn. February, 1895, he bought the retail department of the Standard Wagon Co., located at 447 and 449 Broadway. May, 1896, he moved to his present location 26 and 28 State street, where he still carries on the business. May 2, 1888, he married Lillian L. Holmes, and has one son, William J., jr.

McKown, William, was born in the town of Guilderland, July 13, 1842. John McKown, his second great-grandfather, was a native of Scotland and founder of the McKown name in America about 1767. John McKown, his grandfather, was born in the McKownville Hotel in 1778, and in this hotel he grew to manhood and lived until seventy years of age. James, the father of Mr. McKown, was also born in the McKownville Hotel in the year 1814. He assisted his father in the hotel until the latter rented it, and then moved to the farm, which came into his possession at the death of his father, where he lived and died. He was an active and successful farmer and for years was a breeder of cattle. His wife was Sarah Ann White, born in the town of Guilderland, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah White, formerly of Vermont. They had one child, William. Mr. McKown died in February, 1878, and his wife died in 1879. William McKown spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the common schools and the Boys' Academy in Albany. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the grocery store of Samuel C. Bradt in Albany, as clerk, the store standing where the capitol now stands. After two years as clerk he became a partner in the business, remaining there seven years longer, when, on account of his father's failing health, he closed out his business and returned home to take charge of his father's affairs. His father died the next year and he remained on the farm for fifteen years, when, in 1887, he retired to McKownville, erecting a fine residence, where he has since resided. He now owns several farms which he looks after. He was for some time president of the Guilderland Mutual Insurance

Association. In 1863 he was married to Levina McMillen, who was born in the town of New Scotland, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret McMillen. Their children are James, Margaret, Ella, Jessie, Alexander, Anna, and Eva. The three oldest died when nineteen, eighteen, and seventeen years of age, respectively. His wife died in 1890. His second wife was Mrs. Rachel (Jacobson) Buchanan, who was born in the town of New Scotland, a daughter of Jacob Jacobson. She died September 29, 1896.

Hollenbeck, Jerome M., born in the town of Rensselaerville, N. Y., June 15, 1855, is a son of Charles Hollenbeck, who was born in Columbia county, July 4, 1810, and came to Albany county with his parents in 1814, where he was a farmer. He died August 3, 1894. His wife was Hannah Hess, born August 22, 1815, and died June 21, 1893. Jerome Hollenbeck was educated in Rensselaerville Academy and select schools and is by occupation a farmer and speculator. October 6, 1880, he married Ida Cartwright, daughter of Salmon S. Cartwright, and they have two children: Malla May and Bertha.

Gaffers, Will R., was born on the old homestead in 1863. He is the eldest son of a family of five children and one of the executors of the late William M. Gaffers. The latter was born at Albany in 1825, and began life without capital, achieving substantial success by force of character. He came to Watervliet, now Colonie, in 1850 and purchased a farm, the nucleus of the present large estate of nearly 500 acres. It was he who proposed the name of Colonie for the town, having been largely instrumental in its separation from West Troy in 1895. He died May 11, 1896, leaving a widow and five children, all of whom are of age; the widow now resides on the old homestead. W. R. Gaffers is recognized as a rising young man, having the courage of his convictions and is a fluent speaker, having mastered several languages. He is the fifth generation of the paternal ancestry since the first William Gaffers came from Sippling, Brunswick, Germany, over 100 years ago, and fought gallantly under Colonel Bremen at Bennington.

Cole, William S., was born in 1832. He was the son of Charles, and the grandson of Shubael, who came from Rhode Island to Coeymans in 1795. He had seven sons: Lanson, Nathan, George, Charles, Hardy, David and Merritt. Charles Cole had two sons: Madison and William S. William S. had one son and two daughters: William, Mrs. Stephen Tompkins, and Mrs. Jessie Hotaling. He bought a farm at Indian Fields, where he has always been a prominent and successful farmer.

Koonz, John F., was born in the town of New Scotland, November 5, 1839. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in the town of Westerlo. Peter Koonz, the grandfather, was born in Westerlo, where he became a farmer and spent his life. His wife was Catherine Cline, and they had thirteen children. She lived to be 106 years of age, and when 104 years, without the use of glasses, she hemmed a linen handkerchief for each of her granddaughters, the needle work on which would have been creditable to one half her age. She died in Albany. Samuel, the father of John Koonz, was born in the town of Westerlo in 1809. When a young man he went to Albany and learned the weaver's trade and soon after married Elizabeth, the only child of Jonathan and Hannah (Van Buren) Folmsbee of New Scotland. Mrs. Folmsbee was a first cousin of President Martin Van Buren. Im-

mediately after his marriage Mr. Koonz moved on to the farm of his father-in-law, consisting of sixty-two acres, which he took charge of, and later added forty acres more to the farm, and here spent his remaining days. Their children were Mary, Hannah, Catherine, Peter (who died when two years of age), Phebe, John F., Abram, Peter, Samuel (who died in infancy) and Sarah. Mr. Koonz died December 29, 1871, and his wife in 1888. John F. Koonz grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the common district schools. When twenty-one he married and began life for himself as farmer in the town of Guilderland on a rented farm; two years later he purchased a small farm of ten acres in the town of New Scotland, and in 1865 purchased his present farm of seventy-three acres, and here has ever since resided. Since 1875, in connection with his farm, he has been an extensive dealer in fertilizers, and for four years had his office in Albany, where he had a heavy trade. For fifteen years he spent the autumns and winters as traveling salesman, in the interest of his fertilizing business, the balance of the year being spent on his farm. Mr. Koonz is an active member of the American Protective Association. He has been twice married; his first wife was Nancy, daughter of Frederick J. Tygert of Guilderland, by whom he had seven children: Ellen J. (wife of Jacob Allbright), Libbie (wife of Fred Nickelson), Samuel C., John E. (who died when nineteen from injuries received on a railroad), Fannie, Frederick J. and Daisy. Mrs. Koonz died in October, 1888. In 1891 Mr. Koonz married Miss Jessie, daughter of William Vanderbilt of Iowa, and they have two children, Harlan and Harold.

Wetmore, Edward Willard, was born in Detroit, Mich., September 5, 1846. He is a son of Frederick Wetmore and Cornelia Platt Willard, who was the granddaughter of Dr. Elias Willard of Albany, N. Y., who was a surgeon in the Revolution and a direct descendant of Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Mass. The Wetmores came from Middletown, Conn., where Amos Wetmore was a captain in the Connecticut Line in the Revolution. He was the great-grandfather of E. W. Wetmore. Mr. Wetmore's mother was the fourth in descent from Robert Livingstone, jr., mayor of Albany and Indian commissioner; and the fifth in descent from Peter Schuyler, first mayor of Albany. Edward W. Wetmore, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Detroit and the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of A. B. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from the same institution. In 1869 Mr. Wetmore took a course in metallurgy at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. He also took a two years course in Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, after which he received the appointment of instructor in natural sciences in Robert College, Constantinople, where he remained three years. Since then Mr. Wetmore has been a teacher of natural sciences with the exception of ten years of business life spent in Detroit and Connecticut. Since 1891 he has been the professor of natural sciences at the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Fortnightly and Crescendo Clubs and the Albany Institute. He has always been actively identified with church, Sunday school and Y. M. C. A. work, was for four years the president of the association in Detroit, Mich., and is now chairman of the educational committee of the Albany Y. M. C. A. In 1883 he was married to Martha, daughter of William H. Cox of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: William Cox and Edward Van Dyke.

Moore, Albert T., was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., December 1, 1827, son of Apollos and Deborah (Stone) Moore. His father, Apollos Moore, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., 1765; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting at the age of sixteen, and served three years. He came to Rensselaerville about 1785, built a substantial house two miles east of the village, which became his home for life. He was a prominent man in the town, holding most of the town offices and was appointed judge of Albany county, which office he held for many years. He was by occupation a farmer and miller. He died in 1841. Deborah Stone, his wife, was born in Windham, Greene county, 1788, and died in Rensselaerville, 1857. Their children were George Stone, Albert Tuttle, and Jerome B. Albert T., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools, and has always been a farmer by occupation. In politics he is a Democrat. For five years he held the office of supervisor of the town. For the last ten years he has lived a retired life in the village of Rensselaerville. In 1855 he married Ann B. Knowles, who was also born in Rensselaerville.

White, John J., son of Isaac and Ann Eliza (Cramer) White, was born in Fultonville, N. Y., September 4, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Isaac White, moved from Nine Partners, Dutchess county, to near Duaneburg, N. Y., later to Otsego county, and in 1828 to Palmyra, N. Y., but finally returned to Duaneburg. Hon. Isaac White, son of Isaac, was born in Maryland, Otsego county, February 10, 1820, was educated at Gallupville Academy, taught school, became a merchant in Gloversville and afterward a farmer in Duaneburg and in 1866 came to Albany and entered the employ of George A. Wolverton & Co. On October 3, 1843, he married Ann Eliza Cramer, and in March, 1871, he formed with his son, John J., the firm of Isaac White & Son and purchased the notion and fancy goods business of George H. Knowlton. In 1874 another son, Edgar M., was admitted under the style of Isaac White & Sons. January 1, 1883, Mr. White withdrew, Edgar M. gave place to his brother, Frank, and the firm became Isaac White's Sons & Co. In January, 1885, Edgar M. White again became a member of the firm and in 1887 Addison B. Wells was admitted, Frank White retiring at this time on account of ill health. In 1890 the business was closed out and the firm dissolved, and in 1892 John J. White, Addison B. Wells and Frank J. Wilkins, organized the present firm of White, Wells & Wilkins, from which Mr. Wilkins withdrew in December, 1894, the other two partners continuing under the same name. The business is exclusively wholesale dry goods, notions and fancy goods, and has been conducted in the present block on Broadway since 1871 and is the only one of the kind in the city. John J. White was educated at the Gloversville Academy, came to Albany in 1867 and was a clerk for Mr. Knowlton until 1871. He is a director in the Albany County Bank and a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank. In 1873 he married Anna E., daughter of Jacob Miller of Albany; she died in March, 1875, leaving one son, Frederick J., who is associated in business with his father. In 1870 Mr. White married, second, Charlotte E., daughter of Launcelot Bew, of Albany, and they have five children: Launcelot Bew (deceased), Mary Bew, John J., jr., William Bew, and Ruth.

Groot, James Bleecker, was born in the city of Albany in 1848. He is the son of Philip Wendell Groot, who was a native of Fonda, Montgomery county, N. Y., and a descendant of the old and widely known Groot family of Amsterdam. He was for

many years a broker in New York city. In 1840 he came to Albany and engaged in the dry goods and real estate business but after a time returned to New York city and resumed his operations as a broker. His wife was Deborah Sanders, a native of Schenectady, and a daughter of Barent and Cathalina (Bleecker) Sanders. Mr. and Mrs. Groot reared three children, two daughters and one son; he died about 1870, and his wife survived him eight years. James Bleecker, the subject, spent most of his time in early life traveling about for his health; after a time he studied law and later engaged in the mercantile business for a time in Albany. In 1887 he accepted a position as assistant paymaster on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Railroad which he now holds. In 1888 he erected a residence on the mountain side, above the village of Altamont in the town of Guilderland. In 1893 he erected his handsome and imposing residence on the mountain side, above the village, a picturesque spot, commanding a beautiful view of the valley. At this beautiful residence he and his sisters make their permanent home. In this home they have old pictures, furniture, and rare old china, Japanese and Russian tea sets, comprising hundreds of pieces of the most elegant and antique ware, worth thousands of dollars. All these articles were inherited as the portion of the estates of Groot, Bleecker, Sanders, and Van Rensselaer families, from whom they are descended. Mr. Groot is a natural mechanic and mathematician, and spends much of his time in the manufacture of fine and complicated clocks of his own designing, having a room set off as his work shop, which he has well stocked with all the finest and modern tools, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Noah Lodge and Noah Chapter of Altamont, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of Albany Lodge.

Deitz, Wallace E., M. D., was born in the town of Berne, November 21, 1857. Col. Johan Jost Deitz, his great-grandfather and founder of the family in America, came from Switzerland and was one of the first settlers in the town of Berne, coming there between 1750 and 1760. Jacob, the grandfather, was born in Berne about 1787. He was a lifelong and successful farmer, accumulating a fine property in the Beavertown Valley. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Zimmer. John G., the father, was born in Berne in 1836, his early life being spent on his father's farm. In 1878 he removed to Gloversville, N. Y., where he was engaged in the grocery business for about fifteen years, when he retired to the village of Slingerlands, where he died November 17, 1896, and was buried at Pine Grove Cemetery of Berne. His wife was Lydia J., daughter of John H. Engel, of Berne, and they had eight children: Isadora, Wallace E., Laura, Charles F., Elmer, Seward, Carrie, and Adella, of whom four survive. Wallace E. was reared on the farm and educated in the common district school. At the age of eighteen he began for himself, continuing his schooling winters. Urged on by his success in his studies, he was soon enabled to secure a certificate to teach. He was then engaged in teaching and studying until 1877, when he passed the State examination and soon after entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated March 3, 1882. He began the practice of his profession in Howe's Cave, Schoharie county, two years later removing to Berne, where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He owns a farm, also a saw mill, which he superintends. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and the I. O. O. F., Orion Lodge No. 624 of Gallupville, of which he is past noble grand. In July, 1889, Dr. Dietz married Theodora, daughter of David and Louis (Rheinhardt) Ball, of Berne. They have an adopted daughter.

Reid, William James, was born in New Salem, Albany county, March 6, 1835. George the grandfather, was a native of Scotland, who came to America, before 1785, and settled in the town of New Scotland. He was a farmer and reared eight children, and died in 1805. One of his sons, James, was the first supervisor of the town and held the office from 1833 to 1838. Alexander, the father, was born in New Scotland in 1801 and spent most of his life here. When a young man he settled in the town of Berne, where is now Reidville, which was named in his honor. Through his efforts a post-office was established and he was appointed postmaster, and also conducted a store and hotel. He remained there for about six years, when he returned to New Salem, where he engaged as a wheelwright, which business he followed until he retired on account of ill-health. His wife was Sophia Thompson, born in New Scotland, by whom eight children were born: Eliza J., George A., Margaret, Maria, Alexander, William J., Ann and John. Mr. Reid died in 1878 at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife died in 1869. William J., when sixteen years of age, began learning and working at the wheelwright trade in his father's shop and has followed this business since. For many years he manufactured sleighs and wagons and employed several men to help him. After his marriage, in 1859, he opened a shop for himself and has always met with success in his business. In early life he manifested a keen and intelligent interest in the political affairs of his town and county, and when twenty-eight years of age was elected justice of the peace and filled the office with satisfaction for twenty years. He was justice of sessions during the years 1872, '73, '81 and '82, and was elected supervisor of the town for the years 1886, '87, and '88, and since 1883 he has been notary public. He has been chosen many times as representative to county and State conventions. In 1859 he married Catherine Paterson, daughter of Alexander Paterson, who was born in New Scotland and is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, John, being one of the early emigrant settlers in this town. Their children are Mrs. Margaret Raynsford of Jersey city; Mrs. Mary Moak of the same place; and William P., who is with the National Express Company at Jersey city.

Bennett, David W., was born in New Scotland, August 30, 1838. He was the son of William, who was one of three sons, William, Rushmore, and Thomas, and one daughter, Ann, born to Daniel Bennett, of England. William became a farmer in New Scotland, where he did a large and successful business. His wife was Catharine Bradt, daughter of David Bradt, and granddaughter of Storm Bradt; she was born on the farm now owned by David W. Bennett in 1814, as was her grandfather. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were born six children: Daniel, David W., Ann, Abbie (died at twenty years of age), William H., and Hester. Mrs. Bennett died in 1865, and Mr. Bennett spent the last fifteen years of his life in the town of Bethlehem, and died in 1876, aged sixty-nine years. David W. received his education in the common district and Albany schools. He remained on the homestead until he was twenty-four, when he purchased it of his father; he sold it in 1871, when he purchased of an uncle the original homestead of 113 acres of his maternal grandfather, where his mother was born, and four years later he removed to Albany, where he resided one year. For many years he has made a specialty of high grade Jersey cows. He has also devoted much of his time to apple culture, and in the mean time has purchased sixty-eight acres adjoining the homestead. In 1861 he married Miss

Harriet Perry of New Scotland. She was the daughter of Casper and Amanda (Meade) Perry; this union was blessed with two children, William C. and Anella. William C. married Elizabeth Higgins and has one child, Edward J. Daniel Bennett, the grandfather of the subject, was born at Stone near Berkley, England, in the year 1777. He married Miss Abigail Rushmore of New Salem, and settled near there on a farm, where he died while yet a young man.

Barber, Morgan F., was born in the town of Berne, April 6, 1849. Lemuel (Barbour) the great-grandfather, was a native of France. Gideon, the grandfather, was born in Dutchess county. He was a lifelong and successful farmer, and spent the last thirty-five years of his life in Berne, where he conducted a farm. His wife was Polly Nelson, and their children were Jesse, Nelson, Charles, Darius, John and Roxie. He died in 1874 and his wife died in 1868. Charles, the father, was born in Berne in May, 1825. He was also a lifelong farmer in the town of Berne and Westerlo, but now resides in Berne. His wife was Amanda M., youngest daughter of twenty-four children born to Richard Filkins by two wives, one of whom was Catherine Angell. The children of Charles and Amanda Barber were Morgan F., Oliver J., Sanford H., Perry D. (who died when quite young), Frank, Ida E., Arthur (who died when young), Loren C., Jennie E., who died when eighteen years of age, and Fred. Morgan F. was reared to farm life and received his education in the old Filkins school house in Berne. When sixteen years of age he began for himself by working at farm work, which he followed until twenty-two years of age, with the exception of one year spent at carpentry; being of a speculative turn of mind he then turned his attention to speculating in various things, such as produce, stock, horses, agricultural implements, fruit, nursery stock, etc., which he has continued to the present time. In 1877 he removed to the village of Clarksville and owns a farm and cultivates many varieties of fruits. In 1892 he established a beer bottling business in Clarksville, is also agent for several large breweries, and is a jobber in cigars, doing a general wholesale business. During his nineteen years' residence in this town, seventeen of them have been spent in public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 684. In 1871 he married Ruth Emma, born in Westerlo in 1853, a daughter of Nathaniel and Christina (Wright) Newberry, by whom eleven children were born: Lillian, Ida, Evelyn, Lora and Cora (twins), Herman, Eugene, Lucy, Clyde, Morgan and Clifton. Mr. Barber was one of the original promoters and stockholders of the Clarksville and Furabush telephone line and is now one of the directors of the company.

Becker, Howard, was born in Albany and is the son of Aaron, grandson of Aaron and great-grandson of Frederick Becker, who with his father, Frederick Becker, came to Honck's Corners when a boy and died there, leaving three sons: Christopher, Peter and Aaron. Howard Becker came to the farm where he now lives, near Jerusalem, with his father in 1857, where they are farmers.

Barckley, Edward L., was born in the town of Knox, June, 1842. Michael Barckley, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, and migrated to America, settling in the town of Guilderland, a pioneer. Evert Barckley, his grandfather, was born in Guilderland and spent his life as a farmer, and died there in 1826. He had one son and several daughters. Henry, the father of Edward Barckley, was born in the town of Guilderland in 1816, and in early life followed blacksmithing.

He subsequently settled in the village of Knox and owned a farm joining the village. In 1856 he opened a store and engaged in general mercantile business, but still operated his farm; being a man of good judgment and of unusual business ability, he accumulated a large property. In politics he was first a Whig and later identified himself with the Republican party. He was elected town clerk and represented his town on the Board of Supervisors for two terms, and was postmaster for a number of years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was Magdalene, daughter of Aaron Livingston of Guilderland, and they had two children, Michael and Edward L.; the former was lieutenant in Co. K, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor and died from the effects of his wound. Henry Barckley was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he was elder, an active worker and a liberal supporter; his wife survives him and lives with her son. Edward L. Barckley received his education in the Knox Academy. He remained at home and assisted his father in the store and on the farm, receiving thus a thorough and practical education. Years before the death of his father he assumed full control of his father's business and now owns the farm of 135 acres and store property. For many years Mr. Barckley has been prominently identified with the Republican party and is a recognized leader of that party in his town. The years of 1885, '86 and '87 he represented his town on the Board of Supervisors, in 1895 received the appointment of penitentiary commissioner and was postmaster under Harrison. In November, 1896, his party honored him with the election of treasurer of Albany county. He has often represented his district as a delegate to the County, Assembly and State Conventions. November 22, 1865, he married Miss Eunice, daughter of Alvah and Amanda (Tyler) French, and they have one child, Grace.

Merriman, Willis E., son of Harmon N. and Emeline (Chambers) Merriman, was born in Carbondale, Pa., May 4, 1843. His father was a lawyer, a graduate of the Albany Law School, and captain of Co. H, 177th Regt. N. Y. Vols., that went from Albany, N. Y. He was severely wounded at the first attack on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and died at sea while being brought home. On the maternal side, Mr. Merriman is descended from the Lees who lived in Connecticut and who came to America shortly after the arrival of the Puritans. Mr. Merriman's parents removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1847, and he was educated at the Albany Academy and Anthony's Classical Institute. After completing his education, he obtained a clerkship in the office of Surgeon-General S. O. Van Der Poel, M. D., April 19, 1861. He remained there until the close of the war, and on January 1, 1866, was appointed confidential clerk to State Comptroller Hillhouse, which position he held ten years. In 1876 he was appointed warrant clerk, the principal financial office, and served in that capacity until the creation of the office of second deputy, to which position he was appointed in January, 1895, by Comptroller Roberts. Mr. Merriman has been employed in the State comptroller's office thirty-one years, and in point of term of service, he is one of the oldest employees of the State. Since 1884 he has been a member of the General Board of Examiners of the State Civil Service. He served thirteen years as a member of Co. A, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., was a charter member of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets, and has held the offices of secretary and vice-president of same. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Albany Club. January

21, 1875, he married Helen M. Clark, daughter of Francis Clark of Albany. They have two sons: Willis E., jr., and Porter Lee.

Nicholls, H. A.—Among the business places of Coeymans village the furniture store of Nicholls & Robbins has supplied a long-felt want. Mr. Nicholls was born in Massachusetts and in early life went to Michigan. He returned and after graduating from Stamford (N. Y.) Academy in 1885, taught school until 1891, when he was compelled to retire from that field through ill-health. After spending some time in Coeymans he opened the above-mentioned furniture store, where is carried on a general furniture and undertaking business. S. L. Robbins was born in Greene county, N. Y. His early days were spent on a farm up to the time of his joining in business with Mr. Nicholls. He graduated after a thorough course of instruction from the Champion College of Embalming in the class of '96. Both partners are men of good standing and possess excellent business qualifications.

Van Slyke, G. W., & Horton.—George W. Van Slyke, son of Peter B. and Sarah (Covert) Van Slyke, both of Holland Dutch descent, was born in New Baltimore, N. Y., September 5, 1831, and moved to Stuyvesant, N. Y., with his parents in 1839. His first American ancestor, Willem Pieterse Van Slyke, settled in Beverwyck as early as 1628. Mr. Van Slyke was an engineer in a lumber mill for six years and later a general merchant in New Baltimore until 1868, when he came to Albany and engaged in the manufacture of cigars under the firm name of Gee & Van Slyke. Mr. Gee retired in 1870 and Mr. Van Slyke continued the business with slight changes in the firm name until 1880, when Wallace N. Horton was admitted under the style of G. W. Van Slyke & Co. In 1889 the present name of G. W. Van Slyke & Horton was adopted. Mr. Van Slyke died August 11, 1891, and since then his widow has represented his interest in the business, which is one of the best known of its kind in the country. The firm employs about 175 people and has developed an extensive trade as manufacturers and jobbers of fine cigars. Mr. Van Slyke was a director in the First National Bank, a founder, director and vice-president of the Homestead Savings and Loan Association, an original incorporator and president of The Pure Baking Powder Company, a member of the Holland Society of New York and the Albany Club, a trustee of the Madison Avenue Reformed church and president of the board from 1888 till his death, and president of the consistory of that body. In September, 1861, he married Georgianna Parsons of New Baltimore, who died in November, 1865. He married second, February 3, 1870, Mary E., daughter of Richard T. and Margaret (Bailey) Hoag, of Albany, who survives him. They had two sons, George W. and William H., twins, born January 3, 1873, both graduates of Yale University, class of 1895.

Batchelder, Robert C., son of Rev. Daniel and Lydia (Porter) Batchelder, was born in the State of Maine, the county and town of Knox, July 4, 1856. His father died when he was three years old. Young Batchelder, when old enough to attend school, had to walk three miles, that being the nearest school. At the age of ten years he had to help work the farm and attended school only in winters. He graduated from Freedom Academy in 1871; he then took entire charge of the farm for three years, at the end of which time, with his mother's consent, he started out for himself; in the spring of 1874 he arrived in the city of Boston, that being the next year after the great financial panic. Positions were hard to obtain; and although young

Batchelder was used to hardships and disappointments, yet after a constant effort for over four weeks without obtaining any thing to do, he was the nearest discouraged of any time of his life; he, however, obtained a good position. In 1876 he went to Worcester, Mass., and engaged in the coal and wood business, and in one year had established a good trade. In 1877 he sold out his business there to his brother-in-law, B. F. Wiggins, and came to Albany and located in the same business at 82 and 84 Arch street. In the year 1878 Mr. Batchelder married Miss Lizzie P. Hungerford. In 1883 he removed his business and took possession of the old established coal yards, 697 Broadway, extending through to Montgomery street. In the fall of 1884 his yards were destroyed by fire. Early the next year he formed a partnership with Robert A. Wallace; they carried on the coal and wood business until 1888, when Mr. Batchelder bought out Mr. Wallace's interest and has since that time carried on the business at 774 Broadway and dockyard foot of Livingston avenue. In 1893 Mr. Batchelder built a large factory at Hawkesbury, Ont., for manufacturing kiln-dried bundle wood, from which point large quantities are shipped to the principal New England cities as well as Albany and Troy. In the spring of 1894 he associated with him in business Mr. Joseph C. McClelland. Mr. Batchelder is a man of pronounced opinion and prompt action, a firm believer in having proper regard for the rights of others as well as to maintain his own rights. He admires men of good deeds and thinks that Genl. Grant was the good, great man in the truest sense; he believes that C. M. Depew will go down in history as the greatest orator of this or any other age, and that he should be honored for the fairness with which he discusses all matters. Mr. Batchelder is a member of Ancient City Lodge F. & A. M., Capital Chapter R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T.

Burdick, Norman, is descended from an old Rhode Island family, his grandfather being Elkanah Burdick, of Granville, N. Y., born August 6, 1771, died April 21, 1832, who married Martha Worden. His father, Joseph Uriah Burdick, of Dexter, Me., born in 1808, married Cynthia Morgan. Mr. Burdick was born in Middletown, Vt., June 2, 1834, received a common school education, learned the trade of iron molder in Amherst, N. H., and came to Albany in 1864 as superintendent for Shear, Packard & Co., stove manufacturers. He continued with them and their successors, Perry & Co., in the foundry, until 1871, when he became traveling salesman for the latter firm. From 1875 to 1881 he had charge of the foundry at Sing Sing prison; in 1881 he engaged in the manufacture of patent stove specialties in that city, and in 1883 moved the business to Albany. In 1885 his son, Bainbridge W., became his partner under the present firm name of Burdick & Son, and in 1888 they moved the establishment from Green street to the corner of Liberty and Division streets, where it is now located. The firm also has a slate quarry at Hampton, N. Y., and a large stock farm of about 500 acres at the same place, where they breed fine trotting horses. Mr. Burdick has always been a Republican. He is a member of Custus Morum Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Post Lull, G. A. R., both of Milford, N. H., and is a member and past master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., also of Milford. He is a member of all Masonic bodies of New Hampshire except De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery and Cyprus Temple, of Albany. He is a charter member of the Acacia Club and a member of the Albany Republican Unconditional Club. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 4th N. Y. Vols., was promoted second lieutenant

and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged for disability. He married Mary D., daughter of Otis R. Fisher, of Wilton, N. H., and they have two children: Bainbridge W. and Ethel (Mrs. Elmer E. Wygant), both of Albany. Bainbridge Winfield Burdick, born in Amherst, N. H., February 13, 1864, is a member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M., of all the Odd Fellow bodies, of the Republican Unconditional Club and of the Albany Burgesses Corps.

Springer, J. Austin, son of Adrian Oliver and Jeanette (Squire) Springer, was born in Utica, N. Y., January 11, 1870. In 1878 his parents moved to Albany, N. Y., where he was educated in the public and high schools. Music being his aim, and with a determination to devote his whole time to its study, he left the High School in the winter of 1888 and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Jeffery and John Kautz for piano and Samuel Belding for organ. In June, 1895, Mr. Springer went to New York to further pursue the study of the piano under William Mason, Mus. Doc., A. C. M., who is recognized as America's greatest piano forte teacher. At the present time he still continues his studies under the valued tutelage of this great master. In the spring of 1888 he received his first charge in the capacity of assistant organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., which position he held during the summer of that year during Dr. Jeffery's absence in Europe. The following year he was appointed organist of St. Luke's Episcopal church at Cambridge, N. Y. In 1889 he went to the First M. E. church at Lansingburgh, N. Y., where he held the position of organist for three years. His next charge was at the North Reformed church of West Troy, N. Y., and in September, 1894, he was appointed organist and director of music in the First M. E. church of Albany, N. Y. In November, 1896, Mr. Springer was chosen out of eighteen applicants to be the organist of the State Street Presbyterian church of Albany, which position he still holds, giving eminent satisfaction in that capacity. On June 13 1890, Mr. Springer was married to Olive G. Robertson of Albany. He has won for himself distinction as a piano-forte instructor and exponent of Dr. Mason's method. The "Springer Musicales," which are given every season by his pupils, show evidence of his conscientious work in this department. During the season of 1896-97 he has given a series of lecture musicales to his pupils on the "Principle of Devitalization as Applied to Artistic Piano Playing," and the "Lives and Works of Famous Composers." Mr. Springer has written many compositions for the piano and voice, his works having been rendered by such organizations as Gilmore's, Sousa's, and the United States Marine Band of Washington. His latest work, a "Valse Caprice," has been heard in concert and pronounced to be a work of decided originality with rich harmonical treatment. He has also dedicated a "Slumber Song" to Mrs. Olivia Shafer of Albany, and a "Lullaby" to Townsend H. Fellows, solo baritone of Grace church, New York.

Beutler, William F., was born December 15, 1852, in Albany, and is a son of Frank Benjamin and Susannah (Stoehr) Beutler, both of whom came here from Prussia, Germany, in 1848. Mr. Beutler received a public school education and at the age of eleven years entered the law office of Ira Shafer and Jacob H. Clute, the latter being county judge of Albany county. In the fall of 1864 Alonzo B. Voorhees formed a copartnership with Mr. Shafer, and Mr. Beutler continued with the firm until it dissolved in 1867 by the removal of Mr. Shafer to New York city. He then remained

with Mr. Voorhees, and the firm of Voorhees & Norton, until his admission to the bar in 1874, when he formed a copartnership with David J. Norton, as Norton & Beutler, which continued until 1888, and since then he has practiced alone. He was assistant district attorney in 1878, 1879 and 1880 and assistant corporation counsel from June, 1883, to May, 1884, and was long a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, of which he was president in 1886. June 25, 1884, he married Adeline B., daughter of John W. Bartlett of Chelsea, Mass., and they have one daughter, Annie Louise, born March 8, 1886.

Wood, Levi, was born in New Scotland in 1842. Gideon Wood, his grandfather, was a native of Cape Cod, Mass., born in 1778, a wheelwright by trade, and a manufacturer of spinning-wheels. He came to the town of Westerlo, Albany county, about 1806, and devoted his time to farming and the manufacture of spinning-wheels. His wife was Jerusha Atkins, by whom he had four children: Uriah, Arnold, Anna and Elizabeth. He died in 1861, aged eighty-three years. Arnold Wood, the father, was born in the town of Westerlo in 1806. He devoted his early life to teaching and later followed farming; he removed to the town of New Scotland in 1836, where he became fairly well-to-do. His wife was Mary Spencer, born in Rhode Island in 1806, and a daughter of Anthony, and a cousin of Senator Anthony Spencer. Their children were William, Levi, Amelia, Charles and Ann Eliza; the latter died when three years old. Arnold Wood died in 1891, and his wife resides in New Scotland on the homestead with her son Charles. Levi Wood received a very fair education, attending the common schools and the Albany Normal. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one. His first enterprise was the grocery business, which he established on the corner of Bear and William streets, Albany, in partnership with Mr. Underhill, under the firm name of Underhill & Wood. Here he remained for seven years; the four following years were spent in Connecticut, engaged in the manufacture of paper, when he returned to Albany and again engaged in the grocery business at the same location, but this time for himself. He remained here for eight years when he again embarked in the paper manufacturing business in New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. In 1892 he came to the village of Voorheesville and engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducts at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Temple Lodge No. 14 of Albany, and of the Odd Fellows, Voorheesville Lodge. In 1863 he married Harriet A. Martin, born in New Scotland, and a daughter of William and Mary A. (Moak) Martin, and their children are Mary Ella, wife of Dr. W. F. Shaw of Voorheesville, and Frank W., with the National Express.

Chapin, Josiah D., son of Josiah B. and Caroline (Peck) Chapin, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 12, 1842, and moved with his parents to Albany about 1848 and subsequently to Troy, N. Y., where he received a public school education. He also attended the Quincy Grammar School at Boston and Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Albany. In 1861 he became a clerk in the wholesale and retail clothing store of Davis, Craft & Wilson, with whom he remained until the firm was dissolved in 1870. He then continued with R. C. Davis & Co., clothiers, till 1876, and afterward was engaged in the merchant tailoring business in Troy. January 1, 1878, he returned to Albany and became bookkeeper for C. G. Craft, clothier, and in 1890 was admitted as partner under the firm name of C. G. Craft & Co. Mr. Craft

died in March of that year and since then Mr. Chapin and Benjamin M. Secor have continued the business as surviving partners. The firm manufactures and wholesale and retails clothing on an extensive scale. Mr. Chapin served in the local militia about nine years, and is a member of Co. A, of the Old Guard. In 1874 he married Emily, daughter of Benjamin F. Moseley of Albany, and they have one daughter, Abbie, who survives.

Hallenbeck, George A., was born in Greene county, N. Y., in May, 1857. Smith Hallenbeck, his great-great-grandfather, came from Holland with his two brothers and took up a large tract of land known as the Hallenbeck Patent. Jacob, the grandfather, was a farmer and spent his life in Greene county; he reared three children: George Jacob and Eliza. Jacob, the father, was a mason by trade and for many years and to the time of his death in 1858 had charge of a turnpike road; he had also a contract for and built many of the stone arch bridges on that road. His wife was Phebe A. Renne, by whom he has had five children: William, Lucy, Mary (died young), Alice (died young) and George. Mr. Hallenbeck having died when George was but fifteen months old, his wife kept the family together and cared for them until she died in 1877. William, the oldest, when but seventeen enlisted in Co. I, Col. Pratt's Regiment, 20th N. Y. Vols., and was shot dead at the second battle of Bull Run. George A. began to care for himself when he was quite young; he first engaged as a drug clerk; when seventeen he began to learn the cigarmaker's trade, and when he mastered that he worked for twelve years as a journeyman cigarmaker; he then began business for himself in Middleburg, Schoharie county, becoming the successor of J. C. Barst & Co.; this business he conducted until 1886, when he removed it to Guilderland Center, where he drew plans and had a place built especially for himself. He is an energetic business man and public spirited; he gives employment to from seven to sixteen men, and has two men on the road with his goods all the time, and covers about eighteen counties. He has an annual output of about three-quarters of a million, and his is the leading industry of the village. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge of Altamont, and Odd Fellows Lodge of Voorheesville. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Isadore A. Vanderburg, daughter of Joseph Vanderburg of Greene county.

McIntyre, Archibald, son of James and Ann (Campbell) McIntyre, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., June 6, 1827. He received his education in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and on April 27, 1845, he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he obtained a clerkship in the grocery store of S. T. Thorn. In 1846 Mr. Thorn sold out to Richard Bortle, and in 1852 Mr. McIntyre went into partnership with Mr. Bortle. This partnership continued until 1862, when Mr. McIntyre sold his interest to Mr. Bortle. Mr. McIntyre then went into the wholesale provision business on Exchange street, handling flour, butter, cheese, etc. Subsequently he moved to State street and in 1871 to his present location on Hudson avenue. In 1885 he sold out and resumed again in 1889. Mr. McIntyre is a member of Temple Lodge and Capital City Chapter; he is also a director of the Commerce Insurance Company. In 1854 he married Jane Anne Bearcroft, and they have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

McNamara, John W., son of Hugh and Ellen McNamara, who came to America from Ireland in 1832, was born in Watervliet, Albany county, January 9, 1839, and

moved with the family to Albany in 1844. He was educated in the private schools of Michael O'Sullivan and the late Thomas Newman and at the State Normal College, from which he was graduated in 1858. In 1855 he was selected as an assistant in the compilation of the State census. He taught school for three years and in 1861 became a law student in the office of Courtney & Cassidy. He finished his legal studies with L. D. Holstein. On the death of Mr. Holstein in 1864 the business was continued by Cheever & McNamara until 1868, when the latter formed a copartnership with S. Y. Hawley, which continued until Mr. Hawley's death in 1887. In 1869 Mr. McNamara was elected police justice, vice Hon. S. H. Parsons resigned, and in 1870 was re-elected for a full term of four years. In 1864 he was chosen secretary of the Albany Railway Company to succeed Mr. Holstein, deceased, and held that position until 1880, when he was elected treasurer and general manager, which offices he still fills. In January, 1881, he became a charter member of the Committee of Thirteen. He is first vice-president of the Law and Order League; was long a member of Mountaineer Co., No. 5, of the volunteer Fire Department; was an incorporator of the Albany Stove Company; was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Catholic Union of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and a member of the advisory board of managers of St. Peter's Hospital. In 1863 he married Martha J., daughter of Rev. Frederic Ramsey, of Lawyerville, N. Y.

Page, Edward N., manager of the Cohoes Rolling Mill, has been associated with the iron industry since he was ten years of age. He was born in England in 1826, coming to America in 1848, and to Cohoes in 1862, when he became one of the firm of Simmons & Page (Jonas Simmons). In 1863 James Morrison bought out Jonas Simmons's interest, and the firm of Morrison, Colwell & Page was then formed, and the business is still continued under the same firm name and management. Mr. Morrison died June 11, 1893. Mr. Page is a master of the details in iron and steel making, and is a man of wide experience in the work, having devoted his whole life to the closest study of all the branches pertaining to America's greatest industry.

Bell, Horace S., son of Horace and Jane (Seaman) Bell, was born at Stuveysant Falls, Columbia county, February 8, 1845, and received a public school education at Castleton, N. Y. His mother died in 1850 and his father in 1858, and in the latter year he became a clerk in Albany for James R. Hadley, with whom he remained eight years. In 1866 he purchased of Minor J. Veeder the retail grocery and grain business at No. 168 South Pearl street, where he has since been located. In the same year he formed a partnership with William L. Coffin, under the firm name of Bell & Coffin, and so continued until Mr. Coffin's death on February 25, 1896, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Bell is a director in the First National Bank, a trustee and first vice-president of the Albany City Savings Institution, a director in the Equal Rights Insurance Company of Albany since its organization in 1882, one of the organizers and a director of the Albany County Loan Association, and for several years an elder in the Madison Avenue Reform church. He was married in 1873 to Mary, daughter of John McHarg of Bethlehem, N. Y., and they have three children: Jessie, Horace and Mildred.

Parsons, Francis Marion, of Scotch and German descent, was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, August 19, 1848. He is a son of David Henry Parsons, a farmer residing at Weedsport, N. Y. His mother was Emiline Mills, daughter of the late

Samuel and Phoebe Mills, of Coeymans, Albany county. Her grandfather, another Samuel Mills, was a Revolutionary soldier. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Joshua Parsons, came from Scotland and settled in Dutchess county, N. Y. He later removed to Granby where he was supervisor of the town. In 1866, after a residence in Granby of seventeen years, the Parsons family removed to Camillus. Francis M., the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools for some time and entered the Baldwinsville Academy, meanwhile teaching school in the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga and working for a time in a Memphis store. While teaching school he read law with William B. Mills of Weedsport, and in 1871 he was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court held in Rochester, N. Y. He opened an office in Weedsport and soon became the leading lawyer in the northern part of Cayuga county. In 1879 he was elected special county judge on the Republican ticket and retained the place for three years. In 1886 and 1887 he was elected and re-elected to the Assembly where he was both years a member of the ways and means committee. Mr. Parsons has also been a justice of the peace and has acted as town clerk for the town of Brutus. About January 1, 1894, he was appointed first confidential clerk to the attorney-general of the State. July 1, 1894, he was made deputy attorney-general of the State and now holds that office. He is a member of Weedsport Lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and of the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany. He is also a trustee of the Methodist society. In 1871 he married Hattie Eliza Bibbens of Brutus, N. Y., and they have three children: Minnie L., Frederick Jay and Eva Hattie. The family residence is at Weedsport, N. Y.

Tucker, Luther Henry, jr., was born in Albany, N. Y., September 9, 1869. He received his preparatory education at the Albany Academy, after which he entered Yale University and graduated in the class of 1891. While at Yale he was a speaker in the junior exhibition for the H. J. Ten Eyck Prize. Mr. Tucker was also a speaker for the De Forest Medal in his senior year, and hence a Townsend prize man. He was class poet, editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Immediately after graduation Mr. Tucker sailed for Europe and visited Ireland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland and Belgium. He returned in December, 1891, and took a post-graduate course at Yale in 1892 and 1893 (Foote scholarship) in English literature; in June, 1894, he received the degree of A. M. December 1, 1893, he entered the firm of Luther Tucker & Son, since which time he has been an editor of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman. March 28, 1894, he married Florence Barnard, daughter of the late Stephen P. Barnard, M. D., of Hudson, N. Y., and Grand Rapids, Mich. They have one daughter: Katharine Barnard.

Corliss, Stephen Potter, was born in Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1842, and received his education there, which was completed about the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He at once enlisted as a private, was promoted through the regular positions to that of captain, was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for great gallantry and distinguished bravery at the capture of the Southside Railroad, April 2, 1865, and was also voted a medal by the Congress of the United States for his conduct at this time; spent about three months in Libby Prison in Richmond, Va., served upon the staffs of Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey and Major-Gen. Nelson A.

Miles—with the latter went to Fortress Monroe, Va., to assist in the care of Jefferson Davis, then a prisoner there; finally upon his own request was discharged from the United States army, December 16, 1866. Returning to his native city, he was soon occupied in the pursuits of a mercantile life. March 1, 1866, he entered the employment of Charles H. Strong, then a wholesale clothier in Albany, N. Y., as a commercial traveler, and covered the territory of Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. In January, 1869, Mr. Strong retired from business and Colonel Corliss was at once engaged by Messrs. Davis, Craft & Wilson, at this time one of the largest manufacturers of clothing in our country. He remained through the various changes in this firm until July 1, 1887, when he entered the service of Hackett, Carhart & Co., of New York, whom he now represents. He has from the time he entered the ranks of the commercial travelers been a conspicuous member and foremost in advocating and working for whatever shall tend to add to their good name and advance their interests as a class; was a charter member of, and for ten years has been president of the Albany Commercial Travelers Club; is first vice-president Commercial Travelers Home Association of America, and also holds the same position in the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of the United States; is also a prominent member of the Masonic order, of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was department commander in 1873 and 1874; also served upon the staff of Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, who commanded the 3d Division National Guard of our State; was for years a member of the staff of the Washington Continentals, and later was captain of Co. B, 10th Battalion N. G. S. N. Y.

Cutler, Edgar A., is the son of Martin L. Cutler, a native of Holliston, Mass., born in 1819; he came to Albany in 1847. Mr. Cutler comes of old New England stock; his great ancestor, John, came from Norfolk, Eng., in 1637, and settled at Higham, Mass.; he seems to have been a man of vigorous parts, with a mind of his own, for he early engaged in the religious controversies which form an essential ingredient in Puritan life, and suffered in consequence. Simeon, another ancestor, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war; he joined Washington at Boston, and remained with the army during its eight years of defeat and victory, and retired with a colonel's commission. Mr. Cutler, sr., was engaged in the wholesale and retail millinery business at the time of his death, March 15, 1890; he was also trustee of the National Exchange Savings Bank, and prominent in the business circles of Albany. He married Maria A. Salisbury of Albany, who survives him; they had two sons, Walter S. of San Francisco, and Edgar A., born in Albany, November 13, 1858. He was educated in the Albany Academy, and when eighteen entered his father's store, where he remained as salesman until 1890, when he succeeded to the business. He is one of the leading wholesale and retail milliners of Albany. The business, which has been located at Nos. 540-546 Broadway since 1847, is the oldest of the kind in the State outside of New York, and one of the oldest in the country.

Bowman, Cassius M., was born in Troy, July 2, 1816. He is the son of Joseph Bowman, the well known veteran collar manufacturer of Troy. Joseph Bowman came to Troy when twelve years of age from Vermont. He was one of the pioneer manufacturers of collars in Troy, as early as 1854, but later removed to a farm in Fulton county. He is, however, a member of the present firm of Bowman & Sons, manufacturers of linen collars and cuffs, No. 555 to 561 Federal street, Troy. This

firm was established in 1876 with Cassius M. Bowman and Joseph Bowman, jr., as active members, and employed about 100 people. C. M. Bowman has been a resident of Green Island since 1882, and has taken an active part in local government.

Zeilman, Charles H., was born in Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1839. He received a common school education and later went into the employ of Steele & King, where he learned the paper hanging business and subsequently served as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed at the breaking out of the Rebellion. August 8, 1861, he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. Vols. and was successively promoted from the ranks to first sergeant, second and first lieutenant and captain; and commanded Company F, the Albany company, from the Peninsula campaign until the company was mustered out of service in Albany, October 11, 1864. He participated in most of the battles in which the regiment was engaged, was severely wounded in the side at Gettysburg, and was slightly wounded in the left arm in the battle of the Wilderness. He has been a prominent member of the G. A. R. since 1867. January 1, 1865, when the free delivery system was put in operation in Albany, Postmaster Dawson appointed him as a letter carrier and subsequently to a clerkship in the distributing department, from which he resigned in the September following, to accept the position of chief clerk and property clerk of the Capital police force. He remained in that position until September, 1870, and on the fifteenth of that month he re-entered the postal service under Postmaster Smyth and for nineteen years was clerk at the stamp window. When Gen. James M. Warner was appointed postmaster in 1889, Mr. Zeilman was appointed assistant postmaster and has held that position ever since, having been reappointed by the present incumbent, Hon. Francis H. Woods. He was a member and secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Albany post-office from its establishment to the time he became assistant postmaster.

Baxter, William C., secretary of the David Judson Coal Company of Troy, is the son of the well known William E. Baxter, an early settler of West Troy, who is prominently connected with the Warford & Robinson Transportation firm, and owns several boats. William C. is a native of West Troy, born in 1866; he finished his education at the Troy Business College, after which he entered the firm with which he is now identified. Mr. Baxter is a trustee of the Second ward, to which office he was elected in 1895, by one of the largest majorities ever given in the ward, and re-elected alderman, November, 1896, under the new city charter. He is a member of the Watervliet Club of West Troy, secretary of the Troy branch of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association, a member of the Y. M. C. A., Royal Arcanum, and Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order.

Happel, Dr. William H., son of John H., and Caroline (Kilzer) Happel, was born in Albany, April 22, 1866, and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1884 and from Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1886. He taught for one year as adjunct professor of languages in St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1890. In April of that year he was appointed house physician in the Albany City Hospital and served eighteen months. In October, 1891, he began the practice of his profession in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and its present treasurer, and is a Mason, a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M.,

Temple Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council, Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Scottish Rite bodies. In 1891 he married Irene, daughter of the late Elisha Schill of Ballston, N. Y., and they have two children: Ralph Schill and Irene Kilzer.

McKinney, James & Son.—James McKinney, son of James and Jane Frances (Netterville) McKinney, was born in Duaneburg, Schenectady county, August 29, 1825. His father, a farmer who came to America about 1810, was born of Scotch-Irish stock in the North of Ireland and was the son of Rev. James McKinney, a Scotch Covenanter minister. James McKinney, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and at the Canajoharie Academy, and in the latter village became a clerk in his grandfather's store. When eighteen he began learning the iron business at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., and in 1846 came to Albany to follow his trade, which he subsequently followed in New York city for a time. Returning to Albany in 1857, he formed in that year a copartnership with Abram Mann, and under the firm name of McKinney & Mann established the first architectural iron business in the capital city in a building on Lumber street, now Livingston avenue, near where the railroad bridge now stands. In 1863 the firm removed to De Witt street, to buildings specially erected for them. In 1867 Mr. McKinney became sole proprietor, and in 1872 erected and occupied the present plant at Nos. 925-933 Broadway. In 1883 his son Edward N. was admitted as partner, under the firm name of James McKinney & Son, which still continues. This is the most extensive architectural iron works in Eastern New York outside of New York city, and furnished a large part of the iron work for the Albany post-office building, the State Capitol building, the D. & H. C. Co.'s office building, the new Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company building, the Dudley Observatory, and numerous other structures in Albany and elsewhere. Besides executing contracts for heavy structural work in buildings, such as columns, girders, trusses, etc., this firm makes a specialty of all kinds of the finest ornamental work in the line of stairs, elevator enclosures, wrought iron gates, railings, etc. They do a large business in New York city and vicinity, having put this class of work in many of the largest structures there. On account of their reputation for fine work they are asked to compete with the foremost concerns in the country in this line. Mr. McKinney is a vice-president of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, a director in the Standard Emery Wheel Company and the Marshall & Wendell Piano-forte Manufacturing Company, Limited, and has been a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church for forty years, an elder for twenty-two years and connected with its Sunday school for twenty-five years. He is a Republican, and was alderman of the Seventh ward one term. In 1850 he married Julia A. Poole of Albany, and of their six children three are living. Edward N. McKinney, their only son, was born in Albany May 17, 1857. Since leaving school in 1874 he has been associated in business with his father, becoming a member of the firm in 1883. He is a director in the New York State National Bank, vice-president and treasurer of the Standard Emery Wheel Company, secretary and treasurer of the Albany Terminal Warehouse Company, manager and treasurer of the Marshall & Wendell Piano-forte Manufacturing Company, Limited, a director in the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank and Second Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Albany Building Commis-

sion, which erected a number of school houses, engine houses and other public buildings in Albany. In 1888 he married Marion Louise Roessle of Washington, D. C., and they have three children.

Hatt, Samuel S.—Among the members of the Albany county bar there are none more favorably known than Samuel S. Hatt. His education was obtained at the Fort Edward Institute, where he prepared for college, and at the Law Department of Union University, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of LL.B. In the same year he formed a partnership with Charles W. Mead, which has continued until this day, and is one of the representative and successful law firms of the State. He has never entered the field of politics, preferring to devote himself strictly to the practice of his profession. In addition to his extensive practice, however, he is prominently identified with the business, charitable and educational interests of Albany. He is a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank, of the Albany Orphan Asylum, treasurer of House of Shelter, a member of the Historical Society of Albany and of the Fort Orange Club, and a trustee and the treasurer of the Emmanuel Baptist church, and an active member of the New York State Bar Association. In public and professional life he has always been held in the highest esteem and confidence. He married into one of Albany's oldest families, a daughter of Dr. Peter P. Staats, for many years one of Albany's prominent physicians, and has one son, now preparing for college at the Albany Academy.

Ward, John G., was born in the town of Westerlo in the year 1849 and is the product of Revolutionary stock, taking his name from Gen. John Ward who achieved signal military honors in the struggle of the American Colonies for independence. Mr. Ward also traces his ancestry back to Gov. Daniel Tompkins of this State. Mr. Ward's father is the Rev. Gilbert Ward, a retired and honored minister of the Methodist church. Mr. Ward's great-grandfather, Nathan Ward, came from Westchester county in 1797 and was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Westerlo. The Hon. William L. Ward, congressman from the Westchester District, is a member of the same family. Mr. Ward's education was obtained at the local school and at Fort Edward Institute. His father owned large landed interests in Westerlo, and young Ward remained on the farm for several years, prosecuting his agricultural work along the most approved lines. He had erected a cider mill on his farm, where he also had a productive apple orchard. Mr. Ward's business ability could not be confined to his native town and with his clear and judicious insight into the future he saw that a splendid opportunity was presented for a cider and vinegar factory at Ravena, formerly Coeymans Junction, a growing and enterprising village on the West Shore Railroad in Albany county. He removed to Ravena, therefore, and erected an extensive plant; which, with its improvements in the shape of modern machinery, etc., is one of the largest institutions for the manufacture of pure cider vinegar in the United States, turning out 50,000 barrels each year. His eldest son, Gilbert E., who possesses the keen business instinct of his father, is also interested in the business. Several thousand carloads of produce also are shipped yearly by the firm. Mr. Ward married Cecilia, a most estimable woman, daughter of Dr. John Keefer, and their home has been blessed with five children: Gilbert E., John H., Grace L., Walter K., and Raymond; a happier family will not be found anywhere. Mr. Ward's second son, John H., who has not yet chosen his life profession, has re-

cently graduated with high honors at Wesleyan University. Mr. Ward is one of the best known and popular men in Albany county and is well and favorably known throughout Eastern New York. He is what is called a big-hearted man, and many are the deeds of charity and kindness to those in need that he performs, always, however, without ostentation. From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Ward, as a staunch Republican, always has taken a lively interest in politics and in every contest of his party with its opponents he has ever been found doing faithful work for Republican success. In 1882 he was the nominee of his party for member of congress in a hopeless struggle against Democratic fraud at the polls. Mr. Ward is now a candidate for the appointment as collector of internal revenue for the Eastern New York District at the hands of President McKinley, and a look at the political horoscope indicates that he is to get the appointment, which will be a reward only in part for his party services. Mr. Ward possesses rare political sagacity, and with his ability to make and keep friends he is a political power in his county. His brother, the Hon. Walter E. Ward, who is an ex-member of the Assembly, owes a great deal of his political success to the unselfish efforts and splendid political judgment of his brother. Mr. Ward is a member of the M. E. church, to whose needs he subscribes liberally. Public spirited, amiable, and upright in his dealings with his fellows, he enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him.

Pearsall, G. L., represents one of the younger successful business men of Albany. While but comparatively young, he has established a business that extends over the larger part of the United States and Canada, and enjoys an enviable reputation among not only the business men of Albany, but throughout the country. Mr. Pearsall is the son of S. W. Pearsall and Synthia E. Pearsall, and was born at Groomes Corners Saratoga county, N. Y., September 14, 1865. His father was the inventor of several photographic processes connected with the old wet plate process, and for years carried on a successful manufacturing business at Groomes Corners, N. Y. Mr. G. L. Pearsall came to Albany in 1886, and after completing his education at the State Normal College, entered on a business life, the success of which has few equals. Until 1895 he conducted the photographic business with his present business of supplying the photographic trade with electric light enlargements, bromide prints, crayon, pastels, sepia and water color portraits, also frames, and conducts one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. His factory is located on Fulton street. In 1896 he erected a handsome villa residence on Allen street, Pine Hills, which is an ornament to the city. In 1888 he married Miss Jennie Willard of Albany, and they have three children, Marguerite, Hazel Estelle and Willard Willard. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., William Lacy Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F., the Albany Press Club, the Albany County Wheelmen and Camera Club, is active in politics and alive to all that will benefit and promote the business interests of Albany.

Stephens, Peter A., police justice of Albany, is a son of John and Catharine F. (Allen) Stephens, and was born in Albany, March 4, 1856. His father, who was born in New York city in 1829, remained here with his parents in 1845 and resided here till his death in September, 1888. Judge Stephens was educated in the Albany public schools Free Academy (now Albany High School), read law with Hiram L. Washburn, jr., and was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, in May, 1877, when he

began the practice of his profession in his native city, where he has always resided. In the fall of 1885 he succeeded John A. McCall, jr., resigned as school commissioner, and in the following spring was elected for a full term of three years. December 31, 1889, he was appointed police justice, vice Martin D. Conway elected surrogate, and in April, 1890, and 1892, and November, 1895, he was elected to this office by handsome majorities. He is an able lawyer, a skilled parliamentarian and a great lover of outdoor sports. His wit and humor are among his chief characteristics. He is a member, an incorporator and ex-president of the Empire Curling Club, and a prominent member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and other fraternal societies. He is married and has five sons and one daughter. The family of Judge Stephens is an old one in the city of Albany, his paternal grandparents, James Stephens and Elizabeth (Devine) Stephens, who were married in the city of New York in or about the year 1815, having lived and died here, and his maternal grandparents, John Allen and Mary (Cary) Allen, having been married in this city prior to 1820 and always resided here.

Haverly, William J., was born in the town of Knox, July 5, 1849. The progenitor of this line of the family in America was John Haverly, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, in or about 1750, and settled in that part of Berne which is now Knox, and was a farmer. He had four sons, Karl, Jacob, John, jr., and George. The son Jacob was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John I., the grandfather, was born in Knox in 1783, where he followed carpentry. His wife was Marilla (born 1797), daughter of Henry Deitz, and their children were Cynthia A., Elizabeth, Jacob, Eli and John D. He died December 2, 1866, and his wife August 30, 1891. John D. Haverly, the father, was born in Knox, January 7, 1827, and attended the common district school. When a boy he worked on a farm by the day or month; subsequently he worked at carpentry with his father, and also learned the shoemaker's trade, which he plied winters. When about thirty years old he engaged in buying and butchering cattle and selling meat; this he followed seven years, when he bought and conducted a hotel in the village of Berne, which, two years later he traded for a farm, upon which the house had been destroyed by fire; he rebuilt the house, built new barns, wagon house and other outbuildings. In 1867 he disposed of the farm and purchased his present farm of 170 acres in the town of Knox, where he has ever since resided. His wife was Sophia E., daughter of Adam and granddaughter of Mathias Shultes. The latter was the progenitor of the Shultes family in America and a native of Holland. Their children were Willard J., Isadore (who died when five years old), Rena and Nina. William J. Haverly has spent most of his life on the farm, engaged for many years with his father in the breeding of trotting and road horses, registered stock. They are the owners of the well known stallion, "Victor Mohawk," whose progeny has produced such satisfactory roadsters. When a boy Mr. Haverly attended the common schools and two terms at Knox Academy, taught school when seventeen years old, and later attended the Albany Normal School, from which he was graduated in June, 1869. He was then engaged in the grocery business in Albany for two years, afterwards returning to his father's farm, in which he took an interest, and followed teaching winters. Since 1874 he has been a dealer in farm machinery, and since 1890 has dealt in fertilizers. Since 1887 he has followed teaching winter and summer, having taught in all twenty-nine

terms. Mr. Haverly has for years been prominently identified with the Republican party, has filled the office of collector for the town of Knox, and was elected in 1878 to represent his town in the Board of Supervisors, and again in 1882, 1891 and 1892, and is present supervisor of Knox. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 684, and was for a number of years an Odd Fellow, until the lodge was disbanded. In 1883 he married Carrie M., daughter of Theodore Nauright, a native of Naurightville, N. J., and their children are Edwin B., May, Elmina D., Theodora N., Nellie L., Ann A. and John W.

Capron, William J., was born in the city of Albany, November 16, 1833. He was a son of John Capron, who was born in Albany in 1790. He was one of two children, Sarah and John, born to William Capron, a native of Connecticut, who was a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812. John, the father, was a farmer and a dairyman. He spent his last days in the town of Watervliet. His wife was Sarah Pangborn, daughter of George Pangborn. Their children were Sarah, wife of Robert Harper, of Albany; John P., Martha, William J., and Mary. He died in 1849, and his wife survived him until 1887. When twenty-one years of age William J. began for himself as a farmer, near Guilderland village, which he followed for some twelve years, when he opened a grocery store in Guilderland, which he conducted for fifteen years, and in addition to this he practiced as a veterinarian. He later disposed of his store and devoted his whole time as a veterinarian, at which he had gained a wide reputation. He was clerk for one term, justice for six years, and was overseer of the poor for many years. He was also elected constable for fourteen consecutive years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Wadsworth Lodge of Albany, and of the Knights Chapter. He is also an officer of the Humane Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children, and has also been a member of the Board of Health for a number of years. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 10th New York State Volunteers, which was changed to 177th, and was discharged after three months on account of sickness. In 1864 he married Margaret Scott, born in the town of New Scotland, and daughter of Peter Scott; their children are Alice and John H. The latter is a telegraph operator. Mr. Capron has served his town as deputy sheriff, being appointed by a Democratic sheriff, which is much to his credit.

Merritt, Mrs. Magdalene Isadore La Grange, poet, was born in the town of Guilderland, September 17, 1864, at Elmwood Farm, the homestead of the La Grange family, originally De La Grange. She is the seventh daughter of Myndret La Grange and Julia A. La Grange, his wife, second cousins, both descendants of Count Johannes de la Grange, a French Huguenot, who emigrated from La Rochelle, France, 1656, a son of whom settled upon the tract of land, and founded the homestead, which has since descended from father to son, and where the subject of this sketch was born. At the early age of eight years she was already writing verses, which were correct in rhyme. Brought up in a home of wealth and refinement, and surrounded with all that makes life desirable, spending much of her life out of doors in a country unsurpassed for its beauty, it is but natural that her work should partake largely of the religious, and always of nature. She spent three years studying art under the tuition of Prof. William P. Morgan at the Albany Female Academy, where she was educated. When but sixteen the editor of a daily paper, after hearing her repeat some of her verses, requested permission to publish them, which was given; since

then she has been a contributor to various papers, some of her first poems having been published in the Brotherhood of Engineers' Journal, whose editor says of her poems: "They are of the highest merit and worthy to be placed among the finest songs of the day." She has received kindly encouragement from distinguished sources, and says the sweetest and most cherished is from Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was the first stranger to recognize her with words of praise. She is a fine prose writer and is an occasional contributor to the Christian Work and various other papers, with short stories and sketches. In 1893 she published a book of her earlier poems, "Songs of the Helderberg," of which over 300 copies were sold in Albany county in two months. She is one of the poets whose biography appears in "A Woman of the Century." January 31, 1894, she married Aaron Merritt, of Port Jervis, N. Y. Mr. Merritt is a locomotive engineer on the West Shore Railroad, a gentleman of the highest integrity, who stands high in the esteem of his employers. Their home is at Oak Knoll, a fifty-acre farm belonging to the author, situated beautifully on the banks of the Norman's Kill. Here the author lives quietly and happily, herself superintending much of the work of the farm and the care of her five thoroughbred Jerseys. Entertaining many distinguished people, and with the care of her family, her life is busy and useful.

Lamoreaux, Maus, was born in Coeymans in 1864 and is the son of William J., grandson of Jarvis, and great-grandson of George, whose father, James, came from Paris, France, and settled at Indian Fields. In 1885 Mr. Lamoreaux married Emma L., daughter of Henry C. Mosher, and settled on a farm near Wemple, where he is one of the leading farmers of the town.

Lansing, Egbert W., one of the most prominent men of Cohoes, is a representative of a family who were closely identified with the history of this city from its earliest period. His first American ancestor, Gerrit Lansing, whose death occurred in the vicinity of Albany prior to 1679, and from whom he is sixth in descent, came from Holland. The residence now occupied by Mr. Lansing was built in part by his great-grandfather, Johannes I. Lansing, about 1750. Mr. Lansing was born in 1833, and was educated in Albany and has for the past twenty years been actively engaged in the real estate business. Politically he is a Republican, and was one of the first aldermen of his native city in 1870. His wife was Helena, daughter of Dow F. Lansing of this city, whom he married in 1860. Both are connected with the Reformed church.

Orelup, William H., is the son of the late John Orelup, who died in 1892 at the age of seventy two years. He was one of the most prominent men in Cohoes, and always resided here, with the exception of fifteen years spent in Ballston Spa, as an axe manufacturer. Here he was a contractor in the manufacture of axes, having reached the top of financial success by the results of his own labor and genius. He had the courage and mental strength to stand firmly by the principles of right. William H. was born here in 1849, where his grandfather, William Orelup, settled in 1830 as a local preacher. His mother, who is still living, was Eliza Hitchcock; her only daughter, Mrs. Egbert P. Lansing, is now living in New York. He is chiefly interested in real estate.

Hall, James, B. N. S., (r. s.), A. M., M. D., LL.D., son of English parents,

was born in Hingham, Mass., September 12, 1811. At the age of twenty he entered Rensselaer School at Troy, N. Y. (now the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) and closely followed instruction in geology. He was graduated in 1832 and remained in the school as assistant professor of chemistry and natural sciences until 1836, when he was made professor of geology. When the geological survey of the State of New York was organized in 1836, Professor Hall was appointed by Governor Marcy assistant to the geologist in charge of the second district, and in the following year he was made State geologist in charge of the fourth district. In 1843, upon the resignation of Mr. T. A. Conrad, the palaeontologist of the survey, Governor Bouck appointed Professor Hall to take charge of this work. He made investigations outside of New York State, and it was due to them that, in 1855, he was appointed State geologist of Iowa and in 1857 State geologist of Wisconsin. In 1855 he was offered by Sir W. G. Logan, the government geologist of Canada the charge of the palaeontological work of that survey, but declined the position. He has made reports at various times for explorations and surveys conducted by the Federal Government, such as Fremont's Exploring Expedition in 1845, Stansbury's Expedition to the Great Salt Lake in 1852, Emory's United States and Mexican Boundary Survey in 1857, and U. S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel in 1877. In 1866 he was made director of the New York State Museum of Natural History, and in 1893 was re-commissioned by Governor Flower State geologist and palaeontologist, which appointment had been for eleven years previous in the control of the Regents of the University from 1882. Professor Hall has received many academic degrees and titles of distinction; Harvard, Hamilton, Union, the University of Maryland, McGill University, Montreal and the Rensselaer Institute have conferred these. He has been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of Geological Society of America and vice-president of the International Congress of Geologists. He is a member of about forty scientific societies, in many of which his membership is honorary. In 1858 he received the Wollaston medal from the Geological Society of London; in 1881 the *Ricordo di Benemerenzza* from the International Geological Congress, and in 1882 the Order dei Santi Maurizio and Lazzaro from the King of Italy; in 1884 the Walker prize of \$1,000 from the Boston Society of Natural History, and in 1890 the Hayden medal from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Professor Hall is the author of hundreds of scientific papers.

Tennant, Albert C., is the great great-grandson of James Tennant, who, with two brothers, came from England to Connecticut about 1700. His parents were Thomas and Dorcas J. (Briggs) Tennant, the latter being a granddaughter of Capt. John Briggs of the Revolutionary army. Mr. Tennant was born in Willett, Cortland county, N. Y., November 11, 1846, was educated in the district schools and at Cincinnati Academy and was graduated from the Albany State Normal School in January, 1868. He read law in Geneva, N. Y., with Hon. W. F. Diefendorf about three years and afterward with Judge Edwin Countryman, then of Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in March, 1873. He then formed a copartnership with Hon. James S. Davenport and practiced at Richfield Springs until January 1, 1884, when, having been elected surrogate of Otsego county, he removed to Cooperstown and at the end of a full term of six years was re-elected to that office,

being the only Democrat elected in that county that year. He resigned the position May 1, 1894, and moved to Albany, where he has since practiced law as a member of the firm of Hale, Bulkeley & Tennant. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the commission to revise the judiciary article of the State Constitution. He was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Otsego county over ten years, has been a delegate to several State conventions and in 1892 was a delegate from New York to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. He is a member of Richfield Springs Lodge and Chapter of Masons. October 4, 1876, he married Lizzie H., daughter of Hiram Getman of Richfield Springs, and they have one son, Clermonte G.

J. M. Jones's Sons, builders of street cars, was established in 1839 in its present location. Since that time there have been improvements and alterations which make the works far different than those which were from time to time built to increase the capacity of the concern, or to take the place of the structures destroyed by fire and worn out by the ravages of time. It is about half a century since the first street car line was constructed in this county, and only since then has the Jones works been engaged in making cars; previous to that they made family wagons and stage coaches. The works now employ nearly 300 men in nearly every branch of industry, and the capacity of the plant is nearly 600 cars a year, sixty having been turned out in May last, the calculation being to complete two cars every working day. Jones' cars may be found in nearly every city in the country, and many have been shipped to foreign lands.

Bowe, John, son of Michael and Mary (Purcell) Bowe, was born in Albany July 18, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and the Albany Normal College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then secured a position in the State Insurance Department as clerk, where he remained until elected treasurer of Albany county in the fall of 1890. In 1878 he was elected supervisor of the Third ward of Albany and served three years. In 1888 he was elected alderman of the Third ward and re-elected in the spring of 1890, serving four years in the Board of Aldermen, all of which time he was its president. In the fall of 1890 he was elected treasurer of Albany county, and re-elected in the fall of 1893 and served until his term expired on December 31, 1896. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. F, 176th N. Y. Vols., and served two years and eight months. He is a member of the Catholic Union, the Dongan and Press Clubs, and Post 121, G. A. R. Mr. Bowe is a director of the Albany City National Bank and a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution.

Templeton, Charles B., of Scotch-Irish descent, is the grandson of Philip Templeton, who came from the North of Ireland to Albany about 1800. His parents were John and Cecelia (Payn) Templeton, of whom the former died in 1890. John Templeton was treasurer of the Albany County Savings Bank and cashier of the Albany County Bank and organized both institutions. He held various corporation offices, was president of the Young Men's Association in 1863, for several years president of the Y. M. C. A., and a trustee in a number of charitable and religious organizations. Charles B. Templeton was born in Albany, October 28, 1864, was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1880 and from Union College in 1884, receiving the degrees of A. B. and C. E., and read law with Hungerford & Hotaling. He was graduated from the Albany Law School as LL. B. and admitted to the bar in 1886, and since

then has been associated in practice with Hon. Lansing Hotaling. He is a member of the Albany Institute, the Alpha Delta Phi and the Fort Orange and Unconditional Republican Clubs; was secretary and later president of the Young Men's Association for several years; was the first president of the Theta Nu Epsilon (sophomore) College fraternity; was for some time secretary and treasurer of the Union College Alumni Association, and was the commandant of the Unconditional Campaign Club in 1892. He was the Republican candidate for district attorney in 1889, and judge of the City Court in 1892, and has taken an active interest in the League of the Republican Clubs of the State, having been for several years a member of the executive committee, representing Albany county. November 14, 1894, he married Margaret Elizabeth Edwards of Albany.

Knowles, Charles R., is a son of the late Rev. Charles J. Knowles, whose father, Eli Knowles, was one of the first settlers of Greenville, Greene county, N. Y. and whose wife, Vina, was a daughter of Jonathan Sherrill, another pioneer of Greenville; her brother, Hon. Eliakim Sherrill, was a member of the Thirteenth Congress, State senator in 1854 and a colonel in the Union army; was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Knowles was born at Riverhead, Long Island, on May 16, 1839. His early education was in the academies at Riverhead, L. I., and Greenville, N. Y., the latter being one of the foremost academies of the State. It was here Martin Van Buren and Lyman Tremain and many others prominent in State and Nation received their early education; among the many eminent teachers of the academy was a brother of the late Hon. Amasa J. Parker, uncle of the editor of this work. Mr. Knowles has never lost his interest in Greenville or its material prosperity; he owns the old Sherrill homestead, where his mother was born, having modernized it for his summer home. He is the president of the Board of Trustees of the academy. His first business experience was as a clerk in his uncle's insurance office, in Washington, D. C., where he spent some three years; from Washington he entered the office of his cousin, Judge Knowles, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, as a law student. Before concluding his law studies, after the battle of Bull Run in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 92d Regt., N. Y. Vols., organized a company and was elected its captain, and with his regiment served with the army of the Potomac, participating in its victories and defeats, its marches and countermarches through the Peninsula campaign, until after the battle of Fair Oaks, when sickness compelled him to resign. With returning health there came to him the appointment of judge advocate of the Mississippi squadron, with rank of acting master on the staff of Rear Admiral Lee. At the close of the war he settled in Albany, became general agent of the Commerce Insurance Company, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he was appointed manager of the New York State Department of the Insurance Company of North America, and Royal of Liverpool, and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. January 1, 1888, the Royal Insurance Company decided to unite the New York State department with the Metropolitan Department, under the management of E. F. Beddall, which left Mr. Knowles with the management of the North American and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Companies. January 1, 1896, the Philadelphia Underwriters was added to the list of his companies. A Republican in politics, Mr. Knowles has been the representative of his party in the Board of Supervisors and State Legislature, as well as a popular stump speaker in

many a hard fought contest in the State. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, a trustee of the Albany City Savings Institution, trustee of the Emanuel Baptist church, acting president of the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A., governor of the Albany City Hospital, a member of the Fort Orange Club, and of the N. Y. Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the U. S.. In the Assembly he was chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, and in that capacity was largely instrumental in saving to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Bridge, the charter of which was in danger of annulment. In 1862 he married Elizabeth F., eldest daughter of Hiram Gilbert, of Albany. Their living children are four daughters, Jane S., Margaret B., Elizabeth D., and Mary G., all of whom are or have been students of St. Agnes School, Albany, and Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and one son, Charles Platt Knowles, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, class of '96.

Van Rensselaer, William Bayard, is a lineal descendant of Killaeen Van Rensselaer, and were the English law still in force in this State, would be the ninth patroon, or Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. His great-grandfather, Stephen, known as "the young patroon," was a general in the United States army, lieutenant-governor of New York, member of congress, first chancellor of the Board of Regents, etc., etc., and married Margaret, daughter of Philip J. Schuyler. General Stephen's son, also Stephen, 1789-1868, married Harriet, daughter of William Bayard and had a son, Bayard Van Rensselaer, whose wife was Laura, daughter of Marcus T. Reynolds. They were the parents of W. Bayard and Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer (see sketch of latter for further genealogy). W. Bayard Van Rensselaer, born October 4, 1856, attended the Albany State Normal School, the Boys' Academy, a boarding school at Catskill and St. Paul's School in New Hampshire and graduated from Harvard College in 1879. He attended Harvard Law School one year, read law with Marcus T. and Leonard G. Hun in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He began active practice, but the death of Charles Van Zandt in 1881 soon placed him in charge of the Stephen Van Rensselaer estate. In 1885 the heirs conveyed their interests in this property to the Van Rensselaer Land Company of which he has since been treasurer and general manager. He is a director in the Cohoes Company (incorporated 1823), which supplies all the factories in Cohoes with water power; and is also a director in the New York State National Bank, a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, and president of Albany Terminal Warehouse Co., a foundation member of the Fort Orange Club and a member of the University and Reform Clubs of New York city. In 1880 he married Louisa G., daughter of Professor Lane of Harvard University.

Payn, jr., Samuel Giles, born February 4, 1845, in Albany, is a son of Samuel Giles, sr., who was born in Fort Miller, Washington county, N. Y., December 22, 1815, who married Sarah Goodrich Noble of New York city in 1839, who was born in New York city December 30, 1817, and who died in Albany July 8, 1854; she was a descendant through her mother of the French Huguenot family of Emars, who early came to this country. Samuel Giles sr., was for many years a prominent business man of Albany, being engaged in the flour and grain trade on lower Broadway. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Association and the Board of Trade of Albany, of which latter he was an early president. Their surviving children are John Goodrich, George Alexander, Samuel Giles, jr., Cornelius Noble, Sarah Jane

and Frederick Amar (Emar); by his second wife he had one daughter, Catherine. Benjamin Hawley Payn, father of Samuel G. Payn, sr., who was born in Fort Miller, Washington county, N. Y., in 1783, was a son of Noah, who took an active part in the struggle for American Independence. Noah Payn was born in Pomfret, Conn., November 24, 1729, and settled in Fort Miller in 1766; he was the only son of Stephen Pain 3d, born June 21, 1699, in Pomfret, Conn., who was the seventh son of Samuel Paine of Rehoboth, Mass., who was born May 12, 1662, he being the fifth son of Stephen Paine 2d, born in Norfolk England, in 1629, and who came to New England with his father when about nine years of age. He was the first son of Stephen Paine, sr., who came from Great Ellingham near Hingham, Norfolk county, England, in the year 1638, in the ship Diligent of Ipswich, John Martin, master, bringing his family consisting of his wife Rose, three sons and four servants. He settled first in Hingham, Mass., but removed to Rehoboth, Mass., in 1644. From him many of the Payn, Pain, and Paine families of America trace their descent, all being from one common ancestry. Stephen 3d dropped the final *e* of his name, and Noah changed the *i* to *y*; there are many of this family, cousins of Samuel G., jr., who add a final *e* to Payn. Stephen Paine 1st was undoubtedly a descendant of the only Paine of the time of William the Conqueror, who was enumerated or mentioned in the Domesday Book, the great Survey or first Census of England, taken after the conquest by order of King William in 1086, a copy of which is owned by the Boston Public Library. Samuel Giles Payn, jr., attended the Albany Boys' Academy and Sand Lake Collegiate Institute. September 4, 1861, he enlisted as a sharpshooter in Capt. Elijah Hobart's Company of Berdan's 2d Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters. Governor Morgan, fearing that as U. S. troops they would not be credited to N. Y. State's quota, forced the company into the 93d Regt. N. Y. Vols., as Co. B. He was with the regiment continually except two weeks in hospital at Newport News, Va., six weeks on detached service at Gettysburg, Pa., after that battle, and during his thirty days' veteran furlough, from his enlistment until he received the wound that incapacitated him from further active service, and from which he still suffers. His regiment participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, from its formation to the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburgh, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania Court House and North Anna River, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa. While carrying the colors of his regiment in the charge of its brigade at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left leg just below the knee. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned second lieutenant for his conduct on the battlefield, being promoted over all the non commissioned officers of the regiment. He was mustered out at the close of the war on July 28, 1865, while still suffering severely from his wound, having served almost four years. In 1867 he engaged with his brother Cornelius in the prepared flour business; in 1869 began the study of art with Prof. Alexander Francois of Albany. Later he opened a studio for pastel and crayon portraiture, being the first artist in Albany to make life size crayon portraits; afterwards he added the solar printing and enlarging process, and still later the electric light and platinum process, and continued in this business until 1894. He then engaged in the manufacture of magnetic garments and appliances at 611 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., under the name of "Suttonia" Magnetic Co. These consist of magnetic jackets, belts, leggins, shields, insoles, etc., for the cure of lung troubles.

rheumatism, heart troubles, cold feet and cramp in limbs, etc. He is a charter member of William A. Jackson Post No. 644, Department New York G. A. R., and has resided in Bath-on-Hudson since 1873. February 14, 1871, he married Isabella Laing Hutton of Schuylerville, N. Y., a daughter of John Hutton of that place, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 8, 1812, who was a son of David Hutton, a merchant tailor of that place. John Hutton, her father, served during the war of the Rebellion in the 125th Regt. N. Y. Vols., that went from Troy, N. Y. He was discharged for disability after serving almost two years. They have had three children: Anna Goodrich and Albert Pond Payn, both deceased, and Samuel Giles 3d, born at Bath on-Hudson, August 27, 1878.

Robinson, James A., son of Albert S. and Anna M. (Preston) Robinson, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862. He moved to Albany with his parents in the early seventies, and attended the public and high schools and the Albany Academy. He afterward became a student in the law office of Clifford D. Gregory and remained there five years, in the mean time being admitted to the bar. He subsequently became connected with the Hon. Robert G. Scherer and remained with him three years. Since then Mr. Robinson has practiced law at No. 68 State street. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Capital City Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F. In 1893 he married Genevieve Bigelow of Albany.

Taylor, Robert B., was born in New Scotland, March 10, 1829. Robert, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, born in 1758 and came to America when a young man and spent his life as a farmer in the town of New Scotland; his wife was Eva Ann Hotaling, born in 1762; they reared four sons and five daughters. John Taylor, the father, was born on the homestead in 1790, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits; his wife was Christiana, daughter of Rev. Harmon and Rachel (Bogart) Van Huysen; to them were born ten children: James, Mary J., Rachel, Harriet, Sarah, John V., Robert, Eva Ann, Eliza, and Catharine; he died in 1850. His wife was born in August, 1794, and lived to be eighty-six years of age. Her father, the Rev. Harmon Van Huysen, son of Harmon, a native of Holland, was a Revolutionary soldier, who ranked as captain, and after the war settled in New Scotland on the farm now owned by his grandson, Robert B. Taylor; it being the donation of his friends in that vicinity, each contributing ten acres. He entered the pulpit and was the founder of the Dutch Reformed church in Guilderland and New Scotland. It was known as the Helderberg Reformed Church. He had three congregations and preached for thirty-one consecutive years. Robert B. lived on his father's farm and attended the common schools. When twenty-one years old his father died, and the following year he began for himself on the same place where he erected his present slightly house. In 1853 he married Elizabeth (born in New Scotland), the daughter of Peter R. and Mary (Ostrander) Furbeck, and granddaughter of John Furbeck, of Germany, who was a prominent Revolutionary soldier in Washington's army. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born five children: Alfred J., John B., and Rensselaer, all of whom are farmers in this town; and Mary Anna, died when she was eighteen years old, and Ellen, died when she was sixteen years old.

Court, Charles, was born in Coeymans in 1860, and is a son of Edward, who came from England and settled at Aquetuck in about 1856, where he built a wagon shop and carried on business until his death. Mr. Court, after attending the district

school, went to the State Normal School at Albany, where he was graduated, and has been a teacher for several winters. In 1882 he bought the store at Aquetuck, which he has since carried on, and since 1892 he has been postmaster. He married Griffina, daughter of Isaac Tompkins, by whom two sons and one daughter have been born: Jesse, Paul, Helen.

Crannell, Monroe.—Standing on the sidewalk on Broadway, New York, one may look through the picket fence that surrounds Trinity church-yard, and read on a tomb stone near the inscription marking the burial place of Robert Crannell and Molly Winslow, his wife. From this English stock down through several generations of ancestors of Huguenot and Dutch blood, Monroe Crannell was born in the city of Albany. He was educated at the Classical Institute, and at the Albany Academy, and was graduated from the Albany Law School before he attained his majority. He continued his studies in the law office of Judge Wolford and the Hon. Worthington Frothingham, until he was admitted to the Albany county bar. He was a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets, and served his full enlistment with this famous military organization. In politics he was a Republican, and at various times was importuned to accept nominations for public office; these overtures were always firmly declined. Yet, while refusing to act in an official capacity, Mr. Crannell labored earnestly and intelligently for all measures having for their purpose the improvement of the city of Albany. He was one of the projectors of the Hawk street viaduct, and when others lost courage, and sank into apathy at the seeming indifference of the citizens of Albany to the proposed improvement, or were silenced by the bitter attacks of those opposed to it, Mr. Crannell never faltered or wavered. He worked for three years combating wrong impressions, and forcing his views on the Legislature through representative speakers, until in June, 1888, he won his cause, and secured for the city what has proven to be one of the most appreciated improvements ever accomplished by Albanians. In testimony of his untiring efforts he was presented with a valuable watch and chain by grateful citizens, among whom were many of those who had opposed the construction of the viaduct. Mr. Crannell never married. He made his home with his brother, Mr. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany. He died suddenly April 26, 1893.

Slingerland, Cornelius, was born September 15, 1839, in the house erected by Tunis Slingerland, his great-great-grandfather, in 1762. The first of the family in America was Tunis Cornelius Slingerland, born in Amsterdam, Holland, April 7, 1617, and came to America in 1650. In 1652 he purchased a tract of land lying east of the present Chapel street in Albany, and in 1665, with his brother-in-law, Johannes Apple, bought of the Indians 8,000 acres of land east of the Helderberg mountains, which comprised a portion of the present towns of New Scotland and Bethlehem; in 1684 this purchase was confirmed by Governor Dongan. Of this tract he retained 2,000 acres, the remainder going to the Van Rensselaers. His wife was Engeltie Albertsie Bradt, and their children who reached maturity were Arent, Albert, Cornelius and Elizabeth. Cornelius was born June 7, 1670, and married Eva Mebie, May 28, 1696; of his children one was Tunis Cornelius, above mentioned, born March 1, 1722; he spent his life clearing and improving the land, and the brick house he erected in 1762 is still standing in excellent preservation; he reared four sons: John, Cornelius, Peter and Henry, of whom Peter was the grandfather of the subject and was

born February 5, 1759. He was an energetic man, built and operated mills and converted the timber on his land into lumber; his wife was Gertrude Bloomingdale; their children were Maus and Agnes; he died in 1847, in his eighty-ninth year. Maus, the father of the subject, was born March 7, 1806; he owned 700 acres of land and the saw and grist mills built by his father; he was public spirited and active in the welfare of his town. He married Susanna, daughter of William Sayer of New Scotland, and had four sons and four daughters. His wife died in 1856, and he died July 7, 1892. Cornelius Slingerland, the subject of this record, has spent his life on the homestead; he has between 250 and 300 acres, on which he has made many improvements in the way of buildings, etc., having the best barn in the town. He has recently bought the saw mill property adjoining his farm, consisting of thirty seven acres, with two good houses, barns, etc. Aside from his farm interests he is connected with other business enterprises. He is one of the original promoters and now president of the Clarksville Telephone Company. Politically he is a Republican and declined the nomination by that party for sheriff. He married, September 9, 1863, Anna, daughter of Garrett and Eve (Van Derzee) Hotaling of Bethlehem. They have two children: Mrs. Susie Shear and Evelyn C. Mrs. Shear has one son, Cornelius Slingerland. Mr. and Mrs. Slingerland are members of the Reformed church, in which he has been deacon and elder for several years. Mrs. Slingerland is a member of the Ladies' Missionary Society.

Hurst, David T., was born in the town of Knox, March 10, 1851. Francis Hurst, his great-grandfather, was a native of England. Francis, his grandfather, was born in England about 1787. He grew to manhood in Albany and moved to the town of Knox where his father had provided him with a farm of 150 acres of land. His wife was Magdalene Keenholts, and they reared three sons and seven daughters. He died when eighty-five years old and his wife died at about the same age. Robert, his father, was born in the town of Knox, March 20, 1825, and when a small boy went and lived among his relatives, with whom he grew up and worked for until twenty-six years of age. He then bought his father's homestead, where he lived for three years. He sold the farm and removed to New Scotland, where he lived some thirty-seven years. In 1887 he retired from his farm to the village of Altamont, where he purchased an acre of land and erected a nice residence. In 1850 he married Mary Ann Mathies, a native of New Scotland, and daughter of Henry Mathies. Their children were Margaret, Ida, David T., Walter, Alverenns, Frank, and Ira and Luella, deceased. David T. moved on his father's farm in 1872, and worked it on shares until 1880, when he purchased it. To this he added, in 1893, another farm of seventy-three acres, and here Mr. Hurst has done general farming. He is also a heavy fruit grower, having a fine large apple orchard. In 1872 he was married to Louisa M., daughter of George I. and Anna Reid, of New Scotland. Their children are Carrie G., Verner R., Lulu S. and George I.

Greene, Lindsey, is the son of Anson, and the grandson of Daniel, whose father, William Greene, came from Connecticut to Coeymans about 1788 and settled in Coeymans Hollow. He had four sons: William, Russell, David and Anson. Anson Greene was for many years a merchant; he died in 1893 leaving two sons, Stanley and Lindsey, who still carry on the store where their father did business. In

1886 they bought the paper mills at Alcove, where they continued until 1891 when they were destroyed by fire. Mr. Lindsey studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, after which he practiced for some years at Ravena, and, though now devoting most of his time to the mercantile business, has some law practice.

Abrams, Augustus C., was born in Rensselaerville in 1842. He is the son of Elijah, who was born in Greenville, Greene county, in 1808, being one of four sons and four daughters born to Benjamin, formerly a farmer in Long Island, who removed to and settled in the town of Rensselaerville, where he spent his last days. Elijah, the father, was a farmer and came to Guilderland in 1868, where he was successful. He was a man of many peculiarities but well liked. His wife was Thankful Bouton, daughter of David Bouton, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, four of whom are now living. Augustus C. remained with his parents until he became of age, when he went to California via the Panama route, where he remained for five years; he interested himself in the mines, meeting with fair success. He returned by request of his father in 1868. In 1870 father and son purchased a dairy farm of 180 acres in Guilderland, and farmed it together, selling milk in Albany city until 1889, when Augustus bought the father out. They had added fifty acres to the place and made many improvements, erecting a fine house which has since been remodeled. The father lived mostly with Augustus until his death in 1891, and was buried from the old homestead by special request; his wife died in 1884. Augustus is a thorough, practical farmer. In 1869 he united with the M. E. church; has been a class leader ever since, also superintendent of the Sunday school for fourteen years. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864; also of the I. O. G. T. Was a member of the Sons of Temperance when seventeen years of age. In 1871 he married Anna E. Herrick, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy J. Herrick, who died in 1892, leaving two children, Lilly M. and Charles E., who are at home; Charles is engaged in the poultry and broiler business. His second wife is Anna Wise, daughter of Martin Wise. They have two children, Jessie I. and Ethel M. After many years of the closest and most friendly and affectionate relationship between father and son, which lasted until the dying day of the father, strange to say, Mr. Abrams, through some unfortunate mistake was left entirely out of his father's will.

Thornton, George and Theron T., of Guilderland, are natives of Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y. Their paternal grandfather was Thomas Thornton, who married Betsy Richardson, both born in Londonderry, N. H.; Thomas was a brother of Dr. Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also of Major John Thornton of Schenectady. Their maternal grandparents were Joseph and Lydia (Thompson) Gaige. Their father was Charles Thornton, born in Duanesburg in 1797, where he was a lifelong farmer. In 1854 he moved to the Merryfield farm and purchased it in 1856; this farm is now owned and operated by George and Theron T. In 1822 he married Almira Gaige, who bore him seven children, as follows: George, Lydia, Maria L., Theron T., Euretta, Charles W. and Amanda. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton were both members of the Dutch Reformed church, though Mrs. Thornton always retained a love for the Quaker religion, the faith of her ancestors. She died September 12, 1878, and he November 6, 1880. The Thorn-

ton Brothers are conducting a general farming business on the homestead. Both are staunch and ardent Democrats and thoroughly interested in the public affairs of their town and county. Have been elected delegates to county, assembly and judicial conventions and have the reputation of being true, fair and impartial jurymen. George has remained unmarried, and Theron T. married Susan M. Lainhart; they have one child, Amey L.

Chesebro, Thaddeus, son of William Chesebro, was born in the village of Guilderland Center in 1832. Elijah, his grandfather, was a native of Stonington, Conn., born in 1759, and was of Welsh ancestry. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and settled in the town of Knox, Albany, county, in 1789. He was married the same year to Thankful Williams, who was born in 1769, and also of Welsh ancestry. They had nine children: Eunice, who died when ten years of age; Hannah, Elijah, Jane, Mary, Lucy, Williams, Esther, and Sarah Ann. He died May 6, 1808, and his wife died May 22, 1858. Their son Elijah was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in 1860. Williams, the father of Thaddeus, was born in the town of Knox, July 22, 1802. He began life for himself when twenty-four years of age. He became a blacksmith by trade and about 1826 moved to the village of Guilderland Center and purchased a blacksmith shop and carried on business there until 1836, when he sold out his shop and purchased 100 acres of heavy timber land, which now comprises the farm of Thaddeus Chesebro. His wife was Roxana Chapman, daughter of Jonas and Susan Chapman of Knox. The children are Thaddeus, Sarah, Esther, Mary, Jesse and Charles. He died in 1877 and his wife died in 1881 at the age of seventy-nine. Thaddens received a common school education, and at the age of twelve his father set him to hauling cord wood and produce to the city of Albany. At this pursuit he continued until he grew into manhood. Several years before the death of his father he assumed full control of the farm business. Since then he has added to his estate forty acres of woodland and erected a large wagon house and barns. For some years past he has given considerable attention to dairying and possesses an excellent lot of grade Jersey cows. In 1856 he married Miss Gertrude, daughter of Wendell Vine, who was a prominent man in Guilderland, where he was supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Chesebro have two children: Mrs. Edna Graffers of Newtonville and Mrs. Carrie Goodrich of Pasadena, Cal.

Fearey, Joseph, & Son.—Thomas and Joseph Fearey, natives of England, engaged in the retail boot and shoe business in Albany in 1844 and continued together until 1865, when Thomas and his two sons, George D. and Thomas H., established a shoe manufactory. Joseph Fearey continued the retail business alone and soon admitted his son William H. as a partner, under the firm name of Joseph Fearey & Son, which has ever since remained unchanged. Joseph Fearey died in 1890, and his son, in January, 1895, and since then the business has been carried on by Mrs. William H. Fearey, with William T. McMullan as manager. The latter has been with the house since 1871, and in 1882 was promoted to his present position. The firm has two large stores in Albany and one in Troy, the latter being opened in 1894.

Terry, Washington C., was born in Coeymans, and is a son of Francis and Barbara (Cahart) Terry, and grandson of John and great-grandson of Philip, whose father was George Terry, who came from Rhode Island to Coeymans and settled

near Coeymans, and was mostly engaged in farming. Mr. Terry^r is a farmer on the farm where his father settled in 1847, and where he died in 1869. He married Sarah E., daughter of Daniel Carhart.

Van Allen, Richard B., was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, in 1842. John Van Allen, the great-grandfather, was a native of Holland. John, the grandfather, was born in the town of Bethlehem in 1786, and was a practical and successful farmer. His wife was Anna Elmandorth, who was born in Kinderhook, a daughter of Jacob Elmandorth. They reared nine children: John, Samuel, Garrett, Philip, Jane, Catherine, Maria, Kaziah and Julia. He died in 1863 and his wife died several years before. Samuel, the father of Richard B., is a native of Bethlehem, born September 2, 1815. He received a common school education and remained on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age, when he married and began for himself on a rented farm. He later purchased one-half of his father's 199 acres, on which he resided until 1875, when he removed to Guilderland, bought a lot and erected a residence at Fuller's Station. Soon after he came into possession of the general store at that place, which he conducted for fourteen years. In 1890 he was succeeded in business by his son Richard and his brother-in-law. He has since led a retired life. While in the town of Bethlehem he was elected school commissioner and was trustee of the district school for fifteen years. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Becker, who was born in Bethlehem in 1813, and was a daughter of Richard and Catherine (Snyder) Becker. Their children are John, Richard, Ira and George. His wife died in 1867. The past few years his children have quietly brought about a reunion at his residence, greatly to the surprise and delight of their aged parents. Richard B. worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools, but at the age of twenty-five left home and engaged as mechanic in the steel works of Troy, and later spent a time at farming, and from 1879 to 1883 he was in the produce business in Albany. In 1883 he removed to Fuller's Station, where he assisted his father in his store. In 1890 he, with his brother-in-law, purchased his father's store and business. He has also been a dealer in hay and straw for the past five years and was for a time interested in a cider mill. He was postmaster at Fuller's Station for two years under Harrison and Cleveland. In 1888 he married Emma Goodman of Schenectady. Mr. and Mrs. Van Allen have two children: Voorhees and Mattie May.

Washburn, Hiram L., son of Hiram L. and Magdalen T. (Clark) Washburn, was born in Westford, Otsego county, N. Y., June 14, 1840. He is of English descent, being descended from one of three brothers who came from England to America prior to the Revolution; and of Holland-Dutch descent, his maternal ancestors having been among the first to settle the town of Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Washburn attended the Albany public schools and the Ballston Spa Institute, after which he studied law in the office of Hungerford & Hotaling of Albany and was admitted to practice in 1861. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced law in Albany. Mr. Washburn was the attorney for four or five German banking and loan associations that were organized between 1866 and 1875, and was for several years searching clerk in the Albany county clerk's office. He also tried the case which brought about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in New York State for several months after the war of the Rebellion, the question involved being in relation to the mus-

tering out of men who had enlisted to fill unexpired terms. He was the inspector of rifle practice on the staff of the Third, Fifth and Ninth Brigades, N. G. N. Y., for ten years and was on duty at the West Albany riots. Mr. Washburn is at present the attorney for the Permanent Savings & Loan Association of Albany and has a very large real estate practice. He is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council and Masters Lodge No. 6. April 1, 1866, he married Phebe Neemes of Albany, and they have three children: Mrs. William J. McKown, Mrs. R. J. LeBoef, and Lucius H. Washburn.

Wallen, William, is a son of Frederick J. Wallen, born in Birmingham, England, October 21, 1837, who came to America about 1849 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned the trade of gas and steam fitting. In 1860 Frederick J. came to Albany and had charge of the steam and gas fitting department of Tucker & Crawford until 1873, when he established business for himself. He became one of the leading steam and gas fitters in Albany. Mr. Wallen was a prominent member of the Philadelphia and Albany Volunteer Fire Departments from the age of seventeen, being foreman in Albany of Steamer No. 4 several years. He was also connected with the present fire department of Albany and while discharging his duties July 13, 1885, was killed in the Boardman & Gray fire, being forty-seven years of age. He was an active Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. He married Elizabeth Virden, who died July 30, 1878, and of their ten children eight are living. Mr. Wallen's mother died in Philadelphia in 1892, aged eighty two and his father, William, in Albany, in 1893, aged eighty-three. William Wallen, son of F. J., was born April 5, 1863, associated himself with his father in 1876 and on the latter's death in 1885 succeeded, with his brother, George E., to the business, under the firm name of F. J. Wallen's Sons. George E. withdrew in February, 1895, and since then William Wallen has continued alone, having one of the largest plants between New York and Buffalo, and doing a large amount of steam, hot water heating and gas fitting. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Elks and the Empire Curling and Albany Bicycle Clubs. April 15, 1884, he married Minnie E. Evans of Albany, and their children are Nathan Evans and Frederick William.

Rankin, Edward W., is a great-grandson of William Rankin, who was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 16, 1745 (died 1834), and came to Troy, N. Y., in 1763. He married Wilhelmina Payne, daughter of Dr. Lodowick Dunkel, of New York city. William Rankin, his son, born 1785, died 1869, married Abigail Ogden, of Elizabeth, N. J., in 1809, and removing to Newark, N. J., became prominent in business and religious circles. His son, Edward E. Rankin, D.D., born 1830, died 1889, was pastor at Springfield, N. J., then of the 42d Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1849 to 1863, when he went to the war under the Christian Commission. From 1866 to 1879 he was pastor of the First Church of Christ at Fairfield, Conn. Retiring in ill-health he settled in Hartford for two years and then returned to Newark, N. J. He was one of the directors of the Hartford Theological Seminary and a lecturer in his later years at the Bloomfield Theological Seminary. He married, 1847, Emily Watkinson, of Hartford, Conn., whose family came from Lavenham, Suffolk, England, in 1795. Her father, Edward Watkinson, married Lavinia Hudson, of Hartford, and was a brother and partner of David Watkinson, the founder of the Watkinson Library. Edward Watkinson Rankin, son of Rev. Dr.

E. E. Rankin, born in New York city, August 12, 1850, educated at Collegiate School, N. Y. C., Newark Academy and Williston, Easthampton, was graduated at Princeton College in 1871, receiving degree of A. M. in 1874. He studied law at Southport, Conn. (where he also edited the Southport Chronicle), and at Bridgeport. He received degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1873. He was in Europe until 1875 and studied for a time at Leipsic. He returned to Albany in 1875, since which time he has followed his profession, making a specialty of office practice and real estate titles. He is a member of the Albany Institute, Albany Historical Society and Albany Camera Club. June 3, 1884, he married Catharine Bogart Putnam daughter of Dr. Alonzo and Harriet Maria (Van Rensselaer) Putman, who on her father's side traces her descent back six generations to an ancestor coming from Holland. Her grandfather, Cornelius H. Putman, married Gazena Visscher Maybee, the granddaughter of Col. Frederick and Gazena De Graff Visscher, of Caughnawaga. Mrs. Rankin's mother, Harriet Maria Van Rensselaer, was the daughter of Robert Sanders Van Rensselaer (married Catharine Bogart), who was the son of Col. Philip Van Rensselaer (married Maria Sanders), who built the mansion "Cherry Hill," at Albany in 1768, in which Mr. and Mrs. Rankin now live. Col. Philip Van Rensselaer was a son of Col. Killian Van Rensselaer (married Arriantie Schuyler in 1742), and he the son of Hendrick Van Rensselaer (married Catrina Van Brugh, daughter of Catharine Roeloffsen, and granddaughter of Anneke Jans), who was a brother of Killian Van Rensselaer, the third Patroon of Rensselaerwyck. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have three children, Edward Elmendorf, Herbert Edward and Emily Watkinson.

Keenholts, Hon. James, of Altamont, was born in Guilderland, April 13, 1868, son of James Keenholts and Helen (Horner) Martin, grandson of Christopher, whose father was Christopher. James Keenholts was educated in the district schools and remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, when he engaged in the meat business on his own account in Altamont. In 1866 he engaged in the fruit and produce business, which he still continues. From 1889 to 1893 he conducted a livery in addition to his other occupations. Mr. Keenholts is a Republican and active in politics; he assisted in the incorporation of the village of Altamont, and is now serving his third term as trustee thereof; he was a prime mover in establishing the Altamont Driving Park and Fair Association, of which he was made superintendent, and has been a director since the organization; on January 9, 1897, he was elected president of the association. In 1894 he was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1895. He is a member of the Voorheesville Lodge I. O. O. F. and Natatawa Tribe of Red Men of Albany. In 1887 he married Della C. Griggs of Cobleskill, daughter of C. L. Griggs. They have had three children: Ella, Anita and Helen J.

Reynolds, Charles W., was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., February 8, 1848. He is descended from William Reynolds of Providence, R. I., who, on August 20, 1637, with twelve others including Roger Wilhams, signed the following compact:

We, whose names are here under, desire to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way by the major assent of the present inhab-

itants, masters of families incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them, only in civil things.¹

The great-grandfather of Charles W., William W. Reynolds, came from Westerly, R. I., and settled in Petersburg in 1780. Prior to this, in 1777, he served in the defense of his country against the English, at the battle of Bennington. He spent his remaining days in Petersburg, being supervisor in 1801, 1802 and 1803, and magistrate for many years. The grandfather of this subject was Parley Reynolds, who was born in Petersburg in 1780. He became a merchant and for many years, in partnership with his brother Thomas, conducted an extensive and profitable business in Petersburg, and was supervisor in 1837 and 1838. William W. Reynolds, the father of Charles W., was born September 25, 1816, and died June 4, 1876, and was supervisor in 1847, 1848, 1856 and 1857. He was married to Mary (born January 14, 1825), daughter of Braddock Peckham, jr. (born June 4, 1781, died January 7, 1834), and granddaughter of Braddock Peckham, sr. (born May 4, 1757, died January 9, 1830), who was a soldier in a Rhode Island regiment during the Revolutionary war. Previous to this service he was second in command in an expedition composed of patriotic citizens of Wickford, R. I., that made a prisoner of the British General Prescott, July 10, 1777, at Newport, R. I.; the prisoner was delivered to General Washington at Newburgh by the same party, and on July 18, 1777, was exchanged for Major-General Harry Lightfoot Lee. At the close of his connection with this duty, he came to the valley of the Little Hoosick, looking for a future home. He had but just arrived when Captain Hull's company was being formed to go to the relief of General Stark at Bennington; he joined this company, was made lieutenant and served in that capacity at the battle of Bennington and continued with the company until after the battle of Bemis Heights and the surrender of Burgoyne, when the company was disbanded; he then joined the command of General Gates and with that little army of 1,500 marched away to New Jersey. He was at the defeat of Brandywine and on the bloody field of Monmouth. He remained with General Gates's command until the latter was superseded by Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and with him saw the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At the termination of the war he returned to his home in Rhode Island, and in 1786, accompanied by his brother Abel, came to the beautiful valley of the Little Hoosick and there reared a family of thirteen children and where many of his descendants still reside. The first ancestor in this county of Braddock Peckham was John Peckham of Newport, R. I., who was admitted an inhabitant May 20, 1638; he married Mary Clarke, who was a sister of the Rev. John Clarke from Bradfordshire, England, "one of the ablest men of the seventeenth century and a founder of Rhode Island." In 1648 John Peckham was one of the ten male members in full communion of the First Baptist church. Charles W. Reynolds grew to manhood on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the common schools, at Fort Edward Institute and Alfred University. When twenty-one years of age his father assisted him in purchasing an interest in a general

¹ "The government established by these primitive settlers of Providence was an anomaly in the history of the world. At the outset it was a pure democracy, which for the first time guarded jealously the rights of conscience by ignoring any power in the body politic to interfere with those matters that concern man and his Maker. Principle, not precedent, formed their only standard of judgment. Could the record of their proceedings have been preserved (meetings were held monthly), with what interest should we now pursue the debates of this earliest of modern democracies!"—Arnold's History of Rhode Island.

store in the village of Petersburg in partnership with the late David H. Kellyer where they soon after, in connection with their mercantile interests, began the manufacture of shirts by contract, and with such encouraging success that in 1874 they sold their store and engaged exclusively in the manufacture of shirts on their own account, in which undertaking they have been successful as well as furnishing employment to a large number of people. Mr. Reynolds makes the village of Petersburg his home, but spends the winters at his Albany residence where his children enjoy greater educational advantages. In 1874 he married Lucy M. Gifford, born December 7, 1856, a native of Albany and daughter of Alonzo (born March 9, 1832) and Mary J. (Hakes) Gifford (born August 4, 1835), who has borne him five children, as follows. William G., born August 12, 1875; George T., born September 21, 1878; Grace born December 31, 1880; Alonzo P., born January 21, 1886; and Noyes, born April 8, 1891. Mr. Reynolds has traveled extensively over the United States, and in 1891, accompanied by his son William G., was of the party of over two hundred Knights Templar who visited Europe. Mr. Reynolds has never sought office, but in the spring of 1896 was elected supervisor of Petersburg without opposition and at a considerable personal sacrifice consented to serve in that capacity.

Thacher, Ralph W., was born in Brockport, N. Y., April 24, 1839. He is a son of Dr. Ralph Thacher, who was born in Lebanon, Conn., where five generations of Thachers have lived or were born. Mr. Thacher's mother was Jerusha B. Harrison of Williamstown, Mass. The first member of the Thacher family in America was the Rev. Thomas Thacher, first pastor of the Old South church in Boston, Mass., from whom is also descended John Boyd Thacher, mayor of Albany. Rev. Thomas Thacher landed at Boston in the ship James in August, 1635, in charge of his uncle, Anthony Thacher, who had been a curate of his father's church in Salisbury, England. Rev. Peter Thacher, the father of Rev. Thomas, was rector of St. Edmund's church at Salisbury, England, and lies buried in the churchyard under the shadow of Salisbury cathedral. Ralph W. Thacher, the subject of this sketch, and seventh in descent from Rev. Thomas Thacher, spent the years of 1855 and 1856 at Williams College and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1859. While at Hamilton he was a member of the Phi Upsilon fraternity. After leaving college Mr. Thacher removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1860 and engaged in the grain business with David N. Glazier and Harvey D. Leonard. After three years Mr. Thacher was taken into partnership and the firm became Glazier, Leonard & Co., which existed five years. Mr. Leonard then retired and the firm became for two years Glazier & Thacher. In 1870 Mr. Thacher withdrew and went to Kansas, where he established the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which he was cashier five years and vice-president four years, including two years after he returned to Albany, in 1877. When Mr. Thacher returned to Albany he bought of David N. Glazier the business that he was originally interested in. Mr. Glazier was then in failing health and shortly after died. Mr. Thacher continued in this business until July, 1891, coupling with it a mill and elevator at Schenectady, N. Y., a mill and elevator at Kenwood, near Albany, two malt houses in Albany and a coal yard in Schenectady, having in all ninety employees. He retired from that business to go into the export trade in New York in 1891, that being the year when there was a shortage in all the wheat producing countries in the world save America. Mr. Thacher was very successful

in New York and in the fall of 1892 he retired from active business on account of impaired health. In November, 1896, he took the presidency of the Albany Art Union as a pastime, growing out of his liking for amateur photography and to somewhat satisfy his love of the beautiful in art. Mr. Thacher is a member of Masters Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., and a demitted member of Temple Chapter, R. A. M.; he was also a charter member of the Fort Orange and Albany Clubs. He is now a member of the University Club of New York and of the New York Produce Exchange. He was formerly a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade. His first wife was Anna Elizabeth Glazier, of Brockport, N. Y., by whom he has one daughter. Mrs. F. W. Stedman, of Albany. His present wife was Louisa C. Huntington, of Albany, by whom he has a son, Ralph Huntington Thacher.

Lawson, Stephen, was born in 1830, and is a son of Levi, and grandson of Lawrence Lawson, who first settled at Bethlehem and later at Rufus Corners, where he died and left two sons, James and Levi. Levi came to Coeymans in 1830 and bought the farm where Stephen now lives. He was a farmer and died in 1860. He had four sons: Henry, William, Isaac, and Stephen, who remained on the homestead, and has two sons: Frederick and Howard.

Griffen, Edward C., son of Edward and Harriett (Perkins) Griffen, was born in Newark, N. J., September 5, 1868. In 1875 he moved with his parents to Schuylerville, N. Y., where he attended the high school at that place. Subsequently he attended the Albany Business College and graduated from that institution June 6, 1887, when he entered the employ of Henry Russell, flour merchant, and remained with him seven years, rising to the position of bookkeeper. In January, 1894, Mr. Griffen resigned his position with Mr. Russell and opened a store at No. 43 Hudson avenue, where he deals in flour, feed, hay and grain. He is one of Albany's youngest merchants and is respected for his integrity, perseverance and fair dealing. February 10, 1892, he married Harrietta Meader of Quaker Springs, N. Y., and they have one son, Chauncey Rider.

Miller, S. Edward, jr., was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1855. His father for many years was a prominent merchant on Broadway. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Frances Silsby. On the paternal side, Mr. Miller is descended from Elizabeth Staats (great-grandmother) who was born just below Albany in the old Staats homestead, the oldest inhabited house in America, bearing date of erection of 1630. Mr. Miller received his education in the public and high schools and was bookkeeper for Corning & Co. until 1882, when he opened a men's furnishing store at No. 36 Maiden Lane. His business rapidly increased so that in 1891 he took premises at No. 34 Maiden Lane; now he occupies Nos. 34 and 36. He began this business in a small way and owing to his pleasant manner and fair dealings, was not long in having it very well established. He now has a plant outside used solely for the manufacture of shirts giving employment to a large number of hands. Mr. Miller has a large double store and does the largest strictly furnishing goods business in the State, outside of New York and Buffalo. He has a very large custom shirt trade extending to all parts of the United States, and the Hanan shoe agency which is developing into a large business. He is a member of the Albany Club, Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets and the Empire and Capital City Curling Clubs. Mr. Miller is also

a life member, ex-vice-president and director of the Young Men's Association and a member of the Y. M. C. A. In 1880 he married Sarah Louise Nash, daughter of John H. Nash and sister of Willis G. Nash, cashier of the New York State Bank. They have two children: Louise Adele and Edgar Nash.

Danaher, John E., son of Francis M. and Mary E. (Hillenbrant) Danaher, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 4, 1861. He attended the public schools and Christian Brothers' Academy and graduated from the Albany High School in 1878. After leaving the high school he obtained a situation as bookkeeper for Tallmadge & Carter, commission merchants, and remained with this firm a year and a half. Subsequently he was bookkeeper and afterward traveling salesman for William H. Livingston, wholesale liquor dealer, with whom he remained seven years, when in 1886, he started in the wholesale liquor business for himself at No. 34 Green street. He remained at that location for one year and then owing to increased business he moved to Nos. 394 and 396 Broadway, where he was located five years, when his business became so large that he was compelled to find more suitable quarters and moved to his present location No. 97 Hudson avenue, corner of Grand street, with storehouse in the rear at No. 14 Grand street. Mr. Danaher is a member of the Catholic Union, the Commercial Traveler's Club, and is a member of the Board of Control of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America. He married Elizabeth B., daughter of Patrick McCarthy, for many years a builder and alderman of Albany. They have one daughter, Hortense E. Mr. Danaher's success may be accounted for somewhat by the fact that he was born of that good stock, Irish and German. His maternal grandparents were of the first German immigrants to locate in Albany, where they came in 1830. Mr. Danaher is a self made man and great praise is due to his efforts. He does a strictly wholesale business, being a large direct importer of wines and brandies and has sole control of the "Optimus" brand of whiskey. He has a large business equal to and as important as any in Albany.

Ertz Berger, Edmund J., son of William G. and Mary L. (Sheridan) Ertz Berger, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 3, 1856. About 1765, Daniel Ertz Berger came to America from Basil, Switzerland, and settled in Albany and engaged in trading skins and furs with the Indians, and was in many a bloody encounter with them. Daniel, his son, the grandfather of Edmund J., was born in Albany in 1788, and Charlotte Dunlap, his wife, was born in Albany in 1794. William G., the father of Edmund J., was a manufacturer of cigars and candies in Albany and did an extensive business during the war. He died in 1885, aged seventy-five. Edmund J.'s mother died when he was two years old and he went to live with an uncle who put him through the public schools and high school, from which he was graduated in the English and mathematical course in 1874. He then entered the employ of S. L. Munson, shirt and collar manufacturer, where he learned the business and with whom he remained twenty years, rising rapidly until he had entire charge of the shirt department. In 1881 Mr. Ertz Berger went West on an extensive trip for his health. In 1894 he entered the Hudson River Garment Company in partnership with William R. McGraw, and is now junior partner and financial manager. Mr. Ertz Berger is a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, the Ancient Essenic Order and treasurer of the Albany Bicycle Club. In 1883 he married Eloise Ross of Albany, and they have one daughter, Edna D.

Cass, Lewis.—This citizen of Albany, for many years prominent among those interested in the welfare of the city, was born at Decatur, Otsego county, N. Y., December 30, 1853. His father was a farmer, and his early life was passed upon his father's farm. At the age of twelve, he was left an orphan. At the age of sixteen, he began to teach in the district schools in Otsego county, at "a dollar a day and boarded around." Afterwards he passed successfully through the State Normal School, Colgate Academy at Hamilton, N. Y., graduating from the former in 1872 and the latter in 1874. He pursued a collegiate course at Union College, and graduated from that institution in 1878. In the summer of 1878, he began to study law with the celebrated firm of Smith, Bancroft & Moak, where he remained for three years, when he opened an office of his own for the transaction of business. In 1886 he married Miss Kate Landon, eldest daughter of Judge Landon of Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Cass early took a high rank as a lawyer, and especially as an advocate, being connected with many important litigations, notably, the case of "McDonald against the Village of Gloversville," and "The Trumbell will case" in Albany county, and many other important litigations in Circuit, Probate and Criminal Courts. He was attorney for the New York State Dairy Commissioner, and afterwards for the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York for seven years, and for the past two years attorney for the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. Mr. Cass is well known as an ardent, fearless advocate of progress, and has been a potent factor in various reforms and improvements in the city, notably, the project of the construction of Beaver Park in the south portion of the city. To no one man is there more credit due for this much needed improvement than to Mr. Cass. Being a forcible and fluent public speaker, his services are eagerly sought in political campaigns. Although deeply interested in politics and political affairs, he has never sought nor held a political office, preferring to remain a private citizen. He has a well selected library of classic and historic literature and fiction, with which he is exceedingly familiar. He was selected in 1888, to deliver the annual address before the Adelpic Society of Union College, and chose for his subject "The Duty of the Educated Man to Business and Society." Another topic upon which he has been heard with interest and propriety is "The Puritans," which perhaps is his best known lecture. Love for his early occupation abides with him, as shown by the fact that he is one of the most successful amateur florists in the city, turning his special attention to roses, having a collection unsurpassed by any in the city.

Gilbert, Henry S., is one of the leading citizens of Guilderland. He was born in the town of New Scotland, March 5, 1846. His father was Williams Gilbert, born in the town of Bethlehem, April 18, 1823. His paternal grandfather was also Williams, who married first Ora Hart, who bore him eleven children: Glazier, Noah, Elkanah, Maria, Laura, Ann, Bradley, Alvin and Calvin (twins) and Prudence; his second wife was Charity Barber, by whom he had four children: Eliza, Rachel Ann, Joseph and Elisha. Williams, father of Henry S., married Hannah Houghton (born in New Scotland, April 4, 1821) in December, 1843; she was one of a family of ten children born to David (born January 24, 1878) and Anna (Bryant) Houghton (born February 2, 1777), and granddaughter of John and Dorcas (Lawrence) Bryant; her brothers and sisters were Polly, Lucy, John, Silas, Eli, Catharine, Smith, Sally and Jane Ann; she was the last survivor of her family. Williams followed farming all his life, living

some years in New Scotland and in 1856 removing to Guilderland where he bought a farm and resided until 1865, when he sold his farm and removed to Glenville, Schenectady county; there he bought a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred in September, 1873. The only child of Williams and Hannan (Houghton) Gilbert was Henry S., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Gilbert survived her husband many years, cared for by her son till the time of her death, January 14, 1895. Henry S. Gilbert attended the district school and remained with his father until the latter's death, when he sold the farm and bought his present one of 100 acres near Fuller's Station, to which he moved in 1874. He has been successfully engaged in dairying, keeping a fine lot of choice cows; he also takes much pride in keeping fine horses. In 1890-91 he engaged in mercantile business at Fuller's Station, where he owned a store, and where he was also postmaster under Harrison's administration, but not liking the business he sold out and returned to his farm, on which he has since resided. He deals in agricultural implements, handling the Johnson harvesting machines; he is a director and stockholder in the Altamont Driving Park and Fair Associations, and was chairman of the committees on fruit and vegetables, and on stock and poultry, also horses. In January, 1867, he married Helen C. Weaver, a native of Glenville, Schenectady county, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Clossen) Weaver. They have two children, William W., born January 14, 1868, and Burton H., born April 29, 1876. William W. married Hattie, daughter of Leroy Main, and has one child, Ethel; he remained on the farm with his father until April, 1896, when he removed to Voorheesville where he now resides. Burton A. is at home with his parents.

Frederick, Charles F., son of Philip and Catharine (Gomph) Frederick, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 21, 1865. He is a grandson of Philip Frederick, who was born in Germany, and who came to Albany in 1830, where he engaged in the furniture business and was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Albany. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, followed his father's business with the addition of the undertaker's business, and gave promise of building up a remarkable business, but was cut off in early manhood. He died in 1874, aged thirty-seven, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom are now living. He was prominent in fraternal and social circles, being a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and Knight of Pythias; he was also an ex-member of the 25th Regiment, and in 1870 represented the then Tenth ward in the Board of Supervisors. Charles F. Frederick, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of bookbinder with R. G. Hendrie, with whom he remained eight years; at the end of five years he was promoted to the position of foreman of Mr. Hendrie's establishment and held that position when he left Mr. Hendrie's employ. In 1886 Mr. Frederick removed to Washington, D. C., where he obtained an appointment as bookbinder in the government printing office and remained there six years, resigning to go into the grocery business in Washington. He was compelled to abandon this business after three years owing to ill health, and in September, 1895, returned to Albany. In January, 1896, he took a course in the United States Embalming College in New York city, from which he received a diploma. In March of the same year he started his present business, that of undertaker and embalmer, at No. 118 Washington avenue. Mr. Frederick is a member of the American Legion of

Honor, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. November 16, 1887, he married Sarah Furman of Albany, and they have one son, Charles F., jr.

Van Valkenburgh, Hon. John W., was born in the village of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., June 23, 1826, and is a son of James B. Van Valkenburgh, also of Chatham, who fought gallantly at Plattsburgh during the war of 1812. He lived until he was eighty-one years of age, dying August 15, 1868. The maiden name of Mr. Van Valkenburgh's mother was Clarinda Pitts, an aunt of Hon. Edmund Pitts, ex-speaker of the Assembly. She died July 3, 1871, at the age of eighty-one. His grandfather, Bartholomew Van Valkenburgh, was a native of Holland and came to America at an early date, settling at Chatham, N. Y. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. In his early youth, J. W. Van Valkenburgh, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools in Chatham and worked on his father's farm. When he became of age he joined a military company and on November 16, 1849, was commissioned first lieutenant in the old 23d Regiment, N. Y. Militia. This commission he held thirty-six years, until the regiment went out of existence. In 1852 Mr. Van Valkenburgh's services were secured to push forward the work of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, and he is said to have thrown out the first shovel of earth and hired the first man on the work. He displayed great energy and ability in this enterprise. He took a deep interest in politics and early joined the Democratic party. In 1853 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Columbia county and served for three years. In 1856 he was made route agent for the general post-office department and ran the first night express train on the Harlem Railroad from Albany to New York. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Van Valkenburgh offered his services and was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. E, 128th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. August 22, 1862, he was duly mustered into the service. His career was a most creditable one. In January, 1863, he served as a member of a court martial in New Orleans, and continued in the service until April 13, 1864, when on advice of a surgeon he tendered his resignation and was honorably discharged. In 1865 he accepted a position as conductor on the Harlem Railroad. The following year he was elected member of assembly from Columbia County. In 1867 Mr. Van Valkenburgh removed to Albany and has since been an active and esteemed citizen of that city. In 1868 he accepted the superintendency of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and in 1872 became interested in the New York and Albany Railroad, now known as the New York Railway. When the Lebanon Springs Railroad became involved Mr. Van Valkenburgh was appointed receiver and held that position for three years. In 1873 he was elected a member of assembly from Albany county and has thus had the honor to represent both Albany and Columbia counties.

Hennessy, John V., M. D., son of Thomas and Margaret (McKinley) Hennessy, was born in New York city in 1854. When he was a boy his parents removed to Bath-on-the-Hudson; here young Mr. Hennessy attended the public schools. After leaving school he obtained a situation as clerk in the office of his father, who was a well known and prosperous builder in Albany. He remained with his father until 1880, when he entered the Albany Medical College and in 1884 was graduated from that institution, receiving the degree of M. D. Dr. Hennessy has practiced in Albany since his graduation. He is a surgeon on the staff of St. Peter's Hospital, at

tending physician at the Boys' Orphan Asylum, lecturer on materia medica at the Albany Medical College and a member of the Albany County Medical Society. In 1878 he married Sarah Elizabeth Kane of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Williams, C. Frank, son of Isaac A. and Sarah M. (Carpenter) Williams, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., October 17, 1859, and attended the public schools of Brattleboro, and Worcester, Mass., after which he learned the printer's trade in Brattleboro. In 1878 Mr. Williams removed to Albany, N. Y., where he followed his trade until 1880, when he opened a printing office in S. R. Gray's building in partnership with J. H. Prouty. This partnership lasted for four years, when Mr. Williams organized the C. F. Williams Printing Company, which existed until 1892, when it was completely burned out at No. 36 Beaver street. Immediately after this fire the company was dissolved and Mr. Williams resumed alone at his present location, No. 9-11 Green street. Mr. Williams is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., Albany Lodge No. 641, K. A. E. O., Unconditional and Capital City Clubs and Albany Republican League. June 12, 1884, he married Frances E. A. Pangburn of Albany, and they have three children.

Grogan, Michael, was born in Ireland and was brought to America when an infant, John Grogan, having preceded him two years before and who had directly located in West Troy, was a pioneer settler and for years in the employ of the Harrington planing mill. Here Mr. Grogan has spent most of his life, first acquiring the cooper's trade, which he followed for thirteen years. He served one year as clerk in the weighlock and then entered the county clerk's office under John Larkin, acting as clerk for four years. In 1884 he was appointed deputy sheriff, filling the position for eleven years.

Murray, William H., M. D., son of Francis and Sarah (Lockwood) Murray, was born in Poundridge, Westchester county, N. Y., December 2, 1845. He attended Betts's Academy at Stamford, Conn., and graduated from that institution in 1863. In the fall of that year he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in 1877, receiving the degree of A. B. During the year 1867-68, he taught school at Bellefonte, Pa., with Governor Hastings, present governor of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1868 Dr. Murray entered the Albany Medical College and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1869. In 1868 he married Martha W. Bouck, granddaughter of the late Governor Bouck; they have two children living, Frank and Bessie. In 1870 Dr. Murray began the practice of medicine in Albany and has since continued there, making a specialty of obstetrics. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party and has sacrificed much time to further the interests of the city of Albany; there is no man better known or more highly respected in his ward, the Sixteenth. He can call everybody by name. His love for his profession and his devotion to his fellows have contributed to his holding the following offices: Supervisor of his ward for five terms, president of the Board of Aldermen one term, district physician, police surgeon, county physician, coroner's physician, penitentiary physician, and at present city physician. Dr. Murray has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Incurables since its foundation. He has also been prominently identified with social and fraternal organizations; he has been through all the chairs in Odd Fellowship, and is a member of all Masonic bodies, and has the thirty-second degree; he has also been a

member of the K. of P. and Red Men. He is now a member of the Albany and Acaecia Clubs and the Albany County Medical Society.

Hall, Charles Roswell, son of John Peck and Sarah Hart (Purdy) Hall, was born September 17, 1853, in Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., where his father owned a farm and died in 1875. The family were early settlers of Connecticut, coming originally from England in the seventeenth century, and held commissions in the State troops of their State in the Colonial wars, and in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Hall after receiving a common school education, became a teacher in his native town, and in the fall of 1870 entered the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y. After entering and before finishing at the State Normal School he taught school several terms, in this State, and in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. He read law with Judge Alberto T. Roraback in Canaan, Conn., with Hon. Horace Packer, in Oxford, and with Judge Albert F. Gladding in Norwich, from whose office he was admitted to the bar at Saratoga in September, 1880. He began the practice of his profession in Norwich, where he was elected justice of the peace, clerk to the Surrogate's Court, and in January, 1884, he received an appointment as assistant to Attorney-General O'Brien, with charge of the Land Department of that office. In the fall of 1886 he was offered and accepted the office of Deputy Comptroller, being the youngest man to hold that important position, and occupied it until the close of the term of the then comptroller. Later he formed a copartnership for the practice of the law with Mr. Frederick E. Wadhams, the special study of the law in reference to State lands and the tax laws made while he was assistant attorney-general, and deputy comptroller, being found to be of great advantage. April 16, 1889, he was appointed deputy superintendent of the Banking Department, by the then superintendent, Willis S. Paine, and has remained connected with that department since. He has filled every position in it from deputy and acting superintendent to bookkeeper, has made a special study of the laws affecting the organization, conduct and supervision of financial institutions, both under the State Banking Laws and the National Bank Act, and is the author of Hall's Bank Laws, a recognized authority on such subjects. He has written much for the press, has delivered lectures and read papers on financial subjects, has won honors as an orator, has always been a staunch Democrat, being delegate to local, State and National conventions. He is a member of the Albany Clubs and other organizations.

Collins, Hon. Lorenzo D., was born in the town of Whitehall, Washington county, July 13, 1821. He is of Puritan ancestry and Revolutionary stock, both grandfathers having served in the Revolutionary war. His father, Daniel Collins, fought in the war of 1812. Mr. L. D. Collins received a district school education and when nineteen years of age, left his father's farm and located in West Troy, Albany county, where two years later, he opened a canal barn and grocery and provision store. He was a member of the old Whig party and when the Republican party was formed in 1856, he became a member and has been very active ever since. Mr. Collins was trustee of the village of West Troy in 1852 and the next year was chosen village president; in 1859 and 1860, he was a member of the Assembly and in 1866 was elected State senator. While in the Senate, he was chairman of the committee on canals and in 1867 introduced in the Senate a bill for the erection of the New Capi-

tol building, which he had passed. Every bill he introduced, while in the Legislature, was passed and became law. In 1865 he was a delegate to the International Convention at Detroit, Mich. In 1895 when the town of Watervliet was divided and the town of Colonie erected, Mr. Collins was chosen the first supervisor and was re-elected in the spring of 1896. He was named by Governor Morton as one of the delegates from New York to the National Farmers' Congress and Good Roads Parliament, which were held at Atlanta, Ga., during the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895. He is president of the State Farmers' League and chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Farmers' Congress, both of which were organized largely through his individual efforts. Mr. Collins was a director of the Union National Bank of Troy, for twenty years, and was for six years captain of the Light Guards, a military company of West Troy, Albany county. He is a charter member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M., of West Troy.

Antemann, Herman W., son of Gottlieb and Augusta (Scherff) Antemann, was born in Saxony, Germany, April 21, 1847. He came to America with his parents when he was five years old and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he was educated in a private German school and the public schools. He obtained his first employment with Thomas E. Van Loon at No. 480 Broadway, where he learned the jewelry business. In 1870 Mr. Antemann and Mr. Van Loon formed a partnership. Six months later Mr. Van Loon sold out to Mr. Antemann and for the past twenty-four years Mr. Antemann has been in business at his present location, No. 14 James street, where he now does a large business as a manufacturing jeweler. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer and a member and director of the Albany Musical Association. February 10, 1879, he married Elizabeth Huber of Albany, by whom he has four children, Elizabeth, Kathryn, Millie and Augusta Elsie.

Winne, Charles Visscher, is descended from Pieter Winne, born in Ghent, Flanders, and Tannatje Adams, his wife, born in Leeuwarden, Vrieslandt, who came to America and settled in what is now Bethlehem, Albany county, July 6, 1684. The line of descent is (1) Pieter Winne; (2) Livinus, 1647-1706, of Albany, married first Teuntje Martense and second Mrs. Williamje Viele Schermerhorn; (3) Benjamin (by second wife), 1705-1797, married Rachel Van Arnam; (4) Livinus, 1745-1825, married Marytje Lansing; (5) Livinus Lansing, 1783-1816, married Ann Visscher, attorney, graduated from Union College in 1804, captain U. S. Army 1812, and served in that war; and (6) Nanning Visscher, 1807-1858, a physician, graduated from Union College in 1824 and from Yale in 1826, commissioned surgeon with rank of lieutenant-colonel on Maj.-Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer's staff, and married Rachel, daughter of Garrett Van Zandt Bleecker. All these spent their active careers in Albany. Charles V. Winne, son of Dr. N. V., was born January 27, 1848, was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy and in 1871 entered the employ of the D. & H. C. Co., where he has since remained. He was first attached to the engineering corps and since 1872 has been in the paymaster's office, becoming paymaster in June, 1891. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., the Fort Orange Club, the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets, and the Ridgefield Athletic and Albany Camera Clubs; has been president of the Young Men's Association since 1894; was commodore of the American Canoe Association

in 1892; was for six years captain of the Mohican Canoe Club; and is secretary of the Albany Country Club; a trustee and treasurer of the Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital, member of the Holland Society of New York and recorder of the Board of Governors of the American Canoe Association, in which he is very prominent.

Young, William P., was born in the town of New Scotland, August 7, 1834, Peter, his grandfather, being a native of the town of Knox, where he was born about 1784, and where he spent his days as a farmer. He was a prominent and active member of the State militia, in which he took great pride and spent considerable money, being an officer in a company of cavalry. His first wife was Miss Toles, by whom he had six sons and four daughters, his second wife being Miss Bundy, by whom three children were born. He died in 1864, at the age of eighty years. Peter, the father, was born in Knox, June 6, 1806. He commenced at the age of sixteen to learn the carpenter's trade and followed it about forty years, when, in 1851 he bought a farm in Guilderland and in 1856 bought an adjoining farm. In 1863 he engaged in farming in Guilderland, where he spent his remaining days. He was also a member of and drummer in the State militia. His wife was Rebecca (Williams) Austin, and their children were John A., Charles W., Henry W., Sarah A., Margaret J., Lois R., Mary (who died at the age of twenty-five), Eliza O. and Gouvenier M. He died August 15, 1881, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife died April 28, 1892, at the age of seventy-seven. William P. remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he rented, in 1856, a farm for one year for himself in the town of Coeymans. In 1857 he returned to Guilderland and worked his father's farms for nine years, and in 1866 purchased a farm in New Scotland which he still owns. In 1883 he bought a second farm in New Scotland, where he now resides. He has made a speciality of fruit culture and has several varieties on his farms. The farm on which he now lives is known as the Dr. Sager farm, and was originally owned by Dr. Day. Dr. Sager lived with Dr. Day and later married his adopted daughter. Mr. Young has erected new houses and barn buildings on both of his farms, being his own architect. December 9, 1854, he married Mary S. Koonz, born in New Scotland and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Folmsbee) Koonz, and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Catherine (Cline) Koonz; the latter lived to be 106 years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Young were born four children: Mary, widow of Albert Relyea, who died January 4, 1885, was married to him August 18, 1875, leaving two children surviving her: Lizzie B., and Levi E. William H. married Libbie Main of Guilderland, March 10, 1885, and have two children: Olive and Lelah; he is an extensive berry grower. Hannah E. married Henry Goodfellow of Guilderland, October 7, 1880, and have two children: Florence and Ernest. Elizabeth E., who still resides at home. Of the brothers and sisters of William P. Young, John A. Young resides at Brodhead, Wis., having married in 1852 Maria Groat of Guilderland, by whom he has had four children. Charles W. Young lives at Whitewater, Wis., and married Mary Jane Chism, and has no children. Sarah A. Young married Peter Van Patten and now lives in Centralia, Kansas, having one daughter. Margaret J. Young married Charles Gemlich and resides in Guilderland and has one son. Henry W. Young was married to Joanna Gates and lives in the city of Albany. They are the parents of two children. Lois R. Young married David Van Patten, a brother of Peter, and lives on an adjoining farm in Centralia, Kas. They have two chil-

dren. Eliza O. Young married Charles Severson and resides in Guilderland, having borne him one child. Gouvenier M. Young resides at Whitewater, Wis., having married Elva Martin of Guilderland, by whom he has had two children, of whom one survives.

Niles, Nathaniel, son of John H. and Fannie (Mosher) Niles, was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, September 1, 1856, and is a grandson of Nathaniel Niles, who came from Connecticut to Coeymans, Albany county, at an early day and died there in 1876. The latter was prominent in town affairs, serving as supervisor, etc. John H. Niles, a farmer by occupation, died in 1861. Nathaniel Niles attended the public and private schools, was graduated from the Albany Free Academy in 1874 and from Dartmouth College, with the degree of A. B., in 1878, and read law in Albany with Judge Rufus W. Peckham. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and for a time acted as clerk for Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg, in whose offices and the offices of their successors, he has successfully practiced his profession ever since. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mead, Charles W., son of Delois L., was born in Clymer, N. Y., December 3, 1843, and pursued his education under private tutors and in the academies of Chautauqua county, graduating in 1863. He completed his collegiate studies at Painesville, Ohio, and for seven years was principal of academies and union schools in his native county. In the fall of 1870 he came to Albany and entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1871. He immediately began the practice of his profession and in 1877 formed a copartnership with Samuel S. Hatt, which still continues, the present firm being Mead, Hatt & Palmer. He is a staunch Republican and in 1882 was appointed a U. S. circuit court commissioner, which position he has since held. He takes an active interest in the welfare of the city, was at one time a member of the legislative branch of its government, and has given considerable attention and takes high rank in the social and fraternal organizations of Albany. He is a member of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., is prominently identified with the fraternal co-operative associations, and was the representative of one of the leading orders of the State in the matter of State legislation and one of the framers of the present law governing the same. In 1874 he married M. Marilla Burnap, one of the leading contraltos of Albany, and they have one daughter, Edith M.

Amyot, Bruno E., D. D. S., is a leading member of the dental profession in Cohoes, and is a son of Bruno Amyot, who has been a resident of this place for nearly half a century. He came from Verchères, Province of Quebec. Doctor Amyot was born in 1869 in Cohoes and was educated in the parochial schools. At the age of nineteen he entered the New York College of Dentistry, and after two years graduated, in 1890, beginning practice here at once, where he enjoys a large patronage. He is a member of the Third District Dental Society of New York State. September 30, 1896, he married Miss Rosa de Lima Masson of Cohoes.

Berns, James H., was born in 1863, a son of James Berns, an artist; his mother being a teacher, made the home of his childhood a dwelling of culture and refinement. Mr. Berns is a Democrat and is a member of the County Committee. James H. is one of the leading young lawyers of Cohoes, and came to the front because of his able handling of the celebrated case of Cahill, who was indicted for

shooting his brother-in-law, Charles Schofield, at Cohoes. In 1892 he entered the Albany Law School, after graduating from the High School and the Albany business College. After his admission to the bar in 1894, he opened an office and began practice.

Bullock, Joseph, came to Cohoes as early as 1846, and has been a resident here since, with the exception of eight years in Lockport, where he was engaged in the knitting business. He was of Dutch ancestry, born in Guilderland, in 1835, and decidedly a self-made man, adding to his limited education by close observation and personal research. In 1872 he returned to Cohoes and in 1877 established a baking business, which he conducted with marked success until it was purchased in 1894 by his son, John H. Bullock, who still conducts it at No. 116 Remsen street. Mr. Bullock is a man of great strength of character and convictions. He appreciates highly the picture of the domicile of his youth where both father and mother were born; it was built in 1704 and is yet intact; the brick in the fireplace and chimney were brought from Holland.

Belanger, Israel, justice of the peace, and a scholarly young man, had the courage and perseverance to break the fetters of circumstances which surrounded his youth, and gain his way to the front "amid the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." When nine years old he began life in the mill where he remained until twenty years of age as a weaver. He then returned to Joliette, Quebec, where he was born in 1863, and entered Joliette College. In 1890 he graduated with degree of Bachelor of Letters from Laval University, Quebec, and came to Cohoes. Here he studied law with Hon. George H. Fitts and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Besides his law practice and office duties, he is identified with an insurance and real estate agency. He is now justice of peace of the city of Cohoes.

Campbell, Hon. George, a well known citizen, long identified with the interests of Cohoes, is of Canadian birth, and first located at Cohoes in 1847, and after sixteen years' residence at Waterford, where he learned the machinist's trade and was for a time in partnership with George Gage, he returned to this city in 1863, and established with John Clute the present firm. In 1873 they erected a commodious modern block on their old location opposite the Harmony Hotel. He makes a specialty of machinery for knitting, but produces much other work of high grade. Mr. Campbell was formerly a leader in local politics, and besides various minor offices previously held, he was elected in 1881 to the Assembly by a large majority.

Carter, William H., superintendent of the carding department of the Tivoli Mills since 1868. Mr. Carter was born in the city of Albany in 1836, and fourteen years later his father, Michael Carter, moved to Cohoes, when William went to work in the Egberts Mills, where he remained for fifteen years. He was made a foreman in 1860 and took charge of the carding department. In 1868 he became associated with Commodore A. J. Root of the Tivoli Mills, and has for nearly thirty years occupied a responsible position. In 1880 Mr. Carter began operating a mill at Troy with Mr. Corliss, but they were burned out two years later, and the venture was abandoned; meantime he had maintained his connection with the Tivoli Mills. Mr. Carter is one of the pioneer people of Cohoes. He is a member of several charitable organizations.

Crawford, James F., has been a lawyer in active practice at Cohoes for half a century, coming here in 1849 after two years' practice in Albany. At the close of an academic course at Augusta, N. Y., where he was born in 1819, he began legal study in Oneida Castle, N. Y., with the late Timothy Jenkins, a lawyer of much prominence. After four years he came to Albany and resumed his studies with Edwin C. Litchfield, then district attorney of Albany county. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and was very successful from the start. As a citizen of Cohoes he has been prominently identified with every interest which has tendered to develop its growth and prosperity. He is a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Legislature in 1866, when the first appropriation was made for the State Capitol.

Clark, William B., was born in New York city in 1858, but has been a resident of Cohoes since he was four years of age. He began business life empty handed, but possessed the sterling qualities of his Scotch ancestors, and has achieved substantial success. In every department of the milling business he has labored, and was eight years in the plumbing business, putting in heating apparatus in the Cascade Mills and other large buildings. The Continental Knitting Company was organized in 1891 as the Clark & Wilson, but John C. Bennett is now the junior partner. He is a member of both the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F.

Dawson, John, late of Cohoes, retired from active business only a short time previous to his death in 1895. At that time he was engaged in the manufacture of knitting needles used here in the hosiery mills. He was born at Nottingham, England, coming to America when nine years old, and a later year to Cohoes. His father was a lace manufacturer, and he brought his machine here but never used it. Mr. Dawson was a skilled machinist and very successful in all his enterprises. He allied himself with one of the first families here when he married Mary, daughter of John Long. They had seven children: William H., Lincoln J., Lizzie, Maria, Frank R., Alice and Herbert G.

Elliot, W. J., is city clerk of Cohoes since 1894. He is a young man of wide popularity, born in 1860, and is a son of James Elliot. The latter now deceased, was a native of England, but he spent most of his life here as a merchant in the confectionery line. Mr. Elliot was educated here and first engaged in job printing, the firm being known as Craig & Elliot, and carried on an extensive business. Mr. Elliott is a Republican and is serving his first official engagement with credit.

Foley, Edward, has been one of the leading builders and contractors of Cohoes, where he came in 1865 to take charge of the building of the Cohoes Company dam. He was educated in the county schools of Ireland, where he was born in 1831. He also acquired the mason's trade there, and came to America, to New York city, when he was seventeen years old. After two years he came to Albany and there superintended bridge construction and church building, erecting St. Peter's church and other buildings. In Cohoes he built the Harmony Mill, one of the largest in the world, the Episcopal church, and other smaller buildings. By his untiring efforts he has made a financial success, and now lives a retired life. He has five children, the elder son, Edward, jr., is now a resident of Kansas City, and is engaged in the real estate business.

Garland, Jerome, has for eight years held the responsible position of manager of

the Cohoes Iron Foundry and Machine Company, to which he came in 1871 as superintendent, having held a like position in the Laconia Company Iron Works, Biddeford, Me., where his boyhood was spent and where he learned the machinist's trade. He was born in Medina, N. Y., in 1833, and is a son of Joseph P. Garland, a lock builder and contractor, and when six months old passed through Cohoes on the canal, but was not of sufficient age to have any personal remembrance of the trip. When a boy he had a predilection for the sea, but one voyage as a sailor changed his mind. He spent one year in California during the gold excitement. Mr. Garland is a Republican, and has served as alderman of the Second ward, and was also a member of the Board of Health and of the Excise Board. He is a master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Kennedy, Thomas, is superintendent of the celebrated Tivoli Mills, Root Manufacturing Company, with which he has had a long term of association, having first entered them in 1863. He has always been a machinist and acquired the trade at Gage's shops at Waterford. He also operates a factory at No. 49 Mohawk street, which manufactures special machinery for knitting mills, and is in charge of his son, T. Frank Kennedy. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1842, coming to America in 1848. He was on the Board of Education in 1878-79. Mr. Kennedy is a prominent member of the Catholic church.

Leversee, Hon. Jacob D., has been a resident of Cohoes only since 1878, but has taken a very front place in business and manufacturing circles. He was born in Brunswick, N. Y., in 1858, and received a common school education at that place, where his father was then a farmer. Mr. Leversee learned the paper box making trade at Lansingburgh, and in 1885 established the present firm of Leversee & Snyder, with W. W. Snyder of Cohoes, of which he is president; he is also president of the Daily News Company of Cohoes. In social and financial circles he is a central figure, and has served as alderman of the Third ward. In 1896 he was elected member of assembly to represent the Fourth assembly district of Albany county. He is a member of Apollo Commandery No. 14 of Troy, also a member of B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 141, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Cohoes City Club, the Mystic Club, the Waterford Club, Pafraets Dael Club of Troy, and is treasurer of the Park Club of Lansingburgh. Mr. Leversee was married September 9, 1880, to Katie Fitzgerald of Cohoes.

Lowery, Rev. J. F., LL.D., the talented and faithful pastor of St. Agnes church, which is just completed, was its first pastor and builder. He has labored for years for its erection. Rev. Father Lowery has done glorious work, which will be for centuries a remembrance of one who labored zealously and effectually for the salvation of souls and for the up-building of the church of God. He was born in Utica, N. Y., March 2, 1841, and studied in the common schools of his native city, and after an academic course, went to St. Charles College, Maryland, where he made his classical studies, and afterwards completed the higher studies at St. Mary's University, Baltimore, and St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, where he was ordained to the priesthood, June 15, 1867. He was appointed to Saratoga, and then to St. Joseph's, Albany. His first pastoral charge was in Oswego, in which city he built the church of St. John the Evangelist, and he afterwards built St. Cecelia's church in Fonda.

The University of Niagara conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in April, 1894.

McDermott, Martin, one of the popular and successful druggists of the city of Cohoes, has been engaged in that business since 1880, when he began as a clerk for C. S. Clute. He was born at Halfmoon, Saratoga county, in 1859, and is a son of Roger McDermott, then a farmer, but now a resident of Cohoes. Mr. McDermott opened the Model Pharmacy at 103 Remsen street, Cohoes, and the establishment is indeed a model in every respect. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of the city of Cohoes.

Millar, W. L., an enterprising young man of Cohoes, is practically a lifelong resident of that city, though born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1861. He came with his father, Alexander Millar, a blacksmith, to America in 1866. He first entered Riverside Mills as a cutter, where he remained for seven years, and was afterward employed in other mills. In 1889, with his father-in-law, George P. Steenburg, he opened up a coal yard on Central avenue; in 1890 Mr. Steenburg died, and he has since operated the business alone.

Mansfield, W. K., editor and proprietor of the Cohoes Daily News, was born in 1856, in Waterford, where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools of Cohoes and at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. From 1877 until 1884 he was in business in Saratoga county. He purchased the Daily News from James H. Masten, in October, 1884, and has since conducted it. He served for six years as justice of the peace in the town of Halfmoon, Saratoga county, and is now serving the third term as justice of the peace of the town of Waterford. He is a member and past master of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M., and is also a member and past high priest of Cohoes Chapter No. 168, R. A. M., and is a member of the Riverside Club of Lansingburgh. The Daily News is the oldest daily paper published in the city, having been established in 1873 by Edward Monk, the original size of the sheet being 13 by 20 inches. The increasing demand upon its columns necessitated enlargements in 1875, 1876, 1879, and again in 1882, when the present form, 24 by 36, was adopted. In June, 1874, Samuel Sault entered the firm, which was known as Monk & Sault. In December, 1873, the office was removed from the corner of Ontario and Remsen streets to enlarged quarters in the Campbell & Clute block on Mohawk street. In July, 1879, Mr. Sault's interest was transferred to James H. Masten, the veteran editor of the city, for many years editor of the Cataract. In April, 1881, the firm of Monk & Masten was dissolved, Mr. Monk retiring. Mr. Masten continued as editor and proprietor until October, 1884, when he disposed of the paper to Mansfield & Harrington. In October, 1885, the firm of Mansfield & Harrington was dissolved and the News passed into the hands of the present editor and proprietor, W. K. Mansfield. In November, 1885, the News office was removed to the present location in North's block. The News is published daily at noon, Sundays and holidays excepted. It presents all the local and vicinity news and full telegraphic reports from all parts of the world. It is in every sense a family paper and does not depend upon the sensational or scandalous for its circulation. It also furnishes its readers with the very best miscellaneous matter and illustrated serial stories of home reading. The News enjoys the distinction of being the only noon paper published in the country, or so far as is known, in the world. The News took

a prominent part in the labor difficulties of 1886 and 1887 and contended for the constitutional freedom which was denied by the advanced labor agitator of that time. The News and its editor went under a boycott for several years, as a result of the stand taken at that time on behalf of individual liberty.

Stevens, Joseph, the well-known news dealer and stationer, has been located for thirty-four years on Remsen street. He first entered the business in 1862 under the firm name of Jones & Stevens, but since 1865 he has conducted the business alone. He has a varied line of school books, blank books, envelopes, writing paper, pens and ink, also fashion magazines, and he makes a specialty of Butterick patterns of which he has the agency. Mr. Stevens is a native of Cohoes, and a lifelong resident. He was born in 1839, and is the son of John Stevens, a mechanic. He received a common school education and first worked in a woolen mill. In 1870 Mr. Stevens married Miss Lucy M. Reinhart of Berne, N. Y. They have two children, Charles and Lydia F.

Slade, E. F., a son of Benjamin J. and Elizabeth (Flager) Slade, both natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., was born May 28, 1866; he was educated in the public schools at Waterford. The original location of his business was at Nos. 21 and 29 Church street, but in 1892 he established the coal business down town, by purchasing the large yards of F. B. Shattock at 148 Saratoga street, where he also handles wood, hay, and feed; he also owns extensive ice houses at the north end of the city of Cohoes. He is a Republican and is a prominent official in the Masonic fraternity; is a member of Apollo Commandery, also a member of the order of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Mystic Club. He was married April 1, 1891, to Anna Ladd, of Waterford. They have one son, Benjamin J.

Shine James H., is emphatically a self-made man, owing the important social and political status he occupies to his own exertions and character. He was born at Waterford, N. Y., in 1846, of humble parentage. The exigencies of life took him out of school when but twelve years old, and thenceforward he was a man among men. In early life various occupations on the canals, farming labor, and the cooper's trade received successive attention. In 1864 he enlisted in the 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and saw nearly two years' service. Mr. Shine was canal weighmaster from 1874 to 1880, and collector of canal statistics from 1882 to 1890. From 1885 to 1890 he was engaged in the manufacture of knit goods at Valley Falls, N. Y. While a resident of Waterford he served as trustee of the village, and as supervisor for three years. In 1891 he assumed his present position as manager of Hope Knitting Mills at Cohoes. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Public Improvement Commission of the city of Cohoes.

Spillane, P. H., one of the most popular and enterprising druggists of the city, has been in the city since 1876, when he opened a store under the firm name of Spillane & Davis. In 1880 he purchased his partner's interest, and removed to Larkin Hall, and in 1890 to his present location. Mr. Spillane was born in Rochester in 1858, and is a son of David Spillane, now a retired resident of Cohoes. He has been engaged in the drug business all of his lifetime and is a past master of its requirements and the accessory lines, and although young in years is the oldest druggist in point of residence at Cohoes. He is a prominent Democrat and has filled various offices, such as commissioner of schools, etc.

Simpson, John F. has been a resident of Cohoes since 1840, and during that time has been associated with the Harmony Mills, and now has a responsible position as superintendent thereof. He is a descendant of an old family. His maternal grandfather, Avery Le Roy, came from France with La Fayette, and took part in the Revolutionary war. He was born at Saratoga in 1827, and is a son of Stephen Simpson, a farmer and millwright, who died here. Mr. Simpson was but nine years of age when he entered the cotton mills. He is a Republican, and was village trustee for a time. He has been police commissioner for two years and still holds that position.

Simmons, George E., a prominent citizen of Cohoes since 1859, came from Troy where he was educated, and engaged in mercantile life, keeping a grocery store for many years before conducting the Harmony Hotel. He reopened the new building in 1880, and selling again in 1885. He now has two large farms in the suburbs of Cohoes. He is a son of A. C. Simmons, a farmer, and was born at Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, in 1835. Amelia Shelton was his first wife, whom he married in 1856. In 1868 he married Margaret Jane Baker, his present wife, who is a daughter of A. M. Baker, of this city. Her great-grandfather was Capt. Seth Baker, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and her grandfather, Lewis Baker, was killed at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. Mr. Simmons has been prominently identified with public affairs, serving seven years as supervisor. In 1879 he was appointed assistant superintendent of public works, which position he held until 1895. Their son, Abram B., died in 1893 at the age of twenty-four years. He was a graduate of the Albany Medical College and had begun to practice at Amsterdam. He was regarded as a young man of great promise and his death was a heavy blow to his family and friends. There are two daughters now living, Annie E. and Amelia M.

Slavin, Thomas, though a native of Waterford, N. Y., where he was born in 1833, has been a lifelong resident of Cohoes. His reminiscences of the place in its infancy are very interesting, and he is regarded as a personal landmark and compendium of data concerning the early times. His testimony is regarded as impeachable in cases involving boundaries and conditions of a half century ago. Here has been the scene of his early struggles in early business life, for Mr. Slavin is a self made man. He has been compelled to gain his own maintenance since he was nine years of age, as he was one of the seventeen children of Michael Slavin, who came from Ireland in 1832. He first engaged as a teamster for flour mills. In 1865 he established a coal business and in 1869 came to No. 135 Saratoga street, where he also deals in wood, hay, flour, feed and corn. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Bannon of Troy, by whom he has had eight children, four sons and four daughters; Thomas F. and Charles J. are associated with him in business.

Wilcox, Rodney, is a personal "landmark" of Cohoes, where he came in 1856, when the village had about 6,000 population. He was born in Victory Mills, N. Y., in 1833, and is a son of John Wilcox of English birth. His early manhood was spent on a farm, but he first engaged in the mercantile business at his native place. On coming here he resumed the business, under the firm name of Stiles & Wilcox, until wiped out by the panic of 1857. He then traveled in the West, returned one year later and began business again under the firm name of Marshall & Wilcox. Since 1867 the establishment has been under his own name, and contains a general line of

dry goods, draperies, etc. He is a Republican in politics and is interested in the success of the party. He is an attendant of the M. E. church. In 1872 he married Miss Adeline Coon. They have an adopted daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Wertime, Walter H., was born in Ilion, N. Y., in 1871. His father was Herman Wertime, born in Cologne, Germany. He was educated at the University of Bonn, and came to this country in 1862. He enlisted in the Union army immediately after his arrival and served until April, 1865. He was honorably discharged at that time; he then settled in Herkimer county. Although a college graduate and a man of unusual attainments, he practiced no profession, but conducted a grocery store in Cohoes, to which place he came in 1874 and died in 1879. Walter H. Wertime was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Egberts High School in 1888; he taught school for one year and then began legal studies with D. C. McElwain of this city. He entered the Albany Law School in 1891, graduating in 1892 and was admitted to the bar that same year, after which he began practice in Cohoes. In January, 1893, he formed a copartnership with George H. Fitts (now surrogate of Albany county), and is actively engaged in the practice of the law. He was a member and secretary of the Republican County Committee at the age of twenty-one. He is probably the youngest official as city attorney, yet the Common Council of Cohoes appointed him to this important position in 1895. The able manner in which he discharged the onerous duties devolved upon him proved the wise selection of that body as he was by heredity, education, and character peculiarly fitted for the responsible work. On October 8, 1896, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Albany county by Eugene Burlingame. On the 6th day of August, 1896, Mr. Wertime was married to Estella Farrelly, of Cohoes.

Harrington, Francis A., son of Enoch Harrington, a prominent farmer and mill owner. He was born in Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., March 31, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. When sixteen he entered the famous old Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y., and was graduated in 1864. Meanwhile he had taught school to defray his expenses. In the spring of 1865 he entered the service of the old Albany and Susquehanna Railroad (now a part of D. & H. C. system) in the chief engineering department, and on the completion of the road continued with the company in the operating department until 1886, he entered the service of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad as general freight agent at Troy. January 1, 1890, he was made assistant superintendent of the N. Y. Central system between New York city and Syracuse. In 1891 he was made superintendent of the Mohawk division with headquarters at Albany. In 1893 he was made superintendent of the Mohawk and Malone Railroad from Herkimer and Utica to Malone. He is also managing director of the Troy Union Railroad.

Mather, Andrew E. and A. Dan, are of the ninth generation in America from Rev. Richard Mather, who was born in Lowton, England, in 1596, came to Boston, Mass., August 17, 1635, and died in Dorchester, Mass., April 22, 1669; he married first, Catherine Holt, and second, Sarah Story (widow of Rev. John Cotton) and was the father of Increase and the grandfather of Cotton Mather, both noted in New England history. The line under consideration is (1) Richard, son of Thomas and grandson of John, of Lowton, England; (2) Timothy, 1628-1684; (3) Richard, 1653-1688; (4) Timothy, 1681-1755; (5) Timothy, 1711-1800; (6) Jehoida, 1740-1811, all of

Lyme, Conn.; (7) Dan, 1774-1856, of Burlington, N. Y.; and (8) Andrew A., father of Andrew E. and A. Dan. Andrew Adrian Mather (8), son of Dan and Susannah (Onderhouk), was born in Burlington, Otsego county, October 17, 1812, and still resides where his father, a tanner, settled in 1811. He has been a staunch adherent to the temperance party since 1841 and in 1853 was elected by it to the Legislature. He was elected sheriff of Otsego county in 1860 and was appointed deputy provost marshal in 1864. He married first, September 7, 1834, Teresa Davis Cummings, who died January 27, 1860, leaving six children: Adrian O., born May 22, 1835, married Sarah Whitford May 21, 1863, and died July 18, 1883; Andrew E., born July 3, 1837; Addison Dan, born November 12, 1838; Elias C., born April 8, 1840, mustered into Co. K, 121st N. Y. Vols., August, 1862, appointed lieutenant and adjutant 20th U. S. Colored Inf., September, 1864, married Mary Whitford, January 27, 1867; Kate Maria, born May 26, 1843; and Fayette, born January 11, 1845, died January 15, 1849. Mr. Mather married second, January 6, 1862, Addie J. Birdsall and had two children: Clara Louise and Jennie A. In August, 1862, Andrew E. Mather was mustered as first lieutenant of Co. K, 121st N. Y. Vols., was promoted captain January, 1863, major May 3, 1863, for gallantry at second Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in the shoulder on Salem Heights, was appointed lieutenant-colonel January, 1864, and transferred to the 20th U. S. Colored Inf. January 30, 1865, was appointed acting inspector-general of artillery and Forts Morgan and Gaines at Mobile Bay, and May 30 was appointed commissioner to parole officers and men under Gen. E. Kirby Smith and others at New Orleans, where, on April 19, he had been field officer of the day when news of Lincoln's assassination had been received. In 1868 he joined his brothers, Adrian O. and A. Dan, who had established themselves in the wholesale grocery business in Albany in 1865, under the firm name of Mather Brothers. Adrian O. died July 18, 1883, and since then A. E. and A. D. have constituted the firm, which has been located at Nos. 463-465 Broadway since 1886. Andrew E. was commissary of subsistence on the staff of Gen. Frederick Townsend and adjutant-general on General Lord's staff, 3d Brigade. He has been one of the governors of the Albany City Hospital since 1873 and president of the board one year, is one of the managers of the Home for Aged Men, and a trustee of the Home Savings Bank. Both he and Adrian O. were charter members of the Fort Orange Club. A. Dan Mather is a member of the Albany Club. Both are charter members of the order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Jenison, E. Darwin, was born in Albany, November 28, 1859, being the son of William L. Jenison and a descendant of Robert Jenison, who came to America from Colchester, Essex county, England, in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Mr. Jenison is therefore of the eighth generation of the Jenison family in this country. His education was obtained at the Albany High School in the class of 1878, and in 1883, after a few years of clerkship, he entered the office of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany as its cashier. On October 12, 1886, he was promoted to the office of assistant secretary of the company and on May 21, 1890, succeeded Richard V. De Witt as its secretary, a position he still holds. In February, 1886, he became associated in the local fire insurance business with Garret A. Van Allen and R. V. De Witt, under the firm name of De Witt & Co., and in 1890, upon the retirement of Mr. De Witt, the business was continued with Mr. Van Allen un-

der the present name of Jenison & Co. In 1855 Mr. Jenison was married to Miss Anna Van Allen, only daughter of Garret A. Van Allen. In politics Mr. Jenison is a Republican, but he has never held or sought public office.

Snyder, Henry F., was born in Albany, July 18, 1850. His ancestors were Dutch and came to this country in the sixteenth century. One of them, Johannes Snyder, was a member of the second Council of Safety appointed in October, 1777, of the third Congress of the United States, and of the first Assembly in 1777. Mr. Snyder's father was for many years an attorney and counselor at Bethlehem, N. Y., and died in 1863. His mother's maiden name was Houghtaling. She was a native of the town of Bethlehem, and died December 7, 1896, at the residence of her son, Henry F. Snyder in Albany. Mr. Snyder was educated at the district school of Bethlehem and in 1863, upon the death of his father, was obliged to discontinue his studies. He worked about five years in a small grocery store and was next employed in Larabee's steam bakery in Albany, where he remained seven years. In 1878, with his brother, he engaged in the grocery business which they carried on successfully for ten years. In 1890 Mr. Snyder established his present grocery store at No. 11 Second avenue, which is now in charge of his youngest son. In 1886 he was elected a Republican member of the Board of Supervisors from the First ward, which position he also filled in 1887 and 1888. In 1892 he was chosen treasurer of the Republican County Committee, in 1894 and '95 he was president of the Republican City Committee, and is now a member of the Executive Republican Committee of the county of Albany, representing the First Assembly district. He has been an able campaign speaker since 1884. January 1, 1893, Mr. Snyder was appointed deputy clerk of Albany county by Hon. James D. Walsh. Upon the election of Hon. George H. Fitts, the present surrogate, Mr. Snyder was appointed deputy surrogate, the position which he now holds. He has displayed fine literary taste and talent in several articles which he has contributed to newspaper literature. He is a member of the Capital City Republican Club of Albany, the Republican League of Albany and the Republican League of New York. In 1869 he married Adelia, daughter of the late David Mull of Coeymans, and they have two sons: Lemuel H. and Alvin.

Severence, Matthias J., jr., born in Albany, November 6, 1861, is the eldest son of Col. Matthias J. Severence, who was born on the Moselle River in Germany in 1837, and has lived in the capital city since he was two and a half years old. Colonel Severence was for many years engaged in the grocery and mineral water business, was connected with the old Volunteer Fire Department and State militia, and in 1861 became lieutenant of Co. H, 43d N. Y. Vols., in which he served two years during the Rebellion of 1861 to 1865. Later he was made captain of Co. H, 25th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., and was promoted colonel. He is connected with all the German singing and several fraternal societies of Albany, and was one of the marshals of the Great German Jubilee in 1871, and of "All Nations" day during the Albany bi-centennial celebration in 1886. He has been a brigadier-general of the Uniformed Rank K. of P., was commander of Post 5, G. A. R., was the independent candidate for sheriff in 1884, served as supervisor of the old Tenth ward several years, and is now connected with the Albany Brewing Company. His first wife, Margaret C. McGuinness, died in 1875, leaving six children; Matthias J., jr., being the third. He married, a second wife, Mrs. Ophelia (Nichols) Haney. Matthias J. Severence, jr.,

was educated in the public and German private schools and academy of Albany, read law with Nathan P. Hinman and Hon. Simon O. Rosendale, and was graduated from the Albany Law School and admitted to the bar in 1889, being in the mean time deputy property clerk under Mayor Swinburne. He practiced for a time in the offices of Hinman & Farren and Reilly & Hamilton, served three years as an examiner in the State Banking Department under Charles M. Preston, and in November, 1895, was elected judge of the city court for a term of four years from January 1, 1896. He is a Democrat, a past chancellor of Columbia Lodge K. of P. and a past captain of the Sons of Veterans, the I. O. Red Men, trustee of the Elks, Lodge No. 49, and several German singing societies. He was aide-de camp with rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Leland J. Webb, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States. January 28, 1891, he married Margaret C., daughter of the late Charles Kirchner of Albany, and they have one child, Marguerite Annette Severence.

Barber, Fletcher, son of Isaac I. and Mary (Dominick) Barber, was born in the town of Wright, Schoharie county, N. Y., and is the sixth in descent from his paternal ancestor, who came to America from Hertfordshire, England, in 1634, and who was one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn. Mr. Barber attended the Schoharie Academy and later the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. In 1855 he moved to Albany, N. Y., where he entered the office of M. & S. Patten as a clerk. At their suggestion and with their advice and assurance of their faith in his future success, in 1860 he began business for himself at No. 5 Hudson avenue, making a specialty of buckwheat flour and grass seed, in connection with mill feed and grain. This was continued until 1879, when he removed to Broadway, where the firm of Barber & Bennett was formed. Here the same line of business has been continued and the house is a leading one in its specialties. Financial success has crowned Mr. Barber's efforts. He has been an active member of the Albany Board of Trade since its formation and has served on committees and in various offices, including that of president. He is a bank director and occupies other offices of trust. In 1865 he was married to Rhobe, daughter of Simeon Morgan of Gallupville, Schoharie county.

Delehanty, Hon. Michael, son of Daniel and Margaret Delehanty, was born in Ireland, July 12, 1820, came to America with his parents in 1825 and settled in Albany, where his father died in 1845 and his mother in 1847. His father was a merchant and dockmaster here for several years. Mr. Delehanty was educated in the private schools and academy of Albany and when sixteen learned the trade of tin and coppersmith with Whitney & Cluett, with whom he remained five years. In 1841 he established himself in the tin, copper, stove and plumbing business at No. 8 Green street, his partner being William R. Whitney. Two years later he withdrew and started the same business on Beaver street, whence he removed in 1848 to Nos. 26-32 Green street, where the house has since carried on a large general plumbing, stove, furnace, tin and copper trade. In January, 1892, he gave the active management of the business over to his son, John S., who carries it on under the name of M. Delehanty's Son. Mr. Delehanty is a Democrat and was alderman of the old Second (now Fifth) ward four years, supervisor two years, school commissioner eight years, and police commissioner under the capital police system appointed by Governor Hoffman, four years; was unanimously appointed by the Common Council as

a life member of the Water Commission. In January, 1892, he was appointed by Governor Flower superintendent of the State Capitol and served until May, 1895. He is a trustee of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank. In 1841 he married Mary, daughter of Charles Quinn of Albany, and their surviving children are Julie, wife of Hon. Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy; Daniel, lieutenant commander U. S. Navy and supervisor of the Port of New York since 1894; John S., of Albany; William E., of New York city, and Mary F., Francis B., attorney of Albany, and Helen J. of Albany.

Capron, John D., son of William and Clarissa (Dodge) Capron, was born in Albany, October 27, 1830, and on his mother's side is descended from the Peabodys of New England. Mr. Capron, after receiving a public school education, became a clerk for William N. Cassidy, grocer, and later entered the employ of Ford & Grant, druggists, on the site of the Hawk street entrance to the Capitol. Four years afterward he purchased Mr. Grant's interest and in 1860 withdrew to form a partnership with Edmund L. Judson and engaged in the wholesale flour and provision business. The firm of Judson & Capron continued until 1887, when Mr. Judson retired and it became Capron & Smith, which on Mr. Smith's retirement was succeeded by John D. Capron & Co., which was dissolved in October, 1895. Mr. Capron was one of the founders and incorporators of the Home Savings Bank, which opened for business May 4, 1872, and was vice-president until the death of William White in 1882, when he became its president. The treasurer, Edmund L. Judson, died in 1890 and Mr. Capron acted as both president and treasurer for two years, when he resigned the presidency and has since continued as treasurer, being the only charter member of the bank still living. He was supervisor of the Sixth ward one year. In 1861 he married a daughter of William White, and they have one son, William White Capron, a graduate of the Albany Academy (being major of the Cadet Corps) and of Yale College, and now of the wholesale provision firm of Lester & Capron of Albany.

Davidson, Andrew, was born in February, 1840, in Morebattle, Roxburghshire, Scotland. When six years old he came with his parents to this country and settled in the county of Otsego, N. Y. His father, James Davidson, is still living in the same county at the advanced age of ninety-one. His grandfather, Robert Davidson, also a native of Morebattle, Scotland, possessed considerable poetical ability and wrote several small volumes of "Poems on the Border." His mother's maiden name was Jane Curle, who died in 1885 aged seventy-six years. Both of his parents early united with the Presbyterian church, of which they became prominent members. The boyhood days of Andrew Davidson were passed upon a farm and in attending the common schools. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and for some time taught school in the winter months, while he attended the Cooperstown Seminary in the summer, where he was fitted for a collegiate course. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E of the 121st N. Y. Volunteers. He had previously been commissioned by Governor Edwin D. Morgan to recruit a company for the regiment, which he speedily organized. He received the appointment as second sergeant in Co. E early in September of the same year and went with his regiment to Washington, and after an encampment of a few days at Fort Lincoln marched with the regiment to the front. For the first time Sergeant Davidson and his splendid fighting regiment faced

the storm at Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Maryland. The 121st regiment was left to guard the Gap during the progress of the battle of Antietam. On the 3d of May of the following year (1863) Davidson, now made first sergeant of his Co., while fighting in the battle of Salem Church, Va., was shot through both legs above the knee by a minnie ball. He was removed to Douglas hospital at Washington as soon as possible, where he was treated for his dangerous wounds until he was able to rejoin his regiment at Warrenton, Va., in August of the same year. Upon his return to duty Colonel Upton promoted him to be sergeant-major. On the 29th of February, 1864, he was appointed a first lieutenant of the 30th U. S. colored troops then organizing in Baltimore, Maryland. When the regiment was fully organized he was made its first adjutant. Early in the spring of 1864 the 30th colored regiment joined the army of the Potomac and Adjutant Davidson was with it from that time until the surrender of General Johnston at Raleigh, N. C. He was with his regiment in the Battle of the Mine at Petersburg, Va., July 30th, 1864, when some four thousand Union soldiers lost their lives or were taken prisoners. Adjutant Davidson wears a medal of honor, awarded him by the war department under an act of Congress for gallant conduct on that occasion. While stationed at Goldsboro, N. C., after the surrender of Johnston, Adjutant Davidson was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Delevan Bates, commanding the brigade, and soon after was made acting assistant adjutant-general on his staff and promoted to a captaincy. He was subsequently acting assistant adjutant-general and acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. C. J. Paine, commanding the eastern district of North Carolina, until he was mustered out with his regiment in Baltimore, December, 1865. It would greatly exceed the limits of this sketch to follow Captain Davidson through all the battles in which he participated during his services in the war for the Union. We here merely mention the names of these engagements in their chronological order: Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11-16, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 2, 1863; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Church, May 3, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26, 1863; Petersburg, Va., June 10, 1864, to December, 1864; Mine Explosion, or Battle of the Mine, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27-28, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 13-15, 1865; Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C., January 19, 1865; Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., February 11, 1865; Cox's Bridge, N. C., March 24, 1865; Johnston's surrender, March 26, 1865. Though severely wounded in battles, Captain Davidson came out of the fiery ordeal of war a scarred veteran. A year after the close of the war he carried on a mercantile business until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Cherry Valley and began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge James W. Barnum. He completed his course of legal studies in the office of Judge Samuel A. Bowen, of Cooperstown, and was there admitted to the bar in November, 1873. In 1874 he became editor and proprietor of the Otsego Republican, published in Cooperstown. He was elected to the State Senate for the term of 1884-5. He served on the committees on finance, miscellaneous corporations, villages and public printing. In March, 1890, President Harrison appointed him first deputy commissioner of pensions. After the resignation of General Raum in the early days of March, 1893, he was acting commissioner of pensions until relieved in the latter part of April following. He then returned to his journalistic work at Cooperstown. On

the 31st of May, 1866, Captain Davidson married Miss Altana R. Barnum, eldest daughter of Sylvester W. Barnum, esq., of Middlefield, N. Y. He has three children, Clarence W., now associate editor of the Otsego Republican, and two daughters, Linda W. and Myra B. Captain Davidson is a member of the Presbyterian church at Cooperstown. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Union Veterans' Legion, Medal Legion of Honor, and of the Masons and Odd Fellows. For many years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, was twice chosen a member of the State Committee, and was a frequent delegate to State Conventions. Captain Davidson was not an applicant for deputy secretary of state, but General Palmer, his friend and comrade, shortly after his election in November, 1893, as secretary of state, tendered him the position, which was accepted, and he entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1894.

Drislane, William E., was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1851. He received his education in the public schools of Ulster county and in 1875 went into the grocery business for himself in Newburgh, N. Y. He also started branch stores at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Poughkeepsie and Peekskill, and in 1884, having given up his branch stores he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he opened a grocery store at No. 147 South Pearl street. In 1886 he bought the old Jewish Synagogue property at Nos. 153 to 159 South Pearl street, and after overhauling it started a grocery store there. In 1890 he opened another grocery in the old Music Hall where he carried on a very successful business until January, 1894, when the property was destroyed by fire. Mr. Drislane then purchased the old Female Academy property on North Pearl street, which he thoroughly overhauled, putting in a new front and opened for business there June 15, 1894. His first year's business in Albany amounted to \$50,-000 and last year's to \$250,000. He has seventy-five people in his employ.

De Witt, Richard Varick, son of Richard V. and Sarah (Walsh) De Witt, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1832. He is a grandson of Simeon De Witt, who was born in Ulster county in 1756 and who joined the line of the Continental army as volunteer and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. In 1778 Congress appointed Simeon De Witt geographer-general and chief of topographers to the Continental army, which positions he retained until the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1784 he was appointed surveyor-general of New York State and served as such until his death in 1834; in 1784 he was appointed by Congress surveyor-general of the United States, but he declined. He was a regent of the University of New York from 1798 until his death, and was vice-chancellor from 1817 and chancellor from 1829. He was also one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in 1800 and died in 1868. From 1823 until 1828, he was brigadier-general commanding the forces in Albany county and was vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1848 until his death. Both father and grandfather of the subject were for many years elders of Second Dutch church of Albany. Richard Varick De Witt, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Albany Academy and in 1849 went into the employ of the Albany Insurance Company as clerk. In 1854 he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York State Bank and remained there until 1868, when he again engaged in the insurance business. Mr. De Witt was secretary of the Commerce Insurance Company from 1872 to 1890 and was secretary of the Albany Insurance Company from 1890 to February,

1896, when he resigned to engage in business for himself. He has been a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners since 1887; a trustee of the Madison Avenue Reformed church for ten years, and was at one time a director of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank. He is now president of the Albany Board of Fire Underwriters, a trustee of the Albany Medical College, a member of the standing committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York, and president of the Albany branch of the Local Fire Insurance Agents' Association of N. Y. State.

McCredie, James, son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) McCredie, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 27, 1861. Thomas McCredie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on St. Andrew's day, November 30, 1808. When Thomas McCredie was very young his parents died and his foster parents apprenticed him to a master carpenter for three years and six months. But his mind and attention turned toward malting, inasmuch as his father had been a wine and malt liquor dealer. He had always been a great student and, having read much of America he determined to visit it, and on October 30, 1838, he reached the city of Albany. He soon made the acquaintance of Peter Ballantine, the famous maltster and brewer, a fellow countryman of Mr. McCredie, and he commenced work in the malt house of Howard & Ryckman. The three following years of his life were spent in the Andrew Kirk malt house and brewery, he having decided upon malting as his life work. For two years he was superintendent of the Andrew Kirk plant. For six years after this he was in the employ of Robert Dunlop, another Scotchman, as superintendent of his houses at Troy, N. Y. He then went to Philadelphia as superintendent of a malt house owned by the Messrs. Gaul and remained there one season, after which he returned to Albany and entered the employ of Mr. Dunlop again. In 1848 he married Miss Ellen Dunlop, who lived only two years and who left an only daughter who survived but a short time. About this date Thomas McCredie entered or formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Dunlop, which partnership proved an unusually happy and agreeable one for both. In 1851 Robert Dunlop's death occurred, and at the settlement of the latter's estate Mr. McCredie acquired possession of the Dunlop malt house on Clinton avenue. From this date a character, which for careful and undivided attention to business and a studious effort to equal, if not excel the best in the line of work which he had undertaken, showed itself and not without its beneficial results. Soon after he obtained the entire control of the malt house of John McKnight, corner of Orange and Hawk streets. Thirty years before his death he was accorded the first place among the maltsters of the United States, and he sustained his reputation as a maltster until his death March 24, 1892. He took a great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Albany. He was a member of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital and served as a director of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank. He was a member of the Albany City Curling Club and St. Andrew's Society. Four times he visited the land of his birth, but he never lost interest in the land of his adoption. He was ever kind-hearted and deeply religious, and was beloved of all who knew him. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees of the First Reformed church. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret Smith, of Albany, by whom he had five children, two daughters and three sons. In a word, for a person of such prominence and wealth, Thomas McCredie was a most unostentatious man,

never seeking preferment except in his own business or pursuit, but giving his undivided and liberal support to whatever of outside matters that fell to his charge; his best attention to whatever he was willing to undertake with a most singular fidelity. James McCredie, his son, for whom this article is intended, was educated in private schools, the Albany Academy and was graduated from the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, after which he learned the brewing business in Smith & Brother's brewery in New York city. He then returned to Albany, and up to the time of his father's death was engaged in the management of his father's business. After the death of his father James succeeded to the control of the business and has successfully conducted it ever since. He is a young man inheriting or possessing in a large degree all those qualities which made his father so interesting and prominent a character in whatever line he undertook. James McCredie is of a singularly happy and sunny temperament or nature, a close observer, is quick, resolute, active and decided in his mental attributes, giving his best efforts and time to those positions which he has been selected to fill, in all of which he has proved himself eminently qualified, as is evidenced or proved by his continuing to fill the positions to which he has been elected year after year without a single intermission. It is James McCredie's nature to do all or everything that falls to his lot to do, whether in a public capacity or in private life, with the most scrupulous care; nothing is ever neglected; no regard is paid to the labor, attention or time required so that the undertaking may result beneficially. Every young man does not possess this character, this capacity for work, the care taken in its doing, the determination to finish all work undertaken, and if in a public capacity with an entire view to the public interest. June 16, 1890, Mayor James H. Manning appointed Mr. McCredie a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners to succeed James D. Coleman. On January 18, 1897, Mayor John Boyd Thacher reappointed Mr. McCredie fire commissioner, which term will expire June 1, 1900. He has been chairman of the supply committee, which is the principal committee, and has been a member of the hose, telegraph and real estate committees of the Board of Fire Commissioners. January 11, 1895, he was unanimously elected secretary of the board, which position he has held ever since. In 1892 he was elected governor of the Albany Hospital in place of his father, who resigned owing to ill health, and shortly after he was elected secretary of the board, and in February, 1896, was elected president of the board of governors. Mr. McCredie has been a member of St. Andrew's Society for fifteen years, and in November, 1892, he was elected one of the managers, filling the vacancy caused by the death of his father. He is also a member of the Caledonian Club, a Scottish organization, president of the Albany City Curling Club, and a member of the Fort Orange Club. December 6, 1889, he was elected a director and secretary of the Albany Railway and still holds the position. September, 1892, he was elected a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank.

Willerton, Edmund Ronslow, son of Thomas and Helen (Metcalf) Willerton, was born in the city of York, England, in 1845 and when an infant came with his parents to America and soon after settled in Albany, N. Y. He received his early education in Albany in schools Nos. 5 and 13. He began his work as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Albany, March, 1864, advancing to various positions, including assistant bookkeeper, and when he left in 1870, he was cashier.

He then went into the employ of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad (afterwards the Delaware & Hudson Railroad), in the general passenger department, where he has remained ever since, and is now chief clerk in that department. Mr. Willerton is a member of Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, F. & A. M., and was elected master of the lodge for the years 1895-96. He is a member of Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and was high priest during 1895-96. He is a member of De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., and was elected master for 1897; is a member of Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and of Cyrus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. Willerton is also a member of St. George's Society, the Albany Club, the Acacia Club, and of the Dutch Reformed church. January 13, 1869, he married Frances Amelia Dole of Albany, and they have three children: Florence M., Edna G. and Fred D.

Kernochan, Edward L., was born in New York city, October 3, 1870. His parents were F. E. Kernochan and Abba E. Learned. His great-grandfather came from the North of Ireland and settled in Orange county. His grandfather was for many years a large dry goods merchant in New York city, with branches at Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Kernochan's father was graduated from Yale in 1861 and followed the profession of lawyer in New York city until 1873, when he went to Pittsfield, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of woollens. He died in Pittsfield in 1884. Mr. Kernochan's maternal grandfather, Edward Learned, was for many years one of the well known financiers of New York city and was at one time largely interested in railroad construction and mining interests. He furnished the stone for the foundation of the New York State Capitol from his Maine quarries. E. L. Kernochan engaged in business in a pulp mill at Madison, Me. Later he removed to Albany, N. Y., and was elected a director of the Taylor Brewing and Malting Company, and in 1895 was elected vice-president of the same company. Mr. Kernochan is a member of the Albany Country Club.

Van Vranken, Adam T., M. D., was born at Vischer's Ferry, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 14, 1850. His paternal ancestors came from Holland and settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1646, afterwards purchased a large tract of land beyond the Mohawk River, a portion of which is still in possession of the family. He was the son of J. Witbeck Van Vranken and Dorcas Cregier, both of Holland descent. He received his early education in the district schools of his native place, and finished his literary studies at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1873, was house physician in the Albany Hospital, and located in West Troy in 1875, where he still resides. He was for ten years attending physician to the Troy Hospital, and is now upon the consulting staff. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, and was its president in 1895-96, also a member of the New York State Medical Association, and of the State Medical Society. He was the president of the Alumni Association of Albany Medical College in 1895, and is now the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of West Troy, also president of the Board of Education. He married Miss Lizzie M. Shoemaker of Albany, N. Y., who died in 1886. He then married Miss Emma Harmon of West Troy in 1889.

Sturtevant, Stephen V., one of the most prominent men of Watervliet, is the son of George A. Sturtevant, a pioneer settler here from Fort Miller, N. Y., where

Stephen was born in 1844. He was educated here and has always been engaged in the lumber and coal business, forming a partnership with William Andrews in 1881. Mr. Sturtevant is now president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, of which he has been a member for fifteen years. He has an interesting war record, participating in several big battles. He enlisted in Co. — of the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery in 1863, and served until the close of the war as sergeant.

Phelps, Arthur T., was born in West Troy, March 18, 1853. He is the son of James Francis and Lucina (Tyrrel) Phelps. His parents were natives of Schroom, Essex county, N. Y. After their marriage they moved to West Troy, and for over twenty years he was engaged in the lumber business. He was a director of the National Bank of West Troy; about ten years ago he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he is living retired. Mrs. Phelps, the mother of Arthur T., died in West Troy in 1853, shortly after the birth of her son. Mr. Phelps subsequently married Jenette, daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Finch. Arthur T. Phelps is descended from a Connecticut family, who in turn were the direct descendants of one William Phelps, who settled in Tewksbury, England, in 1521, having moved from Wales. The Phelps family originally came from Italy, where the name was Guelph, went to Wales where the name was changed to Whelps; on removal to England it was anglicized to Phelps. The family came to America and settled in Windsor, Conn., where they were farmers, importers and breeders of fine cattle. Arthur T. Phelps was graduated from Crown Point Academy in 1867, and from the Troy Business College in 1868; he became a professor in the same in 1869 which place he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Phelps & Smith, lumber dealers of West Troy. He was appointed general bookkeeper in the National Bank of West Troy, February 8, 1871, and cashier of the same bank ten years later, which position he now holds. He was appointed sewer commissioner for West Troy in 1892 and school commissioner in 1895. He was president of the Board of Education in 1896, and a water commissioner the same year. He is an admirer of fine horses and dogs. His horses are never entered in the professional races, but are always ready for a friendly brush on road or track. He is the proprietor of the celebrated Watervliet Kennels, which contain many fine St. Bernards, several of which were imported from the old countries, and have won many prizes at bench shows, etc. Mr. Phelps is well known in musical circles, and for several years was a tenor singer in many large churches. He has been prominent in local charities. The National Bank of West Troy was organized in 1852 with John Knickerbacker president, and A. C. Gunnison cashier; it became a national bank in 1865. Thomas A. Knickerbacker, a son of the first president, is the present president, and Mr. Phelps is cashier. Mr. Phelps was married to Miss Emma E., daughter of Samuel Stover of West Troy, June 9, 1874. The Stovers were one of the old Dutch families of West Troy, where the ancestors had resided for several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have three children: Lucina M., Alice J., both educated at the Troy Female Seminary, and Hawley Stover, student at the Troy Academy. The family attend the Episcopal church of West Troy. As a business man, Mr. Phelps takes rank among the careful and conservative business men of the county, and has made a most excellent record as a financier. He is a member of the Park Club of Lansingburgh, and for five years was president of Watervliet Club of West Troy, of which he was one of the organizers. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

Eckert, Henry E., the leading jeweler of the city of Watervliet, was born in Baden, Germany, and when fourteen years old went to Austria and learned the jeweler's trade. He became an American in 1861, his complete mastery of his trade gaining him lucrative employment with a firm of chronometer makers at Albany. In 1870 Mr. Eckert opened a store in West Troy, where he has by superior workmanship and high personal character built up a fine business. His son, Henry J. Eckert, recently graduated with distinction from the Spencer Optical Institute of New York, will henceforth be associated with his father, and adding a large and attractive stock of optical goods.

Getman, Edward M., third son of Charles and Chloe (Hutton) Getman, was born in Troy, N. Y., April 5, 1844. He is a lineal descendant from John Frederick Getman, who came from Germany in 1720 and settled in the present town of Ephratah in Fulton county, N. Y., and whose four sons served in the colonial army under Sir William Johnson in 1755. The grandson, George, had four sons, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolution. One of these sons, George, the great-grandfather of Edward M., had six sons, all of whom served in the war of 1812. In the late war were two sons of Charles Getman, who were at the Watervliet Arsenal; another was on special service up the Yazoo river to General Grant. About 1846 Mr. Getman's parents moved to Watervliet, N. Y., then West Troy. His school days were limited to a few sessions in the public schools of that time, which were meagre as compared to the public schools of to-day. At seventeen he was appointed to a clerkship in the Watervliet Arsenal, resigning December 31, 1864. He was one of the two persons who laid the trains blowing up buildings in Troy in the great fire of 1862. In 1863 he was sent as special messenger with a large train of cars filled with munitions of war to Louisville, Ky., for General Buell in the memorable Buell and Bagg race into Kentucky for supplies. January, 1865, he moved to Kentucky and aided in the organization of the Louisville City National Bank, where he continued in the banking business until he was appointed by the government as bank examiner. As an expert he was called by the mayor to examine the sinking fund of Louisville and at a subsequent period was requested to examine the water works of said city, a property of \$7,000,000 value and owned by the city. In February, 1878, at the request of Secretary B. H. Bristow, Gen. John M. Harlan (now on the Supreme Bench at Washington, D. C.) and Hon. Martin I. Townsend of Troy, he was appointed a national bank examiner for Kentucky; Tennessee and part of West Virginia were added to his charge late in 1878. In 1879 he was ordered to New Orleans during a panic and suspensions there, rendering valuable service. An official trip through Texas and Arkansas followed. He was then made the special examiner at large for the Central West and on critical cases was sent into Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, at the same time giving proper attention to his original district. In 1886 he was transferred to New York State and assigned from Buffalo to New York on the southern tier of counties, and after fourteen years of this service he resigned in December, 1892. He has since been engaged in the lumber business in the city of Watervliet, N. Y. Mr. Getman's father was canal collector one term; his brother, Charles, was a member of the last Connecticut Legislature, and Edward M., national bank examiner, which are the only public offices ever held by the family. Mr. Getman has been an unswerving Republican, casting his first vote in Kentucky for

Grant. In 1896 he was nominated for the office of mayor of the city of Watervliet, but was defeated by only a very small majority. September 19, 1867, Mr. Getman was married to Emma, second daughter of John Morris of West Troy, and they have two children: Archie R. and Edith M.

Langan, John, was the son of William Langan, who, after leaving his birthplace, first settled in Schenectady. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1843. He learned the blacksmith's trade in the locomotive shops there, then entered the Arsenal shops. In 1861 he enlisted in the Ordnance Department as a private, and soon was made a corporal, acting-sergeant and quartermaster, being six years in the service. After the war he came to West Troy and established a grocery, market and liquor store. Since 1880 he has dealt in liquors at wholesale only. Mr. Langan has taken a lively interest in political affairs and held various offices. He was town clerk for two years, overseer of the poor for two years, and deputy sheriff for eighteen years. He was also on the Board of Excise for fifteen years. He has also served on the Democratic County Committee for a number of years.

Day, Michael J., mayor of Watervliet, is a native of Troy, but a resident here since 1856, when he came with his father, Daniel Day, a well-known grocer of this place. Mr. Day was educated here and at La Salle Institute at Troy. At sixteen years of age he entered the store of William H. Frear of Troy as clerk, remaining there for twelve years, and advancing to the position of head cashier. In 1882 an opportunity presented itself for his engaging in the coal business with James Crummy. The firm is now known as Crummy & Day. Mayor Day, in the year 1882, married Miss Jennie McKeever, and has one daughter, Mary.

Neil, George, one of the foremost figures in the business life of Cohoes, was born at St. Thomas, Ont., in 1842. He was early thrown on his own resources and has achieved success by his own efforts. In 1865 he came to Cohoes as an employee in a knitting mill, and in 1870 received an engagement with J. H. Parson & Co., as salesman and bookkeeper, a responsible position which he held for fourteen years. Later he formed a partnership with George McDowell, which existed for five years. In 1891 he went into the Atlantic Knitting Co. as treasurer and manager, and is a man well qualified for the position, as he possesses full knowledge of every branch of the business. He has traveled extensively and is a well known man in trade.

Williams, David, was born in Troy and removed to Cohoes at a very early age. He was a blacksmith by trade and conducted a blacksmith shop from 1872 until 1874. He then sold out and went into the hat and shoddy business with Edward Walker, the firm name being Walker & Williams Mfg. Co. He was appointed fire commissioner in 1893 and served until June, 1896. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge No. 116, F. & A. M., Cohoes Chapter No. 168, R. A. M., and resides at 108 Mohawk street.

Garside, John, ex-mayor of the city of Cohoes and one of the foremost business men of that city, was born in Halifax, England, in 1838, and came to America when eight years of age. Mr. Garside has for fifteen years been a heavy dealer in Chicago beef, having first associated himself with the Swifts in 1881, and has been a resident of Cohoes since 1854. He was one of the original promoters of the Cohoes City Railroad and is now vice-president of the concern, having been identified with

the management from its inception. Mr. Garside's administration as mayor of the city, from 1886 until 1892, was marked by the good sense and practical qualities for which he is somewhat distinguished. In 1857 Mr. Garside married Miss Elizabeth Wagstaff. They have one daughter, Mary, wife of Harry Green, who is associated with Mr. Garside in the meat business, he having charge of the branch office in Schenectady. They have two children, John and Grace.

Benson, Samuel J., is one of the most successful builders of his day, as the many buildings in Cohoes and elsewhere will attest. Among them are the "Cascade Mills" for George H. McDonald & Co., and the "Granite Mills" for William Moore, also the Presbyterian church which he is now building. Mr. Benson is a native of Limerick, Ireland, coming to America when three years old with his father, John Benson, a mason. He first settled in Newburgh, N. Y., then in 1866 he came to Cohoes where he learned the stone-mason trade, which pursuit he has always followed most successfully. As a citizen he is well known for his sterling integrity and worth.

Kelly, Hon. George T., born in Albany, May 12, 1864, attended the Christian Brothers' Academy, and later public schools Nos. 15 and 8, and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1883. He entered the law office of Peckham, Rosendale & Hessberg, and subsequently became their managing clerk. In the mean time he took a course of lectures at the Albany Law School and Union University, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1886, being the honor man and the youngest member of his class. He was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court in May of the same year. On March 1, 1887, he formed a copartnership with Judge John W. Walsh, which continued until January, 1890, when Mr. Kelly resumed the practice of his profession individually. He is a man of refined tastes and of extensive reading in general literature. He is interested in all public matters and in politics is a Democrat. At the Democratic Assembly Convention of 1895 he was nominated for member of assembly of the Third Assembly District, an office which he filled with honor and ability. In 1896 he was re-elected to this position, being the only Democrat elected in Albany county. Mr. Kelly married the daughter of Hon. William C. McFadden of Harrisburg, Pa., and they have three children. He is a member of the Dongan Club, Catholic Union, C. M. B. A., and Phi Delta Phi Society.

Montignani, John F., only son of John O., a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., June 24, 1855. His father came to America and settled in Albany about 1845, and after residing for a few years in Glens Falls, returned to this city, where he died January 8, 1894; he was superintendent of various factories, was a manufacturer and dealer in pianos and was a prominent Mason, holding membership in Temple Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M.; he was also active in Scotch societies, was one of the founders of both the curling clubs of Albany, was prominent in musical circles, was a founder and the first secretary of the Albany Burns Club and married Elizabeth Ferguson, of Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y., who died June 1, 1889. John F. Montignani was graduated from the Albany High School in 1875 and then entered Cornell University, but owing to ill health was forced to abandon a college course. He read law in the office of Edward Wade of Albany and later with Paddock, Draper & Chester, a leading firm composed of William S. Paddock, then Recorder, Andrew S. Draper, afterward state superintendent of public instruction, and Alden

Chester, now a justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once formed a copartnership with Hon. Robert G. Scherer, which continued until 1888. In 1890 he formed his present partnership with George H. Mallory and William S. Elmendorf, the firm name being Montignani, Mallory & Elmendorf. While in the Albany High School he held all the offices of the Philodoxia Society and was one of the founders and a charter member of the Philologian Society. In 1876 he was one of the principal organizers of the High School Alumni Association, which now has nearly 2,000 members, and served as its president for four years from 1888. He assisted in founding the Friendly Few Society of High School graduates in 1877 and has been its secretary ever since. In 1893 he aided in reviving the Albany Burns Club, of which he has since been the secretary. He is a member and for some time was secretary of St. Andrews Society, is a member of the Albany Caledonian Society, at college became a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, and in 1895 was one of the organizers of the Albany Workingmen's Educational Club. A Republican, he has been prominent in politics, was a candidate for recorder in 1895, managed the Wilson mayoralty campaign, and in 1896 established the McKinley League in Albany county and city. In 1894 he was engaged in New York as counsel for the "Anti-Machine Republicans," representing them before the State Committee. He has a general law practice in all the courts and is attorney for the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. He was counsel in the celebrated McPherson case, in which the constitutionality of the collateral (now the transfer) tax law was attacked. In 1885 he was married in Edinburgh, Scotland, to Clementina Petrie-Montignani, daughter of Henry G. Montignani, and they have two children living: Elizabeth F. and Jennie M.

Thompson, David A., was born at Mannington, Salem county, N. J., May 29, 1844. His parents were of English descent and Quakers, his forefathers migrating to West Jersey about 1680. He obtained his rudimentary education at the Salem Friends School and Academy, and later became a student at Haverford, Pa., where he remained one and one-half years. In 1866 he entered Princeton College and was graduated in 1868. He then removed to Albany, entered the Albany Law School and was graduated in 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. For ten years, until 1879, he practiced his profession alone. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Arthur L. Andrews, under the firm name of Thompson & Andrews, which continued until 1885, when the firm became Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, George L. Stedman being the senior member. This copartnership was dissolved January 1, 1896, Mr. Stedman retiring, and since then the firm has been Thompson & Andrews. In 1874 Mr. Thompson was appointed first clerk to Edmund L. Judson, mayor of Albany, which is the only public office he ever held. He was for many years a member and trustee of the First Congregational church, the Home for Aged Men, the Albany Orphan Asylum, the Albany Mutual Insurance Company, the Albany Female Academy, the Home Savings Bank, and the Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company. He has been a member of the Committee of Thirteen since 1882 and is now secretary and treasurer of that society; he is also a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M. October 4, 1871, he married Margaret, daughter of the late Dr. James McNaughton of Albany, and they have three children: James McNaughton, Andrew and Margaret McNaughton Thompson

Andrews, Arthur L., son of Dr. George and Julia A. (Hooker) Andrews, was born

in Marion, Ia., April 16, 1855, and descends from William Andrews, who in 1635 came from England to New Haven, Conn., where the family lived for generations, and held State and Federal offices. Dr. George Andrews, a physician, removed to Westfield, Mass., in 1857, and died in Wallingford, Conn., November 27, 1895. Arthur L. Andrews attended the private schools at Westfield, was graduated from Westfield High School in 1871, and received the degree of B. A. from Wesleyan University in 1875, being one of the honor men in his class, and taking while there a prominent part in all the athletic exercises. On July 7, 1875, he came to Albany and entered the law office of Stedman & Shepard, and was admitted to the bar September 8, 1877. He remained with his preceptors as managing clerk until August 1, 1879, when he formed a copartnership with David A. Thompson, as Thompson & Andrews. On February 16, 1885, this firm became associated with George L. Stedman, under the name of Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, and on January 1, 1889, George W. Stedman was admitted as partner. January 1, 1896, this firm dissolved and since then the style has been Thompson & Andrews. In November, 1895 Mr. Andrews was appointed by Governor Morton as commissioner to devise charters for cities of the second class. He has been attorney for the Board of Supervisors for two years and counsel for the Republican organization for two years, and is a trustee of the Albany Home School for oral instruction of the deaf, a member and deacon of the State Street Presbyterian church, a member of the Fort Orange, Ridgely Athletic, and Capital City Clubs, president of the McKinley Guards, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York city. September 4, 1879, he married Alice, daughter of Samuel Anable of Albany, and they have one son, Harold Fourdrinier Andrews, born July 3, 1884.

Ward, Hon. Walter E., was born December 5, 1853, in Westerlo, Albany county. His father, Rev. Gilbert Ward, formerly of Westerlo, whose long services in the ministry of the M. E. church have been signally blessed, is still living. His mother, Emeline Garrett, a native of New Baltimore, Greene county, died several years ago. His grandfather, Gilbert Ward, was a pioneer farmer of Westerlo, a justice of the peace in 1822 and a man of prominence. This branch of the Ward family in America is descended from the same ancestry as Gen. John Ward of Revolutionary fame. Walter E. Ward worked on his father's farm in Westerlo summers and attended the district school in winter. When seventeen he entered the Collegiate Institute at Claverack, N. Y., then under the principalship of Rev. Alonzo Flack, D. D. While there he taught school a part of the time, earning money enough to pay his educational expenses. On leaving Claverack in 1873 Mr. Ward entered Wesleyan University, where he was a member of the university football team and boat crew, and rowed in the intercollegiate regatta at Saratoga in 1876. He was graduated from Wesleyan with honor in 1877. He then took up his residence in Albany. Preparatory to entering the Albany Law School he read law in the office of Hungertord & Hotaling, and about the same time gave private instruction in Latin and Greek. Mr. Ward was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1879, and was at once admitted to the bar. In 1880 he opened an office in Albany and four years later associated with himself his present partner, Frederick W. Cameron, the firm name being Ward & Cameron. While carrying on his general legal practice Mr. Ward's attention was turned to a careful investigation of the laws relating to patents, and

he has made this subject a special department by bringing together all the important authorities, so that this collection of books in this line is the largest of any lawyer in this city. He has had charge of important infringement suits in which he has gained a wide reputation, and is a lecturer on patents, trade marks and copyrights, in the Albany Law School. As a Republican, Mr. Ward, in the fall of 1890, was nominated for member of assembly from the Second Assembly district and was elected over Dr. De Graff of Guilderland by a majority of 564, being the only Republican chosen to any office from the county in that election. He served with credit on the Committees on Cities, Revision of Laws, and Excise Matters. In 1891 he was re-elected by a majority of 1,072 over ex-County Clerk W. D. Strevell and was again the only successful Republican nominee on the ticket for Albany county. During his second legislative term Mr. Ward served on the Committee on General Laws and Revision. He is a member of the Unconditional Republican, Camera and Albany Clubs and a member of Trinity M. E. church, and in 1891-92 was superintendent of its Sabbath school. In 1881 Mr. Ward married Miss Carrie, daughter of Luman Stanton of Westerlo, and they have three children: Maude E., Florence and Walter J.

Potts, Jesse Walker, is the only son of Jesse Charles Potts, who was born September 30, 1811, in Albany. His grandparents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Duns) Potts, the former being a Friend, who came to Albany from Pennsylvania in 1790. He is descended from David Potts, who came from Wales and settled in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Pa., before 1692. David Potts, a member of the Society of Friends, married Alice Croasdale, who with her parents came to America with William Penn in the *Welcome* in 1682. Jesse Potts died December 21, 1811, leaving a widow and six children. Elizabeth Duns was born in Scotland. Jesse Charles Potts attended the old Lancaster school and was at the opening of the new building in 1817, where the Albany Medical College is now. When thirteen he worked for Mrs. Cook who kept a reading room on Broadway near Maiden Lane, and afterward in a grocery on old Van Schaick street. In 1828 he was apprenticed to learn the molder's trade at Corning & Norton's Eagle Foundry, and after the firm sold their business to Many & Ward in 1830, he finished his apprenticeship with Francis Low at the Clinton Foundry. He worked for Howard Nott & Co., manufacturers of the famous Nott stoves, and was with Rathbone & Silliman for about a year. In 1835 he formed a partnership with Benjamin Thomas for the manufacture of stove castings, on the site of the present First Baptist church. In 1836 the firm was changed to Thomas, Potts & Wells. Subsequently Mr. Potts sold his interest to the other two and became the foreman of De Graff's Foundry. In 1837 he entered into partnership with Levi S. Hoffman, with whom he remained until 1846, when he bought Mr. Hoffman's interest and four years later sold the business to Shear & Packard; in 1852 he formed with Jacob H. Shear and Joseph Packard, the firm of Shear, Packard & Company; in February, 1857, he sold his interest to Shear & Packard and retired from active business. In 1850 and 1851 he became interested in real estate and built many dwellings in the city. In 1851 he went to Europe in company with the late George Dawson. He represented the old Third ward as supervisor in 1852, being elected as a Whig. He was an admirer of Henry Clay and when the latter made his second canvass for the presidency in 1832, Mr. Potts cast his first vote. He continued

a Whig until the Republican party was formed in 1856, when he joined it. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department August 17, 1835, and was foreman of Truck No. 1. He was one of the organizers of the Commerce Insurance Company in 1859 and a director from that time, and was also a director of the First National Bank. He was a member and for many years a vestryman of St. Peter's church and was one of the committee (the other two being John Taylor and Dr. Philip Ten Eyck) that had charge of the erection of the present building in 1859 and 1860. He also at the request of the family of John Tweddle, superintended the completion of the tower in 1876. He was one of the founders of Fireman's Lodge of Odd Fellows, March 10, 1837, and was also a member of the Histrionic Association. He took a great interest in American coins and medals and his collection probably ranked with any in the country. December 22, 1835, he married Eunice U. Walker, who died in June, 1890. Mr. Potts died February 2, 1891, leaving two children, who are now living. In 1895 the new rectory of St. Peter's was built and given to the church as a memorial to Jesse Charles Potts and his wife, by their son and daughter, Jesse Walker Potts and Sarah Benham Potts.

Boyd, James P., M.D., is a native of Albany and a son of one of the foremost physicians of the city in his day. He received his early education at the Albany Boys' Academy and was graduated from Princeton College in 1867. He then entered the Albany Medical College where he pursued the study of medicine with that assiduity which had characterized his earlier school days. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1871. The next two years Dr. Boyd devoted to higher studies in his chosen profession in the famous universities of Germany. He began the practice of medicine in Albany in 1873, and has steadily increased until now; he stands in the foremost rank of the eminent physicians of the city. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and the Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the British Gynecological Society. He is also attending gynecologist to Albany Hospital, consulting obstetrician to St. Peter's Hospital and professor of obstetrics, gynecology and diseases of children at the Albany Medical College.

Guthrie, Alfred A., son of Samuel and Catherine (Minear) Guthrie, was born in Troy, Davis county, Ia., September 20, 1850, was prepared for college in the academy of his native town and received from the State University of Iowa the degree of A. B. in 1875 and that of A. M. in 1877. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of Hatch & Hatch, of Hannibal, Mo., but in 1883 removed to Albany and took a partial course of studies at the Union Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. and being admitted to the bar of New York in June, 1884. He was associated in practice with his brother, William R. Guthrie and Andrew J. Colvin, until the former's death in 1890, and since then has continued alone. He has always been a Republican, has held several positions of trust and honor, and is pre-eminently a scholar, a lover of books and a thorough student of jurisprudence. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, past commander of Temple Commandery No. 2 K. T., past thrice illustrious master of De Witt Clinton Council, No. 22, R. & S. M., past high priest of Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., past master of the Ineffable and

Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection of Albany, a trustee representing his chapter in the New Temple Commission, and a member of the Grand Commandery of New York and has been the representative of the Grand Commandery of Texas. In Odd Fellowship he has from its inception been counsel without compensation for the trusteeship of the New Odd Fellows Temple of Albany. He was elected grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York in 1893, deputy grand master August 1, 1894, and grand master in August 1895, holding the latter office one year. He is continually called upon to deliver addresses in all parts of the State. December 25, 1877, he married Ella, daughter of Rev. Samuel M. Osmond, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in March, 1879, leaving one son: Keith Osmond Guthrie, now a student at Yale College, class of 1899.

Hallenbeck, Charles W.—Garrett J. Hallenbeck, born in the town of Guilderland, in December, 1816, was a prominent citizen of that town. The first of the family that emigrated from Holland to America were William and Michael F., who settled on the Livingston Manor about 1740. Isaac, the son of William and grandfather of Garrett J., settled in the town of Guilderland where he reared four sons: Tunius, Garrett, Abram and Jacob I. Jacob I., the father of Garrett J., was born in Guilderland December 14, 1791, where he was a well-to-do farmer. When twenty years of age he married Christiana Waldron and their children were Isaac, George Y., Garrett J., Margaret and Jane Ann, all deceased except Margaret. He died in 1877 and his wife in 1875. Garrett J. devoted his life to farming and in early life he bought and sold many farms. In 1853 he settled permanently on the farm of 128 acres, which is now owned by his sons, Charles W. and Alexander. He took great pride in the breeding of fine horses and cattle. In 1844 he married Lucinda Van Valkenburg, who was born in Guilderland in July, 1822, daughter of Johoicam and Rebecca (McMichael) Van Valkenburg. Their children were Jacob G., Rebecca, Cornelius (deceased), Isaac H., Alexander, Jane Ann, Emma, and Charles W. of Albany. Johoicam Van Valkenburg was a native of the town of Guilderland, and the son of John Van Valkenburg. He was a farmer and lumberman, owning a good farm and a saw mill. He reared ten children, all of whom grew to maturity except one boy, who was accidentally killed. Alexander McMichael, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hallenbeck, was a native of Ireland, who was for years a hotel keeper and farmer.

Wolff, John, son of John A. and J. J. (Mayen) Wolff, was born in Arnhem, Holland, July 22, 1836. He received his education in the public schools, and Almkerk University from which he graduated in 1855. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed assistant teacher of the Holland and French languages and filled that chair until 1857, when he came with his parents to America and settled in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Wolff obtained the position of shipping clerk with Wheeler & Melick and held that place until 1888, when he associated himself with the Wheeler & Melick Manufacturing Company. While shipping clerk, Mr. Wolff was abroad seven times in the capacity of salesman. The firm went out of existence in 1890, and Mr. Wolff assumed control of the business and continued in that capacity until January, 1896; since then he has been engaged in a general repair and commission business. In 1863 he married Miss D. G. Fortanier of Rotterdam, Holland, and they have one son and four daughters.

Ogden, Charles G., son of Edward and Julia (Hand) Ogden, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 25, 1858. Mr. Ogden's father was born in England and on the maternal side he is descended from New England ancestors. He received his education in the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then entered the office of his father, where he learned the business of architect and draughtsman. In 1892 he was taken into partnership, the firm being Edward Ogden & Son, located at No. 61 State street. In 1884 Mr. Ogden married Lizzie, daughter of Peter Kinear, of Albany, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

Banker, William Soules, son of John and Christiana (Kent) Banker, was born in Clinton county, N. Y. He received his education at the Plattsburgh and Champlain Academies, after which he went into business with the Redford Crown Glass Works at Redford, N. Y. He remained with this concern for many years, until their retirement from business. His worth as a salesman had become well known during his connection with the Redford works, and after leaving them he was connected with some of the most important houses in the United States. They were J. W. Blodgett & Co., of Boston; J. R. Jaffrey & Sons, of New York, and N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago, later the N. K. Fairbank Company. In April, 1888, Mr. Banker removed to Albany, representing the latter house, also the Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., and he continued to represent the Fairbank Company until November, 1895. He now represents the Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb.; Central Lard Co., New York city; the Waverly Refining Co., New York city; the National Linseed Oil Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; American Preservers Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Muscatine Oat Meal Co., Muscatine, Ia.; Eli Pettijohn Cereal Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mohawk Condensed Milk Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Jacob Beck & Sons, Detroit, Mich.; De Land & Co. (Cap Sheaf Soda), Fairport, N. Y.; the Rockford Sugar Refining Co., Rockford, Ill.; Connecticut Extract Witch Hazel, Middletown, Conn.; Delgado & Co., New Orleans, La.; Theo. Brierre's Sons, New Orleans, La.; Standard Rice Co., New York city; American Soap Co., New York city; Columbia Falls Packing Co., Columbia Falls, Me.; and the Marshall-Kennedy Milling Co., Allegheny, Pa. Mr. Banker has also other large milling interests; his office and warehouse at 65 and 67 Hudson avenue is one of the best in Albany, large, attractive, and contains all the up to date improvements, including steam power and steam heating.

Van Aken, De Baun, son of Dr. David F. and Abigail (Lansing) Van Aken, was born in Lishaskill, Albany county, N. Y., January 3, 1863. Dr. David F., the father of the subject of this sketch, is still a practicing physician at Malden, Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Van Aken is descended from French-Huguenot stock; from those who, shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, moved to Holland. Two brothers left Holland and came to America just previous to the Revolution and one of them, Henry, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Van Aken, performed gallant service in the war. Mr. Van Aken's grandfather, Alanson, is now living in the town of New Scotland at the ripe old age of ninety-two, he has been justice of the peace of New Scotland for a number of years. On the maternal side Mr. Van Aken is descended from Gerritt Lansing, who came from Holland and whose descendants have had an important part in framing the history of Albany county. Mr. Van Aken was educated in the Saugerties Institute, the Union Classical Institute at Schenectady and

the Albany College of Pharmacy, from which he received the degree of Ph. G. in 1884. After leaving college Mr. Van Aken was associated with Dr. C. H. Smith on Washington avenue for twelve years and was a partner during the last five. In 1894 he purchased the store on the corner of Hamilton and Hawk streets, where he is now doing a large business. He is secretary of the College of Pharmacy and instructor in chemistry therein. For one term he was president of the Alumni Association of the college. Mr. Van Aken is a member of the State Street Presbyterian church and has been its Sunday school superintendent for the past five years. In 1890 he married Jessie W. Schermerhorn of East Greenbush, and they have one son, Homer Lansing.

Hawley, Mrs. Clara M.—Among the numerous printing establishments in Albany it would be hard to find one where prompt service and fair dealing more abound than in that owned by Mrs. C. M. Hawley. This business was originally established in 1871 by L. H. Burdick, for general job and newspaper printing, at No. 51 North Pearl street. Mr. Burdick continued to own and manage the business until 1878, when, having taken James Taylor into partnership, the firm became Burdick & Taylor. The plant was subsequently moved to Martin Hall and later to No. 481 Broadway, where the business was continued until 1893. In November, 1890, the partnership was dissolved and Lewis J. Roberts came into the firm, making the firm Taylor & Roberts. Mr. Roberts died after thirteen months, but the firm name continued until 1893, when Charles H. Hawley succeeded to the Roberts interest. Mr. Hawley died in November, 1893, and the interest has since been carried on by Mr. Hawley's widow, Mrs. Clara M. Hawley. January 21, 1897, Mrs. Hawley bought Mr. Taylor's interest and has since then been sole owner of the plant, at Nos. 36-38 Beaver street, and secured the services of L. H. Burdick to manage the business for her. Mr. Burdick, being the founder of the business, is of course a most valuable man and will build up the concern to hold its own as among the first of its kind in the city. Mr. Burdick also represents the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company and for eight years has been secretary of the West End Savings and Loan Association. He is very popular in social and fraternal circles, and is a Knight Templar, Mason, a past grand in the I. O. O. F., and an encampment member.

Anderson, Charles W., was born April 28, 1866, in Oxford, Ohio. He graduated from the High School of that town, Spencerian Business College of Cleveland and Miami University. He determined upon the legal profession, and to prepare himself read law with Judge Weed of Cleveland. He did not complete his studies, however, but moved east to New York and entered politics. He was for a time on the staff of the New York Age, and was connected with the late Col. Elliot F. Shephard until his death. He was appointed United States Internal Revenue Gauger by Hon. William Windom, which position he held until December, 1893, when he resigned to accept the appointment of private secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, which position he now holds. Mr. Anderson is regarded as one of the most scholarly colored men of the country, and has probably been honored as much as any living man of his race. He responded to the sentiment, "The Citizen and the Nation," at the annual banquet of the Garfield Club of Providence, R. I., in 1891, and to that of "The Future of the Republican Party," in 1892. He also responded to a toast at the annual banquet of the St. Patrick's Club at Hotel Brunswick, New York, March 17, 1892; he

was one of the speakers at the banquet given by the government of Venezuela, through her commissioner, Hon. Napoleon Domineci, at Delmonico's, to the American advocates of the Monroe Doctrine in the same year. Mr. Anderson responded to the toast of "The Emancipation Proclamation," at the Lincoln banquet of the Marquette Club of Chicago, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, February 12, 1895. He has delivered many lectures, among them being "The Delights and Defects of Conversation," "The Life, Times and Teachings of Rousseau," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Abolitionists," "Frederick Douglass," "The Philosophy of Prejudice," "The Amateur Thinker," and "The Brotherhood of Man." He has made many occasional addresses and is regarded as one of the readiest and most polished speakers of his age in the State. He was appointed a commissioner to the Tennessee Centennial by Governor Morton, and was selected by the Republican State Committee to accompany Hon. William McKinley on his speaking tour through New York State during Hon. Levi P. Morton's canvass for governor. Mr. Anderson makes many friends wherever he goes, as is evidenced by the fact that he was tendered a complimentary luncheon by members of the Union League Club of Chicago, October 17, 1896.

Wrightson, George W., was born in England and came to America when four years of age, and settled in Utica and in 1859 engaged with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. as fireman, and acted as such on the engine that took President Lincoln to the White House, also taking his body west when killed. From fireman he was promoted to engineer, and ran the first passenger engine from Ravenna on the West Shore, R. R., and settled there. He also ran an engine on the Mohawk division. He married Miss Rachel Lang of Utica, and built a fine residence at Ravenna, where he reared a family of three daughters: Ada L. (Mrs. G. C. Boyd), Eva M. and Grace M. He was and is yet the principal mover in the organization of the Christian church at Ravenna, which was built in 1889, and of which he is a leading member and supporter.

Don, William G., son of John G. and Julia (Crew) Don, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1854. He attended Professor Luther's school on Eagle street and Folsom's Business College, after which he worked for the Van Rensselaer estate and as tally boy for Clark, Sumner & Co., lumber dealers, where he rose to the position of clerk. In 1876 he went to work for Thomas S. Murphy as bookbinder. In 1891 Mr. Murphy died and in March, 1895, a new company was formed, Thomas S. Murphy & Co., of which Mr. Don was elected treasurer, and which office he now holds. Mr. Don was active in the politics of the Republican party at the time of the late John F. Smyth and was a charter member of the Capital City Club in 1868, and is also a member of the Unconditional Club. In 1883 he married Harriet S. Cochrane of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and she died the same year.

Gibbons, Erastus, born in Coeymans, January 11, 1842, is a son of Erastus and Martha (Wheat) Gibbons. Erastus Gibbons, sr., was a native of Westerlo and she of Albany; the grandparents, John, came from Dutchess county to Westerlo in pioneer days. Erastus, father of Erastus Gibbons, jr., was a carpenter by trade and resided in Coeymans for some years, but spent his last days in Westerlo on a farm and died in 1873; Mrs. Gibbons died in 1871. Erastus Gibbons, jr., was educated at the academy at Coeymans and in 1867 married Carrie E., daughter of Abner Garret, of Westerlo, and to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons have been born eight children. Mattie, wife

of William Fish, of the N. Y. C. R. R., Syracuse, N. Y.; Nettie, Estella and Bertie, now living; Adella, died aged six years; Willie, died age ten years; Jessie, died age ten years, and Erastus died aged two years. Mrs. Gibbons died in 1888. From the farm Mr. Gibbons went into general mercantile business in Dormansville in 1866, and with the exception of two years has carried on the business to the present time. He was postmaster under Cleveland, during his last term. In 1863 Mr. Gibbons enlisted in Co. D, N. Y. Vol. Inf., but was soon honorably discharged on account of sickness. He is a member of Post S. Evan N.—, G. A. R., and a Republican.

Shultes, Abram, a landmark and well known citizen of Berne, was born in Berne (now Knox) March, 1827. The parent tree of the Shultes family in America was Matthias (Mottise) Shultes, who was born in Holland in 1726, his father being killed the same year by religious persecutors, the mother fearful that her own life and the life of her child might also be sacrificed, fled to America with her babe, when he was but six months of age. She settled in the woods (probably in Schoharie county) among her Dutch friends and there reared her boy to manhood. He later became one of the first settlers in the town of Berne and from time to time took up 400 acres of land, made him a home and cared for his mother until the time of her death. He fought Indians during the French and Indian war from 1754 to 1762, and fought Tories and Indians during the war of the Revolution. During this war, the Indians and Tories were determined to kill him and many a time he was obliged to seek shelter in the woods, to escape from their attacks. His son William was lieutenant of a regiment during the Revolutionary war. He reared six sons and several daughters. Lieut. Wm. Shultes, the grandfather of Abram, was a native of Berne, where he was a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died when forty-five years of age. His wife was a Miss Post, daughter of the notorious tory Jacob Post, and they had four children. For his second wife he married Miss Sternberger, by whom two children were born. Peter W. Shultes, Abram's father, was born on the homestead in 1801. He came in possession of one of his father's farms and succeeded in accumulating a large property and at the time of his death was worth \$40,000. His wife was Magdalene West, daughter of Peter and granddaughter of the celebrated artist Sir William West and they had twelve children, but only five grew to maturity. He died in 1853 and his wife survived him many years and died at the home of her son, Abram. Abram Shultes attended the the common district school and took an academic course at the Gallupville Academy. When nineteen years of age he began teaching, this he followed about six months of the year for several years, when he settled on the homestead, where he remained until forty years of age, when the farm was sold and divided among the heirs; he then bought his present farm of 160 acres on West Mountain and moved there in 1867 and he owns another farm of 120 acres in the town of Rensselaerville. In 1855 he married Margaret Turner, born in England and a daughter of George and Dorothea (Potter) Turner, who came to America with his family in 1832. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shultes are Florence (wife of Wallace R. Peasley), George D., De Forest, Mary, Alice, Joseph T., Charles A., William J., Margaret and Susan E. George, Joseph and William are now in Cortez Valley, Nevada, in the silver mines. George Turner, father of Mrs. Shultes, was born in England in 1772. He was a farmer and cartman, carting coal principally. He settled in Berne on West Mountain in 1832 and died October 10, 1833. His wife,

Dorothy, was born in 1786 and died December 15, 1838 and they had eight children: George, Margaret, Joseph Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan and Leah.

Rice, Joseph Taft, who for many years was prominently identified with Albany's interests, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., January 22, 1787. He was a lineal descendant from Edmund Rice, who was born in Wales in 1594, moved to Hertfordshire, England, and in 1638, with his wife and seven children came to this country and settled in Sudbury, Mass. He died at Marlboro, Mass., March 3, 1663, and was buried at Sudbury. Joseph Taft Rice settled in Albany in 1808 and engaged in the most extensive manufacture of silver ware west of New York city, continuing it until 1832. Many of the older citizens yet have the productions of his manufacture which are highly prized as heirlooms and for their sterling worth. September 4, 1811, he married Jane, daughter of Gilbert Cumming of Strothspay, Scotland; they were blessed with thirteen children all born and reared in this city. One of his sons was killed in the late war and the others have honorably filled responsible public positions. Mr. Rice was one of the original members of the Republican Artillery organized in 1810. He was closely affiliated with De Witt Clinton, William H. Swan, Thurlow Weed and other public men of that period. He was very noticeable for his commanding figure and walk and was of a genial temperament. He died June 19, 1854.

Wormer, Eliakim F., was born in the town of Guilderland, November 15, 1847. Peter and Mooney (Brougham) Wormer, his great-grandparents, were natives of Holland, and migrated to America and settled on Black Creek, in the town of Guilderland. He lived to an old age and his wife, Mooney, lived to the age of 104 years, and retained remarkable physical and mental strength to the last. Cornelius, the next in line, was born in Guilderland about 1778, and became an active and successful farmer. He was prominent and influential in public affairs, and gave each of his sons a good start in life by placing them on farms of their own. His wife was Sarah Relyea; he lived to be nearly ninety-two and his wife lived to be ninety-five. They reared five sons and two daughters. Frederick, the father of Eliakim, was born in Guilderland in October, 1814. He has spent all his active life successfully as a farmer in his native town. For a number of years he lived in Guilderland Center, where he owns property. He passes his time by attending to his garden and small fruit growing. He and his wife are well preserved and spry old people and enjoying the comforts of life. His wife was Marie Blessing, who was born in the town of Guilderland, June 5, 1816. Their children are Eliakim F., Francis, Rufus, Daniel, Frederick, William, David, Sarah and Hannah. Eliakim spent his early life on his father's farm, and attended the common district schools. When about twenty-one he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in apples, potatoes and other farm produce which he followed a few years with fair success; he then engaged in farming, which vocation he has followed successfully to the present date. He is the most extensive apple grower in this section of the country. For some years past he has been a breeder of registered Holstein cattle and Shropshire sheep, he is also the owner of a fine thoroughbred French coach stallion. He was road commissioner of Guilderland for a number of years. In 1872 he married Eliza, daughter of James and Marie (Hallenbeck) Fryer; she was born in the town of Guilderland in 1851.

Paddock, Edward, son of William S. and Magdalen (Houghtaling) Paddock, was

born in Albany, N. Y., in 1859. William S. Paddock, the father of the subject of this sketch, was prominently identified with Albany interests and was for twelve years recorder and for two years acting mayor of Albany. Edward Paddock attended the public schools and after completing his education he obtained a clerkship in the office of Smith, Craig & Co., lumber dealers. He remained there seven years, after which he was a clerk in the office of William McEwan, coal merchant, for five years. In 1890 Mr. Paddock opened a general sporting goods store at No. 93 State street and has since carried on a successful business there. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., and Temple Commandery No. 5. Mr. Paddock is also a member of the Albany County Wheelmen and was at one time its treasurer. September 10, 1890, he married Miss Mary Underhill of Albany, and they have one daughter, Ruth Magdalen.

Fisher, David A., was born in 1834, and is the son of Daniel G., who was born in 1808 and died in 1860, and grandson of Duncan, and great-grandson of Daniel Fisher, who was among the first settlers of Berne, in 1770. Mr. Fisher came to Bethlehem in 1856 and to his present home in 1881, where he is a farmer. He married Mary M. Long, and they have four sons and three daughters: Burton (who is a lawyer) Frederick D., Richard L. and David D., Anna, Eleanor and Maria D.

Elmendorf, William Burgess, was born in Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1856. He is a son of John Elmendorf, jr., who was born March 3, 1819, and Caroline M. Burgess, and is directly descended from Jacobus Coenradt Van Elmendorf, who was born in Holland, came to America in 1652, and who married Greitje Aertse Van Wagenen in Kingston, N. Y., April 25, 1667, the ceremony being performed by a justice of the court with the consent of the bride's mother, inasmuch as the bride being under age, the Dutch church would not or could not perform the ceremony. All of Mr. Elmendorf's intermediate ancestors were born in Kingston, N. Y., and are as follows, commencing with the son of Jacobus Coenradt Van Elmendorf, Coenradt Elmendorf, who married Ariaantje Geritse Vandenburg at Albany, N. Y., June 28, 1693; Cornelius Abraham Elmendorf who married Engeltje Heermans; Abraham Elmendorf who served in the Revolutionary war and who married Anaatje Crispell, April 22, 1758; and John Elmendorf, grandfather of William B., who married Margaret Folant. Mr. Elmendorf, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Albany State Normal School in 1871, and spent two years at the Albany Academy and one year at the Albany Business College. He is a thorough transportation man and believes in his business. For twenty-five years he has represented (with his father, the late Capt. John Elmendorf who died March 11, 1885), the popular Hudson River Day Line Steamers. Mr. Elmendorf is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Holland Society of New York, Royal Arcanum and the Albany City Curling Club. In May, 1877, he married Isabel H. Dalton, daughter of William Dalton, president of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank and late of the lumber firm of Dalton & Kibbee. She died in 1887, and by her Mr. Elmendorf had one son (deceased) and one daughter, Edna. In 1889 he married Victoria O'Brien, daughter of the late William O'Brien, esq., of the banking house of O'Brien & Meridith of Montreal, and also Canadian representative of the Grand Trunk Railway. They have three children, Enid, Jean and Alice.

Alexander, Thomas, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1858. George Alexander, his father, was a native of Edinburgh, and was a carpenter by trade, but became one of the largest builders and contractors in the city of Edinburgh, some times employing as high as three hundred men at a time. He was a man of progression, with great business ability and accumulated a good fortune. He made two trips to America, and was preparing for his third trip when death overtook him in August, 1892. His wife was Ann Murray, by whom sixteen children were born, seven sons and five daughters, who all grew to maturity. Thomas Alexander received a common school education and learned the mason's and stone cutter's trade. He worked with, and assisted his father for fourteen years, till 1885, when he left home and sailed for America, landing in Quebec, Canada, where he remained two weeks. While with his sister at Port Dover, he learned of the magnificent capitol building under way of erection in the city of Albany, and concluded that was the city for him, and after visiting Niagara Falls and Buffalo, he landed in Albany with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. He immediately sought and found employment as a mason, borrowing money from a stranger to buy his tools, and began work. He was not long to see the good qualities of the Helderberg blue flag stone and concluded to engage in the stone business; consequently in 1887, in partnership with his employer, he purchased fifteen acres of stone land where his quarry is now located, and later came in possession of the entire quarry, and subsequently purchased the remaining eighty acres on which the quarry is located, and after hard toil and careful supervision has opened up and developed one of the finest and largest quarries in the State, which is second to none in the country. In March, 1894, he married Miss Hannah Smith of Berne, a daughter of Henry J. Smith; she died five months later.

Warren, Henry P., is one of the leading educators of the State and comes from the East. He spent most of his boyhood in Gorham, Me., where his father, the late Rev. Dr. William Warren resided. Mr. Warren attended the Gorham Academy, Gorham, Me., until 1855 when he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., then under the administration of Dr. Samuel L. Taylor. Mr. Warren spent a year teaching in Merrimac, Mass, and was graduated from Yale in 1870. That same year he became principal of the Fifth Street Grammar School at New Bedford, Mass., where he remained a year and a half and then went to Dover, N. H., where he was principal of the Dover High School. He was obliged to go South for his health in 1875, and remained three years, when he returned to Dover. He took charge of the N. H. State Normal School in 1879 for four years, then went to Lawrenceville, N. J., and with six others established the Lawrenceville School, a preparatory boarding school. He remained there until January, 1887. In August, 1886, he was elected principal of the Albany Academy.

Brunk, James H., was born January 8, 1810, in the town of Berne on the farm he now owns. Nicholas Brunk, his grandfather, was born in the Mohawk Valley, of Holland ancestry and was a descendant from one of five brothers who migrated from Holland and settled along the Mohawk River as pioneers; Nicholas settled in the town of Knox, where he cleared him a farm and made him a home on 130 acres of land. His wife was Elizabeth Miller and their children were Mathias, Hannah, Henry, Jacob, Gittie Ann, Eva, Catherine and Lydia. Henry Brunk, the father of

James, was born in Knox February 28, 1806, where he was a lifelong farmer. He married Rebecca Fowler who was born in Berne on the farm now owned by her son, March 17, 1809. After his marriage, he purchased from his father-in-law the farm of 146 acres and there spent his life. Their children were Almira, Lydia Ann, Jabez, James H., Elizabeth, Catherine S., Nicholas J., and Edgar. He died December 12, 1865, and his wife May 26, 1893. She was a daughter of Lewis Fowler, who was a native of England and came to America in the time of the Revolutionary war and served seven years in the war. James H. Brunk has spent his life on the homestead farm. When a boy he attended the common district schools, but after the death of his father, he hired the farm from his mother and the other heirs and in 1868 purchased it and has added to it since then twenty-seven acres, where he has devoted his attention to a general farming and the breeding of fine grade cattle. Mr. Brunk has filled the office of overseer of the poor for several years. He is an influential member of the Patrons of Industry and president of the Evening Star Lodge of Berne. March 4, 1865, he married Louisa E. Hungerford of Berne, and their children are Willie J., Frank T., Hattie (who died when nineteen), Lena, Alfred and Leroy.

Cuyler, Edward Cornelius, son of Jacob C. and Mary Elizabeth (Henley) Cuyler, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1859. He attended the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878, after which he took a course at Yale University and was graduated in 1883, receiving the degree of A. B. Mr. Cuyler has followed the profession of the newspaper man and has been connected with the Express as city editor under William Barnes, jr., and Walter F. Hurcomb; with the State; and the Times-Union under the late Ira Wales. For the past eight years he has been special correspondent for the New York Evening Post and various other papers throughout the country. In 1883 he married Clarinda Helene Busley, and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Kathryn.

Haines, Luther H., born in Westerlo, December 25, 1839, a son of Adam and Eliza Ann (Hanney) Haines and grandson of Anthony Haines, who was reared in Westerlo but went to Schoharie county, where he died. Adam Haines was a farmer sixteen years in Coeymans, the remainder of his life was spent in Westerlo. Luther H. Haines has always been a farmer and rents 167 acres of land in Westerlo from Henry Hunt. He is a Democrat and has been collector and road commissioner and has taken great interest in having good schools. In 1859 he married Emeline Coons, niece of Abram Coons of Albany, and they have seven children: Myron A., Jacob L., Ambers S., David, Ella, wife of Clarence Hopkins, Maggie, wife of Manley Mark, and Orson L. Mr. and Mrs. Haines attend the M. E. church.

Clyckman, Frederick L., was born in the town of Knox, July 1, 1819, a son of Lawrence Clyckman, who was born in the same town about 1778, who was one of two sons and two half-brothers, sons of a native of Germany who served in the Revolutionary war, was a farmer by occupation, and began farming in the town of Knox, where he cleared a farm and built a log house and where he lived till his death, at the age of eighty years. Lawrence, the father of Frederick L., also spent his life as a successful farmer in the same town, owning a fine farm of 150 acres; he was a volunteer in the war of 1812; his wife was Maria Batcher, and their children were Jacob, Mary, Frederick, Gertrude, Adaline, Elida, Katie, Margaret and Sarah.

Mr. Clyckman was an elder in the Lutheran church for a number of years. Frederick L. Clyckman remained on the homestead with his father until he was thirty-eight years of age, when he came to Guilderland and bought a farm of 100 acres, where he has since resided; by industry and perseverance he has paid for his farm, erected good and commodious buildings, and made many other improvements; he is an up-to-date and prosperous farmer. In 1850 he married Eva, daughter of Peter Walker, who bore him two children, Angelica M. and Jessie F. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Conrad Batchelor of Knox, who bore him one child, Jane A. Mr. Clyckman has been deacon and elder in the Lutheran church for several years. The oldest daughter, Angelica, married William J. Alkenbrack of New Scotland in November, 1884; Jessie married William D. Relyea of New Scotland in November, 1882; and Jane A. married Shubael C. Jaycox of Bethlehem, March 14, 1892.

Hoskins, Charles M., son of Martin and Helen (Pratt) Hoskins, was born in Jamaica, Windham county, Vt., June 25, 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Vermont and then learned the trade of shirt cutter in the factories of Starbuck and Joseph Fowler in Glens Falls, N. Y., where he remained five years. He then removed to Leominster, Mass., where he was employed by the Leominster Shirt Company and remained there three years, rising from cutter to the position of superintendent of the factory. From Leominster he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he was given the position of cutter on special orders in the factory of S. L. Munson. He stayed with Mr. Munson two and one-half years, leaving in February, 1895, to accept his present position of manager of the Albany Shirt Company. Mr. Hoskins is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. August 21, 1889, he married Frances Mary Harris of Garrettsville, N. Y., and they have one son, Charles Albert.

Steenberg, Byron U., M. D., son of Henry W. and Amelia C. (Usher) Steenberg, was born in Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 18, 1839. He attended the Jonesville Academy and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, after which he went into business in Mechanicsville as a clerk in Hatfield's general store. He remained there a few years, after which he was made bookkeeper for W. J. & R. H. Scott at Albany, N. Y. He then went West and was connected with the dry goods house of C. J. Pettibone & Co. at Fon du Lac and Green Bay, Wis. While West he determined to study medicine and in 1868 he returned East and entered the medical department of Vermont University at Burlington, where he took one course of lectures. Subsequently he removed to Albany, N. Y., and in 1870 he received his degree from the Albany Medical College and has since practiced in Albany. Dr. Steenberg is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary, vice president and president. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Society and is a master Mason. In June, 1880, he married Ada H. Higgs of Albany, and they have one son, Victor.

Van Derzee, John A.—Storm Van Derzee came to Rensselaerwyck in the year 1630, having previously emigrated from Holland. He was a trader at Beverwyck, or Albany, in 1661. He married Hiletje, daughter of Gerrit Lansing, and had at least two sons who lived to maturity, viz.: *Albert* and Wouter. Albert, son of Storm and Hiletje Lansing Van Derzee, married Hiletje Gansevoort, January 20, 1706;

their children were Ariaantje, born May 22, 1707; Storm, born June 26, 1709; *Harmon*, born March 4, 1711. Harmon Van Derzee, son of Albert and Hilletje Gansevoort Van Derzee, married Eva ——— (surname unknown); their children were Albert, baptized June 28, 1738; *Cornelis*, baptized August 10, 1740; Storm, July 11, 1742. Cornelis Van Derzee, son of Harmon Van Derzee and Eva ———, married Agnes Whitbeck, October 27, 1763; their children were Harmon, born September 3, 1774; *Andrew*, born May 22, 1766; Eve, born October 13, 1769; Moyaca, born April 25, 1783. Agnes Whitbeck Van Derzee died November 10, 1821; Cornelis Van Derzee, her husband, died March 19, 1823. Andrew Van Derzee, son of Cornelis Van Derzee and Agnes Whitbeck Van Derzee, married Jane Ten Eyck, March 17, 1797; their children were Agnes, born March 20, 1798; Garritie, born September 16, 1801, died October 9, 1889; Cornelius, born April 7, 1804, died April 11, 1885; *Conrad Ten Eyck*, born May 20, 1806, died September 26, 1865; John, born October 8, 1808, died December 2, 1861; Caroline, born September 26, 1811; Barent, born December 22, 1818, died December 29, 1857. Jane Ten Eyck Van Derzee, wife of Andrew Van Derzee, died June 4, 1827. Andrew Van Derzee married for the second time widow Charlotte Snyder (born Sherwood); their only child, Andrew S. Van Derzee, was born November 22, 1828. Andrew Van Derzee died April 23, 1835. Conrad Ten Eyck Van Derzee, son of Andrew and Jane Ten Eyck Van Derzee, married Maria Shear, June 19, 1834; their children were Jane, born August 19, 1836; Peter, born August 24, 1838; Agnes, born February 13, 1841; Elizabeth, born March 19, 1843; *John A.*, born February 1, 1845; Albert, born May 9, 1847; Charles, born July 24, 1849; Caroline born January 16, 1856. Maria Shear Van Derzee died December 27, 1876. John A. Van Derzee, son of Conrad Ten Eyck Van Derzee and Maria Shear Van Derzee, married Josephine Waterman October 22, 1874; their children were Jesse W., born October 30, 1875, died February 6, 1896; Florence G., born November 28, 1880; John Jay, born December 1, 1888. John A. Van Derzee is the present owner and occupant of the old homestead farm which contains 240 acres. He is engaged in raising grain, dairying, fruit culture, and stock raising. This farm, which is in a good state of cultivation, is located south of the Haanakrois Creek, about one-half mile from the Coeymans and Westerlo stone road, formerly the old turnpike. Just one hundred years after the grant to the territory included in the town of Coeymans was made by Governor Lovelace to Barent Peterse Coeymans, the two brothers, Cornelius Van Derzee and Storm Van Derzee, bought from John Barclay and Anna Marghritta, his wife, on the 17th of March, 1673, the lands south of the Haanakrois Creek for £1,200. (The deed for the above property is at present in possession of one of the descendants.) A substantial stone structure took the place of the log house which was at first built by Cornelius Van Derzee. This house, having been remodeled, is still in a good state of preservation and occupied by Mr. John A. Van Derzee and family.

Deitz, Alanson F., was born in the town of Schoharie, Schoharie county, in 1849. He was a son of William D. Deitz, a native of the same place, who was born in 1818. He was one of four sons. Peter, John, Jacob and William, and three daughters, born to Philip A. Deitz, a native of Holland, who settled in Schoharie county about 1808, and became a successful and quite wealthy farmer, owning four farms at the time of his death. His brother, who came with him from Holland and settled in

Schoharie county, was with his whole family murdered by Indians during the war of 1812. William A., the father, was a farmer and lived on one of the farms left by his father, and was also very successful. His second wife was Alvina Fanning, by whom he had six children. He died in 1862. Mr. Deitz attended school during the summer until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out for himself with but forty-eight cents. He went to work on a farm for his cousin, following farming for some time, and managed to go to school during the winter. At the age of twenty years he purchased a patent right of a fruit and lard press, which he sold for some time with success. He then carried on a beer bottling establishment for a short time, and in 1871 he engaged in the bottling business in East Worcester, Otsego county, which he sold two years later and removed to Guilderland Center, where he established a small bottling business. In addition to this business he has bought at different times different wood lots, which he has cleared, making posts, rails, lumber, etc. Mr. Deitz is of an inventive turn of mind, having invented and patented at different times several useful implements; among the more prominent was a wire hay binder which he manufactured for six years. In 1885 he established his present bottling works, and in addition to his bottling business he is also interested in the poultry business. He was one of the village trustees of Altamont in 1894, and in the spring of 1896 was elected water commissioner. He is a member of Voorheesville Lodge of Odd Fellows. In 1871 he was married to Mary La Grande, who was born in Guilderland, a daughter of Andrew La Grande. Mr. Deitz was treasurer and deacon of the Reformed church. Mrs. Deitz is a member of the Missionary Society.

Hunter, James, son of Robert and Elizabeth, was born in County Down, Ireland, January 4, 1865, and was educated and reared on a farm in his native country. He came to America in 1882, settling in Albany, where he lived with and was employed by Robert H. Moore, a lumber merchant, remaining with him two years; he was then with Hugh Patterson and E. P. Bates one year each, learning the gas and steam fitting trade, and was subsequently with the Ferguson Boiler Company, becoming their superintendent. In January, 1893, he engaged in the steam and gas fitting business for himself at Nos. 9 and 11 Liberty street, and in May, 1894, bought out the Ferguson Boiler Company. In April, 1895, he occupied their old quarters on Church street, where he manufactures high and low pressure steam boilers and steam and hot water heating apparatus, doing also a general contracting business in steam and hot water heating, and dealing in boilers, engines and general steam supplies. June 24, 1891, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Babcock of Albany, and they have two children, Henry Babcock and Charlotte.

Shields, Francis, son of Adam, was born in Albany in 1822. Adam Shields, who was born in Ireland in 1798, came to America in 1819 and settled in Albany, where he entered the employ of Levi Solomon, a well known tobacconist. In 1833 he formed a partnership with Samuel Townsend, as Townsend & Shields and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. On Mr. Townsend's death, which occurred in 1836, Mr. Shields formed a partnership with Charles Chapman and William Taylor, under the name of Chapman, Shields & Taylor, and continued until 1840, when Mr. Shields withdrew. In 1850, with Daniel Adams, under the style of Shields & Adams, he started the present tobacco manufacturing business of Francis Shields in Church

street. Mr. Adams withdrew in 1860 and Mr. Shields's son Francis became a partner under the name of Shields & Son; this continued until 1880, when Mr. Shields retired. He died in 1888 and since that year the business has been successfully conducted by Francis Shields, and is the largest tobacco manufactory in the city.

Cull, William H., was born in Albany, August 24, 1853, and is a son of David and grandson of William Cull, who was born in the North of Ireland, 1800. He came to America in 1820, lived in Albany and Brandon, Vt., dying in the latter place in 1876. William married Letitia Campbell, of Scotch descent, who died in 1888, aged eighty-four. David Cull was born in Albany, became a well known telegraph operator, and married Helen M., daughter of James H. Young of Schenectady, N. Y., and died in 1860. William H. Cull attended the private and public schools of Albany and finished his education at the Albany Free Academy. When sixteen he entered the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Troy, N. Y., as a messenger boy. There he worked faithfully in various capacities, until the American District Messenger service of Albany was established in the fall of 1874. He was soon after appointed superintendent of the company and continued in the same capacity until January 1, 1877. A vacancy occurring about that time in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph office in Albany, Mr. Cull was appointed by Mayor Banks to a position in the department. He remained in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Company until the 19th of May, 1883, when he was chosen superintendent and electrician of the Hudson River Telephone Company, a position which he filled till the 1st of February, 1890, when he was invited to take charge of the electrical department of the Albany Railway, of which he was speedily made superintendent. He had almost everything to do about starting the electrical railway service and ran the first motor cars on State street. On the expiration of his contract with the Albany Railway Company, May 1, 1891, Mr. Cull again became connected with the Hudson River Telephone Company as electrician, and on the 1st of January, 1893, he was appointed its general superintendent, a position he has since filled. Mr. Cull is a member of Temple Lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has also been a member of the Unconditional Republican Club since 1876 and was one of its charter members and first officers of the permanent organization; for the past five years he has been the treasurer of the club. He has always taken a very active interest in old Albany's welfare and has been an earnest and efficient worker on public celebrations and reception committees appointed by the different mayors. February 13, 1888, he married Miss Mary Estelle, daughter of the late James Sprinks of Albany.

Chase, Hon. Norton, son of Nelson H. Chase, a leading and respected citizen of Albany, was born in the capital city, September 3, 1861, and was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1878, winning five gold medals. The same year he entered Yale College and subsequently became a student at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated as LL.B. and admitted to the bar in 1882. He began active practice with, and continued until the death of, Judge Samuel Hand in 1886, when he succeeded to the latter's law business. Mr. Chase was successfully connected in litigation with the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, involving over twenty different cases, and was also counsel for Tiffany & Company, when the State comptroller levied a tax on that corporation of \$237,000, which was reduced to \$6,000. He has also been identified with several criminal trials. He was for two

years assistant corporation counsel of the city of Albany, and in 1885 was elected member of assembly from the Third assembly district. In 1887 he was nominated for State senator in the 17th senatorial district; the election was carried into the courts and his opponent was declared elected by a plurality of eight. In 1889 Mr. Chase was elected State senator and was the youngest man in the Senate of 1890-91. During his term he introduced the first bill extending registration throughout the county. He is a prominent Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, a ready and fluent speaker, a powerful debater and a forceful campaign orator and has been delegate to many Democratic conventions. He is a member of the Democratic and Reform Clubs of New York, is a trustee and counsel of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, and is a member of several social and other organizations of Albany. In 1881 he was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed adjutant, and in 1886 elected major of the 10th Battalion N. G. N. Y. In 1895 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of attorney-general of the State of New York. June 22, 1887, he married Mabel Louise, daughter of Henry L. James of Williamsburg, Mass.

Fitzgerald Brothers, Edward J. and William R., are sons of Edward J. Fitzgerald, who came to Albany from Ireland about 1840 and died here in 1884, aged fifty-four; he was for many years a plumber, carrying on a successful business alone and later under the firm name of E. Fitzgerald & Sons. Edward J. Fitzgerald, jr., was born in Albany, December 30, 1864, and learned the trade of machinist at Green Island. William R. was born in 1873. In April, 1892, they formed a copartnership under the style of Fitzgerald Brothers and purchased of Peter Kinnear the old brass foundry at the corner of Beaver and Grand streets, which they have conducted with marked success. They manufacture an infinite variety of brass appliances, such as steam engine work, iron turning, brass castings and couplings, copper and composition castings, cocks, brass work for breweries, etc.

Ansbro, Thomas, son of Peter and Mary (McEvily) Ansbro, was born in Albany, December 18, 1854. His parents were natives of Mayo, province of Connaught, Ireland. Thomas Ansbro was educated at the Christian Brothers' Academy and in 1868 obtained a clerkship in Patrick Cuddy's grocery store, where he remained twelve years; he then went to New York city and was for a time in the employ of Philip Steiner, tea merchant. He came to Albany in 1881 and opened a restaurant on Broadway, which he conducted for seven years. In 1888 he was appointed, by Superintendent McEwan, as keeper in the Albany County Penitentiary, which he resigned after five years, to accept the position of superintendent of the brush factory of the penitentiary, to which position he was appointed by Mr. Bronk, the contractor. In 1893 he was appointed inspector of markets by Mayor Manning and held the position until the expiration of Mayor Manning's term of office. In 1895 he was appointed appraiser of customs by Hon. John P. Masterson and still occupies that position. Mr. Ansbro represented the Fourth ward in the Common Council for six years. He is a member of the Catholic Union, and in 1891 married Delia, daughter of Michael Coughlin of Albany. They have one son, Anthony Brady.

Liscomb, Orlando P., son of Darius P. and Anna Gage (Clement) Liscomb, farmers, was born in Hartland, Vt., January 1, 1838, and moved with his parents to Rutland in 1841, where he received his education. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of New England; on his mother's side he descends from Robert

Clement, who came in his own ship from Coventry, England, to Haverhill, Mass., about 1640. When twenty-two Mr. Liscomb engaged in mercantile business in Castleton, Vt. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. M, 11th Vt. Vol. Inf. (later the 1st Vt. H. A.), and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor (where he was wounded) and North Anna. Returning from the war he again engaged in mercantile business in Castleton, Vt., and since 1868 has been identified with the oil trade. In 1868 he first associated himself in this business with E. W. Murphey, and in 1873 they became partners under the present firm name of Murphey & Liscomb. The firm has a branch house in Springfield, Mass., conducted under the name of Murphey, Liscomb & Haskell, and another in Hudson, N. Y., styled Murphey, Liscomb & Co.; they are exclusively wholesale dealers in oil. Mr. Liscomb is a member of Fort Orange and the Albany Country Clubs and of Lee Lodge, F. & A. M. of Castleton, Vt. In 1873 he married Cornelia Speed of Ithaca, N. Y., who died in 1884, leaving four children: Percival Clement, Margaret Howard, Orlando Parkhurst, jr., and Christina Morrell.

Cady, Dr. Frank William, son of Clark S. and Atalanta (Barrett) Cady, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., December 13, 1863, and in 1871 moved with the family to Holley, Orleans county, where he received a public school education. His maternal uncle, Dr. W. C. Barrett, is the well known dean of Buffalo Dental University. Dr. Cady studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. Edward Everett Cady, of Moline, Ill., and was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1888. He practiced in Earlville, Ill., until 1890, when he became associated with his preceptor brother at Hoboken, N. J. In 1892 he came to Albany and organized the Cady Dental Company, which has a branch office in Troy and a force of eight assistants and of which he has since been the proprietor. He is a member of the Albany and Camera Clubs. In March, 1891, he married Mary Louise, daughter of Orange J. Eddy, a prominent lawyer and president of the Exchange Bank of Holley, N. Y. They have one son, Frank William, jr., born January 26, 1893.

Murphy, Joseph A., son of James F. and grandson of Robert Murphy, a native of Ireland, was born in Albany, April 22, 1873. James F. Murphy, born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1845, came to Albany in 1856 and for about twenty-eight years has been a shipping clerk for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 91st N. Y. Vols., and served four years, being honorably discharged as first lieutenant. He married Margaret, daughter of Daniel Murphy of Troy and Albany, who died October 19, 1894, leaving four children: John S., Joseph A., Helen M. and Henry A. Joseph A. Murphy was graduated from St. Joseph's Academy in 1891, read law with Edward J. Meegan and was admitted to the bar December 6, 1894. Since then he has been associated with Delancy Potter in the practice of his profession.

Meegan, Thomas A., son of Thomas A., sr., a large lumber merchant and prominent citizen, and a grandson of Thomas Meegan (see sketch of Edward J. Meegan), was born in Albany February 3, 1862, and was graduated from the Christian Brothers' Academy with honors in 1879. He read law with his uncle, Edward J., was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., May 3, 1883, and since then has practiced with his preceptor. April 11, 1893, he was elected justice of the Albany City Court, by a majority of 3,900, for three years, but the new constitution reduced this term to two years and eight months. In November, 1895, he was re-elected for a full term

of six years from January 1, 1896. He is judge advocate on the staff of the Jackson Corps, a four year trustee of the order of Elks, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, C. B. L., Catholic Union, and A. O. H. He is an active Democrat, has frequently been a delegate and chairman of assembly conventions and as a lawyer and judge takes high rank among the leaders of the Albany bar.

Le Boeuf, Randall J., is a son of Peter J. Le Boeuf, who was born in France in 1834, came to Canada with his parents when young, and was graduated from the Fort Edward Institute; he engaged first in the manufacture of axes in Cohoes and later became a member of the collar, cuff and shirt firms of Wheeler, Allendorph & Le Boeuf and Wheeler, Le Boeuf & Co., of Troy. His wife was Sarah A. Saunders. Randall J. was born in Cohoes, March 10, 1870, and when nine years old came with the family to Albany, where he finished his education at the grammar and High Schools, graduating in 1887. He read law with Eugene Burlingame until the fall of 1889, when he entered Cornell University in the course of history and political science; at the end of the first year he discontinued these studies and entered the law department, from which he was graduated in 1892, being one of the prize debaters and receiving also a thesis prize. He was made a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and was president of the junior and senior classes of the law school. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs, September 14, 1892, and was managing clerk for Sackett & Bennett, elevated railroad attorneys, and assistant attorney for Carter, Hughes & Kellogg, both of New York, until February, 1895, when he returned to Albany and formed his present partnership with Eugene Burlingame. In November, 1895, he was appointed corporation counsel for the village of Greenbush. He has been several terms a member of the executive council of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and is a member of the Cornell University Club and the Albany Republican Unconditionals. June 3, 1896, he married Katharine, daughter of Hiram L. Washburn of Albany.

Phibbs, Thomas, son of Thomas and Catharine (Donahy) Phibbs, was born in Ireland, October 8, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of Ireland and in 1867 came to America and settled in Canada, where he followed the occupation of farmer. Four years later he moved to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in the ice business with Hiram Hotaling, with whom he remained four years, at the end of which time he started in the ice business for himself. In 1892 Mr. Phibbs was elected president of the Hudson Valley Ice Company and has retained the office ever since. Mr. Phibbs is a member of Greenbush Lodge, F. & A. M., Greenbush Chapter, R. A. M., Dewitt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., and Temple Commandery, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has three children: William, Lulu and Frank.

Sims, Albert F., superintendent of the Albany Weather Bureau, was born in New York city, August 19, 1862, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1882, and soon afterward entered the Signal Service Bureau in Washington, D. C. Later he took a course at the School of Application at Fort Myers, and on the outbreak of the Indian troubles in Arizona was ordered to the Apache Pass as telegraph and heliograph operator, where he was soon placed in charge of the repeating station at St. Thomas. He was promoted for bravery and subsequently was stationed at Dodge City, Kan., Fort Smith, Ark., and in Wyoming, where he built a military line, 150 miles from Rawlins to Washakie. In 1888 he was ordered to Al-

bany to take charge of the Signal Bureau at this point, succeeding John C. Barnes, who was the successor of Alois Donhausser. The Albany Weather Bureau was established December 22, 1874, the observations being confined to taking the temperature, wind directions and state of weather. Its scope was later enlarged and now reports are received twice daily from all the signal stations in the United States. The territory embraces all of the State east of Syracuse from Rhinebeck to Canada, Western Massachusetts and Vermont, and during the year ending June 30, 1896, over 200,000 forecasts were sent out. In October, 1890, Mr. Sims married Mary, daughter of Capt. James B. Smith of Port Washington, Long Island.

Hubbard, George A., son of Miles and Maria C. (Cadman) Hubbard, was born in Lexington, Ky., September 1, 1856. His parents moved to New York State when he was an infant and he was educated in the Spencertown (N. Y.) Academy. He then removed to Troy, N. Y., where for a time he was employed as cutter in the stores of Morris Gross and Julius Saul, and subsequently he entered the employ of G. M. Hitchins, manufacturer of ladies' underwear and calico wrappers, on Green Island. After three years he went back to Julius Saul, but remained only a short time, for Mr. Hitchins liked his work so well that he gave him an interest in the business as an inducement to return. Later the business was moved to Hudson, N. Y., and then to Albany, where, after two years, Mr. Hubbard succeeded to the sole ownership, and has since manufactured in his own name. In 1880 he married Florence M., daughter of Thomas D. Davis of Waterford, N. Y.

Woolverton, Andrew W., son of Charles B. and Harriet F. (White) Woolverton, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 29, 1857. He was educated in the Albany Academy and in 1872 entered the employ of his grandfather, William White. In 1876 he went into the employ of the National Commercial Bank and left there as bookkeeper in 1883 and formed a partnership with Thomas Austin for conducting a general fire insurance agency, in which business he is now engaged. Mr. Woolverton is a trustee of St. Margaret's church at Menands, Albany county, and is the treasurer of the Albany Board of Trade. In 1884 he was married to Annie, daughter of Dr. William H. Bailey, and they have two children, Edward B. and Harriette.

Knickerbocker, Edmund Chase, is a lineal descendant of (1) John Von Berghan Knickerbocker, of Brabant, Holland, a captain in the Dutch navy, whose son, (2) Harmon Jansen Knickerbocker, born in Friesland in 1648, came to America about 1669. His American lineage is (3) Lawrence, of Red Hook, N. Y.; (4) Harmon, born 1719; (5) Harmon Jansen, born 1748; (6) Peter; (7) Edmund, born 1814; and (8) Irving, born 1839. The last two settled in Albany, where the subject of this sketch was born, February 13, 1867. Edmund C. Knickerbocker was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1884 as valedictorian of his class, and the same year entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1888. He read law with Harris & Rudd, was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1890, admitted to the bar in May of the same year, and has remained in the office of his preceptors ever since, becoming a member of the firm in October, 1892. He was much interested in the renewal of the Y. M. A. Library and is recording secretary of the executive committee of that association. He is superintendent of the Madison Avenue Reformed church Sunday school, assistant superintendent of Olivet Sunday school and a mem-

ber of the Republican Unconditional Club, and the Chi Psi Society. He married, in 1892, Josephine, daughter of Hon. Vreeland H. Youngman of Albany, and they have one daughter, Winifred Chase Knickerbocker.

Guardineer, George H., son of John and Mary (Cathington) Guardineer, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., June 9, 1852, and came with his parents to Albany in 1855. His father, an iron moulder by trade, was for many years assistant superintendent of the old State Capitol. When thirteen Mr. Guardineer, having finished his education in the public schools, entered the photograph gallery of McDonald & Sterry and remained with them and their successor, J. N. McDonald for twenty-seven years, being a traveling salesman for the latter for twelve years. About 1867 Mr. McDonald established in connection with the gallery a photographic supply business, which Mr. Guardineer purchased November 1, 1894, and which he successfully continues, carrying a large stock of all kinds of photographic materials. Mr. Guardineer was the Republican supervisor of the Seventeenth ward in 1888; was a member of the Board of Public Instruction from 1891 until it ceased to exist as an elective board; and is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, the Albany Burgesses Corps, the Acacia and Unconditional Republican Clubs, the Knights of Pythias and the Uniformed Rank K. of P., in which he is assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel for the State of New York. In December, 1873, he married Emma Reid of Voorheesville, N. Y., and their children are Nellie and Frederick.

Havens, Elmer Hamilton, is a descendant of David Havens, born July 12, 1777, and Elizabeth Goodrich, his wife, born December 2, 1785, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were David Hyland, Algenette, Benjamin Franklin, John Braddock and Walter Burling. Benjamin Franklin Havens, born May 22, 1810, married Elizabeth Groesbeck, born in 1817, and had five children: Eugene Hiram, Morton Hamilton, Timothy C., Emma and Caroline. Morton Hamilton Havens, born July 27, 1838, married Elizabeth M. Bunker, born March 16, 1812; their children were Edward Morton (deceased), Ella Elizabeth, Elmer Hamilton, Franklin, Marcia Vanderlip, Alice Rebecca (deceased), Jessie May, Morton and Lydia Oliver. Mr. Havens enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. F, 113th N. Y. Inf. (afterward known as the 7th N. Y. H. A.), became sergeant August 18, and was promoted second lieutenant of Bat. H, December 13, 1863. He was made second lieutenant of Co. D, 18th U. S. Vet. Reserve Corps, with rank from September 22, 1864. On April 15, 1867, he was appointed president of the Board of Registration of Prince Anne county, Va., mustered out of service January 1, 1868, and brevetted first lieutenant February 10, and captain March 20, 1866, by the Legislature of the State of New York for gallant and meritorious conduct. Elmer Hamilton Havens, born in Albany, January 30, 1864, was educated in the public and high schools and when nineteen began to learn the carpenter's trade of his father, with whom he continued as foreman several years. In 1888 he engaged in business with his brother, Franklin, and since 1890 has been alone. Among the many buildings erected by him are the Smith & Herriek shoe factory, the Schell flats, and a number of residences on Pine Hills. He is a member of the Unconditional Republican Club and in 1895 was elected alderman of the Eleventh ward for two years. September 21, 1886, he married Ida May, daughter of

Sydney Chapman and Aleitha (Rossman) Blakeman of Greenbush, N. Y., and their children are Carrie, Aleitha, Elmer Hamilton, jr., and Sydney Chapman.

Dugan, Patrick C., son of James and Jane (Lowry) Dugan, natives of Ireland, was born in the town of Wright, Schoharie county, March 10, 1867. His father came to America in 1851. Mr. Dugan was reared on a farm, taught school winters and was graduated from the Schoharie Academy in 1884. He continued teaching until 1886, when he began the study of law in the office of Stephen L. Mayham, then county judge of Schoharie county and now a justice of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar of Albany November 30, 1889, and on December 1 formed a copartnership with C. W. Hinman, which continued two years in Schoharie. February 22, 1892, he came to Albany, where he has since been in active practice. He has had much experience in criminal law, and as a Democrat has been active in campaign work. September 1, 1896, he married Agnes H., daughter of John J. O'Neill of Albany.

Jewett, Rev. Freeborn G., jr., son of Freeborn G. and Ella Kate (Taylor) Jewett, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1866. He is a great-grandson of Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett, who was the first chief justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and who also was elected to Congress; and a grandnephew of the Hon. George Riddell, United States Senator from Delaware, who was the first senator who died before completing his term of office, and who was buried from the Capitol. Homer A. Nelson, another great-uncle of Rev. Mr. Jewett, was secretary of state of New York and at one time a candidate for the nomination for the office of governor. He was also one of the four Democratic congressmen to vote for the abolition of slavery. Mr. Jewett's step-grandfather Marvin, uncle of Gen. Selden E. Marvin, is the only person living who received a commission from President Jackson. He is judge of the Northern District of Florida. Since 1872 Mr. Jewett's father has been confidential clerk in the office of the secretary of state of New York. Rev. Freeborn G. Jewett, jr., moved to Albany, N. Y., in 1872 with his parents and completed the course of instruction at the Albany Academy. He then entered Williams College and was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. A. He received the prize for elocution and while at college did considerable literary work, as the editor of the "Gul" during his senior year and as one of the editors of the Williams Literary Monthly. He was also a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. After completing his college course, he was lay reader at Grace Episcopal church in Albany, meanwhile keeping up his studies and teaching elocution in the Albany Academy during the school year 1888-89. The first term of the fall of 1889 he spent at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in New York and then entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., of which Bishop Williams, the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, is dean. He was graduated from the institution on June 3, 1891, and ordained deacon by Bishop Williams. June 10, 1891, he married Minnie Wasson, daughter of ex-Congressman John M. Bailey of Albany. June 21, 1891, he became assistant minister of St. Paul's church in Albany and on December 17, of the same year, he was ordained priest by Bishop Doane. In February, 1892, he was unanimously elected rector of St. Paul's church and during his pastorate many new branches of church work have been established, among which may be mentioned the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and a chapel in the west

end of the city. Mr. Jewett is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Albany Female Academy.

Barends, Frederick J., son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schippers) Barends, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, August 10, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Holland and in March, 1869, came to America and settled in Albany, N. Y., where for a short time he attended school, and subsequently worked two years in the printing office of the late Joel Munsell. He then went into the employ of the B. W. Wooster furniture company, where he remained twenty-five years. January 1, 1896, he was appointed deputy county clerk of Albany county and he fills the office most acceptably. In 1890 he was nominated for the New York State Assembly by the Republicans of the first district of Albany county and was defeated, but had the satisfaction of reducing the Democratic majority considerably. In November, 1880, he married Hannah Feig of Albany.

Higgins, Michael E., chief of the Albany Fire Department, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mullin) Higgins, natives of Ireland, who, about 1844, settled in Albany where they died, the former in 1856 and the latter in 1885. Michael Higgins was born in Albany, January 17, 1845, received a public school education and when eleven became a newsboy; later he was an engineer on the river, learned the machinist's trade and from 1860 to 1869 was first engineer in Clark, Gifford & Judson's old flour mill. In 1869 he was relief engineer and afterward engineer of Steamer No. 6, which position he held eleven years, when he resigned but continued on as a hoseman. For three years from 1878 he was also engaged in the meat business, and in 1879, 1880 and 1881, served as supervisor of the Fifteenth ward. From 1880 to 1886 he was city marshal; in 1885 he was appointed assistant engineer, and in 1886, on the death of James McQuade, chief engineer of the Albany Fire Department and has since held the latter position. He has been continuously connected with the fire department since 1864, holding every post and becoming a member of the present (paid) force in 1867. For several years he was an active Democrat, a member of various political conventions and first assistant marshal of the Albany Phalanx, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Exempt Firemen's Association. In 1870 he married Elizabeth L., daughter of James Gallagher of Albany, and they have had five children: John F., Edward J., and Jennie C., who are living, and Hattie and Martin Delehanty, deceased.

Brumaghim, Eugene, was born in the town of Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., April 3, 1853. In 1860 he removed to Albany and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1873. During the years of 1880 and 1881 he was principal of the High School at Gilman, Ill. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Albany, and he is at present connected with Weidman & Co., wholesale grocers. He was president of the Young Men's Association for one term and during his incumbency of that office the \$50,000 for Harmanus Bleecker Hall was raised by popular subscription. He is past master of Wadsworth Lodge F. & A. M. and is prominently connected with the Unconditional and Press Clubs.

Condon, William R., born in Albany, September 28, 1870, is a son of Thomas A. and Helen J. (Keeney) Condon, and a grandson of James Condon, a native of Ireland, who settled in Albany when seventeen years of age and died here in May, 1896.

aged eighty eight. James was one of the first dyers in the capital city and continued in that business for fifty years. He also served as alderman and supervisor. He married Margaret J. Hennessy, who died at the age of thirty-five, leaving nine children, all deceased. Thomas A. Condon, born in 1851, was a manufacturer of mattresses, deputy sheriff and a detective on the police force, and died March 8, 1895. His wife died October 12, 1894, leaving two children, William R. and Mary J. William R. Condon, when fifteen, became a clerk in the Albany freight office of the D. & H. C. Co., where he remained nine years. February 15, 1896, he formed a copartnership with Joseph A. Wisely, as Condon & Wisely, and engaged in the retail business of hats, caps, men's furnishings, etc. December 15, 1891, he became a member of Co. B, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y. On June 6, 1894, he married Madeline D., daughter of William Bailie of Albany.

Cook, Alfred, son of William J. and Margaret (Risk) Cook, was born in Albany, June 3, 1858, was educated at the Boys' Academy and was graduated from the Albany Normal College in 1878. Shortly afterwards he obtained a situation as assistant bookkeeper with Haskell & Gallup, wholesale dealers in coffees, teas and spices, where he remained until they went out of business in 1881, when he engaged with Tracy, Wolverton & Wilson, wholesale grocers, as shipper. Serving in this capacity for about six months, he was promoted to represent the concern on the road. In 1883 Mr. Wolverton retired and the business was carried on by Tracy & Wilson. Mr. Cook continued to represent them until 1888, when he became the junior member of the concern of Tracy, Wilson & Cook. In 1890 he purchased the entire business and is now located at No. 45 Hudson avenue, as a wholesale jobber in tea, coffee and spices. He is one of the charter members of the Albany Commercial Travelers' Club, a member of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America and honorary member of the Fort Johnson Club, Johnstown, N. Y. His father came to Albany from Galway, N. Y., and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business until his death, being a member of the firms of Cook & Wing, and Cook, Wing & Wooster.

Walsh, Henry Haswell, is a descendant of Dudley Walsh, a native of the North of Ireland, who became a settler and one of the early mayors of Albany, where he died. He married Sarah Stevenson, September 24, 1793. Their son, John Stevenson Walsh, a member of the hardware firm of Godfrey & Walsh of Albany, died February 15, 1857, aged sixty-five. He married Laura (born April 16, 1811), daughter of John and Abbie (Spencer) Townsend. Dudley Walsh, their son, born in Bethlehem, Albany county, May 8, 1841, enlisted February 18, 1862, in Co. D, 90th N. Y. Vol. Inf., as second lieutenant; March 16, 1863, he was promoted captain of Co. K, 134th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged August 7, 1865. He was three years in the Albany post-office and some time a produce merchant. April 26, 1865, he married Josephine A., daughter of Col. Henry B. and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Haswell of Albany, and they have had six children: John Stevenson (married April 20, 1896, Grace Shutter), Henry H., Laura Townsend, Dudley, jr. (died in infancy), James (died in infancy), and Elizabeth Trowbridge. Henry Haswell Walsh, born November 30, 1867, was educated in the public schools and Albany Academy and spent several years in the hardware stores of M. E. Viele, Woodward & Hill and J. E. Taylor & Co. In 1892 he started his present harness manufacturing establishment. June 27, 1894, he married Addie, daughter of Henry Vine of Albany.

Wells, Anton, born in Germany, August 24, 1825, came to America in 1837 and settled in Albany, where he has since resided. He learned the trade of grate and fender maker, and in 1849 purchased the retail stove and heating establishment of James Goadby, which he has since successfully conducted, being one of the oldest and best known stove dealers in the city. He is an extensive dealer in grates, fireplaces, hot air furnaces, stoves, ranges, etc. In 1850 he married Caroline Oberist, a native of Germany, and they have had seven children: Polly (Mrs. Prieser), Louis, Amelia, Edward, Theodore (deceased), Reinhart and Caroline.

Hartt, Eugene R., son of Chauncey N. and Sophia J. (Ross) Hartt, was born in Niagara county, N. Y., April 20, 1845, was educated in private schools at Gasport, N. Y., and at the Albany Boys' Academy, and first engaged in buying grain in the West for Albany houses. Later he became a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank of Albany, bookkeeper for Mills & McMartin, and in 1870 a member of the wholesale grocery firm of William J. Cook & Co., which ceased business in 1872. He then entered the employ of Albert Wing, Son & Co., wholesale grocers. In 1887 this firm adopted its present name of Wing Bros. & Hartt (see sketch of Albert J. Wing). Mr. Hartt is a member of the Fort Orange Club and was for about two years a water commissioner. He married Ada B., daughter of William J. Cook, and has one daughter, Marguerite H.

Conway, Joseph A., is the son of Michael and Ann Conway, who removed from New York city to Albany in 1858. Michael was for many years connected with the Albany police force, was the first captain of the present police department, was a mason by trade, and was deputy county sheriff at the time of his death, May 5, 1886. Joseph A. Conway, born October 27, 1858, in Albany, was educated in the High School and in the fall of 1875 became a student in the law office of Hawley & McNamara, with whom he began active practice upon his admission to the bar in 1880. Later he formed a law copartnership with his brother, Martin D. Conway, afterward surrogate, which continued for six years. Since then he has practiced alone. He was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Justice's Court in the spring of 1886, but was defeated, though he ran 900 ahead of his ticket. In 1887 his brother was elected police justice, but after serving eighteen months resigned and was elected county surrogate. October 28, 1890, Mr. Conway married Louisa A., daughter of Frank Maxsteadt of Albany. They have had three children, all deceased.

Moore Brothers, Veterinarians.—Henry C. Moore was born in Ripley, England, August 13, 1838, and came to America with his parents, Henry and Emma Moore, in 1852, settling in Cortland, N. Y. Henry Moore was a well known veterinary surgeon, being a student of Statham, the celebrated veterinarian of Derby, England. He practiced successfully in Cortland and later in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and about 1872 came to Albany, where he continued his profession until he retired in 1886. Henry C. Moore was educated at the Cortland Academy and studied veterinary surgery with his father. Edward Moore was born in Cortland county, August 17, 1855, was graduated from the Poughkeepsie Academy, and in 1877 was graduated from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of London, England. The two brothers were associated more or less with their father until his retirement in 1886, when they succeeded him and established their present veterinary hospital in Hudson avenue, which is without doubt the largest and most complete of its kind in America.

Here all domestic animals are treated in the departments of pharmacy, surgery, dentistry, etc. The firm also has permanent charge of the leading stock farms and private herds throughout the country and is the best known in the United States, having a national reputation. Henry C. Moore is a member of Apollo Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M., of Troy, Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Acacia Club of Albany. Edward Moore was for seven years a member of Co. A, 10th Battalion, and is a member of the Old Guard Zouave Cadets. While in England he was cattle plague inspector for the English government in 1877, having charge of the London district. He has done much for State and local boards of health, has long been the veterinarian in charge of the Albany Fire Department, and since about 1880 has been the veterinary editor of the Country Gentlemen.

McCombe, James, was born March 20, 1834, in the town of Ayr, Scotland, where he began learning the trade of dyer, which he finished in Glasgow. He came to America in August, 1854, settling first in New York city, where he remained eleven years. He spent two years in Troy and came to Albany August 1, 1867; here he established his present dye business at No. 163 South Pearl street, which since 1891 has been located at No. 99 on the same street. He is the second oldest dyer in the city.

McDonough, Clarence J., is a grandson of Michael and Mary McDonough, natives of Ireland, and the only son of Michael McDonough, jr., who was born in Chatham, N. Y., and who came to Albany about 1855, where he died May 4, 1895. Michael McDonough established himself in the wholesale liquor business in the spring of 1860, at 611 and 613 Broadway, and successfully continued there until his death, when he was succeeded by his son Clarence J. He was a heavy importer and built up a large wholesale trade. He married Julia T. Blake, who, with one of their three children survives him. Clarence J. McDonough was born December 28, 1873, and was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1894.

Platt, William John, son of Charles E. and Helen (Wiley) Platt, was born in Albany, January 28, 1857. The family originally came to Albany county from Rye, Conn., and have lived there for several generations. Charles E. Platt, son of James E., was born in Albany, December 25, 1826, and died February 22, 1896. He was a butcher and meat dealer. His wife's death occurred March 2, 1896 and their children were James E., Susie A., William J., Lansing I. and Charles D., all of Albany. Mr. Platt enlisted for three years in the 113th N. Y. Inf. (which became the 7th N. Y. H. A.) and was stationed in the defenses of Washington. After one year's service he was promoted lieutenant. William J. Platt attended the public and high schools of Albany. He was for two years a clerk in the bookstore of Edwin Ellis & Co. and for nine years was employed in the Clinton Stove Works in Troy. In 1888 he engaged in the meat business with his father, and on the latter's death succeeded him.

Robinson, Robert J., was born in Albany, June 19, 1869, and is the only son of Robert and Caroline (Garrity) Robinson. His father was born in the North of Ireland, and coming to Albany, engaged in the merchant tailoring business until his death, which occurred September 13, 1892; his mother died in 1882. Robert J.

Robinson was educated in the public schools and academy, and the Albany Business College; he then associated himself with his father and learned the trade of merchant tailoring, and on his father's death succeeded him in business. His father was a Mason, and he is a member of the Albany County Wheelmen. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and the Masonic Veteran Association. In 1862 he married Christina A., daughter of William Logan of County Armagh, Ireland, and they have five children living—James Samuel, Martha J., Tysie Estelle, John Hall and Elizabeth Shanks.

Stahl, Simon, son of Jacob and Rosaline Stahl, was born in Ostrova, Germany, January 29, 1860, and came to America with his parents in 1867, settling in Elmira, N. Y., where he was educated. In 1874 he became a clerk in the fancy goods and millinery store of A. F. Cohen, with whom he remained four years; he was then for three years in the employ of Stahl & Case, of Jersey City, N. J., and in 1881 opened a millinery and fancy goods store there, which he continued till 1884; later he was in business in Newark, N. J., and also clerked for Lichtenstein & Sons for a time. In February, 1888, he came to Albany and with his brother Julius, under the firm name of J. Stahl & Brother, bought out the millinery establishment of M. M. Hydemen. In 1892 Simon Stahl purchased his brother's interest and since then has conducted the business alone with marked success; he is exclusively a retailer—employs about forty hands and is one of the leading milliners in Eastern New York. In 1880 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Stone of Jersey City, N. J., who takes an active part in the management of the business and to whom is due a very large measure of the success attained.

Lathrop, Charles H., descends from Rev. John Lothrop, who was graduated from Queens College, Cambridge, England, as B. A. in 1605 and as M. A. in 1609, and who for religious freedom came to America in 1634 and settled in Scituate, Mass., where he was pastor of the church until 1639, when he moved to Barnstable, where he died in 1653. The family is traced back in England to 1216, when the name appears as Lowthrope. Henry B. Lathrop, grandfather of Charles H., married Sarah Preston and when a young man came to Albany, where he engaged in mercantile business and where he died in 1870. He was born in Lisbon, Conn., November 17, 1794. Charles H. Lathrop, sr., his son, was born in Albany, March 15, 1830, was for many years the agent of the National Express Company and died here December 3, 1895. He married Lydia A. Presby. Charles H. Lathrop, their son, born May 27, 1862, in Albany, was educated in the public and high schools and was a clerk for Benjamin Lodge, the well known merchant tailor, until 1889, when he formed a partnership with Charles S. Shanks, as Shanks & Lathrop, and became Mr. Lodge's successor. The firm has successfully carried on a large merchant tailoring business. Mr. Lathrop has been secretary and treasurer and is now vice-president of the Albany County Wheelmen. September 23, 1885, he married Mary E., daughter of Hon. Warren S. Kelley of Albany, and their children are Charles H., jr., and Mary E.

Sporborg, Silas, is the son of Joseph Sporborg, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America and settled in Albany about 1836 and who died here in April, 1889, aged seventy-three. Joseph was a prominent wholesale milliner, and founded the present business of his son in 1846. In 1876 he took his sons Henry J. and Silas into

partnership under the firm name of J. Sporborg & Sons, and upon his retirement in 1886 the style of J. Sporborg's Sons was adopted. Henry J. died in December, 1892, and since then Silas Sporborg has continued the business alone, carrying on a large wholesale trade. Joseph was for many years president of the congregation of Beth Emeth and a director of the National Savings Bank. Silas Sporborg, born in Albany, February 10, 1851, was educated at the Boys' Academy and Professor Anthony's School and when eighteen entered his father's store. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., the Bna Brith and the Delphi Club.

Enos, Henry D., is a grandson of Ethol Enos, a large farmer and long a justice of the peace of Watervliet and a colonel in the war of 1812. Henry S. Enos, father of Henry D., was born in 1831, engaged in the lumber business, served three and a half years in Co. C, 91st N. Y. Vols., in the Rebellion, and was connected with the Watervliet Railroad company until 1885, when he moved to Iowa. Henry D. Enos, born in Albany, August 6, 1862, received a high school education and for ten years followed the iron moulder's trade. In 1890 he engaged in the life insurance business and soon afterward became general agent for Eastern New York for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., which position he still holds. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter, R. A. M., and De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., and has been ruling elder in the Fourth Presbyterian church since he was twenty-six years of age, being the youngest man ever elected to that office in that church. He is also a member of the Republican Unconditional Club and has been especially prominent in mission work, being the chief promoter and a founder of the Viaduct Mission, of which he was six years superintendent. November 10, 1886, he married Mary J., daughter of William Thomas of Albany, and their children are Henry T., M. Margaret and Ruth. Mr. Enos's great-grandfather, Matthias Enos, served in the Revolutionary war.

De Blae, Abram, son of Mathew and Maria (Lansen) De Blae, was born in Terneuzen, Holland, September 5, 1847. In 1854 his parents came to America and in April, 1855, settled in Albany. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed from 1863 to 1888, being a large manufacturer on Broadway for five years. In 1888 he bought the news room at No. 31 State street, where the business is carried on in the name of his wife, H. L. De Blae. Mr. De Blae is a member of Capital City Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., New York Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., and Canton Nemo P. M. No. 1. June 14, 1871, he married Harriet L. Mink, and they have one daughter, Nellie L.

Houck, James A., the oldest hotel proprietor in one place in Albany, is a son of Christian Houck, one of the earliest hotel keepers in the town of Knox, Albany county, where James A. was born in 1839. About 1859 the family came to Albany, where Christian conducted the Avenue House on Washington avenue until his death. In 1871 James A. Houck succeeded a Mr. Brayton as proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, on State street corner of South Pearl, and immediately changed the name to the Globe Hotel, which it still bears, and under which it has attained a wide popularity. In May, 1894, he admitted his son Clarence A. as a partner under the firm name of J. A. Houck & Son. Mr. Houck is one of the best known landlords in Eastern New York and during his quarter of a century proprietorship of the Globe has won a high reputation among the traveling public. He was elected sheriff of Al-

bany county in 1879, as a Republican, and served one term and was a candidate for county clerk, but suffered defeat along with the rest of the ticket.

Wakefield, William H., & Son.—W. H. Wakefield's father, John Wakefield, a native of the North of Ireland, settled in Albany about 1838 and died here in 1884. He was for many years a groceryman and coal dealer in the west end of the city and was long superintendent of the reservoir for the water department. William H. Wakefield, born October 26, 1843, in Albany, was for about twenty-five years a driver for the Delavan livery. In 1872 he also engaged in the livery business for himself and in 1890 took his only son, William J., into partnership, under the firm name of W. H. Wakefield & Son. They established their present livery business on State street and have brought it into prominence as one of the largest and best equipped in the city. William J. Wakefield was born March 31, 1866.

Cameron, Frederick W., the eldest son of Truman D. Cameron, was born in Albany, June 1, 1859. His early education was acquired at the Albany Academy, which he entered when he was five years old. He entered Union College in the class of 1881 and was graduated with the highest honors. He immediately entered the Albany Law School and in the spring of 1882 was admitted to the bar. In college Mr. Cameron gave especial attention to the study of the sciences and took extra courses in physics, mechanics, chemistry and electricity for the purpose of qualifying himself for the practice of patent law. His vacations were spent in a law office. His father, who was for many years a professor in the Albany Academy, early inculcated in his son a taste for literary pursuits. In the prosecution of the special branch of law relating to patents, Mr. Cameron has been very successful, acting as counsel in many important suits for infringements, and has had wide experience in the United States Courts. He is the counsel for several large manufacturing concerns and has been uniformly successful. Since 1882 he has been a member of the law firm of Ward & Cameron, his partner being Hon. Walter E. Ward. In 1892 he was appointed United States commissioner by Judges Wallace and Coxe and still holds the position. He is a member of the Albany Club, the Albany Institute, the Albany Historical and Art Society, the Albany Camera Club, Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. In 1891 he married Jennie A., daughter of Judge Amos Dean, one of the founders of the Albany Law School. They have two daughters, Jean Elizabeth and Josephine.

Carr, Lewis E., was born March 10, 1842, in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, is the son of Eleazer and Hannah (Rayner) Carr, and a grandson of Eleazer and Hannah (Hakes) Carr, natives of New England. The father of Eleazer, with one or two brothers, was in the Revolutionary war. Lewis E. Carr was educated at Falley Seminary in Fulton, N. Y., and was graduated from Fairfield Academy in Herkimer county in 1861. After spending two years on the farm, he came in the spring of 1863 to Albany and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864 and was admitted to the bar. He then spent one year in the law office of Sherman S. Rogers in Buffalo, where he had as his roommate Grover Cleveland. In July, 1865, he began the practice of his profession in Port Jervis, N. Y., and continued until 1893, having from 1869 to 1871 O. P. Howell, now surrogate of Orange county, as his partner. Mr. Carr was elected district attorney of Orange county in 1871, and

held the office three years, and was a member of the Board of Education of Port Jervis for sixteen years. In 1893 he came to Albany as attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (railroad department) and still holds that position. From 1872 to June 1, 1896, he was the attorney for the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co., having charge of their business in Orange, Sullivan and Delaware counties. He is a member of Port Jervis Lodge No. 328, F. & A. M., a member and past high priest of Neversink Chapter No. 189, R. A. M., a member of Delaware Commandery No. 44, K. T., and its eminent commander for seven years, a member of Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike county, Pa., the Lawyers' Club of New York and the Albany Club. In 1865 he married Ruth, daughter of Mathias Duke, an officer in the British army stationed at Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Her grandfather, John Gallagher, was an officer in the English army at the battle of Waterloo; later was town major at St. John's, New Brunswick, and was the English officer who surrendered the possession of Eastport, Me., to the Americans at the close of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have three children: Raymond W., Lewis E., jr., and William D.

Whitney, W. M., & Co.—The extensive dry goods business of W. M. Whitney & Co. was established in a two-story building, 25 by 40 feet, on the site of the present store, by Ubsdull & Pearson in 1859. In 1864 James T. Lenox succeeded them. He died about 1866 and in that year William M. Whitney and John C. Myers, under the firm name of Whitney & Myers, purchased the establishment and continued it until 1870, when Mr. Myers retired. Mr. Whitney became sole owner and has successfully conducted the business under the name of W. M. Whitney & Co. to the present time. He replaced the old building with a new structure, which has a frontage of 127 feet, a depth of 270 feet and a floor area of 90,860 square feet, the whole comprising fifty-six distinct departments, employing from 450 to 600 people. The firm also has a large warehouse and stables on Hudson avenue, a buying office in New York city and an importing branch in Paris. A wholesale trade was also carried on until 1894, but since then the business has been exclusively retail. It is the largest, most complete and best equipped dry goods establishment in this section of the State and its development and success are mainly due to the energy, enterprise and ability of Mr. Whitney, whose two sons, William M., jr., and Charles S. A., are now active members of the firm.

Milbank, William Edward, M. D., was born at Coeymans, Albany county, March 8, 1841. He received an academical and classical education at the Albany Academy; pursued the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. William Gilman of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Dr. Albert Van Derveer of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1872. He began practice at Albany immediately after graduation, being associated one year with Dr. David Springsteed. He has remained a resident of Albany, and is engaged in the duties of active professional life. Dr. Milbank is unmarried. He became a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society in April, 1873. He was elected a delegate to the State Homeopathic Medical Society in 1874, '75, '76, '77 and '78; and to the secretaryship of the County Society in 1875 and again in 1876. He has held the position of chief of the surgical staff of the Homeopathic Hospital and City Dispensary four years; from 1876 to 1880 and in 1885, was reappointed to the same position. He became a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of

New York in 1879; a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New York in 1883; one of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1887. He was appointed by Governor Hill, in 1885, to the office of commissioner of the State Board of Health and was reappointed three successive terms, holding the office until January, 1895. While a member of the State Board of Health, Dr. Milbank indited and prepared a number of very valuable papers which are published in its annual report. The doctor presented and read at the annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, held in February, 1895, a very elaborately prepared paper entitled, "Albany's Water Question."

Casey, Walter V., is a son of John H. and Mary E. (Rourke) Casey, natives of Ireland and was born in Albany, April 12, 1872. John H. became a printer in the office of the Albany Knickerbocker, was made foreman of the Press and Knickerbock, and died in March, 1893, aged fifty-five. Walter V. Casey, after attending the Albany High School, accepted in August, 1887, a position with E. De L. Palmer, real estate dealer, and remained there until 1893, when he formed with Joshua F. Tobin the present real estate and fire insurance firm of Casey & Tobin. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Union.

MacFarlane, Andrew, M. D., son of Andrew and Sophia (Troy) MacFarlane, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 1, 1863. His father, a merchant came to America, and settled in Albany about 1817, but returned to Scotland in 1861 and remained ten years, when he again came to Albany and died here in 1882. Dr. MacFarlane was graduated from the Albany High School in 1880 and then spent one year in the University of Glasgow in Scotland; returning to Albany he was graduated from Union College in 1884, as one of the honor men of his class. He read medicine with Dr. George E. Gorham of Albany, was graduated as M. D. from the Albany Medical College in 1887 and on competitive examination was appointed to the staff of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane where he remained one year. He was then for two years physician in a private institution for the insane in Boston; meantime he had done much work in the hospitals of New York city and after leaving Boston he went abroad for about eighteen months and studied in Paris, Prague and Vienna, returning to Albany in 1892. Since then he has followed the general practice of his profession and was appointed instructor in the Albany Medical College, later became a lecturer and is now clinical professor of physical diagnosis and microscopy. He is physician to the dispensary of St. Peter's Hospital, an attending physician to the Albany Orphan Asylum and Albany Hospital for Incurables, lecturer on medical jurisprudence of insanity at the Albany Law School and bacteriologist to the Albany Board of Health since 1894. He is a member and ex-secretary of the Albany County Medical Society and a delegate to the New York State Medical Society. He has often been called as expert on insanity in noted murder trials and is regarded as an able authority on this disease.

Annesley, Richard Lord, son of Lawson and Laura (Jones) Annesley, was born in Albany, July 16, 1838. His father was born in Bordentown, N. J., May 5, 1795, and in 1802 came to Albany with his father, William Annesley, who in that year engaged in the picture and art business, founding what is now the Albany Art Gallery. In 1820 William was succeeded by his son Lawson, who continued the business until 1860, when his son Isaac became the proprietor. The latter carried on the establish-

ment until his death, in June, 1865, when Richard Lord Annesley, his brother, succeeded him, and has since remained in charge. This is the oldest, the largest and one of the finest art stores in the city. About twenty-five years ago a large manufactory for fine woodwork and furniture was added. Richard Lord Annesley was educated at the Albany Academy, in Prof. C. H. Anthony's school and at the Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He began active life on the Erie Canal enlargement. In 1862, with Major (then captain) John L. Newman, he recruited and organized Co. I, which joined the 43d N. Y. Inf. at Hagerstown, Md., with four other companies from Albany. Mr. Annesley was elected first lieutenant, was promoted captain and served until the close of the war, being brevetted major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the assault on Petersburg. Returning from the army he succeeded his brother Isaac in business and has since carried on the trade established by his grandfather ninety-five years ago. He is a member of Post No. 63, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Fort Orange Club. In January, 1886, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John Ward of Albany.

Clough, William, established his present mercantile business in Cohoes in 1857, and carries a various line of groceries, tinware, drugs, dry goods and hosiery. He is a pioneer settler of Cohoes, coming here in 1851, where he worked six years for the Harmony Co., as foreman of one department. He was born in England in 1820, and was a spinner by trade. He came to America in 1848, and was one of the fire wardens before organization of the city of Cohoes in 1869. He was assessor twice and held many minor offices. In politics he is a Republican.

Tessier, Wilfred G., one of the four coroners of Albany county, is a native of the city of Cohoes, and was born in 1863; he was also educated there. After spending eleven years at the baker's trade, he established in 1890 the present business located at No. 69 Garner street as a dealer in groceries. He is holding very acceptably the position of coroner, his first political office.

Stanton, William, for many years associated with Mr. Graham in a large grocery store on Willow street, Cohoes, under the firm name of Stanton & Graham, was a mason by trade and has always carried on a large contracting business, which he still continues. He has always been largely interested in the coal business. Mr. Stanton has always taken a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and its local government. He was constable and deputy sheriff during the war, and has been alderman, also president of the Board of Education, and is still a prominent factor in politics. Mr. Stanton is a native of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, and was born in 1838.

Tessier, Frank, has been a resident of Cohoes since he was eight years of age, when he came here with his father, Pierre Tessier, a carpenter. He was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1848. In 1871 he purchased of John Valley, by whom he had been employed for thirteen years, a bakery which he conducted till 1890. In 1883 he also engaged in the livery business at the present location No. 37 Saratoga street. Mr. Tessier has led an active political life. In 1877 he was elected supervisor from the Third ward, and since 1892 has been superintendent of the streets of the city.

Baillargeon, J. T., has been a merchant of Cohoes for about five years as wholesale

and retail dealer in manilla, straw, tea, and tissue paper at No. 145 Bridge avenue, Adam's Island. He came here from New York city, where he had been for eleven years as superintendent of the packing department in a commission house. He was born in Quebec, Ontario, in 1857, the son of Joseph Baillargeon, a retired builder, and educated at Point Lewis. For six years he held a position as foreman for Marshfield & Co., Chicago. Mr. Baillargeon is noted locally as a fine baritone singer.

Dickey, William J., superintendent of the Cascade Mills of Cohoes, is a son of John Dickey, a contractor who came from the north of Ireland and settled here at a very early period of the history of Cohoes. His death occurred in 1878 at the age of sixty-seven, but his memory lives in the hearts of his fellowmen as one who left nothing undone that would advance the welfare of residents here. Mr. Dickey has spent a lifetime in the mills, having first began to work there at the age of thirteen years. He was first employed by Hon. C. H. Adams in his woolen mill, and from the foot of the ladder has steadily reached its most responsible position. He was for nine years superintendent of the Egberts Woolen Mill, then operated by Mr. McDowell, and when the latter erected the Cascade Mills, he was given the superintendency. Mr. Dickey has been connected with the fire department for twenty-five years, and was fire commissioner for four years, treasurer for nine years of the Hitchcock Hose Co., and captain for ten years of the same.

Calkins, H. G., though a young man has been a prominent member of the Board of Education of the city of Cohoes for five years, and has taken an active part in its councils. When he was twenty-one years of age he was elected school commissioner, making a very competent officer for that responsible position. Mr. Calkins is a descendant of the old Connecticut family, and a son of A. T. Calkins, a prominent furniture dealer since the war. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. A, 22d Regiment N. Y. Vols., as first sergeant, but returned lieutenant and quartermaster. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned those of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Second Bull Run. He was for thirty years in the same store, which, since 1887, has been in charge of his son, H. G. Calkins, who was born in Cohoes in 1869.

Rosemond, James, came to New York from Ireland, where he was born in 1859, with his widowed mother who is still a resident of Cohoes. He was educated in New York in the grammar schools and first engaged in the dry goods business where he remained for four years. He then came to Cohoes and acquired the plumber's trade, working for three years in the Harmony Mills and nine years with Burbanks & Co. In 1892 this enterprising young man engaged in business for himself at No. 92 Main street, and has developed an extensive industry in plumbing and tin-roofing, also steam and hot water heating, making a specialty of beer apparatus. The position he now holds in the front rank of the young men of to-day is due to his own personal efforts and sterling characteristics.

Hochstrasser, Arthur E., was born in the town of Berne, February 5, 1847. The founder of the Hochstrasser name in America was Jacob Hochstrasser, the great-grandfather of Arthur E. He was a native of Holland and was one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Berne. He was one of a committee to petition the Legisla-

ture to set off the town of Berne from Rensselaerville, and the chairman of the committee to draft the town laws, and was the first supervisor and first justice of the peace. Paul I., the grandfather of Arthur E. Hochstrasser, was born in the town of Berne in 1762. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He settled in the town of Knox, where he erected a saw mill and manufactured lumber for some years, but returned to Berne and purchased 200 acres of land, a portion of which embraced the White Sulphur Springs, and there spent his remaining days. His wife was Dorothy Fisher. Peter Hochstrasser, the father of Arthur E., was born in Berne on the homestead, April 18, 1800. He was a wheelwright by trade, his principal manufactures being spinning wheels, flax and wool wheels; he also owned a farm of seventy-five acres which he supervised. His wife was Eliza Weidman, born in Berne July 20, 1808, daughter of Col. Jacob Weidman. Their children were Jacob M., John, Charles (who was a soldier in the Rebellion), Arthur E., Catharine, Margaret and Sarah. He died April 20, 1880, his wife February 15, 1887. Arthur E. Hochstrasser learned the turner's trade and when eighteen purchased a factory and engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads; three years later he formed a partnership with his brother Jacob M. in a saw mill and manufactured lumber, bedsteads, etc. In 1882 he sold his mill interest and engaged in general mercantile business in the village of Berne and in 1891 he erected his present store building. He owns and resides on the place where he was born. He was town clerk from 1882 to 1885, was town committeeman, president of the town Republican organization from 1886 to the present time, and has often been chosen as delegate to town, district and State conventions. Mr. Hochstrasser is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was one of the charter members of Helderberg Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is one of the active promoters and contributors in and to the proposed Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie railroad, of which he is also a stockholder. September 25, 1868, he married Josephine, daughter of Edward Settle of Berne, and they have one child, Fred P. His wife died March 3, 1882, and February 4, 1885, Mr. Hochstrasser married Hattie, daughter of Henry W. Weidman, and they have two children, Margaret and Chester.

Peasley, Wallace A., was born September 12, 1857, on the farm he now owns and occupies. Thomas Peasley, his great-grandfather, was a native of Massachusetts who came to Albany county and settled in the town of Berne on West Mountain, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Orson Peasley, the grandfather was born in Berne in 1804, where he was a lifelong farmer and lived and died on the farm of 160 acres on which he was born. He died in 1866 and his wife in 1888. Addison, the father of Wallace A. Peasley, was born in Berne, August, 1834. He grew to manhood on the homestead and later came in possession of it. His wife was Henrietta, daughter of John Tibbitts, who was a soldier in 1812, and to them were born two children: Wallace A. and Elmer. Wallace Peasley attended the common district schools and the Gloversville Academy. He has spent his life on the farm with his father and for years has been a careful and interested breeder of thoroughbred trotting horses and is the owner of the fine stallion, Varrick; he is also a breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, swine, chickens and turkeys. Mr. Peasley has filled town offices continuously since he became a voter, filling first the offices of inspector of election, excise commissioner, and in 1896 was elected to represent his town on the

Board of Supervisors. In 1890 he was appointed to take the United States census in his election district. The farm now occupied by Mr. Peasley was originally settled by Mrs. Abigail Taylor, his great grandmother, who came from Rhode Island. The house she caused to be erected in 1777 is still standing, the only change from the original being a new roof. In 1877 Mr. Peasley married Florence Shultes of West Berne, daughter of Abram and Margaret (Turner) Shultes. Mr. and Mrs. Peasley have four children: Blanche, Ethel, Mary and Florence.

Young, Elias, was born in the town of Berne, June 22, 1844. Samuel Young, his grandfather, was a native of Connecticut and settled in the town of Berne, near where is now the village of Reidsville, in 1792, where he farmed and practiced law, having for many years an extensive law practice. His wife was Magdalene Warner, a native of Berne, and they had three sons: Philip, David and Silas. He died in 1860 at the age of eighty years; his wife died some years before. Philip, the father of Elias, was born in Berne in 1809, where he was a lifelong farmer and owned a farm of 160 acres. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Elias Mathias of New Scotland, and their children were Samuel P. (deceased), David P., Mary E., Margaret A. and Elias. He died in 1891 and his wife in 1893. Elias Young spent his earlier days on his father's farm, where he attended the common schools and later the Fort Edward Institute; subsequently, by the assistance of his father, he entered as a student Eastman College, from which he was graduated in 1865. When twenty years of age he began teaching, which profession he has followed a goodly portion of the time. For some five years he was engaged in general mercantile business in the village of Reidsville, in partnership with his brother, and was for many years a dealer in agricultural implements. Mr. Young from early manhood manifested a keen interest in the political affairs of his town and county, associating himself with the side of Democracy. He was elected and filled the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and from 1886 to 1896 has been notary public. In 1881 he was elected school commissioner and again in 1891 and 1893. In 1868 he married Frances, daughter of Hugh Conger of Berne, and they have two children: Eunice (wife of Christopher Michael), and Philip S., M. D., who was a graduate from the Albany Medical College in 1896.

Rheinhart, Alonzo L., was born in the town of Berne, July 13, 1858. John Rhein- hart, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany and immigrated to America in 1762, settling in or about New York. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted and served through the whole war. Johannes Rheinhart, the grandfather, was born in Berne on the homestead where he was a lifelong farmer and owned a farm of 113 acres. His children were Catharine, Peter, David, William and Adam. Peter, the father of Alonzo Rheinhart, was born in Berne in 1803. In early life he was a farmer, but later became a shoemaker in the village of Berne. His last days were spent in Knox. He was twice married, his first wife being Christiana Deitz, and their children were Louisa (wife of David Ball of Berne), Matilda (wife of Isaac Ball of Schoharie), and Christiana, who died when fourteen. His second wife was Mary Ann, daughter of William Havens of Knox, and they had the following children: Harrison, Catharine, Addison (who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, 1860 to 1865, enlisting in Co. E, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery for three years, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor and was a prisoner in the Andersonville

prison eleven months, and died in 1870), Morgan (who served in the army the last year of the war of the Rebellion), Lucy, Irvin, Mary J. and Alonzo L. Alonzo L. remained with his father until twenty three years of age. He attended the common schools and began life for himself as a farmer, which vocation he has since followed. In the spring of 1888 he moved to the town of Berne on his present farm of sixty acres, where he has since resided, doing general farming. In 1896 Mr. Rheinhart was elected town clerk and several times he has been called upon to represent his town and district at town, county and assembly conventions. In 1887 he married Ida, daughter of Charles G. and Margaret (Schoonmaker) Frink, and they have two children, Frank A. and Minnie. Mr. Frink, father of Mrs. Rheinhart, was a prominent man in the town of Knox, representing his town on the Board of Supervisors several terms; he was also one of the most successful farmers and at the time of his death his wealth was \$50,000.

Snyder, Cecil, born in Rensselaerville, September 10, 1848, is a son of David H. and Eunice (Head) Snyder, both natives of Rensselaerville. They came to Westerlo in 1851 and engaged in farming, where they remained until his death. Mrs. Snyder still lives on the homestead with Cecil Snyder. The grandfather, Ephraim Snyder, was an early settler of Rensselaerville and came from Dutchess county. Cecil Snyder has always been a farmer on the homestead, which consists of 160 acres and he now intends making a specialty of dairying. In 1877 he married Anna, daughter of William and Ann Norton of Westerlo, and they have two children, Jessie M. and Millard.

Lockwood, Horace R., born in Westerlo, February 28, 1841, is a brother of Leander S. Lockwood, mentioned in this work. In 1865 he married Esther, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Townsend) Green of Westerlo, and they have three children: Estella, Samuel G. and Mary Helen. Mr. Lockwood has the old Allen farm of 164 acres and eighty acres where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat and held the office of assessor for six years in succession. Mr. Lockwood is a member of J. M. Austin Lodge No. 567, F. & A. M., and the Christian church of South Westerlo.

Simpkin, Robert P., born November 29, 1830, in Westerlo, was a son of Robert L. and Phoebe (Powell) Simpkin, he of Westerlo, and she of Long Island, and grandson of R. Simpkin on his father's side and of Samuel Powell on the maternal side; the latter was a farmer in Long Island. R. Simpkin spent his life in Westerlo; Robert L. Simpkin was a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked in connection with farming. Robert P. Simpkin has always followed farming and is the owner of 111 acres of land, forty acres of homestead settled by his grandfather and seventy-one which he bought. In 1855 he married Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and Sally Holmes of Westerlo, and they have three children: Alice, widow of Daniel Lockwood, who died 1894; Ellison, who died, aged eighteen years; and Jennie, wife of Emery Palmer, farmer and thrasher of Greenville, Greene county, N. Y. In politics Mr. Simpkin is a Democrat and he and his family attend and support a Christian church.

Simpkin, Henry, born in Westerlo, N. Y., February 4, 1836, is a brother of Robert P. Simpkin, mentioned in this work. Henry Simpkin was reared on the farm, and with the exception of three years spent in Coeymans, has followed farming in the town of Westerlo. He has a farm of 120 acres where he resides and another of forty

acres. In 1857 he married Louise H., daughter of John and Elsie (Traver) Freely, both natives of Greene county, and they have one son, Victor, who married Ella, daughter of William and Mariett Applebeem of Westerlo, and they have one daughter, Grace L. Simpkin, born January 15, 1888. Victor resides on the homestead and carries on the farm. In politics they are both Republicans and attend the M. E. church.

Hanney, Andrew D., born in Westerlo, August 29, 1819, is a son of David and Hannah (Terbush) Hanney, he a native of Westerlo and she of Fishkill. His grandfather, Andrew Hanney, was born in Scotland, where he married and came to Holland Purchase, N. Y., then to Westerlo, where he settled as a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and raised an independent company to help at Burgoyne's surrender. David Hanney was a farmer of Westerlo and as a Democrat, held the office of assessor for a great many years and refused to be supervisor. He died in 1872 and Mrs. Hanney in 1842. Andrew D. Hanney, has, with the exception of a few years spent at the carpenter's trade, been a farmer on the homestead. He has 102 acres which is now carried on by his son. In 1851 Mr. Hanney married Hannah M., daughter of John Hain of Westerlo, and they had two children, George, a farmer of Westerlo, and Charles, on the home farm. Mrs. Hanney died in 1872 and Mr. Hanney married again, Phoebe C. (Babcock) La Paugh, who died January 11, 1893. Mr. Hanney is a Democrat and Baptist.

Hinckley, Charles, born in Westerlo, March 21, 1821, was a son of Josiah and Clarrissa (Slausen) Hinckley. The father of Josiah, Josiah Hinckley, came from New York city and settled in Westerlo when the town was but a wilderness. He fought in the Revolutionary war and then settled on a farm in Westerlo. The great-grandfather was of Scotch descent and married a French lady and settled in New York city, and spent his last days in Westerlo. The father of Charles Hinckley spent his life on the farm in Westerlo, where he died in 1866, and Mrs. Hinckley in 1872. Charles Hinckley married Rachel Ann Huyck, daughter of Walter and Margaret Huyck. Mrs. Hinckley died in 1883. Mr. Hinckley has always been a farmer and carried on farming on the homestead till 1888, when he rented the farm and took up his residence in the vicinity of South Westerlo. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

Erwin, Jacob M., was born in New Salem in 1843. John, his great-grandfather, was one of three brothers: John, William, and Jared, from the North of Ireland, who came to America and settled in New Scotland in about 1775. Hugh, the grandfather, was born on the homestead in 1786, and in time came into possession of it. His wife was Lavina, daughter of Rev. Harmanus Van Huysen, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war and a Dutch Reformed minister. He died in 1871 and his wife died in 1868. Isaac, the father, was born on the homestead in 1818 and his early life was spent at various occupations. When sixteen years of age he began to learn the shoemaker's trade in Clarksville and four years later, in 1838, he started a shoe shop on his own account in the village of New Salem, where he has ever since resided and plied his trade. He filled the offices of collector and overseer of the poor. In 1840 he married Maria, daughter of Jacob Martin, of New Scotland. Their children were Jacob M., James E., William H., John (deceased) and Leora. Jacob M.

attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered his father's shop as apprentice and remained there until eighteen years old when, in September, 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 91st N. Y. Vols., and served three years, and in January, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, which was heavy artillery after that date, and in which he was a commissioned officer. The principal battles in which he participated were Port Hudson, Irish Bend, Vermilion Bayou, and Alexandria, thence to Fort Jackson, which his company took charge of, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks and Appamattox. He returned home in July, 1865, and immediately after his return he received his commission as second lieutenant. He then went to work at his trade which he plied until 1867. In 1868 he engaged in general mercantile business in the village of New Salem, which business he has followed up to the present time. In 1870 he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, which office he filled until 1884; he was again appointed under President Harrison. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 5 of Albany. The year 1895 he spent diligently furthering the cause of the proposed Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Electric Railroad, of which he is one of the directors, and is also a member of the executive committee of directors. In 1867 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Conrad Mathias of New Scotland. To them were born two children: Levi M. and Charles W.

Flansburgh, John, was born in the town of New Scotland, in 1836. Jacob, the great-grandfather, was a native of Holland and of good old Holland ancestry. He came to the United States and settled in the town of Bethlehem, where he spent his life as a farmer. He reared four children: John P., Elizabeth, Sophia and Cornelia. John P., the grandfather, was born in the town of Bethlehem in September, 1784, and died in July, 1867. In 1803 he was married to Margaret Kniver of Bethlehem, and their children were Peter, David, Jacob, Michael, Maria, Eva, John, William, Elizabeth, Matthew, Kate, Cornelia and Garrett. He was married twice, the issue of the last marriage being one son, James. He removed to Sharon, Albany county, thence to the Helderberg in the town of New Scotland in 1809. He was a lifelong farmer, who began poor and by his energy and ambition he accumulated a good property. He was married to Maria Simmons, who was born in New Scotland and daughter of Andrew Simmons, by whom seven children were born: John, Margaret J., Mary Ann, Catherine J., Caroline, Ellen and Rufus. His second wife was Catherine Simmons, a sister of his first wife, by whom two children were born, Harriet and Ida. His second wife died in 1892. John Flansburgh worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools, and when twenty-five years of age embarked in farming for himself. He soon accumulated enough to purchase his present farm, of 150 acres, upon which he has made many improvements. He served his town as excise commissioner and collector. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Clarksville Grange, of which he is treasurer. In 1860 he married Catherine J., born in New Scotland and daughter of John and Betsey (Brate) Radley. Their children are Peter, who married Ida Relyea and has one child, and Lizzie, wife of Elsbree Jones.

Crookes, John, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 10, 1838. He was a son of William and Frances (Wardwell) Crookes, natives of the same place. They reared five children: John, Fannie, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth and Jane. The mother died in 1848. The father was a blacksmith, and in 1851 left England with his family and

sailed for America, landing in New York one month later. He came direct to Albany, where he plied his trade for one year, when he removed to Tarrytown in New Scotland, and four years later to the village of Clarksville, where he spent his remaining days at his trade. While in England he was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He died in 1867. John, when at the age of ten years, was obliged to enter his father's shop as a helper. He has devoted his life successfully at his trade, and at the age of twenty-two entered his father's shop and has ever since done a general blacksmithing business on his own account. September 5, 1864, he enlisted in the 23d New York Independent Battery and was transferred to the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He participated in a good many battles and skirmishes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge No. 864. In 1860 he married Sarah Ingraham, daughter of Lyman Ingraham of New Scotland. Their children are Charles, who is employed in the State Capitol at Albany; Clara, wife of Benjamin Winston of New Scotland; John and Frank, twins; and Lizzie. All of his sons are blacksmiths. John is in Altamont, N. Y., and Frank is a blacksmith in the State Capitol.

Oliver, Abram E., was born in the town of New Scotland, N. Y., in January, 1833. He has spent his life successfully at farming and fruit growing, being one of the most extensive apple growers in his town, in which pursuit he has manifested a thorough knowledge. He purchased his first farm from his father, but now owns four farms containing 382 acres, which was originally owned by his great-grandfather, grandfather and father, and which he purchased at different times. In early life he dealt to some extent in cattle and sheep. He has made many essential improvements on his farm, erected an imposing dwelling, etc. He has provided each of his children with liberal educational advantages, and has since placed two of his sons on two of his farms. Mr. Oliver is a Republican in politics, has served his town nine years as assessor, and is now president in the third district of the Republican town organization. Mr. Oliver has been twice married; May 17, 1856, he married Lucretia, daughter of Anthony Legrange, by whom he had seven children: Anna, Abram, Nelson, Ida, Lovina, Frank and Elwood, the latter a physician in Colorado. In 1872 Mr. Oliver married Elizabeth Borst, a native of Schoharie county, by whom he had three children: Chester, Lillian and Sadie. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are members of the New Scotland Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Oliver has been trustee for many years and is now superintendent of the Sunday school. Everett Oliver, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in the town of New Scotland, on one of the farms now owned by Mr. Oliver, about 1759. He spent his life as a farmer and lived to be about eighty years of age. He reared four sons and three daughters. John E., the grandfather, was the oldest of his father's children, and was born on the same farm about 1780. He came into possession of twenty-five acres of his father's homestead and became an active, energetic and successful farmer. He was a Republican in politics, and was much interested in the welfare of his party. He reared eight sons and one daughter, and to each of these he gave a farm. He lived to be ninety-four years of age. The last half of his life was spent in the town of Westerlo. Everett Oliver, father of our subject, was born in New Scotland, in 1807, on one of the farms now owned by his son. He was a lifelong farmer, meeting with good success. He married Mary Albright, by whom he had four children: John, Abram,

Ellen J., and Eve Ann. His wife died at fifty-seven years of age. They were members of the M. E. church, of which he was a liberal supporter. He died in January, 1896. At the time of his death he owned four farms and \$7,000 in cash; he had eight living great-great-grandchildren, a number of great-grandchildren, several grandchildren, and three children.

Van Allen, William, was born in the town of New Scotland, on the farm which he now owns, March 14, 1811. Garrett, his great-grandfather, was a native of Holland, came to America and settled in the wilderness in the town of New Scotland, where he cleared a home on a tract of about 250 acres, where he spent his remaining days. He reared two sons, William and John, and two daughters. He lived to an extreme old age. William, the grandfather, was born on the old homestead, September 11, 1744, where he spent his life clearing and improving the farm. His wife was Magdalne Van Wie, born April 8, 1752. They had but one child, Garrett W. Mr. Van Allen died May 28, 1795, and his wife June 23, 1836. Garrett W., the father, was born where his father was, August 1, 1790, and there grew to manhood and spent his life actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, October 5, 1807, Hannah Winnie, when he was but seventeen years of age; she was born October 20, 1790. Their children were Christiana, William, Adam, Garrett, Francis, Philip and Conrad, seven of whom grew to maturity. He died May 13, 1851, and his wife March 8, 1874. William, the subject, has spent his life on the homestead of his great-grandfather. He represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, and in other minor offices. In 1887 he tore down the old stone fort house, which was erected by his great grandfather. October 26, 1887, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Moak) Moak, daughter of William Moak of New Scotland.

Becker, Frederick C., was born in the town of Bethlehem in October, 1829. Frederick, his grandfather, was born in about 1758. He was of German descent and a farmer by occupation, which he followed in the town of Bethlehem. His wife was Catherine Bender, by whom three sons and two daughters were born. He owned 188 acres of land, which he divided between two of his sons. Christopher, the father, was born in Bethlehem in 1801, and was a lifelong farmer, at which he was fairly prosperous. He held some of the most important offices of the town and served his town as assessor, collector, and commissioner of highways. His wife was Hannah Arnold, born in Bethlehem. Their children are Elizabeth, Frederick C., Catherine, Louisa, Christian, Christopher, Jacob, John and Andrew, who died when twenty years of age. Jacob and Christian were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Becker died in 1881 and his wife died several years previous. Frederick lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old, when he embarked in business for himself in March, 1887. He moved to the town of New Scotland and purchased his present farm of seventy acres, on which he has since been doing general farming. While in Bethlehem he served as tax collector and commissioner of highways. In 1861 he married Margaret Hotaling, and their children are Almira, Charles, Catherine, William F. and Addie.

Smith, Henry A., a prominent landmark of New Scotland, was born in the town of Guilderland, November 4, 1830. Nicholas Smith, his great-grandfather, was a native of Dutchess county and came to New Scotland with his wife and family in 1760. His children were Andrew, Michael, John, Zachariah, Nicholas, Catharine

and Jonas, all of whom lived to reach the century mark, and he also lived to a great age. He was formerly interested in the tract known as the Nine Partners, but was driven off by the Indians and finally settled in the forest, where he made him a home. He was an enthusiastic hunter and trapper and would strike a deer trail in the morning and with gun, tomahawk and belt of ground corn he would follow it until he caught his game; he was also a slave owner. Nicholas Smith, the grandfather, was born in Dutchess county in 1752 and came to New Scotland with his parents, where he became a farmer and spent his life. He lived to be 103 years of age and was bright and active up to his death. His wife was Mary Beebe, and their children were Nicholas, Thomas, Andrew, Joseph, Henry, Stephen, Hulda, Kate, Lucinda and Margaret. Andrew M., the father of Henry Smith, was born on the homestead in 1799, where he was a lifelong and fairly successful farmer; with the exception of two years spent in Guilderland, his life was spent in his native town. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. His wife was Lucy, daughter of Everett Sigsbee, and their children were Henry A., Mary, Lucinda, Hulda, Elizabeth, Kate, Ellen, Margaret and Andrew. He died September 3, 1877, and his wife in 1887. She was a good Christian woman and a member of the M. E. church. Henry A. Smith was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-five, when he married and began farming for himself on a farm which he had purchased and to which he has added, now owning 150 acres. He devoted considerable attention to the breeding of thoroughbred Gurnsey and Jersey cattle, and also raised some high grade horses. He has been a hard working man and his labors have been crowned with success. He is an ardent Republican. In 1885 Mr. Smith married Hester, daughter of Martin and Susan (Freyer) Siver of Guilderland, and their children were Andrew, William J., Henry, Margaret (wife of Nelson Crombie of Rensselaer county, N. Y.), Mary (wife of Miner White of New Scotland) and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both members of the M. E. church, in which he officiated as trustee and steward. His wife died in May, 1895. William J., the son, attended the Troy Conference Academy and has since devoted his attention to teaching and assisting on the farm.

Frost, J. Sheldon, was born in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, December 1, 1864. His parents were John D. and Phebe (Sheldon) Frost. Early in the seventeenth century, three Frost brothers came from England and settled on Long Island. Afterwards the branch of the family from which James Sheldon Frost is descended removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., and in 1805 they removed to the town of Rensselaerville. The property they took in 1805 is still in the possession of the family. Mr. J. Sheldon Frost's great-great-grandfather, Isaac Frost, had fourteen children, eight of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. Mr. Frost's great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was a sea captain and spent a part of his life exploring Africa. All his ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Frost was educated at public and private schools and at Friends College at Locust Valley, Long Island. Later he attended the Albany Business College, and in 1888 was graduated from the Albany Law School and in May of the same year was admitted to practice. He began his study of law in the office of Draper & Chester and after Mr. Draper's withdrawal he remained with Judge Chester until 1890, since which time he has successfully practiced his profession in Albany. Mr. Frost is a member

of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Court Schuyler No. 1754, I. O. F., and of Jay Chapter, Phi Delta Phi fraternity; also a member of Albany Senate No. 641, K. A. E. O. In 1893 Mr. Frost was one of a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Denver, on behalf of eastern holders, and represents large holdings in litigation now pending in the Federal Courts.

Flansburgh, Rufus, was born in the town of New Scotland, December 31, 1848. The second great-grandfather of Rufus Flansburgh, the parent tree of the family in America, was a native of Holland and settled in Albany county, where he was a farmer, and was murdered for his money. Jacob, the great-grandfather of Rufus, was a native of Holland and spent his active life in the town of Bethlehem as a farmer, and his children were John P., Eliza, Sophia and Cornelia. John P. Flansburgh, the grandfather, was born in Bethlehem, September 23, 1784, and was a lifelong and successful farmer, spending his last days in the town of New Scotland. The last forty-two days of his life were spent in fasting, partaking of nothing but water, believing that his maker had demanded him to cease partaking of the fruit of the vine. He died in July, 1867. In April, 1803, he married Margaret Kniver, and their children were Peter, David, Jacob, Michael, Maria, Eva, John, William, Elizabeth, Martha, Catharine and Garrett. Michael Flansburgh, the father, was born in New Scotland, where he too was a lifelong and successful farmer. His first wife was Maria Simmons, a daughter of Andrew Simmons, and their children were John, Margaret J., Mary Ann, Catharine J., Carohne, Ellen and Rufus. His wife died in May, 1851; his second wife was Catharine, a sister of his first wife, and they had two children, Harriett and Ida. He died in 1888 and his wife in 1892. Rufus Flansburgh was educated in the common schools. When twenty-one he began life for himself on a farm belonging to his father-in-law, where he resided until 1888. In connection with farming he dealt to a considerable extent in horses and cattle. He erected him a residence in Voorheesville and in 1890 erected a store in the village, in which he conducted a general mercantile business until 1893, when, to settle the estate of his father-in-law, he purchased the farm of 180 acres, where he had lived so long. He leased his store property and devoted his time to looking after his farming interests, and in the spring of 1896 took personal management of his farm, yet resides in the village. Mr. Flansburgh is a Republican, and while always interested in the political welfare of his town, is not an aspirant to public office, always declining proffered nominations. December 25, 1872, he married Catharine, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Brate) Weidman, of New Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Flansburgh are liberal supporters of all the churches in the village, but are members of none.

Kenyon, Lewis, was born in Rensselaerville, on the farm he now owns, June 15, 1843, and is a son of Simeon P. The father of Mr. Kenyon was a native of Rhode Island and came to the farm now owned by Mr. Kenyon in 1831, where he died in 1861. His wife was Susan Cross, born in Dutchess county and came to Rensselaerville after marriage, where she died in 1871. Mr. Kenyon was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Schodack Academy. He is a farmer and owns about 320 acres of land, the original homestead. He is at present justice of the peace and was supervisor for five successive years. In 1871 he married Frances

M. Coggshall, and had one son, Clayton, educated at the Middleburg and Greenville Academies. Mrs. Kenyon died in 1882, and he married his second wife, by whom two daughters have been born, Etta and Nellie.

Lounsbury, Omar W., born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., August 11, 1843, was a son of William and Mary M. (Reeve) Lounsbury, both natives of Rensselaerville. William Lounsbury was a son of Sylvanus, a native of Connecticut, who came to Rensselaerville previous to 1800 and spent most of his life. He was a farmer and tanner by trade, and in politics a Democrat. He died in 1892 and his wife in 1868. Omar W. Lounsbury was educated in Rensselaerville and followed teaching a while, but is now a farmer and owner of 108 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, and was collector for two years. March 14, 1878, he married Jennette Snyder, and they have one daughter, M. Marilla.

Chadwick, Enoch H., was born in 1814 on the farm where the family now reside. He was a son of Aaron and Martha (Hoag) Chadwick, who went from Dutchess county to Otsego county, and finally to Rensselaerville, N. Y. and bought the farm where the family lives, and also had another farm near. He died in Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1839. Enoch H. Chadwick was a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics. In 1839 he married Hannah Knowles, daughter of Daniel Knowles, of Rensselaerville, and an early settler from Rhode Island. They had three children: Frances, wife of Addison Bishop of Westerlo; Lydia H., wife of Israel Frost of Rensselaerville; and Margaret, at home. Mr. Chadwick was a member of the Friends, and Mrs. Chadwick a Methodist. Mr. Chadwick died March 17, 1876.

Niles, Luther H., born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., October 8, 1830, was a son of Samuel Niles, born in Coeymans in 1806, and he a son of one of the earliest settlers of Coeymans (where he lived and died), coming from Connecticut at an early date. The father of Luther Niles came to Rensselaerville in 1828 and bought the farm Luther now owns, and died there in 1891. His wife was Ruth Tompkins of Coeymans, a daughter of Daniel Tompkins, one of the early settlers of Coeymans. Mrs. Niles died in 1893. Luther H. Niles was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and owns a farm of 200 acres. In 1857 he married Minerva Tanner of Rensselaerville and they have three children: Henry T., Libbie and Mary. Mrs. Niles died and he married Mary Winins of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., and they had three children: Henry, Samuel and Luther, deceased. Mr. Niles is a Democrat in politics and has been assessor nine years. He is a member of Cascade Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Niles were born ten children, of whom eight are now living, Luther being the youngest of the family.

Kiffin, Thomas S., one of the prominent and respected residents of New Scotland, and who for more than twenty years occupied the responsible position as store keeper for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., at Watervliet, was born in the south of Ireland in 1844, and came to America with his parents when seven years old. The family made their home in Clifton Park, N. Y., where he received a good academic education. In 1864 he became identified with the manufacture of cement pipe at West Troy, and was for eight years foreman for the Warner Lime and Cement Company. In 1868 he became an employee of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., and has by faithful and capable service made himself valuable to them.

Caulkins, George L., whose ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers here, was born in Watervliet in 1859. His father, John L. Caulkins, a prominent contractor (now deceased), came here in 1825 from Watertown, Conn. But his maternal ancestry is of riper local antiquity. His maternal grandfather, Edward Learned, was the first president of the village in 1823. George Caulkins spent some of his earlier years as an inspector of lumber, and has always resided here, except a few years when he was shipping clerk for the Pond's Extract Company at their Newport office. In 1888 Mr. Caulkins took up his present business, that of undertaking and practical embalmer, on Broadway.

Coleman, J. Russell, son of J. Russell and Jennie E. (Bailey) Coleman, was born in West Troy, Albany county, October 31, 1869. He finished the course of instruction in the Troy (N. Y.) Academy in 1886, and entered his father's office as a clerk, where he remained two years, when he accepted a clerkship in the National Bank of Troy, where he rapidly rose to the position of head bookkeeper. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Troy Citizens Corps. July 18, 1894, he married Marion Grace, daughter of W. S. Booth of Troy, and they have one son, J. Russell, jr.

Tayer, Albert has been a resident of West Troy since 1861, and in fact has lived his whole life in the vicinity. He was born in Stephentown in 1833. His paternal ancestors were from Normandy; his great-grandfather was an English officer, and his maternal grandfather a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Tayer was brought up to the blacksmith's trade at which he became an expert workman. During the Civil war he worked in Watervliet, and soon after the war established himself at the same business at Troy, N. Y.

Van Bergen, George A., the well known insurance agent of New Scotland, was born at Troy in 1845. He is a son of the late John C. Van Bergen, who was a resident of Green Island from 1848 to his death in 1862. George Van Bergen was compelled by the exigencies of life to leave school when twelve years old, but has by persistent and well-directed personal research made himself thoroughly informed. He learned the moulder's trade, which was his father's, and followed it nearly thirty years. Mr. Van Bergen spent a year in the service of his country as a soldier of Co. F, 89th N. Y. Vols., during which time he spent four months in rebel prisons. In 1884 he took up the insurance business, representing some of the most stable companies, among them the *Ætna*, Hartford, and the "Insurance Company of North America." He is a citizen of more than ordinary note, has run the gauntlet of local official life, including the presidency of the village.

Nesbitt, John H., an old and respected citizen of West Troy, was born in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1826. When eighteen years old he came to America and henceforward carved his own way in the world. This statement may be accepted also in a literal sense, for Mr. Nesbitt was by trade a carpenter and learned his trade in Troy. He has been a resident of West Troy for about half a century. His son, George R. Nesbitt, follows the same vocation, and has been, like his father, an employe of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at the carpenter's shop on Green Island. Mr. Nesbitt is a genial and well-preserved gentleman, who has acquired a competence by his own unaided exertions.

Stover, Charles M., superintendent of West Troy and Green Island Water Works

System, is a Trojan by birth and education. He learned the printer's trade and was identified with that art for some years; then spent three years as clerk for a lumber firm, and then traveled through the West for six years. He became superintendent of the water system in 1884, and has proven a most efficient manager. Mr. Stover was liberally educated at the best institutions of Troy. His father was Samuel Stover, a prominent lawyer here, and once city attorney of Troy; he also held the same office at West Troy, where the family removed.

Perkins, George H., this gentleman, now superintendent of the weight department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Green Island, to which position he was appointed in 1871, was born at Troy in 1845. His father was a prominent builder and steamboat engineer and is still a resident of Troy. Mr. Perkins, himself, began life on the river and his intimate association with the freight traffic caused him to gravitate naturally into his present position.

Hurlbert, Henry, was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1840. He is the son of Edwin Hurlbert, who recently died here at an advanced age, after residing here for forty years. Henry Hurlbert spent his boyhood days in Springfield, Mass., and when he was about nineteen years of age his family moved to Troy. He enlisted in Co. K, 104th N. Y. Vols. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded by a minnie ball. After his recovery he re-enlisted and was captured at the Weldon Railroad and imprisoned at Libby and at Belle Isle for six months. After the war he engaged in the produce forwarding business until 1872, and then entered the employ of the old Troy & Boston R. R. as agent and was so engaged for twenty-one years.

Dunn, James, a resident of West Troy since 1873, was born at Kingston, N. Y., in 1843. His earlier years were spent at boating on the canals, largely in coal traffic between Homestead, Pa., to New York ports up the Hudson; he was thus engaged for about four years, and then started a boarding stable at No. 80 Broadway, which he conducted for five years. In 1878 he sold out the stable and opened a grocery at No. 2518 Second avenue, dealing chiefly in furnishings for boatmen and kindred lines.

Sheehan, Daniel, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1828. When about twenty years of age he crossed the ocean, and soon made his way to West Troy; nearly half a century has elapsed since he made his home here. Mr. Sheehan has been a hard-working and industrious citizen and has acquired a competence by his own toil and economy.

Britley, Captain Edward W., was born in Saratoga county, in 1837. He was the son of the late James Britley, also a river man for most of his life. Captain Britley has been principally engaged in the transportation of lumber and timber. He now owns and operates the steam ferry plying between the Arsenal and the Fuller & Warren Works on the Troy side. This is the propeller "Lee Griffith," and a son of Mr. Britley is its pilot. Mr. Britley has been assessor and overseer of the poor of West Troy.

Maloney, J. D., was born at Jackson, Mich., May 23, 1848. His father, James Maloney, by trade a stone mason, was a musician of some note. He was killed in a battle during the Civil war. Mr. Maloney was himself a drummer boy, having en-

listed when not fifteen years of age, in Co. K, 8th Michigan Infantry, and saw two years of service. He was present when his father was killed on the "Clara Belle" near Vicksburg, a dramatic scene which impressed its horrors indelibly upon his youthful imagination. After the war he learned the trade of harness-making at Jackson, Mich., where he was employed for about six years. In 1872 he came to West Troy, and for a time worked in the Arsenal at saddle-making. In 1873 he opened a harness and repairing shop at 413 River street, Troy, and after operating for a few years he returned to the Arsenal. In 1880 he opened a saloon, his present occupation, on Broadway. Mr. Maloney has been for not less than twenty-four years a member of the "Gleason Hooks" of West Troy, and in fact was a charter member of that gallant and popular company. He was their captain for twelve years and is now president. He is one of the central figures of the Grand Army Post, and was for years commander of Post Kane.

Gray, Vivian, has been a resident of the vicinity of Watervliet since 1862. He was born in New Jersey in 1857, a son of George Gray, a retired resident of Lansingburgh. He learned the trade of tinsmith and in 1885 established business for himself, carrying a full line of house furnishing goods. Mr. Gray recently added to his business a line of fire insurance. He is also a prominent man in the Masonic fraternity.

Hughan, James C., proprietor of the Granite and Marble Works at West Troy, was born in Cohoes in 1854. James B. Hughan, his father, late of Cohoes, settled there in 1850 and died in 1892, aged seventy years. He was born at Dalbattie, Scotland. James C. Hughan spent his early days at Cohoes, and when about nineteen went to Maine and spent two years learning the details of the stone cutting art. He then came to Troy and engaged in the business on his own account. In 1892 he removed the working plant to a more eligible location at West Troy, near the Delaware and Hudson depot. Mr. Hughan enjoys a large and well merited patronage. He employs five men at the yards, which he personally superintends. Mr. Hughan's mother was Miss Anne Lennon, of Scottish birth. In 1885 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Jones of Cohoes.

McKinney, Rockwell, the well known Twenty-fourth street (West Troy) grocer, is a native of Columbia county, where he was born in 1859. He was the son of a farmer, the well known John McKinney. During the year of his birth the family removed to Valatie, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. At Valatie the elder McKinney was engaged in manufacturing cotton goods, and he died there in 1880. When about thirteen years of age Rockwell began clerking in a grocery at Valatie, and when his employer, in 1868, removed to Syracuse he accompanied him. In 1874 he abandoned mercantile life for a time and became a brakeman, running between Syracuse and Albany on the New York Central. In 1880 he was made a freight conductor, and in 1885 further promoted to the position of passenger conductor between New York and Buffalo. Unfortunately becoming implicated in the great strike of 1890 caused his retirement from railroad life. He then opened a grocery and has already a large trade, carrying a select stock of family supplies.

Kelley, Patrick, one of the landmark citizens of West Troy, has been a resident for over half a century, in fact since 1844. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and

came to America when fifteen years of age. In 1848 he went into the livery business in Hamilton, Ont., and since 1856 has been located at 1557 First avenue, in a venerable building erected by him in 1836. Mr. Kelley is without doubt the pioneer among the livery men of Albany county now living and hale and hearty.

Tygert, Thomas, was born in the town of Berne in 1825. John Tygert, his father, was born in 1790; he was one of six sons and six daughters born to William Tygert, of Kinderhook, who was a farmer and came to Albany county about 1797, and died in the town of Guilderland. His father was a native of Ireland. John was a farmer all his lifetime; he first settled in the town of Berne and later in New Scotland, where he spent his life as a successful farmer. His wife was Jane Warner, born in Albany county and daughter of Frederick Warner; their children were Frederick, Mary and Thomas. His first wife died many years ago. He was twice married after her death. Thomas Tygert received a common school education and remained with his father and had charge of the farm for many years. In 1867 he removed to Guilderland, where he purchased his present farm of 120 acres, where he has since resided. In 1885 he embarked in the coal business, and for some years after was a dealer in hay and straw. He was commissioner for three terms, and is now town auditor. In 1846 he married Catherine, daughter of John Fuller. Their children are John, Aaron, Jane, May Anna, Sarah, Hattie, Augusta and Ella. His second wife was Levinna Coan, born in Guilderland and daughter of Peter Coan. The children by this marriage are Beatrice and William M. Mrs. Tygert is a member of the Ladies' Missionary Society.

Blessing Brothers.—John M. and Belmont E. Blessing, proprietors of the "Three Hill Dairy Farm," were born in the town of Guilderland, in December, 1840 and 1851 respectively. The Blessing family dates back to the early settling of Albany county. Martin Blessing, their great-grandfather, was a native of the town of Guilderland, born in 1767, and one of four sons. He reared three sons and one daughter. John M., their grandfather, was born in the same town in 1799; he was a prosperous farmer in early life, and later removed to Albany, where he was for a time canal collector; he died in Albany in 1860. He reared six sons and four daughters by his first wife, and two daughters by his second wife. Martin J., the father, was also a native of Guilderland, born in 1820. He was reared on a farm and followed that occupation throughout his active life. He purchased and moved on the "Three Hills Farm" of 184 acres in 1849, where he made a success as a farmer and dairyman. In 1885 he was elected assemblyman; he was also identified with the State militia in which he took much pride. He ranked along the line to colonel. His wife was Elizabeth McKown; their children are John M., Belmont E., Dr. Abraham H. of Albany, and Adam J. of Albany. John M. has remained on the farm from childhood, assisting his father, and later assumed full control of the farm until his brother, Belmont, was associated with it. Belmont E. started out when a young man to see the world, and spent many years roaming throughout the western territories, and spent five years in the gold mines of Idaho. He was a sailor for a time and visited England and some of the other European countries; some years since he returned to the homestead and associated himself with his brother John M. in the farming and dairying business. They now have a dairy of over thirty cows. They are also interested in the pure ice business, having built a pond which is sup-

plied from a spring of fine water; the object of this is to supply those in the city, who are interested in the pure ice water for drinking purposes, with pure spring water ice.

Relyea, Peter J., was born in Guilderland on the farm he owns in 1832. He was a son of Jacob Relyea, born in Guilderland in 1790. Jacob D., the father, purchased the farm of 100 acres, where Mr. Relyea now resides and devoted his life to farming. His wife was Mary Spooore, daughter of Abram Spooore; their children were William, Daniel, Abram, Jacob, who died when young; Hannah, Maria, Rachel and Peter J. He died in 1873, and his wife died in 1869 at the age of seventy-nine years. Peter J. has spent his whole life on the homestead, a part of which he came in possession of and to which he has added, and now owns a farm of 101 acres. He remained with and cared for his parents until their death. He has been assessor, collector, school trustee, roadmaster, and is now serving his fourth term as assessor. He has often been chosen juryman and delegate to the county conventions. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Smith, born in Guilderland in 1835, daughter of Peter and Marion (Wands) Smith, and granddaughter of Ebenezer Wands and Zachariah Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Relyea are members of the Reformed church, in which he has been deacon and elder. They have reared and cared for one of Mr. Relyea's brother's sons since he was four years of age. Mr. Relyea was president of the Prospect Hill Cemetery for a number of years, and is also one of the trustees.

Magill, Robert, was born in the town of New Scotland, October 29, 1829. John Magill, his grandfather, was of Scotch parentage. He was a farmer for a time and lived near Sackett's Harbor. He came to the town of New Scotland, where by contract he blasted out and made the famous road known as the "Indian Ladder Road"; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. He reared two sons, Robert and James, and died in the town of Bethlehem. Robert, the father of the subject, was born near Sackett's Harbor in 1790; his early life was devoted to farming; after leaving Western New York he came with his father to New Scotland and became an assistant in the making of the "Indian Ladder Road." From that time on he followed farming and blasting. His wife was Hannah M. Williams, and their children were William, Mary, James, Margaret, Eve, Ann, Rebecca, Julia, and Robert. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1840. Robert Magill spent his early life on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools. When twenty-six years old he engaged in carpentry, which trade he followed for about thirteen years. He then went to the town of Guilderland, where he was in the employ of Joel B. Mott for a few years, and rented a saw-mill which he operated with other work until 1872, when he purchased his present farm of 100 acres. He devoted his attention to farming and fruit growing, having fifty-four varieties of apples and nineteen varieties of pears, and many other varieties of fruit. All of his fine large orchards he has grown from the seed, doing all his own grafting. His residence is a brick house, which was erected in 1766, a portion of the brick being imported from Holland; there had been no change in the original work on this house for a period of 107 years, until Mr. Magill came in possession of it, when he re-roofed it, plastered, etc. The original material in it is in a perfect state of preservation. He served his town for one year as collector, but firmly declined the proffered nomination for supervisor, which was offered him at different times. In 1862 he married Catharine, daughter of William

J. Relyea of Guilderland. Their children are Chester, died when sixteen years of age; Oscar, Robert, jr., Emma, William, Fenton, Charles, Alice, Carrie, Walter, Edna, and Cordelia.

Fredendall, Henry, was born in the town of Guilderland in October, 1832. His father, Henry, was born in the town of Knox about 1812. He spent his whole life as a farmer. He was quite successful, beginning with nothing, but by hard work accumulated a good property and owned 180 acres. He spent most of his life in Guilderland. His wife was Elizabeth Pitcher, daughter of Peter Pitcher, who was a farmer in the town of Knox; their children were Henry, Caroline, Eliza and Mathias. Mr. Fredendall and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He died in 1890 and she died in 1889, at the age of seventy years. Mathias, the grandfather, was a successful farmer of the town of Knox; he died in Guilderland. He reared eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Henry Fredendall attended the common schools and lived with his father on the farm, with the exception of three years, up to 1873, when he began for himself on a portion of the farm, where he has since resided, doing general farming, and his efforts have been crowned with success. In 1869 he married Miss Anna E., daughter of Peter Frederick, by whom one child has been born, Carrie, wife of Henry Wemple. Mr. and Mrs. Fredendall are both members of the Lutheran church, in which he has been deacon and elder for twenty years. Mrs. Fredendall is a member of the Ladies' Missionary Society.

Ogsbury, John H., was born in the town of Guilderland, January, 1831. John David Ogsbury, or Augsburg, was the founder of the family in America. He was born in Altweyer, Switzerland, and landed in America, May, 1759, settling in the town of Guilderland, where he died July 2, 1800. His wife, Anna Rachel, was a native of Altweyer, and there was born to them three sons and five daughters. David, the next direct ancestor, was born in Guilderland in 1761 and died November 22, 1836. He was a farmer and served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war and was for a time stationed at Fort Schoharie. He conveyed provisions for the army, often fording the Mohawk River with his loads. His wife was Nancy Apple, who was born in August, 1768, and died March 3, 1849. They reared six sons and four daughters: Eve, John D., Henry A., David, Peter, Elizabeth, Alexander, Jacob, Nancy and Margaret. Henry, the father, was born in 1793 and when six years of age went to live with his grandparents, Apple, with whom he lived until he was fourteen, when he engaged as clerk in Albany, where he remained for several years, thence to Middleburg, where he renewed the same vocation and five years later moved back to Guilderland, where he settled down, doing a pettifogging business, drawing wills and settling estates. He was active in Democratic politics, but always declined public office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Lutheran church. He died in July, 1853. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John McMillen, born in the town of New Scotland in 1795, and died in July, 1876. Their children were Jeanette, Margaret M., Catherine, David, James, John, Jack and Magdalene. John H. Ogsbury was educated in the common schools and served an apprenticeship as cabinetmaker, but abandoned that on account of ill-health and in 1850 began farming. He now owns and resides on a portion of the original homestead of 155 acres, on which he does a general farming. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1854 he married Eva Ward, daughter of Henry A. Ward of

Guilderland, and they had three children: Henry W. (deceased), Frank L. and David E. Mr. Ogsbury's wife died in 1893. They were both members of the Reformed church.

Young, William A., was born in the town of New Scotland in December, 1836. He was the son of George Young, born in the same place, and one of the five sons, Matthew, John, George, Henry and Joel, and five daughters born to Samuel Young, also a native of New Scotland; he was one of the three sons, Samuel William Helms and Joel, born to Matthew Young of Dutchess county, a Revolutionary soldier; he was a farmer and settled in New Scotland where he spent his last days. Samuel was also a farmer and lived and died in that town. His wife was Margaret Dingman. He lived to be eighty-one years of age. George, the father of William A., was a farmer and a good mechanic. He devoted much of his time to masonry, which trade he had acquired. He spent his early life in New Scotland but removed to Watervliet where he purchased a farm. His death was caused by falling from a load of hay. His wife was Mary Martin, daughter of Peter Martin, by whom he has had fifteen children: Christiana, died in infancy, Ellen A., Margaret, Isabelle, William A., John, Samuel J., Melissa, Martha, Eliza, Catherine, Martin, George A., Andrew and Melvina; the latter fourteen all grew to maturity and were married. William A. attended the common schools until he was ten years of age, when he began to work out on farms; this he continued until he was sixteen, when he learned the shoemaker's trade and has continued in that business until the present time. In 1860 he removed from the town of Knox to Guilderland Center where he now resides. In 1872 he added to his business a shoe store and has a good patronage. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Moak Lodge of Altamont. In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine (Simmons) Pangburn.

Albright, Lawrence, a well-known and prominent man, was born in New Scotland, October 5, 1891. Frederick, the grandfather, was born in his father's stone house in New Scotland, where he spent his whole life, and having inherited the property, he continued farming. He reared four sons and two daughters and lived to be over eighty years of age. Henry F., the father, was also born on the same place in 1786, where he spent his life as a farmer, with the exception of four years spent in Syracuse, whence he returned to the farm again on account of ill-health. His first wife was a Miss Pangburn, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Thurse A. Waggoner, by whom he had eight children. He died in 1849; his wife survived him and lived to be over eighty years of age. She was a daughter of Henry Waggoner of New Scotland; she died in Albany. Lawrence spent his life in New Scotland and attended the common schools. When he was nineteen years of age he began for himself, having rented a farm, and by faithful attention to business and economy he amassed enough to purchase a farm of 112 acres in 1867, in the town of Guilderland, where he has since done a general farming, making a specialty of hay. In 1851 he married Miss Catharine Woodworth, and their children were Willard, Ada J., wife of George Gardener of Charlton, Saratoga county; Charles, Emma E., wife of Carni Fort of Charlton, Saratoga county; and Nellie V., who died at the age of sixteen years.

Mors, Joshua, of E. Mors's Sons, wholesale dealers in timber, piling, etc., have their office at No. 106 Sixteenth street, West Troy. The late Elisha Mors, founder

of the firm and father of the present members, was a large operator in timber and real estate, and was one of the most wealthy and prominent residents. Early in life he operated largely in the Black River region and later in Michigan and other producing points, having mills at Greenbush and elsewhere. He came to Troy in 1865, and died there thirty years later. Joshua Mors was educated in the Jamesville Academy, and associated with his father in the timber business, and upon the death of his father in 1895, succeeded with a younger brother to the business.

Parker, William F., was born in 1860, a son of William Parker, a laborer. He was educated in Watervliet, and took a course of lectures on embalming, and engaged in the undertaking business in 1881 with a younger brother, Joseph Parker. He personally directs funerals and manages all the branches of his profession, in a quiet and orderly way, characteristic of him. Mr. Parker has held no political office and seeks no political preferment.

Witbeck, Charles G., is a lineal descendant of Jan Thomase Van Witbeck, a native of Witbeck, Holstein, Holland, who married Andriese Dochter, who was born in New Amsterdam (now New York). From 1652, when Beverwyck was first laid out, Jan Thomase Van Witbeck was the most considerable dealer in house lots in the village. In 1664, in company with Volkert Janse Douw, he purchased from the Indians the whole of Apje Island, or Schotack, and the mainland opposite on the east side of the Hudson River. Of his six children Thomase Janse Witbeck married, September 5, 1702, Jannetje Van Deusen, and was buried at Papsknee. Thomase Janse Witbeck also had six children, of whom Lucas, the youngest, was born February 26, 1724, and married Geertruy, daughter of Johannes Lansing and his wife Geertruy, daughter of Pieter S. Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. They too had six children, of whom Thomas and Gerrit (twins) were born March 18, 1750. Gerrit Witbeck married, May 29, 1774, Immetje Perry, and had four children, of whom Thomas Gerrit Witbeck, born January 25, 1785, married, December 11, 1803, Leah, youngest daughter of Francis and Gertrude (Van Dusen) Marshall, who was born March 17, 1782. Of their six children, Gerrit Thomas Witbeck, the eldest, was born January 25, 1805, and died in September, 1882. He was a civil engineer and surveyor for the Van Rensselaer estate, for seven years deputy collector of canal tolls at West Troy and Albany and for about four years teller of the old Watervliet Bank at West Troy. When young he taught school, and in 1851-53 served as superintendent of schools of Watervliet. He married Cornelia Ann, daughter of Ephraim and Fanny (Sage) Baldwin, and they had six children, all of whom are deceased except Charles G. Gerrit Witbeck, son of Lucas and grandfather of Gerrit T., purchased 500 acres of land just west of the city of Watervliet, and here Talleyrand and Prince La Toure sought refuge from political troubles during the French Revolution. Soon after the American Revolution he bought a farm on the banks of the Mohawk River, near Watervliet Center, on which the Indians had their last council fire and which is still owned by the Witbeck family. Charles G. Witbeck was born October 20, 1851, received a common school education, studied civil engineering and surveying with his father, and for several years followed his profession for the town of Watervliet and the Van Rensselaer estate. In 1879 he was appointed assistant engineer of the New York State Canals under Horatio Seymour, jr., and continued under State Engineers Sweet, Bogart and Schenck, until August,

1894. January 1, 1895, he formed his present partnership under the firm name of Thomas & Witbeck and opened an office in Troy. He was village engineer of West Troy from 1880 to 1886 and 1895 to 1896, and became city engineer of Watervliet on the organization of that city, August 1, 1896. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M., of West Troy. January 16, 1873, he married Ella Louisa Hastings of Cohoes, and their children are Gerrit, Ephraim and Nellie.

Christiansen, Alfred, in 1867 was transferred to Watervliet Arsenal, one of the ablest master mechanics whose services the post has ever been able to secure. He not only possessed the sterling qualities characteristic of his countrymen of the "Land of the Midnight Sun," for he is a native of Christiania, Norway, but also the widest experience in his line of work which a man could have. He was born in 1856 and educated in the Royal Polytechnic Institute, graduating with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Before locating at Philadelphia, Pa, he taught mathematics and mathematical drawing at his native place. He was with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for one year, then with William Sellers & Co., a large establishment of Philadelphia, for two years. In Boston he was chief draughtsman and master mechanic; thence he came to Watervliet. Among the many clubs and societies with which he is associated may be mentioned the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Railroad Club of that city, and the Masonic order, in which he is of high rank, being presiding officer of the Hudson River Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Moffat, George B., is a native of West Troy and the son of an old resident of the town of Colonie, William Moffat, who has always followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Moffat was educated here and was first employed by the Thompson Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam heating apparatus. He traveled three years for them through the mining districts and elsewhere. In 1889 the Fairview Home for Friendless Children was founded in West Troy, and Mr. Moffat has been superintendent since the opening of the institution. He was born in 1865, and has always resided here.

Murphy Peter, recently elected overseer of the poor of the town of Watervliet, has spent his whole life in West Troy, his birthplace. He served three terms as village collector, proving a very popular and efficient official. He was born in 1841. His father, Michael Murphy, was employed in the Watervliet Arsenal during the Mexican war. Mr. Murphy was first employed as a boatman on the Hudson, and lost a limb while on a schooner. In 1861 he went into the Arsenal, where he has since been employed as a brass finisher, and is an expert workman.

Hulsapple, John H., son of William and Annie (Snook) Hulsapple, was born in the town of East Greenbush, N. Y., October 5, 1839. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Cornelius Hulsapple, having come to America early in the nineteenth century. He was educated chiefly at Professor Smith's private seminary in Troy, and after leaving it was for eight years a clerk in the office of Robert Robinson, coal dealer, in West Troy. He then went to New York city and was employed by George H. Stone, lumber dealer, for three years. He returned to West Troy in 1863 and was connected with Betts & Robinson, lumber forwarders, until he became a member of the firm of D. Scrafford & Co., lumber dealers, of West Troy. When that

firm discontinued business he formed a partnership with Benjamin Shaffer, under the firm name of Shaffer & Hulsapple, which lasted about two years, when Mr. Hulsapple succeeded to the sole control of the business, which he conducted for about three years. He now has a fire insurance agency in West Troy and is also a book-keeper for C. H. Green, lumber dealer of Troy. Mr. Hulsapple is a member of the Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M. of West Troy, and a warden of Trinity Episcopal church. He was president of the village of West Troy for one year, trustee for six years and a school trustee for several years. April 18, 1864, he married Lydia, daughter of Jesse Montgomery of Albany and they have six sons and one daughter, Harry M., Herbert S., William H., John T., Clarence, Eustus and Florence.

Jaquins, John D., son of Joel and Elizabeth (Parke) Jaquins, was born in Troy, N. Y., April 22, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and took a special course under Principal Veeder. For six years he was a clerk in Pierson Lobdell's hat and furnishing goods store in West Troy, which he bought in 1884, and later moved to his present location on the corner of Broadway and Sixteenth street. Mr. Jaquins is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., a member of Evening Star Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M., and a member and financial secretary of the Watervliet Club. November 4, 1889, he married Jessie E., daughter of Charles H. Mors of West Troy, and they have one daughter, Eleanor M.

Passonna, Alfred, late of West Troy, whose death caused by an accident while driving a spirited horse at Brooklyn in 1893, was deeply deplored by a wide circle of friends. Captain Passonna was born at St. Valentine, Ont., in 1850, and came here in 1881. He was largely interested in fine horses, with headquarters in New York and a sale stable here. Formerly he owned several boats, and was engaged in the transportation of ice, malt, and other merchandise. During this period of his life he acquired the title of captain, and was noted for his personal bravery and physical power, and as an intrepid pilot. He figured quite prominently in West Troy business circles, and especially in the affairs of the Sacred Heart church. He was survived by a widow, since deceased, and by four daughters and one son.

Baker, George, the well known purveyor of staple meats, has been in business here since 1869. He was of German birth and learned the details of his business in the fatherland, and it is needless to say it was a thorough training. Mr. Baker was twenty-three years old when he started for America, possessed of no capital save ability and integrity. He first located on Nineteenth street, Troy, in 1871. He makes a specialty of trade in boneless boiled hams, distributing them over a wide area with his own teams and men.

Conway, John J., has always resided in his native place, West Troy, and also obtained his education there. He spent three years in acquiring the stone cutter's trade, at which business he has been engaged since 1883. He was county committeeman in 1889, 1890, and 1891, and justice of the peace, to which office he was elected in 1890 and was re-elected in 1896. Mr. Conway was born in 1858 in the house in which he still resides. The house is one of the oldest of the town, being built by his father, Thomas Conway, an early settler. The latter, now deceased, was a mason by trade and a veteran of Company 1, 93d New York State Volunteers.

Gatchell, James K., son of William and Louise (Tyndall) Gatchell, was born in Huron, Wayne county, N. Y., March 7, 1865. He was educated at the Sodus (N.Y.) Academy and the Auburn High School, after which he taught school for four years at Alton, Hydes, and North Huron, N. Y. In 1890 he entered the State Normal College at Albany, N. Y., and was graduated in 1893. He was then appointed principal of the First Ward school, which position he held until August 14, 1895, when he was appointed superintendent of schools of West Troy, which office he now fills. June 23, 1886, Mr. Gatchell married Eva L., daughter of James Barnes of Huron, N. Y.

Shiland, John C., M. D., is the son of Dr. Alexander Shiland, a prominent physician of West Troy until his death in 1886. The latter was well known for his professional standing throughout the county, and was health officer for many years. Dr. J. C. Shiland was born at Waterford in 1855, and was one year old when his father began practice here. He was educated at Troy High School and entered Albany Medical College in 1875, graduating in 1878. He had occupied many clerical positions before beginning his profession. Dr. Shiland made a special research into the diseases of the eye and ear, but his practice now is that of a general nature. He is very devoted to his labor and has been successful; he is also very popular outside of his profession.

Cole, Frederick S., M. D., has but recently located at West Troy, but is a native of the county. He was born in the town of Westerlo, February 22, 1864, where his boyhood was passed. Prior to entering college he studied medicine in the office of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the celebrated specialist of Philadelphia. This experience was of great benefit, Dr. Mitchell being a recognized authority on nervous disease. In 1888 Dr. Cole graduated from Columbia College and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons for a three years' course, becoming a full-fledged Esculapian in 1891, and beginning practice in Long Island, during which period he acquired some valuable hospital experience, and attended McLean's Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic. His training has been thorough and no doubt his success will become commensurate. He recently opened a drug store at No. 416 Fourteenth street, West Troy.

Le Roy, Isaac, son of Henry S. and Bridget (Purcell) Le Roy, was born March 15, 1850, in West Troy, N. Y. He was educated at St. Bridget's School in West Troy, at the Christian Brothers' Academy in Troy, and at the Troy Business College, graduating from the latter in 1866. He obtained a clerkship in his father's grocery store in West Troy, and upon his father's death, in 1878, succeeded to the business which he has since conducted. Since April 1, 1896, he has conducted a laundry in connection with the grocery. In 1873 he was elected clerk of the town of Watervliet for a term of two years and in 1892 was re-elected for another term. Mr. Le Roy is a charter member of the Gleason Hook and Ladder Company and has been an active fireman for the last twenty-five years. He is a member of Trinity Council, C. B. L., and was one of the prime movers in having the streets of West Troy named and numbered.

Varney, F. E., is of French ancestry and a native of Canada, born in 1818. Since 1851 he has been a prominent and honored citizen of West Troy, where he is en-

gaged in the millwright and tanner's business. Mr. Varney has been a faithful adherent of the Republican party since its organization. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church and a promoter of all movements tending towards the advancement of the interests of his city. Of his three children, only one survives, Mrs. James Andrews of Watervliet.

Foley, James H., one of the trustees of what was then the village of West Troy, was elected in 1886 and has served in that capacity the longest of any of the present officers. He was also elected town clerk in 1894, serving two years. Mr. Foley is a native of Watervliet, born in 1859, and is a son of Denis Foley, a farmer and a milkman, now retired. Mr. Foley always lived on his father's farm until he engaged in the liquor store at No. 16 Broadway, his present location. He is a member of the Gleason Hook and Ladder Company and was a member of the Volunteer Hose Company until their disbandment.

Nangle, Martin E., born in East Waterford, Perry county, Pa., December 31, 1848, is a son of Martin and Isabella Bensha (Sturgess) Nangle. Martin, a native of London, England, settled in Philadelphia about 1830 as a silversmith, and died in East Waterford in 1855, aged sixty-five, leaving these children: Edward J., of Nebraska, who served one year in the Civil war; Joseph R., Julia S. (Mrs. Van Schaack) of Albany; Mary Emma (Mrs. Cunningham) of Nebraska; Martin E. of Albany, and one deceased. Joseph R. enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. A, 49th Pa. Vols., and served until October, 1864. He settled in Albany in 1867 as foreman of the car department of what is now the D. & H. C. R. R., and since 1880 has been engaged in the coal business. In 1867 he married Elizabeth B., daughter of J. D. Howell, a major in the war of the Rebellion, of Juniata county, Pa. Mrs. Isabella B. (Sturgess) Nangle, a member of two old Albany families, Sturgess and Bensha, was born in the Captain Schnyler mansion at the head of Schnyler street. Martin E. Nangle enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. 5, 202d Pa. Vols., and after the war engaged in railroading, settling in Albany in 1866. In 1876 he became associated with William E. Griffin, an undertaker of Greenbush, and in 1878 engaged in the same business for himself in Albany as a member of the firm of Tedford & Nangle. Since 1883 he has conducted an undertaking establishment alone. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, Capital City Chapter, De Witt Clinton Council and Temple Commandery of Masons; Chancellors Lodge No. 58, K. P.; L. O. Morris Post No. 121, G. A. R.; Clinton Lodge No. 7, and New York Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., and the Albany County Undertakers' Association. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Van Schaack, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Van Schaack) Reamer, and a granddaughter of Derick and Elizabeth (Tygart) Van Schaack of Albany.

Wygant, Elmer E., son of Thomas H. and Mary J. (Hoes) Wygant, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 3, 1861. His ancestors were Holland Dutch, and the first one who came to this country settled in what is now Ulster county in the sixteenth century. Mr. Wygant's father organized the Wygant Express Company in 1858 and conducted the affairs of said company until 1889, when he sold out to the Consolidated Transfer Company. Elmer E. Wygant was educated in the public schools of Albany and afterwards worked for his father. In 1884 he was made superintendent of the Wygant Express Company and retained the position until 1889, when he bought out the Albany Cork Works. After two years the business was burned out and Mr.

Wygant was, in 1892, appointed recording clerk in the office of the county clerk, James D. Walsh; he still retains the position. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum, several Republican clubs and is the leader of the Eighteenth ward of Albany. In the fall of 1891 he was a deputy United States marshal. In 1892 he was married to Ethel, daughter of Norman Burdick of Albany.

MacHarg, Martin, M. D., son of Horatio and Agnes (Veeder) MacHarg, was born in New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y., August 15, 1862. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come from Scotland some time previous to the Revolution. Dr. MacHarg attended the district schools, and after removing to Albany he attended the Institute of Amos Cass and later the State Normal School. In 1882 he attended the Medical College and graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of M. D. He practiced one year in Dormansville, Albany county, and since then he has practiced in Albany city. Dr. MacHarg is a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., the Albany County Medical Society, the Albany Camera Club, and the Unconditional Republican Club. In 1889 he married Minnetta, daughter of Benjamin Crouse of Altamont, Albany county. They have one son, Alan.

Skinner, David F., son of Philip and Anne (Benjamin) Skinner, was born in London, England, November 3, 1827. He was educated in Dean Stanhope School, London, and later worked for the British government as boiler maker for five years. In 1853 he came to America and settled in Syracuse, N. Y., and in 1855 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he was employed by the New York Central Railroad. In 1863 Mr. Skinner formed a partnership with Joseph Arnold and they have since done a very large business as boiler makers, under the firm name of Skinner & Arnold. Mr. Skinner was at one time vice-president of the South End Bank and for a few years president of St. George's Society. November 9, 1857, he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Masters of New York, and they have six children: David F., Ephraim C., William N., Jane, Elizabeth and Minnie.

Gilbert, Hon. Francis Russell, is a descendant of New England and Scotch ancestors and was born September 20, 1830, in the town of Stamford, Delaware county, N. Y. He is a son of Benjamin Gilbert, who was a farmer residing in the town of Stamford. His mother was Mary Falconer, daughter of Archibald Falconer, a Scotchman. His grandfather, Jesse Gilbert, was a native of Connecticut, born about 1757, and when a young man removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., and during the Revolution served his country most gallantly, engaging in those memorable skirmishes and bloody conflicts with the British, Tories and Indians. He survived the war and lived to be nearly eighty years old, dying on the old Stamford homestead about 1837. Francis R. Gilbert attended the common schools and later a public school at Amherst, Mass. He next attended for two years a select school and academy in the village of Stamford, after which he taught for two or three terms, in the intervals working on the farm until he was twenty-four years old. He then entered the office of Sheldon A. Givens, a prominent lawyer of Harpersfield, who subsequently practiced law in Catskill, N. Y. After leaving the office of Mr. Givens, he attended the Albany Law School from which he was graduated in the spring of 1856, having been admitted to the bar in the previous fall. Soon afterward he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. In the fall of 1856 he opened a law office in the village of Stamford, and since that time he has enjoyed a remarkable

practice, trying many cases, both civil and criminal, and among all the criminal trials he has defended not one of his clients was ever convicted. Judge Gilbert has always taken a lively interest in political affairs. In 1862 and 1863 he was elected as a Democratic member of assembly from Delaware county. He was a delegate to the National Convention which met in Chicago in 1884, and nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In May, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Hill one of the judges of the Sixth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Murray. He was appointed in 1891 a member of the State Constitutional Convention to revise the judiciary article of the State constitution. In April, 1892, he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the State by Attorney-General Rosendale. Since the expiration of his term of office as deputy attorney-general he has practiced law at No 51 State street, Albany. In June, 1857, Judge Gilbert married Adelaide, daughter of Ralph and Minna Newell of Stamford. His wife died in August, 1860, leaving a son, Frank N. Gilbert, now practicing law at Binghamton, N. Y. In 1868 he married his second wife, Josephine Crocker, of Augusta, Ga. They have two children, Jesse B. and Minnie E. Judge and Mrs. Gilbert are active members of the Presbyterian church.

Herman, Sidney N., manager of the New York Tailoring Company, is a son of Morris and Nancy (Rice) Herman, and was born in Albany, January 25, 1858. Morris Herman, a native of Germany, came to America in 1833, settled in Albany and died there in 1891. He was a jeweler for several years and was one of the oldest Masons in the city at the time of his death and held many offices in the order. Sidney M. Herman, was educated in the public schools of Albany, became a clerk in a shoe store and later learned the trade of custom clothing cutting in New York city, which he followed about twelve years. In 1888 he established himself in the merchant tailoring business in New York, as a member of the firm of Felleman & Herman, and continued until February 1, 1895. He then returned to Albany and in March of that year organized the New York Tailoring Company, consisting of himself and Louis Stark, locating at the corner of South Pearl and Howard streets. Mr. Herman is a member of the Royal Arcanum. In 1884 he married Miss Rose Houseman of Albany.

Gray, John Clinton, associate judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was born in New York city. He received his education in Berlin, at the New York University, and at the Howard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., and practiced law in the city of New York from 1866 until his appointment in 1888 to the bench of the Court of Appeals of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rapallo, and was elected for a full term in the same year. Judge Gray is a cultivated scholar and one of the best writers in the Court.

Kernan, William J., M. D., son of James and Mary (Reardon) Kernan, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 22, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, after leaving which he was for seven years a clerk in the State Department of Public Instruction. He resigned his position there to attend the Albany Medical College and at the time of his graduation in 1891 he stood at the head of his class. He served as physician at the Willard Insane Asylum for a few months and then removed to Albany, N. Y., where he has since practiced. Dr. Kernan was for a time district

physician and police surgeon, but was compelled to resign these offices owing to pressure of professional duties. He makes a specialty of diseases of children. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, examiner for the Catholic Benevolent League and physician to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Capron, Arthur S., M. D., son of John D. and Elizabeth (Letcher) Capron, was born at Schoharie Court House, January 10, 1850. His maternal great-grandfather was one of the first settlers near Schoharie and cleared up five hundred acres of woodland. His first paternal ancestor to come to America was Banfield Capron, who came in 1640. Dr. Capron's parents removed to Albany, N. Y., when he was five years of age. He attended the public schools and Mr. Lawson's private school. In 1881 he entered the Albany Medical College and in 1886 received the degree of M. D. Since then he has practiced in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. In June, 1883, Dr. Capron married Isidor Irene, daughter of Dr. Daniel Peabody of Sheffield, Mass. She died in 1884, and in October, 1895, he married Mary Hager of Schodack Landing, N. Y.

Ilch, Julius, is a son of Simon and Celia (Fleischman) Ilch, native of Bavaria, Germany. Simon came to Albany in 1849, was for forty years a merchant tailor and was prominent in Temple Beth Emeth, especially during its construction. Julius Ilch was born in Albany, January 21, 1869, was graduated from the High School in June, 1886, as one of the commencement speakers, and in November, 1886, entered the office of Parker & Countryman as a law student. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, in February, 1890, was managing clerk for Robert G. Scherer for two years and for Horwitz & Hirschfield of New York one year and since then has been in active practice for himself in his native city. He is past grand of Capital City Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., which he represents on the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Temple. He is also a member of Nawadaha Tribe No. 297, I. O. R. M., and secretary of Gideon Lodge No. 140, I. O. B. B.

Van Loon, William H., son of Henry F. and Mary (McLaughlin) Van Loon, was born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., August 7, 1835. His paternal grandfather came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1700; and on his mother's side he is descended from Colonel Cochran of the war of 1812. Mr. Van Loon attended the public schools of Troy, N. Y., and Schenectady county and learned the trade of foundryman at the foundries in Troy and West Troy. Subsequently he entered the employ of Rathbone, Sard & Co. at Albany, N. Y., and remained there thirty-three years, as assistant foreman for eighteen years, and for the balance of the time as the contractor for the stove mountings. In 1892 he bought the business of John Armstrong, plumber and roofer, and he has since then been engaged in that business at No. 787 Broadway, Albany. Mr. Van Loon is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and is a trustee in Grace M. E. church. May 31, 1860, he married Caroline M. Stark, of Glenville, Schenectady county.

Bartlett, Ezra Albert, M. D., traces his lineage (1) to Richard Bartlett, who came from Sussex, England, in 1635, to Newbury, Mass., where he died May 25, 1647. The line is (2) Richard, 1621-1698, of Old Town Hill, Mass., member of the council; (3) Richard, of Newbury, married Hannah Emery; (4) Stephen, of Canterbury, Mass.,

married Hannah Webster; (5) Josiah, 1728-1795, a physician of Kingston, N. H., provincial governor, colonial governor, member of the Provincial Legislature 1765, lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Regt. militia 1770, colonel 1775, delegate to Congress 1773-76, second signer of the Declaration of Independence, congressman 1778, chief justice of the Common Pleas 1779, judge of the Supreme Court 1782, chief justice 1788, member of the convention to adopt the Federal Constitution 1788, president of the State 1793, married Mary Bartlett; (6) Ezra, 1770-1848, a physician of Haverhill, N. H., graduate of Dartmouth College, judge of the Common Pleas, 1807, chief justice of sessions 1820, State senator 1828-28, married Hannah Gale; and (7) Amos Gilman, 1814-1880, a minister, married Georgianna M. Pike, whose ancestors also came to Newbury, Mass., in 1635, where their old stone farm house is still standing. A statue of Hon. Josiah stands in Amesbury, Mass. Dr. Ezra Albert Bartlett, son of Amos G., was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 18, 1845, was graduated from the Atkinson, N. H., Academy, entered the sophomore class of Amherst College and in September, 1863, enlisted in Bat. M., 4th U. S. Art., serving until 1866. He passed through the non-commissioned rank and in 1865 was promoted first lieutenant 7th Mass. H. A., unattached, but never mustered. He was graduated from Rochester University in 1870, read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Levi Bartlett of Skaneateles, N. Y., and with Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany, received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College in 1879, and since then has practiced his profession in Albany. He is ex-president of the Albany County Medical Society, member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, member of the faculty of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis, Ind., member of the staff of the Albany City Hospital and a member of George S. Dawson Post No. 63, G. A. R., and the Sons of the Revolution. He has been a lecturer in the Albany Medical College since about 1881, was for six years a member of the U. S. Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions and was a charter member and president of the old Albany Academy of Medicine. In 1871 he married Jennie, daughter of John Sargent of Rochester, N. Y., and they have one son, Frank Sargeant Bartlett, born March 10, 1886.

Lempe, George G., M.D., was born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., December 28, 1861. When six years of age he moved to Germany, and attended the gymnasium and the University at Goettingen, province of Hanover. In 1882 he removed to America and took a one-year's post-graduate course at Harvard University. Subsequently he attended the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1888, since which time he has practiced medicine in Albany. Dr. Lempe was assistant demonstrator at the Albany Medical College for two years and instructor in physiology at the same institution for one year. He was also surgeon at the Albany Homoeopathic Hospital from 1889 to 1896; and is one of the examiners of health officers for the New York State Civil Service Commission. Dr. Lempe is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, Co. A, 10th Bat. N. G. N. Y., Albany Press Club, Albany County Medical Society and the Deutscher Club. He is also a charter member and surgeon of the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order.

Warner, Charles B., of Altamont, was born in Summit, Schoharie county, September 24, 1851, son of John Warner, jr., and Josephine, daughter of Milo Bradley. The grandfather of Charles B. was John Warner, son of Capt. George, whose father

was George. Charles B. was raised on a farm in Richmondville until he was eighteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship as carriagemaker in Cobleskill, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to Altamont and worked for Jacob Van Benscotten until 1882; at that date he purchased an interest in his employer's business, forming the firm of Van Benscotten & Warner. Mr. Van Benscotten died in 1882 and two years later Mr. Warner bought the widow's share and continued the business to 1895, when he admitted the son of his former partner, forming the firm of Warner & Van Benscotten. Mr. Warner is a bimetalist in politics, a member of Noah Lodge F. & A. M., of Altamont, and of Noah Chapter U. D., of which he was a charter member and principal sojourner; also of St. George Commandery No. 37, Schenectady, Cyprus Lodge Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Voorheesville Lodge I. O. O. F. In 1872 he married Frances A. Cornell of Richmondville, Schoharie county, daughter of Dr. Valentine Cornell. They have had five children: Blanch, Harry C., Charles, jr., and Francis (twins) (the latter deceased) and Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Lutheran church.

De Graff, Dr. Abram, a prominent physician and surgeon, was born in Rotterdam, N. Y., in 1836. He is the son of Jacob De Graff, who was one of the four sons and five daughters born to Abram De Graff of Schoharie county, who was a farmer. He was a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and once came into the town of Guilderland to capture a lot of Tories. Jacob, the father, was born in Schoharie county in 1805. He was by occupation a farmer, which he followed during his active life. He came to Guilderland first in 1828, returned home, and in 1837 removed with his family and settled in Guilderland village, where he died in 1877. In 1833 he married Anna M. Clute, who was born in Schenectady county. She was the daughter of Nicholas Clute. To them were born three children, Helen M., Abram and Hamilton. She died in 1880. Mr. De Graff received fair educational advantages, and when sixteen years of age began teaching, which he followed for some years. He then began to study medicine, Dr. Wilson being his preceptor, and in 1858 he was graduated from the Albany Medical College. He then entered the office of Dr. Wilson of Guilderland, with whom he practiced for two years; he then began practice alone in Bethlehem, where he was in active practice until 1875, when he returned to Guilderland, and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice, being called to Bethlehem, New Scotland and Guilderland. He is a member of the Albany Medical Society, and was a delegate of that society to the American Medical Association held in Chicago. He has served as health officer to the town of Guilderland for three years; was county commissioner for three years, and was postmaster from 1885 to 1893, and from 1893 to the present time. In 1867 he married Mary F., daughter of John P. Veeder, and their children are Mary F., Frederick, Mrs. Sarah Batterman and Mrs. Anna Bailey. Mrs. De Graff's ancestors trace back to Simon Volkertse (de Baker), who was born 1622, in Holland. He belonged to the ship Prince Morrice, which plied between Amsterdam, Holland, and New York. In 1652 he purchased lots in New York, and in 1654 he sold and removed to Albany, thence to Schenectady in 1662. The second generation was Simon Veeder, and his wife, Neeltie Van Der Volgen. The third generation was Peter and his wife Maritie Van Der Bogart. The fourth generation was Claas (Nicholas), who was born in February, 1734, and his wife, Catharine Van Eps. The fifth generation was Pieter C., born in March, 1773, and his wife, Maria

Mynderse. The sixth generation was John Pieter, who was born in September, 1809, and his wife, Sarah Ann Batterman.

Cook, Eugene, born in Berne, N. Y., July 10, 1846, is a son of Abram and Jane (Crocker) Cook, both born in Albany county, he a son of David Cook who came to Albany county in an early day and settled in Berne, N. Y. The maternal grandfather of Eugene Cook was Rev. Mr. Crocker, an early settler of Berne, where he reared a large family. The father of Eugene Cook was a farmer, and died in Berne in 1866. Eugene Cook was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and Rensselaer Academy. He was for several years engaged in the sale of stove shelves and Horton's washing machines; and also in the livery business in Illinois, but his principal occupation is farming, and in 1866 he removed to the farm of 156 acres, he owns. He is a Democrat in politics, but does not aspire to public office. In 1869 he married Augusta Lounsbury, a daughter of William Lounsbury. To Mr. Cook and wife were born three children: Alice, wife of Charles Mackey, Arcia and Reba B. The family attend the Methodist church.

Williams, Elam, was born in the town of Knox, March 12, 1844. Prentice Williams, his grandfather, was a native of Connecticut, settled in Knox when a young man cleared himself a farm in the forest, where he became prosperous. His children were Lucy, Mary, Eliza, Eunice, Prentice, jr., and Dennison. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, in which he was an active worker. He died in 1850, and his wife died some years before. Hon. Prentice Williams, jr., the father of Elam, was born in the town of Knox on the homestead in 1794. In early life he followed farming, but later learned the cabinetmaker's trade, which he followed in connection with undertaking for a number of years in the village of Knox. He subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Albany, remained there but a short time and returned to Knox and resumed his old business of furniture and undertaking. He was prominently identified with the Democratic party and his influence was extensive; he had the honor of serving his district in the State Legislature one term, and was postmaster many years. He was twice married; his first wife, Harriet Jane Clark, died a year after their marriage; his second wife was Mrs. Jane (Knight) Armstrong, widow of Patten Armstrong, and they had one child, Elam. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were members of the Methodist church, in which he took a leading part. He died in 1864 and his wife September, 1882. Elam Williams received his education in the Knox Academy and when twenty years old began teaching which he followed for a number of years. Early in life he manifested a keen and active interest in the political affairs of his town and county, and while yet a young man was elected to the office of justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket. He filled the office with such credit that he was elected and re-elected for nineteen successive years; the years of 1882-83 he was justice of sessions and in 1870 was appointed State census enumerator for his district. He has filled the office of postmaster of Knox during both of President Cleveland's administrations. In 1886 he engaged in the general mercantile business in the village of Knox and with careful and strict attention to business, he has met with merited success. In the spring of 1896 he purchased a farm of 112 acres near the village, of which he has taken personal management, being assisted in the store by his son, Stanley. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Berne Lodge, No. 684. In 1871 he married Catherine, daughter of Syl

vester and Sarah (Bunzy) Allen of Knox, and they have five children, Effie, Stanley, Jennie, Marx and Emma.

Bassler, Elias, a well known landmark, was born in the town of Knox, on the old Bassler homestead, February 8, 1819. Frederick Bassler, his great-grandfather, was a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to America before 1750 and settled in Philadelphia. He was married on board of ship while on his way to America. Between 1750 and 1760 he settled in what is now the town of Knox, took up 238 acres of land and made himself a home in the forest, and was one of the first eight to settle in the town of Berne. Frederick Bassler, the grandfather of Elias, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1752, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Knox, of which he subsequently came in possession. When the Revolutionary war broke out he took sides with the British and enlisted in their service. His wife was Martha Ball, a native of Berne, born in 1768, and their children were Peter, Frederick, Henry, John, Benjamin, Eve, Elizabeth, Maria and Ann Eliza. He died November 5, 1851, at the age of ninety-eight years; his wife died February 27, 1833. Frederick, the father of Elias Bassler, was born on the homestead in 1793; coming into possession of one-half of the homestead, he added more to his landed possessions, where he remained a lifelong and successful farmer. He was prominent and influential in the political affairs of his town and county, being chosen six times by his townsmen to represent them in the Board of Supervisors, and was once elected to represent his district in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He was actively identified with the church and was one of the building committee to erect the first Dutch Reformed church of Berne, in which he afterwards officiated. His wife was Maria Salsburg, and their children were Anna, Maria, Elias, Jacob, Peter, Levinus, Sophia, Eliza and Emma. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1862. Elias Bassler, when a boy, attended the common district schools. He remained on the farm until thirty-nine years of age, when he came into possession of his present farm of 130 acres, through the assistance of his father, and on this farm he has ever since resided, doing general farming. In politics Mr. Bassler is a Republican, and while feeling a keen interest in the welfare of his party, he has never sought political honors. In 1842 he married Eva, daughter of Jacob Sand of Knox, and they have three children: Dorthy L. (wife of Nicholas Sheldon of Knox), Olivia M. (wife of James E. Onderdonk of Central Bridge, N. Y.), and Catharine E. (who died when nineteen). Mrs. Bassler died in February, 1894. They were both members of the Reformed church, in which he has officiated as deacon and elder. He has now retired from the active life and care of the farm, which he now leases to his son-in-law, Mr. Sheldon.

Sturgess, Charles E., a well known landmark and patriot in the Northern army in the war of the Rebellion, was born in the town of Knox, June 17, 1846, on the farm he now owns and occupies. George Sturgess, the grandfather of Charles E., was born in Delaware county, N. Y., a descendant from one of four brothers who migrated from England to America in an early day. George spent his life as a farmer in Delaware county and lived to be a very aged man; he was the father of ten sons and daughters. David, the father of Charles E. Sturgess, was born in Delaware county, June 13, 1815. He was a farmer and carpenter, spending most of his life at his trade. In 1844 he moved to the town of Knox, where he spent his remaining days. He was prominently identified with the Republican party in his town, but

never an aspirant for office. He owned the farm now owned by Charles E. Sturgess, and formerly owned by his father-in-law, Nathaniel Swan. His wife was Melinda, daughter of Nathaniel Swan, and their children were Charles E., Nathaniel, Adelia, Sarah, Isadore and Eugene. He died in March, 1867, and his wife survives him and resides on the home farm with her son. Her father, Nathaniel Swan, was a prominent man in the town of Knox, and did much toward building it up. His place of business and residence has ever been known as Swan's Corners, where he owned 600 acres of land, a hotel, store, blacksmith shop, and also a large potash factory. In stature he was of medium height and weighed about 165 pounds, but herculean in strength; he would pick up a 400 pound weight from the ground and place it in a wagon, or pick up a barrel of cider from the ground on to his knees and drink from the bung-hole. He lived to be ninety-five years old and was perfectly healthy to the morning of the day of his death, which occurred in December, 1872. Charles E. Sturgess attended the common schools and was graduated from the Knoxville Academy. He remained on the farm with his parents until July 28, 1862, when yet a lad of but sixteen years he answered his country's call for troops and enlisted in Co. K, 7th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served three years, participating in all the battles of his regiment; the principal engagements being the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, being in the famous bayonet charges of the two latter battles. At the battle of Deep Bottom he was captured and confined in Libby prison one month, when he was transferred to Belle Island prison, where he endured terrible sufferings for two months, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. After his return home he engaged in farming and teaching during the winter months; this he followed for a number of years, always making his present residence his home. In politics he is a Republican, having served two years as town clerk and elected and re-elected ten successive years to the office of justice of the peace, the last year resigning the office. He has also filled the office of school commissioner for the Third district of Albany county for three years. He is a member of Michael H. Barekley G. A. R. Post of Altamont, N. Y. December 31, 1868, he married Nancy E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kane) Quay, and their children are Louie, Edith, Bertha, Ada, Rosco and Lottie.

Mackey, Charles H., was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., October 3, 1863, and is a son of Willett B., who was a son of Alexander Mackey, a native of Rensselaerville, and he a son of one Alexander Mackey who came to Rensselaerville previous to Revolutionary times. He was in the war as drummer at age of twelve. Willett B., the father of Charles Mackey, was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in politics, and held the office of highway commissioner. His wife was Hannah E. Reinhart of Schoharie county, N. Y., a daughter of John J. Reinhart, an early settler of Rensselaerville. To Mr. Mackey and wife were born two sons and one daughter who grew to man and womanhood. Charles H. Mackey was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and owns 190 acres, 100 acres where he resides. November 11, 1888, he married Alice M. Cook, daughter of Eugene Cook. In politics Mr. Mackey is a Democrat and has been collector two years. The family attend the Baptist church, of which the father was a lifelong member.

Fanning, James O., was born of American parentage in Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., March 8, 1835. He received a common school and an academical education,

the latter being obtained principally at the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. Fanning was a student in the office of Hon. Daniel Morris at Penn Yan, N. Y., and in the law department of the University of Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. After practicing some years, Mr. Fanning served three years as accountant in the Treasury Department at Washington and the same period as financial and engrossing clerk of the State Assembly. He has been connected with the State Board of Charities as assistant secretary for about twenty years.

Brown, John C., M. D., son of P. J. and Margaret (Bough) Brown, was born in Oswego, N. Y. July 22, 1870. In 1881 he moved to Albany, N. Y., with his parents and attended the Christian Brothers' Academy, from which he was graduated in 1886. While there he organized and was the first president of the Justin Literary Society. In 1887 he entered the Niagara University, where he remained three years, and while there he was one of the founders of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association. He returned to Albany and received the degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College in 1892. He subsequently spent one term in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., and returned to Albany, where he has since practiced medicine. In 1895 Dr. Brown was elected coroner's physician, and in 1896 he was re elected. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College and the Dongan Club, of which he was secretary in 1895.

Wiltse, James Wesley, M. D., son of James and Elizabeth (Maginnis) Wiltse, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., November 10, 1864. The Wiltse family has been in America for several generations. The first, three brothers, came from Holland and settled in Columbia county; later one moved to New York and another to Delaware county. Dr. Wiltse's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Dr. Wiltse received his preliminary education in the public schools of Greene and Delaware counties. In 1891 he was graduated from the Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., and immediately began practice at No. 1203 Broadway. In May, 1896, he moved to No. 135 North Pearl street, formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel B. Ward. He was fourth district physician from 1891 to 1896. Dr. Wiltse is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and Temple Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1893 he was married to Lizzie Bailie of Albany, and they have one son, Stanley Bailie.

Harris, William B., son of Henry H. and Mary A. (Parker) Harris, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and Albany High School and afterwards conducted the cigar stand at the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. depot for eleven years. In 1884 he moved to No. 9 South Pearl street, where he is now the owner and proprietor of a cigar store. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Garriaka Tribe of Red Men No. 342, and the Unconditional Republican Club. In 1883 he was married to Carrie Kingsley of Albany.

Duggan, Edward J., son of Matthew and Fannie (Welsh) Duggan, was born in Albany, March 11, 1857. He received his education in the public schools, Thomas Newman's Private School, Christian Brothers' Academy and Masson College, Canada. He started in life in a New York grocery house, where he remained only a

few months. He removed to Albany and after seventeen years successfully spent in both the wholesale and retail grocery business, he is now the owner and proprietor of a large store on Hudson avenue. He is a member of the Catholic Union and Knights of Columbus. In 1861 he married Mary F. Kearns.

Sheppey, John V., M. D., son of Alonzo N. and Charlotte (Benedict) Sheppey, was born in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., in 1859. On the maternal side, Dr. Sheppey is descended from the Van Derwaters, who were among the first settlers of Schenectady, N. Y. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Rugby Academy at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1880. He entered the Jefferson Medical College in 1882 and in 1885 received the degree of M. D. from that institution. Dr. Sheppey did hospital work for one and a half years and after two years spent in Ohio, he opened an office in Albany, N. Y., where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and assistant at electrocutions to the physician at Dannemora. He married Lina Craig of Ulster county, and they have four children, Elsie C., Margaret, Esther and Dorothy.

Green, Col. G. James, son of John R. and Ann C. (Vosburgh) Green, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1860. His great-grandfather, John, an Englishman, came from Dublin to America and settled in Niskayuna, N. Y., where he married Rebecca Groot. They had a son, Cornelius, who married Gertrude Tymerson. G. James Green received his education in the Albany public and high schools. In 1875 he went into the employ of the D. & H. C. Co. as clerk, and for three years following was paymaster for Curtin & Whalen, railroad contractors. In 1884 he was tendered the position of bookkeeper with McKinley & Co., and remained with that company until 1893, when he resigned to accept a similar position with Weidman & Co. January 1, 1894, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the inspector-general of the State of New York and on January 3, 1895, he was appointed assistant inspector-general of the State, which position he now holds. Colonel Green enlisted in Co. B, 10th Regt., November 13, 1879; was promoted corporal January 1, 1881; dropped on account of removal from the city, November 30, 1881; taken up as private in Co. B, 10th Battalion, June 6, 1884; promoted corporal September 7, 1885, sergeant, January 18, 1886; first sergeant, May 3, 1886; second lieutenant, October 15, 1887; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, December 11, 1889. Upon the resignation of Brigadier-General Parker he was placed upon the supernumerary list, at his own request; January 2, 1891, and on August 9, of the same year, he was elected captain of his old company, vice Staepole promoted major of the battalion. Colonel Green resigned the captaincy of Co. B, January 1, 1895. He is a member of the United Service Club of New York city, the Military Service Institution of the United States and the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany.

Fitts, Hon. George H., was born in Cohoes, Albany county, September 29, 1851. He is of English descent and his parents, Lucien and Lemira M. (Slocum) Fitts, were natives of New England. Mr. Fitts was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873 and from the Albany Law School in 1874. He then commenced the practice of law in Cohoes, where he continued until January 1, 1896, when he assumed the office of surrogate of Albany county, which he now holds. He was in partnership with Charles F. Doyle from January, 1878, to October, 1891, and was a member of the firm of Fitts & Wertime from January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1896. Judge Fitts

was city attorney of Cohoes from May, 1888, to January 1, 1896, when he resigned. June 4, 1896, he married Clara B., daughter of the late Henry S. Bogue of Cohoes.

Dixon, George, was thirteen years of age when his father, Robert Dixon, died leaving him to gain his own livelihood. Thus entering upon a life of toil and privation which developed in him those excellent habits and those which distinguish him as a man. He went into a mill near his birthplace, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was born in 1827. There he began in a humble way his life work. Being courageous and energetic, he soon left the hardships of youth behind him, and advanced rapidly. In 1858 he came to Cohoes and for ten years took charge of the weaving department in Harmony Mill, Nos. 1 and 2. Since that time he has been superintendent of No. 3, the largest mill in the United States, having 140,000 spindles and 1,500 employees. Yet Mr. Dixon in his busy life that followed found time for social and political duties, serving as school commissioner for six years; he is also director of the Savings Bank. Mr. Dixon in 1849 married Mary C. H. Thompson of Pleasant Valley, by whom he had four children. George E., the elder, is superintendent of schools in Cohoes.

Archibold, John, M. D., of Archibold Bros.' elegant drug store, and successful general practitioner of Cohoes, is a native of Bonfield, Scotland, born in 1861. He was brought by his parents to America when three years of age, and began his education at Cohoes, graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1888. He began practice at Troy and afterward removed to Green Island, where he served as health officer for one year. He has practiced here since 1892, and for the last three years has been city health officer. William Archibold established the drug business upon his arrival in Cohoes in 1864. He stood in the front rank of his profession until his death in 1889, and the business has taken no step backward under the able management of his two sons. Dr. Archibold enjoys a wide popularity, outside of his professional radius, and as a man inherits the sterling qualities of his race. He is lieutenant of the crack local company National Guards S. N. Y.

White, David, is as well known for his zealous labors in the temperance cause as for the extensive roofing business, with which his name has been associated since his settlement in Cohoes in 1866. He was at that time twenty-two years of age and had acquired his superior knowledge of the trade in Scotland, his native country. Mr. White is the oldest and most experienced roofer in the county, equally skillful in every branch of the work. His father is Robert White, a linen cloth manufacturer, still living at the advanced age of eighty-four. The maternal grandmother lived to be 103 years of age. Mr. White inherits the sterling qualities characteristic of his ancestors. In him the Temple of Honor has a useful and influential member, and the Reform church an able supporter.

Rosenthall, Mitchell, editor and publisher of the Sunday Regulator, is one of the leading newspaper men of the city of Cohoes. Mr. Rosenthall has always been interested in journalism and has had wide experience in newspaper work, doing special work for many out of town papers. For several years he was correspondent for the Troy Telegram, then became its city editor in 1885. He was also connected with the Troy Budget, at the time serving as deputy postmaster, to which office he was appointed in 1877, holding it for eight years in all. He is a Republican and has been

school commissioner. His father was Abram Rosenthal, an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Cohoes, since 1869. He was a native of Warsaw, Poland, and an extensive traveler, paying his expenses in foreign countries by making passamenteries, then coming to America before reaching man's estate. He joined the gold seekers in California, but soon located in New York, where he married, then returned to California, where Mitchell was born, in 1856. After stopping in St. Louis, New York, and Troy, he finally located in Cohoes and engaged as a retail clothier, until his death, February 6, 1896. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Walsh, John S., is the son of a longtime resident of Cohoes, John Walsh, an engineer. Starting with no capital he has made his own way in the world, first engaging in the tea business, later taking up the business for himself. He came to his present location, corner Mohawk and Ontario streets, three years ago, carrying a large stock which is unsurpassed in its line. Teas, coffees, spices and flour are specialties, besides a choice stock of general groceries. Mr. Walsh while taking a deep interest in politics and everything that contributes to the welfare of his native city, where he was born in 1856, never seeks or accepts political preferment. He is a member of the Business Men's Association. In 1893 he married Catherine Platz, daughter of N. B. Platz of Cohoes.

Wallace, James, was born in Cohoes, Albany county, N. Y., July 9, 1856. He attended the public schools and later acted as correspondent in his native town and vicinity for several newspapers. He began the study of law with counselor Earl L. Stimson in 1880 and was admitted to the bar January 24, 1884. In July, 1883, the Cohoes Cataract, a weekly newspaper, the original publication of which was begun early in the history of Cohoes, was again started and Mr. Wallace became the editor. A year later the paper was superseded by the Cohoes Dispatch of which he was selected the editor, and William E. Scaport, the publisher of the Cataract, became the proprietor. About a year later Mr. Wallace purchased the paper and early in the year 1886 he formed a copartnership with his brother Michael, and the firm of J. & M. Wallace has since continued the publication of the paper. March 1886, Mr. Wallace was elected justice of the peace of Cohoes. He assumed the duties of the office the first of the following year and served four years and refused a renomination. He has taken an active part in local political, social and business affairs and through the columns of his paper has aided in improving the local city government and has also aided in the material progress of the city.

Bogue, Henry L., late of Cohoes, was one of the most successful bridge builders of his day. He was born at Canton, N. Y., in 1825, and came to Cohoes in 1851. Here he became a member of the firm of Smith & Bogue and was awarded the contract for building the Waterford bridge. He built the first bridge across the Mohawk, and portions of the Hudson River Railroad from Cold Spring to New Hamburg, and that part of the Erie Railroad from Dunkirk to Hinsdale. With his many business enterprises he also operated a lumber business with his brother, C. M. Bogue. In 1865 he engaged in the manufacture of knit goods with George H. Wager as a partner. That same year he also built the Riverside Knitting Mill. Mr. Bogue was a Democrat and held many local offices, serving two years as mayor, and proving a very capable chief magistrate. His death, in 1886, was mourned throughout the city, as a man of sterling character and of true nobility. His wife was Clara Chase of New-

burgh, whom he married in 1852 at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; four children also survive him.

Nodine, Francis, was born at Coeymans in 1820. He is a son of William and Rodat (Joslyn) Nodine, and a grandson of one of the four brothers who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and died with the small-pox. He left one son, William, who came to Coeymans when a boy, where he married in 1797 and had six sons: Benjamin, Harvey, Joslyn, William, Hiram and Francis; and three daughters: Elizabeth, Harriet and Rachel. He was a farmer and died in 1861. Francis Nodine married Agnes, daughter of Jonathan Miller, by whom he has had three children: two sons, Hiram J. and J. M., and one daughter. Mr. Nodine is a farmer and still resides on the farm where his father settled in 1849.

Lameraux, Phila, is the daughter of Solomon Carmon, of Greene county, and the widow of Judson Lameraux, who was for many years a prominent and successful farmer of Indian Fields, where he died in 1887. He was the son of George, and the grandson of James Lameraux, who with three brothers came from Paris, France, to Dutchess county, and James came to Coeymans and built a mill at Coeymans Hollow, and later bought a large tract of land at what is now Indian Fields village, where they have always been prominent farmers.

Lumereaux, George C., is the son of Jarvis, grandson of George and great-grandson of James, who came from Paris, France, and settled in Coeymans, where the Lumereaux family have since occupied a prominent place, being among the leading farmers of the town. James Lumereaux settled a large farm on Copeland Hill, where his son, W. J. Lumereaux, now lives, and died there in 1870. George C. Lumereaux came to his present home in 1862 and has always been a farmer, though now retired on account of his health. His wife was Emily, a daughter of Harvey Shear, and they have four daughters: Phoebe L., Lottie W., Anna and Ida. Mr. Lumereaux is president of the Coeymans and Watervliet Telephone Company and has always taken a keen interest in all affairs relating to the welfare of the town. He built in 1895 a fine residence in the village of Coeymans, where he contemplates moving to spend his old age.

Spencer, Charles M., was born in Albany and is the son of Daniel and grandson of John Spencer, who came to Albany when a young man and had three sons: John, William and Daniel. Daniel Spencer, after being in business in Albany for some years, moved to what is now Glenmont, where he died in 1878, leaving one son, C. M. Spencer, as above. Charles M. Spencer has remained on the home at Glenmont, where he is a gardener and fruit grower.

Parr, Henry, was born in Germany in 1848 and came to America in 1867, working in different hotels until 1879, when he became proprietor of the old National Hotel in Albany. In 1881 he came to Bethlehem and has since run the Abbie Hotel, which under his management has become a very popular resort for social parties.

Scharbauer, Philip, was born in Bethlehem in 1855 and is a son of Ferdinand, who came from Germany. Mr. Scharbauer began life as a poor boy and for some years clerked in a store in Albany and South Bethlehem. He began business for himself in 1879 by opening a store at South Bethlehem, which he continued until 1893. He

was also engaged in buying and shipping hay and other farm products. In 1894 he opened a hardware store at Newburgh and later started two branch stores, one at Matteawan and one at Poughkeepsie. In 1895 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Calbanen Road Improvement Company, and now devotes his time to that office, having a manager for his store business.

Stoffels, William, is the son of Peter Stoffels, who came from Germany and settled on a farm in Bethlehem, where he was a farmer until he retired and moved to Albany, where he died. William Stoffels bought the homestead and is a farmer and gardener and also runs a large dairy. He has four sons: William, jr., Peter, John E. and George.

Van Allen, P. C., was born in Bethlehem and is the son of David, and grandson of Garrett Van Allen, whose father, with two brothers, came from Holland and settled in Bethlehem. Mr. Van Allen remained on the homestead until 1878, when he moved to New Scotland for two years, after which he settled on his present farm, where he is a farmer. He married a daughter of Josiah Bender of New Scotland, and they have two daughters, Grace and Jesse.

Kemp, John H., the capable and efficient town clerk of the new town of Colonie, and postmaster of Newtonville, was born in the town in 1849, where his father, Michael Kemp, still resides. Prior to engaging in the mercantile business in Newtonville in 1876, he had been for a few years engaged in gardening in the town of New Scotland. Besides his store at Newtonville Mr. Kemp still operates a farm in the vicinity which is devoted to small fruit and vegetables. His election to the office of town clerk was by a very large majority.

Schuyler, Stephen, is a lineal descendant of Peter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. Stephen Schuyler was born at Port Schuyler April 2, 1851. His father, John Cayler Schuyler, was born at the old home in 1801, and died in 1882. He was one of the most prominent men of these parts. We cannot do better than to quote from a memorial engrossed by the society of the South Park Reformed church, which was founded here in 1844, and to which he was always officially related: "His knowledge of affairs in his own town was almost encyclopedic. He possessed a culture, courtesy, spirit, and a presence, that marked him a gentleman of the old school." He was elder in his church for about thirty years, and was also clerk and treasurer. In 1828 he married his cousin, Anna Maria Schuyler, who bore him ten children, of whom four are now living: Philip, Stephen, Anna and Gertrude. Mr. Schuyler died in 1886, surviving her husband only four years. In the public life of the old town of Watervliet, John Cayler Schuyler was a prominent figure, representing the town in the board of supervisors from 1833 to 1837 and in 1853. In 1836 he was elected to the Assembly. Stephen Schuyler now lives at the old home where he was born. In the front hall hangs a portrait of Peter Schuyler, executed in 1710 by Sir Godfrey Kneeler, the court painter of Queen Anne.

Garret, Walter, born of humble parents in Somersetshire, England in 1851, came to Watervliet when eighteen years of age, and has since made it his home. He is a gardener and his specialty is vegetables. At first he rented of the Shaker family, but by his prudence and economy was able in 1891 to purchase a farm of thirty-six

acres, eligibly located at Loudonville, and will no doubt succeed in his chosen vocation, since he possesses the qualities which command success.

Brewster, James C. and Warren H., comprising the firm of J. Brewster's Sons, carriage and sleigh manufacturers, and repairers of farm, road, and delivery wagons of every description. Both members of the firm are young and enterprising men. Their father, the late James G. Brewster established the business in Colonie in 1852. The family have been prominent throughout the history of the town of Water-vliet, and it is noteworthy and peculiar that two branches of the Brewster family were united by the marriage of the parents of the gentlemen comprising the firm of J. Brewster's Sons, although they were not nearly related. From the Brewsters that sailed in the Mayflower, the ancestral line is without a break. Upon the death of James G. Brewster, in 1885, the two sons succeeded to the business at Newtonville, with the detail of which they have become thoroughly familiar. J. C. Brewster superintends the wood-working department, and Warren the blacksmithing department. They make a specialty of the buckboard known as the Joubert & White.

Abrams, Hiram, M.D., is a well known and popular physician, and has practiced the healing art in the vicinity of Colonie for the last sixteen years. He was born at Rensselaerville, N. Y., and is a son of the late Elijah Abrams, a farmer and once resident of Colonie. He began the study of his profession in 1878 by entering the Albany Medical College, where he graduated with honors after the usual course. Dr. John M. Bigelow of Albany was his preceptor; It is needless to say that his training was thorough. Dr. Abrams is a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Albany County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Macdonald, Willis Goss, M.D., son of Sylvester and Louise (Goss) Macdonald, was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., April 11, 1863, and descends from Benjamin Macdonald, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1759. He first located near Coeymans, where he was the first Scotchman in the town, and where he built the first boat landing; he soon moved to Schoharie county and died there. He was in the Revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians and English under Brant and was taken to Canada. His son Robert, born in Schoharie county, in 1792, was a large land owner and married a Miss Shaffer, whose father was killed in the war of the Revolution. Sylvester, son of Robert, was born in 1824 and lives with his wife in his native county. Dr. Macdonald was graduated from the Cobleskill Free Academy in 1878, attended the Albany State Normal School and Cornell University, and taught school at Berne and Central Bridge, N. Y., for two years. He read medicine in Albany with Dr. Albert Van Derveer. After graduating from the Albany Medical College in 1887, he was for eighteen months house surgeon to the Albany City Hospital and then went abroad, matriculating in 1890 at the University of Berlin, where he took special courses in surgery, surgical pathology and bacteriology. During that year he served as volunteer assistant to August Martin and Ernest Von Bergmann; he also spent some time in the hospitals of London. On his return to Albany he made surgery a specialty and is noted as one of the foremost surgeons in Eastern New York; he has been surgeon to the Albany City Hospital since 1893 and adjunct professor of surgery in the Albany Medical College since 1894. He is a member of the Albany Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical

Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Fort Orange Club, and a member of the board of governors of the Albany Club.

Bailey, Theodore P., M.D., is of English and Holland Dutch descent and was born in Cusseta, Ala., November 13, 1857. Dr. Solomon Bailey, his grandfather, was for many years a prominent physician in Bethlehem, Albany county, and was the father of Dr. William H., Henry, and Dr. James S. Bailey, all of Albany. The latter was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1853, practiced his profession in Alabama until 1866, and from that time in Albany until his death, which occurred July 1, 1883. He was president of the Albany County Medical Society, received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton College, also from Soule University of Galveston, Texas, and was a prominent writer for medical journals. He was an enthusiastic entomologist, having a large collection and was a member of several foreign and American societies. Dr. Theodore P. Bailey, his son, was educated in the Albany public and high schools and at the West Point Military Academy. He read medicine with his father, attended the Albany Medical College and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880; since then he has been in active practice in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and its treasurer, was one of the founders of the New York State Medical Association, is instructor in dermatology in the Albany Medical College and is dispensary physician in dermatology in the Albany Hospital. He is a Democrat and in the fall of 1895 was elected alderman of the Fifth ward, and is a member of the Finance Board of the city; he is also a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., Central City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 5, K. T., and medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum in Albany.

Hunting, Nelson, M. D., son of John and Christina (Dominick) Hunting, was born on a farm near Gallupville, Schoharie county, November 21, 1837. He was graduated from the Gallupville Academy and from the Albany State Normal School, taught school for a time and read medicine with Dr. John Ruland of Blenheim and Dr. John Maxwell of Gallupville. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1869, began active practice in Gallupville, and in 1872 came to Albany. He is ex-president and a member of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and was treasurer in 1872-75 of the State society; he is also a member of Wadsworth Lodge F. & A. M., and was for several years connected with the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital. In 1864 he married Elizabeth F., daughter of John P. Tolle of West Troy, and they have three children living: Orlena A., Edna J. and Elizabeth C. Dr. Hunting has taken a prominent part in the water question of Albany and in 1888 wrote an article for the Evening Journal on driven wells and the healthfulness of water obtained therefrom. This was at a time when \$150,000 had been appropriated by the city to drive wells on Pleasure Island; as a result of this article the scheme was abandoned, later, when the Kinderhook water scheme was agitated, he wrote another article, which killed that plan; these articles saved the city over \$2,000,000. These studies led him to invent a scientific water distiller, which works automatically on natural principles. It was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and carried off the first award in the greatest sanitary competition ever known.

Hailes, William, M. D., son of William Hailes, sr., a native of the Isle of Wight, was born in Albany, October 14, 1849. He attended the public schools and later the Albany Classical Institute under Prof. C. H. Anthony. He began the study of medicine with the late Dr. Alden March, 1868, and was the last student ever registered with that famous surgeon. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1870, receiving a competitive prize and delivering the valedictory address at commencement. In 1869, '70 and '71 Dr. Hailes was city physician and surgeon in the Albany Hospital. He began practice in Albany in 1872, but three years later, and again in 1878, he went abroad, visiting Germany, Austria, Italy, France and England, remaining two years for study and travel. In 1872 he was demonstrator of anatomy and in 1873 lecturer on surgical dressings and appliances, and since 1874 he has filled with ability the chair of professor of histology and pathological anatomy in the Albany Medical College. He became a noted microscopist and at one time owned a valuable set of microscopic instruments, which he presented the Albany Medical College, where he is a permanent director of the microscopical department, which he was mainly instrumental in founding and developing. Dr. Hailes has been attending surgeon to the Albany Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital for many years, and was the first surgeon in Albany to perform intubation for membranous croup, and has a record of upwards of 1,000 cases. He owns at Van Wies's Point, on the west bank of the Hudson, a beautiful villa residence, which he calls Bonnie-Castle-on-the-Hudson. In 1889 Dr. Hailes married Miss Bertha, daughter of Judge J. W. Deuel of Rochester, N. Y., and they have two children, William Deuel and Dorothy.

Dwyer, Martin J., M. D., son of William and Katherine (Dalton) Dwyer, was born in Liberty, Sullivan county, September 1, 1859. His father was a railroad contractor and farmer. He graduated from the old Liberty Normal Institute in 1876, taught school three terms, read medicine with Dr. William S. Webster of Liberty, and the late Dr. Jacob S. Mosher of Albany, and in September, 1880, entered the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1883. On competitive examination he received an appointment as house physician and surgeon in the Albany City Hospital and served eighteen months. In November, 1884, he began active practice in Albany. He is a member of the Sullivan and Albany County Medical Societies and a physician and surgeon to the St. Vincent's Male and Female Orphan Asylums, and was one of the organizers. He is a member and examiner of the Knights of Columbus, a member and examiner of the C. M. B. A., and life member and the organizer of the Albany Catholic Union and its first vice-president. On January 23, 1895, he married Elizabeth Magdalene Johnson of Boston, Mass.

Fookes, Henry H., son of Henry H. and Cynthia (Woodyard) Fookes, farmers, was born in Falmouth, Ky., April 29, 1857, was graduated from the high school at Xenia, Ohio, in 1874 and engaged in the wholesale shoe business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1893. September 1, 1893, he came to Albany as general sales agent for the National Cash Register Company, which position he still holds. This company was the first in the world to manufacture cash registers and now owns nearly 350 patents and does business in every civilized country on the globe. The manufactory is located at Dayton, Ohio, where about 1,500 hands are employed; all kinds of autographic, manifold and cash registers are made. The first inventions

date from about 1882; the company was the original patentee and owns the foundation patents. The Albany agency was established in 1886 and controls the eastern half of New York State outside New York and Brooklyn, and is the eighth in importance in this country.

Easton, Charles P., founder of the wholesale lumber firm of Charles P. Easton & Co., was born in Albany, October 24, 1824, and died here March 3, 1885. He settled himself in the lumber business in 1847 and actively continued in it until his death. In 1869 his eldest son, William, became his partner under the firm name of C. P. Easton & Co., which has ever since remained the same. In 1876 his son Edward was admitted and in 1886 another son, Frederick (now superintendent of public buildings at the State Capitol), became a partner, and since Mr. Easton's death these sons have conducted the business with marked ability and success. Mr. Easton was not only a leading business man in Albany's great lumber district, but also a public spirited citizen who devoted himself untiringly to the educational interests of the city, giving liberally of his time and means towards improving public school methods. He was foremost in founding and building the present High School and in religious and charitable matters was equally zealous.

Hicks, John J., son of William and Harriet (Carter) Hicks, was born in Oxford, England, June 26, 1841. He came to America with his parents in 1849 and settled in Troy, N. Y., where his father, a manufacturer of gilt picture frames, died in 1884 and his mother in 1874. He was educated in the Troy public schools and learned the trade of picture frame making with his father. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 62d N. Y. Vols., Anderson's Zouaves, and was attached to the provost guard department of the Fifth Army Corps. He was discharged in October, 1863 and, returning home went to Amsterdam, N. Y., as manager of the furniture store of Horace Inman. Two years later he went to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in contracting and building for about four years, and in 1871 he came to Albany and engaged in business as a manufacturer and dealer of furniture, moving into his present quarters, Nos. 85-87 Beaver street, in 1881. He is a Republican and a member of Master Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., Clinton Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and the New York Encampment and Grand Canton No. 1, N. E. M. O. He is past noble grand and past patriarch in the Odd Fellows Order. In 1861 he married Cythis M., daughter of Fraser Hodgman of Troy, and they have six children, Anna Kate, Bertha, Eva, Grace, Libbie and Amy.

Dugan, Daniel J., son of George and Mary Dugan, was born in Greenbush, N. Y., July 25, 1872, and from the age of two years was reared in the family of his uncle, William Steele of Albany. After finishing his education in the Albany High School he began the study of law in the office of Judge Peter A. Stephens and was admitted to the bar September 14, 1895. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Addington, George, son of Joseph, a native of England, was born in Albany, April 24, 1860, and was graduated from the high school in 1878. His father served in the Rebellion in the 7th N. Y. H. A., was shot in the hip at the battle of Cold Harbor and died from the wound in 1871. Mr. Addington read law with Mead & Hatt and Hale & Bulkeley, and after his admission to the bar in 1881, remained in

the latter's office as managing clerk until 1885, when he began active practice. In the spring of 1894 he was elected justice of the city court for three years, running ahead of his ticket and receiving about 3,600 majority. He is a member of the K. of P., Elks, and Unconditional Republican Club, past colonel of the New York Division S. of V. November 9, 1890, he married Susie M. Stoffels of Albany.

Casey, Daniel, was born in Ireland, January 15, 1839, came to America and settled in Columbia county, N. Y., with his parents in 1850, and received a common school education. He held various positions until April 29, 1861, when on the first call for troops he enlisted in Co. I, 18th N. Y. V., and served for two years. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 192d N. Y. V., was made quartermaster-sergeant, and later second lieutenant, and served until his discharge in October, 1865. He was in the first and second Bull Run battles, the Seven Days campaign before Richmond, South Mountain and Fredericksburg, and was three times wounded. Returning from the army he entered the Albany county clerk's office and remained there in all twenty years, being search clerk for seventeen years and deputy clerk for three years. In 1887 he formed a partnership with William Kinney, as Kinney & Casey, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1894 Mr. Kinney withdrew and Mr. Casey's son, Frank A., became a partner, under the firm name of Daniel Casey & Son. Mr. Casey was a member of the Board of Education one term, and is a member of the Dongan Club and William A. Jackson Post No. 644, G. A. R. In 1864 he married Mary McDonough of Columbia county, and their children are Mrs. Edward Futterer, Agnes E., William T. (deceased), Frank A., Joseph E., Daniel T., and Mary.

Brilleman, Isaac, son of Alexander, was born January 19, 1845, in Amsterdam, Holland, where he was educated and where he learned the art of diamond polishing. He descends from several generations of jewelers. In 1860 he came to America and settled in Albany, where he immediately found employment in the jewelry business. In 1866 he opened a jewelry store on the corner of South Pearl street and Hudson avenue and in 1884 moved to his present location, Nos. 31-33 North Pearl street, the latter number being added in 1893, when he magnificently remodeled and refitted the entire establishment. In 1895 he added what is termed a "crystal maze," one of the most elaborate show rooms in the world and probably the only one of its kind in this country outside of New York. He deals extensively in the finest grades of watches, clocks, diamonds and other precious stones, sterling silver, optical goods, hollow and flat ware, cut glass, bric-a-brac, china, etc., a large part of which is imported by him. He is one of the foremost jewelers of the State. He is a Democrat and was alderman of the Fifth ward in 1878-79. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., a trustee of Beth Emeth congregation, treasurer of the Rural and Bethlehem cemeteries and a trustee of the Hebrew Benevolent Society since about 1870.

Campbell, Stewart, born August 20, 1821, in the town of Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., is the son of Alonzo S. Campbell and a grandson of Samuel Campbell, who at one time represented Chenango county in the Legislature at Albany, and also as a member of Congress at Washington, D. C. Samuel Campbell was a personal friend of Henry Clay, from whom he drank in the principles of protective tariff, which still run strong in the veins of the family. Stewart Campbell's mother was a daughter of Gideon De Forest, one of four brothers who received pensions for services in the

war of the Revolution. In early March, 1841, Mr. Campbell came to Albany and entered the store of Charles A. De Forest, in which after a few years he received an interest. Later Mr. De Forest retired, and a new partnership was formed with his son, Dewitt C. De Forest, under the firm name of Campbell & De Forest, which continued for about six years, through the war of the Rebellion. In May, 1867, Mr. Campbell located himself at the well known store, corner of South Pearl and Plain streets, where he successfully prosecuted the business until June, 1896, when he turned it over to his son, Edward W. Campbell. He married Catherine Mitchell, of Albany, who died July 25, 1896, and they had three children: Jessie Maud, who died at the early age of eleven months and eleven days; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Alfred S. Woodworth, of Boston, where she resides, having one son, Stewart Campbell Woodworth; and Edward Willers Campbell of Albany. During all these years Mr. Campbell has been positive in his political convictions, being first a Whig, after the Thurlow Weed kind, and now an unflinching Republican. For over fifty years he has been an active member of the Baptist church.

Delahant, Michael F., son of Michael, was born October 15, 1852, in Troy, N. Y., and received a public school and commercial education. In 1873 he entered the employ of J. N. Brady, at Cohoes, wholesale and retail dealer in teas and coffee at Albany and Cohoes, and remained there thirteen years, having charge of that branch. In 1887 he took charge of Mr. Brady's Albany store. Mr. Brady died in 1888 and Mr. Delahant continued as manager until May 1, 1893, when he formed partnership with Charles W. Edwards, as Delahant & Edwards and purchased the entire business. May 1, 1896, Mr. Delahant bought out Mr. Edwards's interest and became sole owner of the two stores. He carries on a large wholesale and retail trade in tea, coffee, spices, confectionery, and bakers' and butchers' supplies.

Wilson, Oren E., born in Boston, Mass., October 10, 1844, is the descendant of a sturdy line of New England ancestry, both his father and grandfather being natives of Kittery, Maine. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the original members of this branch of the Wilson family in America. Mr. Wilson was educated at the district school at Portsmouth, and later on his removal to New York with his father, in 1852, became a pupil in, and was graduated from one of the public schools at the age of fourteen. He attended for one year the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Fort Plain, N. Y., after which he entered Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, where he pursued a course of Latin and Greek and where he was graduated in 1861. In 1862 he entered Columbia College, where he spent one year, and in the fall of 1863 entered Columbia Law School, and would have graduated in 1865 had not an incident occurred which changed the whole tenor of his plans. While a student there he became acquainted with W. H. Whitney, senior member of the firm of Whitney & Myers, who prevailed upon him to become his confidential clerk. When the partnership of Whitney & Myers was dissolved in the spring of 1870, Mr. Wilson removed with Mr. Whitney to Albany, where a new firm was established under the name of W. H. Whitney & Co., with which Mr. Wilson has since been connected, holding the position of financial and confidential manager. In 1884, on the day of his retirement from the presidency of the Young Men's Association after a most successful administration, he was nominated and elected by the Republicans a member of the Board of Public Instruction.

In the spring of 1894 he was nominated for mayor of the city of Albany by the Republicans and Honest Election parties and was elected. He served efficiently until the expiration of his term, January 1, 1896. In 1890 Mr. Wilson was elected life trustee of the Young Men's Association, to succeed the late Henry R. Pierson. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the State Street Universalist church from 1870 to 1879, and is now a trustee of All Souls Universalist parish, and was instrumental in erecting, in 1888, a new edifice for the latter church. In 1867 he married M. Emma, daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, a prominent member of the Universalist denomination. Mrs. Wilson died in December, 1893. Mr. Wilson has one daughter living.

Perry, Edward Rodman, son of Nathan B., was born in Geneseo, Ill., March 27, 1861, and came to Albany with his parents in 1864. His father has long been a leading business man, being president of the Perry Stove Company, vice president of the National Savings Bank and a director of the Commerce Insurance Company. Mr. Perry attended the Albany Academy, was graduated from the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie in 1880, and was then engaged in the manufacture of stoves until 1893, being assistant superintendent and trustee of the Perry Stove Company. In 1893 he became secretary and treasurer of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Fort Orange and Mohican Canoe Clubs, the Ridgefield Athletic Association and a life member of the Y. M. C. A. of Albany. In 1885 he enlisted in Co. A., 10th Bat., N. Y. N. G., and served seven years, being promoted to quartermaster-sergeant.

Hochstrasser, Jacob, the proprietor and manager of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, was born in 1832. Jacob, his father, was born at White Sulphur Springs in 1795. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Cornelius West, of Cooksburg, N. Y., and their children were Paul, Abel, Amos, Peter and Jacob. He died in 1875 and she in 1870. Jacob Hochstrasser attended the common schools and after leaving home settled in the village of Berne, where he erected a fine residence. For many years he was extensively and successfully interested in bee culture, earning the name of "Honey Jake;" during this time he was also a dealer in fine horses. In 1868 he was persuaded by his father to return to the farm, which he took charge of and cared for his parents in their declining years. On account of the excellent healing character of the sulphur water which flowed so freely from the springs on his place, many people would come to drink and to bathe in the water and would beg to be boarded, and in 1881 Mr. Hochstrasser concluded to erect a hotel. He selected a beautiful location, erected his hotel, which has a capacity to accommodate 110 people, and gave it the name of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel. Mr. Hochstrasser's excellent judgment in laying out the grounds and keeping them in repair, as well as providing beautiful picnic grounds, has made his place by far the most beautiful and desirable summer resort on the Helderberg Mountains. In 1854 he married Maria, daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Bassler) Hilton of Berne, and they have one child, Frank of Philmont, Columbia county, N. Y., where he is established in the undertaking business.

Maxwell, James A., was born in Coeymans and began his business life on the river as a cabin boy. He worked his way up until in 1881 he was made captain of the

steamer *Lottie*, which position he now holds. He married Julia Bratt of Delmar, and they have one son, Harry, and two daughters, Mary and Ada.

De Freest, Alburtns B., was born in Bethlehem, and is a son of W. V. D. De Freest, and grandson of David and great-grandson of John De Freest, who came from Germany to Rensselaer county with the early settlers. David De Freest came from Bethlehem in 1834 and was a farmer by occupation. He has four sons: A. B., John, Garrett, and W. V. D., who remained on the homestead until 1878, when he came to Ravena, where he has since been engaged in farming. A. B. De Freest opened a store in 1893, which he conducted until 1895, when he sold out and started a lumber yard which he now runs, and also handles brick and cement. He is a member of the K. of P. Lodge of Coeymans, and has also been town clerk for two years.

Waldron, Henry, was born in 1820 and is a son of Tobias and Cordelia (Van Derzee) Waldron, and grandson of James W. and Edith (Ten Eyck) Waldron. James Waldron came from Greene county to where his father settled when he came from Holland in about 1637. Mr. Henry Waldron remained on the homestead until 1850, when he bought the adjoining farm, where he has since lived. Tobias Waldron was one of the prominent men of his day and was identified with the public affairs of his town, and was a member of the Legislature. He died on the Waldron homestead in 1876.

Van Derzee, Alton, was born in 1812 in Coeymans, and is a son of Barent and Laura (Niles) Van Derzee, and grandson of Cornelius Van Derzee, who settled in Coeymans in 1774 and was a farmer. Mr. Van Derzee moved to the neighborhood where he now lives in 1852 and where his father died in 1850. Mr. Van Derzee has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town and in 1886 was elected highway commissioner, and in 1887 was on the Board of Supervisors and was elected again in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the F. & A. M. No. 804.

Gedney, Samuel, was born in Coeymans in 1820, a grandson of Joshua, who with two brothers came from England and were in the Revolutionary war, and after its close one settled in Dutchess county, one in Orange county, and Joshua in Albany county, at what is now called Stanton Hill. He had four sons, Joshua, Peter, Bartholomew and Absalom, who was a brickmaker, and died in North Carolina in 1838, where he had gone to carry out a contract for opening a yard for the manufacture of bricks. Mr. Gedney began life on the boats of the Hudson River, where he was engineer and captain, and later went to Washington, D. C., where he remained for thirty-two years, first as captain and then as general superintendent of the Potomac River Steamboat Company until 1882, when he retired and returned to Coeymans where he has since resided. In 1816 he married Susan, daughter of Anthony Wolfe, and has one son, Edward C., a farmer, and two daughters, Susie (Mrs. T. J. Corrie) and Mary C. (Mrs. W. B. Holmes) of Coeymans.

Bedell, Jerry, is the son of Thomas and grandson of Jeremiah, who came to Coeymans at an early day. His sons were David, Nathan and Thomas. Thomas Bedell married Rachel Powell, and had five sons: Edgar P., John G., Alfred, Samuel and Jerry. He was a large and successful fruit grower, and died in 1893. Jerry Bedell married Helen I., daughter of David Vanheusen, and has one son, Enos D.

Whitbeck, Joseph M., is the son of John T., and the grandson of Thomas Whitbeck, who was a farmer and died in 1873. Joseph M. is also a farmer. He married Harriet, daughter of Spencer Stearns of Greene county, by whom he has had one son, John S., who is a farmer with his father, and also has one son, William J.

Watson, Frank, was born in Starkville, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 13, 1829, a son of William H. and Margaret (Schmidt) Watson. His grandfather, Jude Watson, and the near relatives of his grandmother, the Jenkses, took active part in the Revolution in Herkimer county. When four years old Mr. Watson moved with his parents to Cobleskill, N. Y., where his father preached in the First Lutheran church for about ten years. March 7, 1846, Mr. Watson removed to Albany, and subsequently worked as clerk in the stores of William Reese and Hiram W. Allen. For three years thereafter he conducted a clothing business in Niagara Falls, and in 1857, while at Niagara Frontier, he was made a Free Mason and was intimate and often sat in lodge with Colonel Whitney, who was incarcerated in the Canandaigua jail suspected of being an accessory to the disappearance of Morgan. In 1859 Mr. Watson returned to Albany and for twenty-three years was a salesman and partner in the store of A. B. Van Gaasbeck & Co.'s carpet house. Since then he has been engaged in the carpet cleaning and storage business at Nos. 254-260 Washington avenue. At the age of twenty one he became an Odd Fellow and is now a demitted Mason to Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 5 of Albany. He has been twice married, first in 1852, and again in 1873 to Fannie H., daughter of Capt. Richard T. Hoag of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have three children: Mrs. M. E. Northrup, Grace A. and Mabel E.

Parlati, Lorenzo, son of Raffaele and Raffaella (Di Bissaccia) Parlati, was born in Naples, Italy, March 24, 1841. His parents wished him to join the priesthood and sent him to the Jesuit Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, in Naples, where he remained but two years, owing to illness. At the age of thirteen he entered the Naples College of Music, where he remained until 1858, displaying great genius and leading his classes in all studies. In August, 1858, he left the college, at the time of the Italian Revolution, in 1859 joined the volunteers under Garibaldi, and in October, 1860, was taken prisoner by the Royal Troops. He remained at Gaeta Fortress from November, 1860, to February 16, 1861, when he returned home, there to be taken sick with typhus fever, the result of the hardships of such a life. He was an invalid until 1864, after which time he resumed active study. In 1867 he came to America, settling in Albany. In the winter of 1869 Jason Collier and Prof. Thomas Lloyd brought him forward at a concert in old Tweddle Hall for the Y. M. C. A., Mrs. Charles Hoyt, at that time the leading soprano in Albany being his accompanist. Immediately he was besieged with pupils, among them being David Mann of Albany, and William Oliver, being the first. For a year or two thereafter Signor Parlati went on a concert tour through New York and the East, meeting with great success. In the winter of 1870 he organized the orchestra still bearing his name and reaching such efficiency under his able leadership that it is recognized as being second to none in this State outside of New York city. He has furnished music at all the social functions from the time of Governor Hoffman. His orchestra numbers twenty-eight musicians. Subsequently he became the leader of the orchestra at the Trimble Opera House (now the Leland), holding through succeeding seasons.

In 1874 he was prevailed upon to accept the leadership of the Tenth Regiment Band, Col. (now Gen.) Robert Shaw Oliver commanding. Gen. Amasa J. Parker succeeded to the command and rendered great service in quelling the riots at West Albany. His orchestra of forty pieces played at the opening of the New Capitol, and later at the Bi-Centennial. He furnished the music at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, and at the Clarendon, Saratoga, for many seasons. In 1884 he resigned the leadership of the band, devoting himself to teaching and his orchestra, the demand for which was very great at colleges, etc. He furnished the music for ten successive seasons for the famous Coterie at Lenox, Mass. He is recognized as a musician among musicians, and his ability as a conductor and teacher stands unquestioned. Among his many pupils who have attained prominence are Charles Ehricke, now teaching in the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music; Isaac Strasser, George Van Tuly, Hugo Engel, Ed. Treadwell and many others. Professor Parlati is a charter member of the B. P. O. E. He married Mary E. Greig of Albany, who, with his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, adds largely to the musical atmosphere of their lovely home.

Blackburn, John, son of Robert and Sarah (Barnett) Blackburn, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, October 13, 1837. He attended the National School in Ireland, and when nineteen years of age came to America and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he obtained a position as officeman and salesman for John Kerr & Co., manufacturers and dealers in wool. He remained in their employ six years and ten months, after which he moved to Albia, where he bought the factory store of the Troy Woolen Company; he was there four years manufacturing army goods and doing a large business, and during that time made trips through the Western States, buying wool for J. Kerr & Co. After the war, manufacturing having practically ceased, Mr. Blackburn moved to Albany and entered the grocery business in the west end, where he was engaged fourteen years, after which he formed a partnership with John J. Jones and went into the coal business. Twelve years later Mr. Jones died and the firm of Blackburn, Wallace & Co. was formed; this firm consists of John Blackburn, John T. D. Blackburn, and Robert A. Wallace. They are located at Nos. 105 Water street, 705 Broadway, 811 Broadway, 30 Ontario street and at Menands. Mr. Blackburn is a member of Masters Lodge F. & A. M., a member of the West End Presbyterian church and has been chairman of the board of trustees since the organization of the church in 1876. He has also been a trustee of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank for twelve years. In 1863 he married Nancy Downing of Troy, N. Y., and they have three children: Robert M., minister in the Presbyterian church at New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y.; John T. D., in business with his father; and Zelda Rebecca.

Dell, Nicholas J., son of George V. and Julia Dell, was born in Baden, Germany, April 26, 1840. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age and in 1856 came to America, settling in New York city. Here he worked as a tailor, following the trade of his father for three years, when his parents came to America and they moved to Albany, N. Y., where Mr. Dell engaged in the tailor business until 1892. In 1870 he went into business for himself at No. 43 Beaver street, where he continued until 1889; from there he moved to the corner of S. Pearl street and Hudson avenue in the building later occupied by the South End Bank. In 1892 he

bought the Belvidere Hotel from Mrs. Zeller and has since conducted one of the best resorts in Albany. Mr. Dell is a member of the Einthracht, and Harmonia Singing societies. In 1864 he joined Co. B, 10th Bat. N. G. N. Y., and he is now a member of the Old Guard; he is also a member of the Burgesses Corps and the B. P. O. E. In 1887 he was elected coroner on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1890. In 1869 he married Anna K. Von Lehman of Albany by whom he had three children. In 1888 he married Mary K. Hermas of Watertown, N. Y., and they have one child.

Denison, Frederick P., son of Henry E. and Hannah M. (Godfrey) Denison, was born in Berlin, N. Y., October 12, 1857. He is a lineal descendant of William Denison, who was born in England, about 1586, came to America in 1631, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., having with him his wife, Margaret, his three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, and John Eliot, who seems to have been a tutor in the family. Mr. Denison was a deacon of the Roxbury church and died in Roxbury, January 25, 1853. George (son of William), born in 1618, was married first in 1640 to Bridget Thompson, daughter of John Thompson of Preston, Northamptonshire, England, whose widow, Alice, had come to America and was living in Roxbury. The wife Bridget died in 1643. George then went to England, served under Cromwell in the army of the Parliament, won distinction, was wounded at Naseby, was nursed at the house of John Borodell by his daughter, Ann, whom he married and returned to Roxbury, finally settling at Stonington, Conn. He had seven children by his second wife. John (son of George), born July 14, 1646, married in 1667 Phebe Lay of Saybrook, Conn. He was known as Capt. John Denison, held a prominent position in Stonington, and in many ways was a man of mark; he died in 1698. George (son of John), born March 28, 1671, was graduated at Harvard College, studied law and settled in New London, Conn., where he was town clerk, county clerk and clerk of probate; he died in 1720. Daniel (son of George) was born June 27, 1703 and died previous to 1760. Daniel (son of Daniel) was born December 16, 1730, and settled in Stephentown, N. Y., about 1773; he died in 1793. Griswold (son of Daniel) was born August 21, 1765. George T. (son of Griswold) was born March 17, 1795, and lived at Berlin, N. Y.; he died in 1874. Henry E. (son of George T.) and father of Frederick P., was born May 30, 1828. Frederick P. Denison, the subject of this sketch, when a mere boy went into the music store of Cluett & Sons, Albany, where he remained until 1886, when he became organist of the Emmanuel Baptist church. Although one of the youngest of Albany's musicians, he is deservedly counted among the ablest and takes high rank not merely because of his fine natural gifts, but because of his rounded and complete musical culture. When he assumed charge of the Emmanuel choir in 1886, it numbered twelve singers; now there are fifty. To no small degree is he indebted for his present position in the musical world to his association as accompanist with such artists as Albani, Lillie Lehmann, Emma Thursby, Clementine De Vere-Sapio, Camilla Urso, Marie Rose, Mrs. Osgood, Campanini, Adolph Hartigan and many others of equal renown. Amateur opera owes him a debt and his connection with local concerts has added to the esteem in which he is held by the musical community. In the summer of 1886 he took a trip to Europe, where he studied musicians as well as music, and where he acquired that fine touch and artistic equipment of which his friends are so proud. In addition to his being organist of the Emmanuel church, he is conductor of the Schenectady Choral Society,

conductor of the Albania Orchestra and pianist of the Albany Musical Association. He is a member of Masters Lodge F. & A. M.

Woodward, Walter M., son of John and Caroline A. (Mills) Woodward, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 25 1860. The first member of this family who settled in Albany, was John Woodward, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Montreal about 1838, and engaged in the carpentry business. His son, John, became prominent in the business circles of Albany because of his connection with the saddlery and harness business of Woodward & Hill. This business was founded by Nathaniel Wright in 1819 and consequently is the third oldest established business in the city. In 1860 John Woodward together with Mr. W. W. Hill bought the business from Mr. Wright and carried it on under the firm name of Woodward & Hill. Walter M. Woodward, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the Albany Boys' Academy, from which he was graduated in 1879 and immediately went into business with his father. In 1888 Mr. Hill died and John and Walter M. Woodward succeeded to the ownership of the business. In 1895, after his father's death, Walter M. Woodward succeeded to the business and now conducts it under the original name of Woodward & Hill. Mr. Woodward is a member of Masters Lodge F. & A. M. and a trustee of the National Savings Bank. In 1891 he married May, daughter of Alonzo Blossom of Chicago, Ill. They have two sons, John B. and Walter M., jr.

Goold, Charles B., son of John S. and Abbie (Bridgman) Goold, was born in the town of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1857. When he was about seven years of age his parents moved to Albany, N. Y., and ever since that time Mr. Goold has been an active Albanian. His early education was received at Miss Crane's school on Hamilton street and at Levi Cass's Classical Institute; subsequently he attended the Albany Academy and was graduated from that in 1874. During the school year of 1874 and 1875 he taught at the academy and in the fall of 1875 he entered Amherst College, where he took the Porter Prize for the best entrance examination; the Hutchins Greek Prize for the highest attainment in Greek, and he was one of the contestants for the Hardy Prize for extemporaneous debate. Mr. Goold graduated from Amherst in 1879, and at the commencement exercises represented the Greek department, having been selected for this honor by the head of the Greek department. While at college he was elected a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and subsequently a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation he returned to the Albany Academy and taught Greek and Latin until 1881, when he went to Germany and studied at Heidelberg and Berlin; after the winter term at Berlin he went south into Italy and Greece, studying the language, habits and customs of the people. He returned to Albany in 1882 and resumed his position as professor of Greek and German in the Albany Academy. The summer of 1887 Mr. Goold spent in Paris, and upon his return in the fall, he assumed charge of the French department at the Albany Academy. He has edited for Ginn & Co. of Boston, a collection of German stories for use in teaching the language. He is now professor of Greek and modern languages at the Albany Academy. In 1883 he received the degree of A. M. from Amherst. He is a charter member of the Albany Chess Club. In 1883 he married Louisa W. Hunt of St. Paul, Minn., and they have three children, Edgar Hunt, John Chester and Katharine Hunt.

Silliman, Rev. George Dent, D. D., rector of Grace church, corner of Clinton avenue and Robin street, was born at Hobart, Delaware county, N. Y., March 23, 1841. His father was Ebenezer Silliman, who married Ann Sturgess, 1827. The family is of Connecticut origin, from one Daniel Silliman, who settled at Holland Hill, two miles from Fairfield, in 1658; he was from Lucca, Italy, having lived at Geneva, Switzerland. In ancient deeds his ancestor is called Lord Claude Sillimandi. Among the ancestors in Connecticut is the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, 1707, a member of the Colonial government, and grandfather of the elder Professor Silliman of Yale College. On both sides of the family were those who were identified with the Revolutionary war. The rector was educated at the Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and the General Theological Seminary, New York. He was made deacon by Bishop Doane in St. Peter's, Albany, Trinity Sunday, 1870, and ordered priest in St. Paul's, Newburgh, by Bishop Horatio Potter, November of the same year. He was rector of St. John's church, Monticello, N. Y., for three years, and the beautiful stone church there was built mostly by money then raised, as was also St. Mary's, Thompsonville. From 1873 to 1875 he was in charge of Trinity church, San Francisco. In 1875 he married Mary C. Warren, daughter of William E. Warren, of Newburgh; she died December 11, 1893, leaving three children: Mary Warren, William Warren and George Stephen Silliman. After one year at Napa, Cal., he took charge of St. George's chapel, Newburgh, and in the fall of 1877 was called to Grace church, Middletown. The church was sadly out of repair and during his rectorship it was put in order and adorned; from 1881 to 1893 he was rector of St. Mark's church, Hoosic Falls, and here, too, the church was enlarged and embellished under his rectorship. On Trinity Sunday, 1893, he became rector of Grace church of Albany, N. Y., where twenty-two years before on that day he preached his first sermon after ordination. Grace church on the Sunday after Ascension, 1897, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and the Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer preached at the morning service, he being the first rector fifty years since; the Rev. David L. Schwartz, D. D., preached at the evening service, he being a most devoted rector for sixteen years and gave the parish its present life and standing. These two men have left their impression on Albany for all that is good. The first service was held in an upper room on the corner of State and Lark streets; afterward a church was built on the corner of Lark and Washington streets, and in 1873 it was removed to Clinton avenue and Robin street. In 1884 it was enlarged under Rev. Dr. Schwartz, and in 1894 a guild hall was added. From the day of its foundation to the present it has been a free church and a working parish for working people who have every reason to be proud of the results that have come, when no large sum of money could ever be given.

Dumary, T. Henry, was born in Troy, N. Y., November 5, 1855. He is a son of Charles Dumary and Margaret Parr, whose father, Richard, came to America from England in 1820 and was a descendant of Thomas Parr who lived to the ripe old age of 152. Mr. Dumary was educated in the Troy public schools, after leaving which he went into the employ of the Albany City Iron Works and the Jagger Iron Works of Albany, where he had charge of the outside department and where he remained six years. He then associated himself with Anthony N. Brady in the general contracting business and remained with him for twelve years. For the past two years

Mr. Dumary has been a contractor of sewer and street work and has handled some very large contracts, particularly the Beaver street sewer, the largest in Albany. For six months in 1896 Mr. Dumary did work amounting to \$250,000. He is a member of Temple Lodge F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., Dewitt Clinton Council R. & S. M. and is past commander of Temple Commandery. He is also a member of all the A. & A. Rite and is presiding officer in two bodies, and has been elected to receive the thirty-third degree at Boston, Mass., in September, 1897. Mr. Dumary is also a member of Albany Lodge B. P. O. E. He began his service as a public servant when very young, having been from ten to thirteen years of age unanimously elected messenger to the Troy Common Council and Board of Education. April 27, 1880, he married Carry B. McCann, daughter of Henry McCann, a well known civil engineer and explorer, of Hudson, N. Y., who met his death exploring in South America. They had three children: Janette, Robert A. and Henry.

Garfield, Henry Whiting, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 16, 1848. He is a son of Charles Lyman Garfield. His mother was Eleanor Cole, daughter of the late Judge John O. Cole. Mr. Garfield is a descendant of the Puritans. Three brothers, Garfields, came to America with the earliest settlers and their offspring fought in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. The late President Garfield was a member of the same family. Mayor Whiting, the first mayor of Boston, was an ancestor of Mr. Garfield. Mr. Garfield graduated from the Albany Classical Institute and immediately obtained a clerkship in the Albany City Bank. He subsequently went to the Albany Savings Bank, where he is at present accountant. Mr. Garfield is one of the best known amateur oarsmen and for twelve years was president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and for twenty-two years he has been a member of its executive committee. He is treasurer of St. Margaret's House and the Albany Historical and Art Society; he is also a member and chairman of the house committee of the Albany Club.

Smith, Frank J., Ph. G., son of David A. and Elizabeth (McGaghey) Smith, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 22, 1859. Both of Mr. Smith's parents were born in Ireland; his father came to America from County Monaghan, in May, 1834, and settled in Albany. In 1847 he engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Green street and Hudson avenue, on property owned by the Ten Eyck estate. He remained in business there for twenty-five years and subsequently moved to the corner of Knox and Second streets. David A. Smith is now retired after a successful business career. He was well known. Frank J. Smith attended Levi Cass's Grand Street Institute and Amos Cass's Division Street Institute; subsequently he attended School No. 15 and was a member of the first class graduated from that school. In the fall of 1872 he went to the Albany High School, but owing to ill health remained there only three months. March 17, 1873, he went to work in the drug store of John De P. Townsend as boy, where he remained thirteen years, in the mean time attending the Albany College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated February 27, 1883, being a member of the first class graduated from that college. In 1886 Mr. Smith started in the drug business for himself at his present location, No. 277 Clinton avenue, and in addition to the drug business he has an extensive bottling establishment. He was the first to put up carbonated root beer in champagne

bottles; he also puts up siphons of seltzer and vichy and manufactures many patent medicines. In 1892 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of coroner and received a large number of votes, but was counted out. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., and Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F. He is also treasurer and for ten years has been vestryman of Grace Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Unconditional Republican Club. June 1, 1881, he married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Fazaherly, the well-known baker, and they have two children, Edna Flavell and F. J., jr.

Campion, George A., is a native of Albany, and a son of John Campion (one of the oldest families of the Old Colonie, as it was called), who was a member of the first police force of Albany. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Cummerford. Mr. Campion had eight brothers and three sisters; two of the brothers being connected in a public way with the affairs of the city: Patrick H., at one time assistant engineer of the fire department and later practical engineer; and Martin A., who at the time of his death was a detective and sergeant of the police force. Mr. Campion received his education in St. Joseph's School and in select schools under direction of the Catholic clergy. After finishing his schooling he learned the sash, blind and cabinet business and followed that trade for four or five years, when he went into the employ of L. & P. K. Dederick, manufacturers of agricultural implements, remaining with that firm nine years. In 1870 he started the undertaking business at No. 772 Broadway, and in 1873, in order to obtain larger quarters for a rapidly increasing business, he moved to his present location, No. 63 Livingston avenue. He is a member of the Catholic Union and of St. Joseph's church, of which his father was one of the first members. In 1875 Mr. Campion married Hannah Holmes of Troy, N. Y., and they have two sons, John Ebel and George A., jr. John E. graduated from the United States College of Embalming in 1893 and is now associated with his father in business.

Griswold, Stephen B., son of Martin and Hannah (Smith) Griswold, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., July 14, 1835. He is descended from old New England families on both the paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, Matthew Griswold, was one of the first settlers in Vernon, and his great-grandfather, Phineas Griswold of Winchester township, Litchfield county, Conn., was descended from one of the early settlers of Connecticut who came from Warwickshire, England, in 1725, and founded the Griswold family in America. Stephen B. Griswold, the subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm until 1856, and in the mean time attended the common school and the Vernon Academy. At the age of twenty-two he went West and spent the year 1857 in the State of Minnesota, where he was one of the first white settlers in Meeker county. The following winter and spring he spent teaching school in Winnebago county, Ill. In 1858 he returned East and spent nearly a year at his home in Vernon, when he decided upon the legal profession, and in the fall of 1859 entered the Albany Law School, graduating in the spring of the following year and was admitted to the bar. The two following years he was a student in the law office of Lyman Tremain and Rufus W. Peckham. After leaving the office of Tremain & Peckham, Mr. Griswold practiced law in Albany and Oneida counties until 1868, when he was induced by the late Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn to accept the position of law librarian of the State Library, which

position he has held continuously for the past twenty-nine years. In 1868 the number of law books in the library was 20,000; now it is 58,000. In 1862 he prepared a subject index of the law library and a supplement thereto in 1893, which has been pronounced by Sir Frederick Pollock of London and other eminent jurists to be the most satisfactory law catalogue yet published. Many changes have taken place among the officials of the library since Mr. Griswold's connection with it. Not one of the nineteen trustees who were in office when Mr. Griswold was appointed in 1868 is now living. Mr. Griswold is a member of the First Reformed church of Albany, and has served several terms as deacon and elder. He is a member and has held office in the Albany County Sunday School Association, the Y. M. C. A. the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society, and the Albany County Bible Society. In November, 1860, Mr. Griswold married Angeline E. Cornwell of Albany. They have one son, Henry E., who has been for seventeen years sub-librarian of the State Law Library.

McLaren, James, son of John and Margaret (Bell) McLaren, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 6, 1833. He received his education in the private schools of Edinburgh and in 1854 came to America, settling in Albany. He worked on the Northern Railroad as machinist for about three years and in 1863 started in the business of manufacturing machinist, having joined in the partnership of Pynchon & McLaren, which was succeeded in 1864 by Anthony & McLaren. In 1876 Mr. McLaren came into the sole possession of the business and has conducted it very successfully at No. 47 Liberty street since then. In 1871 Mr. McLaren made an extensive trip across the ocean. He is very active in the St. Andrew's Society and is a member of its board of managers.

Ryan, Thomas A., M. D., son of Andrew and Margaret (O'Shea) Ryan, was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1864. He attended the public schools of Hudson and in 1881 removed to Albany, N. Y., and took a course at the Albany Commercial College. While attending that college he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. Snow. He next studied with Dr. Vander Veer until 1890, and continued with Dr. MacDonald until 1893, when he was graduated from the Albany Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. Dr. Ryan was president of the class of '93 and received the Bigelow prize of \$30 in gold for the best work on the nose and throat. In September, 1893, Dr. Ryan commenced practice at No. 47 Eagle street, where he is now located. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Albany Press Club, and is instructor in surgery at the Albany Medical College and attending surgeon to the out-door department of the Albany Hospital; is an ex-member of New York State National Guard, having served six years in Co. D, 10th Battalion, of Albany county.

Ruso, Conrad, son of Nicholas F. and Catharine J. (Mosher) Ruso, was born in Albany, N. Y., November 7, 1848. Mr. Ruso is of French origin, his great-great grandfather having come to America from France, in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Albany county. Conrad Ruso was educated in the Albany public schools and the Albany Business College, from which he was graduated in 1866. After leaving college, he was employed for a short time as clerk in the wholesale grain house of Glazier & Thacher. Subsequently he went as bookkeeper into

the employ of his father, N. F. Ruso, wholesale commission merchant. In 1870 he became a partner in the business and in 1875, after the death of his father, he succeeded to the sole ownership. Mr. Ruso is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., and Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is president of the Acacia Club. In 1870 he married Eleanor V., daughter of Rev. Charles Gorse, of Newburgh, N. Y., and they have one son, Frank G.

Slingerland, De Witt Chester, son of Henry H. and Hannah (Winne) Slingerland, was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., in 1850. He comes of good old Dutch ancestry, as follows: Father, born 1808, son of Henry of New Scotland, died 1808 (m. Jemima Slingerland), son of Albert of Onisquatha, born 1733, died 1814 (m. Elizabeth Moak in 1760), son of Johannes of Onisquatha, born 1696, died 1731 (m. in 1724 to Anne Slingerland), son of Albert of Onisquatha, born 1666 (m. Hester Becker), son of Teunis Cornelise Slingerland, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1650 and settled in Beverwyck (now Albany) and purchased 10,000 acres of land from the Indians and settled on the land now owned by his direct descendants. De Witt C. Slingerland, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Albany public schools, after which he became clerk and bookkeeper for his father and brother, H. H. Slingerland & Son. In 1889 Henry H. sold out to his sons, John B. and D. C., who now own a large wholesale and retail grocery situated at 86 and 88 Washington avenue and 73 South Swan street. Mr. Slingerland is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., the Unconditional Republican Club, and is a director of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association. In March, 1875, he married Lillie Cuyler Geary of Albany, and they have two sons, Henry Cuyler and Frank Nelson.

Moore, James C., son of William and Jane (Campbell) Moore, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 1, 1830. Mr. Moore's father was born in County Down, Ireland, and in 1822 came to America and settled in Albany. In 1844 he started in the manufacture of bricks on Morton street, where he was very successful. In 1860 he retired and was succeeded by his son, James C., the subject of this sketch, who was also very successful and in 1865 established another yard on Third avenue. Mr. Moore is a brother of Robert H. Moore, of the well known lumber firm of Moore & Zimmerman. In 1859 Mr. Moore married Sarah K. Smith, who died the same year, and in 1875 he married Anna Babcock, by whom he had one daughter, Jean C. and one son, William, who is dead. He is a member of the Third Reformed church, Wadsworth Lodge F. & A. M., Temple Chapter R. A. M., and De Witt Clinton Council R. & S. M. He is also a director of the Albany County Building and Loan Association.

Amsdell, Theodore M., was born in Troy, N. Y., November 20, 1828. His ancestors were Holland-Dutch and went from Holland to England at the time of Charles II. Early in 1821 William Amsdell, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to America and in 1845 established the Amsdell Brewery in Albany, N. Y. Theodore M., received his education in the Albany public schools and in 1844 engaged in his father's business and soon after became the master thereof. In 1851 he purchased his father's plant and five years later removed to Jay street. He formed a partnership with his brother, George L., and the firm of Amsdell Brothers was widely and

favorably known. This firm continued until October, 1892, when Theodore sold his interest to his brother and purchased with his son-in-law, George C. Hawley, the Dobler Brewery, situated on Swan and Elm streets and Myrtle avenue. The name, The Dobler Brewing Co., adopted in 1865, is still retained. In 1855 Mr. Amsdell married Helen E. Zeh, and they have one daughter, the wife of George C. Hawley. In 1878 Mr. Amsdell was elected a member of the Brewers' Association of New York State.

Brierley, William P., M. D., son of John and Anna Amelia (Coles) Brierley, was born in Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1863. He received his preliminary education under the instruction of the Rev. George Fisher, pastor of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Episcopal, at Stockport. He studied in this way for eight years, then spent two years studying in a drug store in Hudson, N. Y., and Lenox, Mass. He then determined upon the medical profession and studied one year with Dr. C. E. Fritts of Hudson; he then moved to Albany and registered with the late Dr. John Swinburne. In 1886 he graduated from the Albany Medical College and received the degree of M. D. Dr. Brierley remained with Dr. Swinburne two years after graduation and had charge of the dispensary when Dr. Swinburne was in Washington as a member of congress. Since then Dr. Brierley has practiced in Albany. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Capital City Lodge I. O. O. F., and of the Ojibway Tribe of Red Men. June 14, 1890, he married Katharine, daughter of Jacob Holler. They have three sons, John Herbert, Harold Potter and Walter.

Fish, Julius, son of Simon and Jeanette (Schuster) Fish, was born in Albany, N. Y., in April, 1853. He received his education in the public schools and after leaving, was "bound over" for three years to learn the trade of stripping tobacco in the factory of Fred Classen on Green street. He worked at the bench in different factories after learning his trade and by hard work and judicious saving was enabled to go into business for himself in 1872. His store was then located on lower South Pearl street; in 1876 he opened a tobacco store and cigar manufactory at No. 14 South Pearl street. In 1896 he sold the store and now confines his attention solely to the manufacture of cigars at the same location. Mr. Fish is very popular in social and fraternal circles, being a member of the Adelphi Club and Gideon Lodge. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party and is now a member of the general committee. In January, 1897, Mayor Thacher appointed him a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners to succeed Rufus Townsend, deceased.

Cox, John, son of George W. and Jane (Morgan) Cox, was born in Walsall, Staffordshire, England, in 1850. He attended the common school and learned the trade of brass finisher in the town and vicinity of Walsall, which is eight miles from Birmingham. In 1870 he came to America and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he followed his trade as a journeyman for Orr & Blair. This firm afterwards changed hands and became well known as Blair & Kinnear. Mr. Cox remained with this firm three years and in 1873 bought the business of Henry McElroy who owned a brass manufactory, where Mr. Cox is now located. In February, 1891, together with Philip Wendell Parks, A. C. Graves, A. B. Brown, P. F. Gaynor and H. E. Bailey, he organized the Cox Brass Manufacturing Company of which he is now vice-president and general manager. The company does a large business in its Albany fac-

tory and has a salesroom at No. 193 Center street, New York. In 1872 Mr. Cox married the daughter of Wm. W. Chandler of Albany. They have four children: John W., William G., Margaret Jane and Theodore M.

Hunting, Edwin Francis, son of Ambrose R. and Amanda (Severson) Hunting, was born in Gallupville, Schoharie county, N. Y., April 1, 1864. The family is descended from John Hunting, who resided in the east of England. John Hunting came to America in 1638 and was ordained elder of the church in Dedham, Mass. The family coat of arms contains, among other emblems, three hunting dogs, as many stags' heads; the dogs holding between the paws a stag's head. His son, John Hunting, was born in 1640; whose son Nathaniel was born in 1675; who also had a son Nathaniel, who was born in 1702; whose son Captain Joseph was born in 1731; whose son Joseph was born in 1766, and settled in Schoharie county (on the farm now occupied by the father of Edwin F.) He also had a son Joseph (grandfather) born in 1805, and resided on the farm occupied by his father. Ambrose R. (father) was born in 1833. He attended the district school, Schoharie Academy and Charlotteville Seminary. He has served his town several terms as supervisor; his district for two terms as school commissioner; and his county (Schoharie) in the Legislature in the year 1891, as assemblyman, being elected by the Democratic party, of which he has been a lifelong member. Edwin F. attended the district school and Gallupville Academy, and in December, 1882, removed to Albany, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship at the drug business. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Albany College of Pharmacy. He took the regular course and graduated in 1887, received the degree of Ph. G. He stood at the head of his class, and received the prize for the best general examination. In March, 1887, Mr. Hunting purchased the drug business at No. 67 Central avenue. In December, 1888, he married Margaret F. Hocomb of Albany, and they have three children, Mildred E., Joseph W., and Ruth. In February, 1795, he purchased the building and removed his business to the present location, No. 121 Central avenue, corner of Lexington avenue. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and is the president of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, of which he was also the treasurer for five years. He is a Democrat, a bimetalist, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan for the presidency. He is much opposed to the English system of government rule by a moneyed aristocracy, and holds in contempt the pseudo aristocrats, who are striving to foist the English system upon this Republic. He sympathizes much with the many, who suffer so grievously on account of our present monetary system—those who are compelled to yield to avarice and greed a portion of their pittance, that the holdings of the avaricious might be correspondingly increased.

Selkirk, Alexander, oldest son of Charles and Jane (Elmendorf) Selkirk and brother of Lewis M. and Frank, was born at Selkirk, Albany county, N. Y., July 18, 1830. On the paternal side he descended from James Selkirk, who emigrated from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and landed at the city of New York June 16, 1775; then went to Galway, Saratoga county, where he resided until the early spring of 1776; when at Albany, he joined the Continental army in which he served until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he received his certificate of service and discharge duly signed by George Washington (now in the Hall of Military Records, Albany).

He served under Arnold in the northern campaign and was in the battle of Saratoga, at which Burgoyne surrendered; under Green, he was in the retreat through New Jersey, and endured the hardships of the winter quarters of the army at Valley Forge; subsequently under Gates, he was in the southern campaign until after Gates's defeat at Camden, and later with his regiment in the allied army he was at Yorktown, Va., when Cornwallis surrendered. After the close of the war he took up his residence at Galway until he finally settled in 1786 at Selkirk, Albany county, N. Y., on land purchased by him and now owned by his descendants. He died in 1820. In 1787 he married Elizabeth, sister of Christina Herrin, wife of William Henry, and mother of Prof. Joseph Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. On the maternal side Mr. Selkirk is descended from the Elmendorfs, who came from Gunderland, Holland, and settled in Dutchess county in 1696. Their descendants were numerous and in active service in both the rank and file of the Continental army. Alexander's father, Charles, was born at Selkirk, 1799, and was in his early life a silversmith at Albany, but on account of poor health and his inheritance of a farm from his father, James, he in 1820 returned to the life of a farmer at Selkirk, where he died in 1868. Alexander, with his brothers, received his education in public school No. 2, at Selkirk; his teachers being generally men from the Eastern States who made school teaching a means to aid them in acquiring collegiate education, and under this class of teachers he was instructed in the highest English branches of education of that day. He removed to Albany in 1847 and at J. Gould & Co.'s coach factory learned the art of coach ornamentation and heraldry, and was made foreman in that department in 1850. In 1849 he with George Boughton, then also a coach ornamenter, James Hart and James Williamson formed a class for the study of free hand drawing from models with Mr. John E. Gavit, bank note engraver, as instructor. In the spring of 1853 he went into the business of carriage manufacture and continued in the same until in 1864, when he sold out to Shaw & Rose, and entered the profession of solicitor and attorney in patent cases and mechanical expert, and has since continued in this profession, having established a large practice. Mr. Selkirk joined Union Lodge of I. O. O. F., in 1852, and Wadsworth Lodge 417, of F. and A. M., in 1857 and the Ancient Essenic Order in 1897. In 1848 he united with the Wesleyan M. church and was identified with it until 1863, when he united with the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany, of which he is now a member. He has always been a Republican, voting first for Fremont. He married Elizabeth Jane Fee in 1853, and they have five sons: Charles, William F., John A., Alexander, jr., Frank E., and a daughter, Elizabeth R. With other citizens he opposed the 1894 scheme for supplying Albany with water from the Berkshire Hills, and so amended the Water Commissioners' Bill before the Legislature that that board dropped their bill, while bills drawn by him and introduced through Senator Parker passed both Houses, when the Berkshire Hill supply scheme was dropped and his plans for water supply, except filtering, also advocated by him, were adopted substantially as was provided in his bills. In 1896, he through Senator Nussbaum, introduced a bill for making a State Excise department with provision for State control of the traffic in liquors, which bill was before its introduction in the two houses, some ten days in the hands of Senator Rames, who then amended his own bill previously introduced and incorporated in it many of the provisions of Mr. Selkirk's bill. Mr. Selkirk is the inventor of the "System of dual circulation of

chemical cooking liquors for making chemical fibre;" he also is the original inventor of closed electric conduits, of the class made water-tight and completed in sections, in a factory, and ready for laying in the ground, or at its surface, with its enclosed conductors at all times in condition for allowing electric currents to be taken, at will, therefrom with safety at any time, thereby dispensing with exposed or overhead conductors.

Hayden, John R., son of Timothy and Mary (Ryan) Hayden, was born at Muitskill in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 31, 1859, and removed to Albany, N. Y., five years afterward. He attend the Albany public and high schools, after which he worked at the trade of btacksmith with his father for three years. This, however was not to his liking and he took a course of instruction at the Albany Business College. After finishing this he studied law with N. P. Hinman, Warren S. Kelly, and Wood & Russell. He studied law for five years but never apphed for admission to the bar. In 1886 Mr. Hayden was appointed stamper in the mailing department of the Albany post-office and two weeks thereafter was transferred to the general delivery division. In February, 1894, he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the free delivery division. Mr. Hayden is president of Capital City Council No. 54, C. B. L., and is a member of the Y. M. C. A. October 19, 1887, he married Elizabeth A. Driscoll of Albany, who died December 6, 1895, leaving two children, John and Edward.

Sweeny, William P., was born in New York city in 1855. He is a son of Patrick Sweeny, who was a well known boss mason and contractor in New York city, having erected some of the largest buildings and principal church fronts. Mr. Sweeny's mother's maiden name was Margaret Butler. He attended private schools in New York and in 1862 moved with his parents to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his father had the superintendency of the mason work on Vassar College. In 1863 his father died, and after his death, Mr. Sweeny, with his mother and sister moved, to Montreal, Can., so as to be with relatives in fulfillment of his father's dying request. Here young Sweeny attended the St. Lawrence and St. Ann Schools of the Christian Brothers and also the Jesuit College, from which he graduated in 1870. In the fall of 1870 he removed to Albany, N. Y., and learned the trade of cabinetmaker with the late Charles Ferguson. After three years' apprenticeship at this trade, he went into the carpenter business and served part of his apprenticeship with Walsh Brothers, and worked at this trade until 1885, when he started in the business of undertaker at No. 171 Central avenue, where he is now located and where he does a good business. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Sweeny being a great lover of military, joined the Albany Jackson Corps; he was recording secretary of this organization for five years, and for three years carried the Walsh medal for proficiency in drill. He also succeeded Major Walsh of the Jacksonians, the leading Democratic political club of the city, and was in command on the occasion of their memorable trip to the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga, N. Y., 1885, when Hon. David B. Hill received the nomination for governor the first time. In 1886 he ran for supervisor of the Tenth ward on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by Charles Stempel. In 1887 he again ran and was elected over Charles Stempel; in 1888 he defeated John Kurtz for the same office. Mr. Sweeny is a life member of the Catholic Union and a member of Branch 126 C. M. B. A., Our Lady of Angels Conneil No. 145, C. B. L.,

Fort Orange Council No. 697, Royal Arcanum, and the Mohawk and Columbus Associations. Mr. Sweeney is also president of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's church.

Downs, J. Murray, is a son of James H. Downs, who settled in Albany about 1855, and Mary B. Murray, his wife, whose father was a prominent contractor in the capital city. He was born in Albany, July 9, 1872, was graduated from the High School in 1889, and from that time until 1892 held a clerkship in the State Law Library. Meanwhile he read law with Reilly & Hamilton, was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1893 and was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. He remained in the office of his preceptors as managing clerk until April 1, 1895, when he formed a copartnership with Hon. Robert G. Scherer, as Scherer & Downs, which still continues.

Winne, Lansing B., M. D., was born in Albany, N. Y., October 2, 1856, a son of Charles Henry and Mary D. (Passenger) Winne. The following are the names of his ancestors in this country: Benjamin, born in Holland, December 19, 1705, married Rachel Van Arnem December 14, 1728, and died in Albany, N. Y., January 8, 1797; Levinus, born June 8, 1745, married Maria Lansing May 10, 1768, and died December 6, 1825; Jacob L., born January 12, 1788, married Julia Ann Fry, August 11, 1813, and died May 7, 1860; and Charles Henry, his father, born April 26, 1833. Dr. Winne was graduated from the Albany Free Academy in 1874, and from the medical department of Columbia College, New York, in 1878, receiving the degree of M. D. After graduation he was an interne at the Demilt Dispensary in New York; he returned to Albany in 1880 and associated himself with Dr. H. R. Haskins, with whom he remained two years, after which he began his practice in Albany. In 1885 he was appointed coroner's physician and held the office of city physician from May 20, 1891, to January 20, 1897. Dr. Winne is clinical instructor in the Albany Medical College, a member of the dispensary staff of the Albany City Hospital and physician at the Albany City Mission Dispensary. He is vice-president of the Albany County Medical Society and was its secretary in 1895; he is also a member of Temple Lodge F. & A. M., Temple Chapter R. A. M., Temple Commandery, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Unconditional Republican Club; he has also been vestryman in Holy Innocents church for several years, civil service examiner New York State for health officers, medical examiner Northwestern Life Insurance Company.

Bailey, William Howard, was born December 28, 1825, at Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y. He was the seventh in a family of nine children. His father, Dr. Solomon Bailey, a man greatly respected by the community in which he resided, was a physician with a large practice. He was frequently called in consultation by other physicians, his opinion being valued highly. The arduous duties of his profession, however, proved too severe even for his strong and vigorous constitution, and in 1830 he discontinued his active practice and retired to a farm. It was at this farm that William H. Bailey, the subject of this sketch, received his early training. The outdoor exercise and pure air incident to farm life were valuable influences in the formation of his character. He early attended a district school, but the instruction there received was largely supplemented by the intellectual assistance of his father. After the death of his father in 1839 he continued his studies at the Albany Academy, but afterward went to the Utica Academy, and subsequently to the State Nor-

mal School at Albany. He finally became a student at Cazenovia Seminary. For five years he taught school at various places. While in charge of the Union School at Trumansburg, Tompkins county, N. Y., he began the study of medicine. From Trumansburg he went to Cusseta, Chambers county, Alabama, to take charge of the Male Academy located in that town. During these years of teaching he devoted every spare moment to the study of medicine, and in 1851 returned to Albany to attend lectures at the Albany Medical College, at which institution he was graduated in 1853. His first experience in the practice of medicine was at Utica, N. Y., which was then the home of his mother. In 1854 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he has since resided. Shortly after his removal to Albany he became a member of the Albany County Medical Society. For four years he was treasurer of the society, and in 1870 was elected president. In 1855 he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Peck, who died in 1860, leaving him two daughters, Anne Peck and Mary Ella, both of whom still survive. In 1862 he was married to Miss Anne Eliza Peck, who still lives. He was appointed a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1860, and in 1864 made a permanent member. From 1865 to 1875 he was secretary of this society, and in 1880 was elected president. In 1871 he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Soule University, Texas, and in 1877 that of LL. D. from the Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In 1882 he was appointed one of the State consulting board of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, which office he held for several years. For many years he was one of the United States board of pension examining surgeons. He also served as obstetrician and as consultant obstetrician for the Albany Hospital, which latter position he still holds. He was repeatedly elected delegate to the American Medical Association and to different State societies by the New York State Medical Society and by the Albany County Medical Society. His connection with these societies gives ample evidence of his industry and of the appreciation in which he was held by the medical profession. He was a man of acknowledged ability in various lines. As a citizen he took an active part in municipal affairs, serving two terms as alderman. As a teacher he was eminently successful and beloved by his pupils. It is as a physician, however, that he will longest be remembered, for he was recognized as a leader in his profession. His genial, courteous manner and kind, considerate spirit won him many friends. His long years of successful practice have given him a record surpassed by few. He was honored and respected far beyond the average man, and his life of willing self-sacrifice for the benefit of his fellowmen will leave an influence not soon to be forgotten.

Van Derzee, Andrew S., was born in Coeymans in 1828. He is the son of Charlotte and Andrew Van Derzee. Mr. Van Derzee's grandfather came to Coeymans among the earliest settlers and bought a farm in the southeastern part of the town, in a valley known by the Indians as Haquetock (said by old people of long ago to mean "long valley"), while the Indians were yet located upon it, which is still owned by the family, where he and his son were farmers all their lives. Andrew S. Van Derzee began his business life when thirteen years old by going as cabin boy on one of the Hudson River boats and continued river life until 1849, when he engaged in mercantile business in Coeymans, under the firm name of W. B. Hull & Co., which was continued until the death of Mr. Hull, since which time he has carried on the

business alone. In 1851 he married Caroline E. Robb of Dutchess county, who died in 1884 and left one daughter, Mrs. S. F. Powell of Amsterdam, N. Y., and one son, William H., who succeeds to his father's business. In 1890 he married Mrs. Jane C. Brainerd of Saugerties, N. Y. Mr. Van Derzee has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his town, and has done much for its improvement. The following is from a local paper of date of December 22, 1896.

One of our oldest, most highly respected and longest established merchants has retired from business. On Thursday last the new firm of William H. Van Derzee and P. H. Smith took possession of the old stand and successful mercantile business of Andrew S. Van Derzee. Mr. Van Derzee had been in business at this stand for nearly half a century, starting as a partner with the late Wm. B. Hull in 1819. The house has always enjoyed a reputation for reliability. We congratulate our worthy townsman in having secured a competency and most of all on his irreproachable business career, and trust he may be spared to enjoy many years the reward due an industrious career. All will concur in wishing the new firm a prosperous future.

Soop, J. J.— Conrad Soop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1745. His parents were of the German Palatinates who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany (the birthplace of Martin Luther) to America, under the patronage of Queen Anne, early in the eighteenth century, owing to the religious intolerance at that time manifested towards the followers of the great reformer, Luther. The larger portion of these emigrants settled in the tows of Livingston and Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y. A few years after, owing to the feudal tenure of their lands under Livingston, many found their way to the fertile valleys of the Schoharie and Mohawk, and there and in Columbia county their descendants are yet found, and to-day many prominent citizens can trace their lineage to these worthy pioneers. In May, 1774, Conrad Soop married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Becker of Schoharie (also of Wurtemberg descent), an aunt of the renowned Schoharie lawyer and banker, Abraham Becker. The larger portion of Schoharie county was then an unbroken wilderness, and he purchased a valuable and fertile farm in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, near what is now South Bethlehem. He with his young wife had scarcely become settled there when he was called to shoulder his musket to fight in that war which "tried men's souls." He was made a subaltern officer in Capt. Jurian Hogan's Co., 4th Regiment, and about a year after was transferred to Capt. Conrad Ten Eyck's Co. of the 5th Regiment, of which Peter Whitbeck was first and Albert H. Van Derzee second lieutenants, under General Schuyler, and was with him in all his engagements on the northern frontier and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Stillwater, October 7, 1777. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, where with his wife, surrounded by children and grandchildren, he lived far beyond the allotted years of man, enjoying the blessings of peace, and that social and religious liberty he assisted to achieve. His wife died August 11, 1812, in the eighty eighth year of her age, and he on September 26, 1817, having reached the remarkable age of nearly one hundred and two years. They lived eventful and Christian lives, and died honored and respected by their neighbors. The writer of this sketch, now in his seventy-eighth year, a grandson, heard repeated many of their reminiscences, one of which is related as follows: When he was in the army his wife, wishing to visit her parents in Schoharie, saddled her horse with a sheep-skin, and made the journey through an almost unbroken wilderness, where Brant and Butler, with their band of Tories and Indians, were on the warpath, pillaging, burning, and

often murdering. She quite frequently made this journey of over eighty miles, unprotected, and was never harmed. Who is the dame of the present day who would undertake a similar journey? *Their Children*: Mary was born near South Bethlehem, November 20, 1782, married by Rev. Christian Bork (formerly a chaplain in the Hessian army in the Revolution), September 27, 1800, and died March 23, 1861. Michael Niver, her husband, was born in Livingston, Columbia county, June 2, 1778; his ancestors were also of the Palatinate colonists. In 1790 he with his father's family moved to Bethlehem on a large farm he had previously purchased. His father, David, had served in the Revolution as first sergeant in Capt. Teunis Van Dalsten's Co., 5th Regiment, under General Schuyler, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Michael was drafted in the war of 1812 and served at Brooklyn Heights. He was a successful farmer, and died April 13, 1858. His farm is still owned by his descendants. Their children were: Elizabeth S., born July 12, 1802, died unmarried September 8, 1879. Margaret, born November 2, 1805, married Peter A. Ten Eyck, September 25, 1838; now (1897) living; has one child living. Katharine, born March 4, 1812, married John Crum, May 16, 1832; died August 24, 1851; three children, Mary E., Hugh J., and James J. Conrad, born November 16, 1815; studied medicine with William Bay of Albany, graduated from Fairfield Medical College in 1837, and located in Ancram, Columbia county, where, and in Dutchess county, he gained eminence as a physician reached by few; married Jane McIntyre, and after her death, married her sister Roxana; died January 31, 1867, leaving three children by his first wife—Caroline, John Soop and Albert C., and three by his second wife—Walter, Loda and Herman Bay. David, born February 16, 1820, married Phebe C. Hotelling of New Baltimore, October 26, 1843; living and author of this sketch and owner of the old Niver homestead; has four children living—Mary Soop Haswell, Conrad, Eugene A., and Charles A.—Jacob Soop, son of Conrad Soop, born May 3, 1786, married Maria Potter, September 6, 1837, died June 11, 1868; his wife died August 12, 1884; one child, Henry C. Jacob entered the United States army July 15, 1812 and served under Captain Penfield. Henry C. Soop, a well-known leading attorney at law of Rondout, Kingston, was born at Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1842. He studied law in the office of Judge M. B. Mattice at Durham, N. Y., graduated from the Albany Law School in 1863 and practiced law at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y. In 1890 he moved to Kingston and in January of the same year he was elected president of the First National Bank of Rondout; was also appointed attorney for the estate of Thomas Cornell, and secretary and counsel of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company; he is also the counsel and attorney for several other corporations, and is vice-president, attorney, and one of the founders of the Peckham Truck & Wheel Company, of Kingston. In October, 1867, Mr. Soop was united in marriage with Helen M., daughter of Erastus T. Peck, of Windham, N. Y., and one child, Katharine, has been born to them. — Frederick, son of Conrad, born March 18, 1790, married Margaret Van Zant, September 20, 1817, who died November 3, 1851; Frederick died May 13, 1870, leaving two daughters, Maria and Rebecca, living.— John, son of Conrad, born June 16, 1793, died March 11, 1874; when a young man he engaged in the grocery business at what is now known as Becker's Corners, but in later years purchased two farms, one for each of his sons, and became a successful farmer and sheep breeder. He also held important town offices, having been a justice of the peace for thirty-

two consecutive years. On February 21, 1828, he married Mary Ann Russell, daughter of William Russell and Judith McHarg, who was born April 21, 1806, and died November 29, 1843; and subsequently married Huldah, sister of his first wife, who was born June 15, 1815, and died childless April 24, 1883. He had three children by his first wife; Jacob J., who was born December 9, 1828, married Ann Kimmey, daughter of David Kimmey and Marie Niver, March 3, 1852, who died February 1, 1859, leaving three children, John, Jennie and Leonard. On December 6, 1862, he married Margaret Jane Coon, who died childless August 6, 1886, aged fifty years. Mr. Soop is a successful farmer and breeder of fine horses; is still living on his farm at Selkirk. His only daughter Jennie K., was born June 15, 1855, and her husband, Capt. David C. Bull, and granddaughter, Ethel J. Bull, are living with him. Mr. Bull is extensively engaged in poultry, fruit and berry farming; he was born September 15, 1847, in the town of Coeymans; he followed the river from 1867 to 1894, then sold his boat and began farming. Ethel J. was born December 7, 1887. *Sons of J. J. Soop:* John Soop was drowned in the Hudson River, June 25, 1864, aged eleven years. Leonard was born November 2, 1857, married Georgia Livingston, January 6, 1887, and died February 19, 1891; he was a great horseman and a favorite with all who knew him.— Leonard W. Soop was born September 12, 1882, married Elvira Jane Conger of Canada, and died July 2, 1894, leaving three children, Jessie, Nellie and John B. He was a farmer and was elected justice of sessions one term and justice of the peace in Bethlehem for twelve years. His widow and children are still living at Selkirk.— Mary E. Soop was born in Bethlehem, October 19, 1834, and is living at Selkirk.—Com.

Lathrop, Cyrus Clark, is descended on his father's side from literary workers, and on his mother's from business men. A son of John W. and Margaret O. (Clark) Lathrop, he was born in Bridgeport, Conn., February 21, 1862, and when fifteen entered his father's book store, where he remained two years. For five years he was connected with the linen thread establishment of Barbour Brothers. Returning to Bridgeport he traveled for one year for an iron concern and then went to St. Paul, Minn., in the employ of William F. Davidson. In 1888 he came to Albany and established himself in the laundry business, in which he still continues. He has always had strong religious convictions and from the age of fifteen has been deeply interested in Sunday school work as a teacher. In 1889-90 he became identified with the boy's department of the City Mission and in 1890 took charge of it, devoting every night in the week to the work. After visiting other cities, he organized, on April 30, 1892, the Albany Boys' Club, one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the country, of which he has since been the secretary and superintendent. Among the first to become interested in this organization were Charles R. Knowles, president, Charles Gibson, vice-president, Herbert W. Stickney, treasurer, Cyrus C. Lathrop, secretary and superintendent, Oscar D. Robinson, Robert W. Shannon, Charles H. Turner, Edward J. Wheeler, Albert Hessberg, Dr. A. B. Husted, George H. Thacher, William H. McClure and Percival N. Boutou. The club now has about 150 members, maintains a free reading room and library, an evening school of industrial practical training, a gymnasium and a savings bank, and reaches poor boys of the city. It was incorporated November, 1896. Its success is practically due to Mr. Lathrop's personal efforts and direction. Its present officers are Robert Shaw

Oliver, president; William F. Winship, Charles L. Blakeslee, George C. Baker, James C. Farrell, James Holroyd, W. G. MacDonald, M. D., Edward N. McKinney, Charles T. Buchanan, J. Montgomery Mosher, M. D., directors; Edward J. Wheeler, treasurer, Cyrus C. Lathrop, secretary and superintendent. He was married in 1885, in St. Paul, Minn., to Ida F., daughter of Abram Pulis, of Troy, N. Y., and they have two daughters: Dorothy Pulis Lathrop and Gertrude Kathryn Lathrop.

Bradford, William, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 4, 1860, and is of Scotch parentage. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Albany High School in 1879. After leaving school Mr. Bradford learned the photograph business with J. L. Abbott, Haines and Horton; he took naturally to this business, having spent much time in this work when a school boy. After serving an apprenticeship with the above named photographers he took up the study of process work, which was then in its infancy. Mr. Bradford was the first practical man to do that class of work in the city and he was employed by Weed, Parsons & Co. until 1892, when the Albany Engraving Company was organized as a copartnership, Mr. Bradford being an equal partner. In 1893 the company was incorporated; the officers are William Bradford, president; F. G. Jewett, vice-president; A. H. Calderwood, treasurer; E. T. Jewett, secretary, and James Bradford, manager. This company started with almost nothing and is now one of the largest of its kind in the country, all due to Mr. Bradford's close application to the art. He is a member of the Albany Camera Club, the Albany County Wheelmen and the Empire Curling Club. July 30, 1884, he married Helen L. Smith of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., and they have two children, William, jr., and Helen L.

Bradt, Samuel Cary, was born February 17, 1834. He is a son of David, who was born March 27, 1789, and who died August 26, 1854, and who married Marie Reamer. Storm Albert Bradt, the father of David, was born May 21, 1756, and died March 27, 1848. He married Catharine Wiune, born June 2, 1787, died October 18, 1847. He was a son of Storm Albert Bradt, who married Magdalene Lang and who died December 13, 1799. Albert Storm was a son of Andriese Albert, who was a son of Albert Andriese (De Noorman), who came from Holland to America in 1630 and settled at what is now Kenwood, below Albany, and built the first mill in this section and named the Normanskill; he died June 7, 1686. It was mentioned at the time that he was one of the oldest residents and earliest of the settlers of Rensselaerwyck. Samuel Cary Bradt, the subject of this sketch, moved to Albany in 1853 and became a clerk for A. M. Brumaghin, wholesale grocer at No. 68 Washington avenue. He went into business in 1856 at No. 30 Washington avenue, corner of Hawk street, and has been in business at different locations on the avenue for forty years, and is now the only merchant on the avenue who has been in business for so long a time. Mr. Bradt married Martha Wood and his family consists of one daughter, Mary Ellington, the wife of Rev. W. H. A. Hall of Gloversville, N. Y., and one son, Warren Lansing, who married Anna E. Shill and who is now in business with his father at No. 55 Washington avenue. Mr. Bradt is one of very few Albanians who can speak the original Holland-Dutch. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York and of the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany.

Newton, John Milton, was born in Albany, N. Y., in November, 1838. He is of Puritan and Scotch ancestry, being a descendant of the Newtons and Whitings of

Colchester, Conn. Thomas Newton, the first ancestor of John M. in America, came from England previous to 1639 and settled in Fairfield, Conn., and in 1644 was elected deputy for Fairfield. John Newton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served in the Revolution; he enlisted July 30, 1776 in Wadsworth Brigade of Connecticut and was discharged January 14, 1777. John Milton Newton is a son of John Milton and Eliza (Carman McIntosh) Newton. When he was four years of age his parents moved to what is now Newtonville (so named after his father) and here young Newton's education was commenced at the public school, then continued at the Monticello (N. Y.) Academy and finally at the school conducted by the Rev. William Arthur, so well known for ripe scholarship and Scotch integrity and as the father of our model president, Chester Allan Arthur. Subsequently Mr. Newton became a clerk in the employ of Palmer, Newton & Co., and in 1860 he became a member of the firm. The business now owned by Newton & Co., a corporation (often known as the Albany Salamander Works), was founded in 1806 by Paul Cushman, father of the late Paul Cushman, on the ground now known as Nos. 18 and 19 Central avenue, where stoneware was manufactured by him. About 1833 Dillon, Henry & Co. succeeded to the business and afterwards the firm was changed to Dillon, Henry & Porter; later Jacob Henry bought out the interests of his partners and conducted the business individually until 1841, when he formed a copartnership with Adam Van Allen, under the firm name of Henry & Van Allen, which continued until 1848. In August, 1842, the factory was moved to Phoenix Place and soon thereafter was burned; and in 1843 a new factory was built on the corner of Hudson avenue and Hawk street. Fire brick and stove linings were first made by Henry & Van Allen in 1843. In 1848 John Gott and Amos P. Palmer bought the business from Henry & Van Allen and a partnership was formed under the name of Gott & Palmer, which continued until 1850, when Jacob Henry and Adam Van Allen bought out Mr. Gott's interest and the firm name was changed to Henry, Van Allen & Palmer. About 1851 Horace B. Newton was admitted as a partner, when the firm name was changed to Henry, Van Allen, Palmer & Co.; that firm continued until 1854, when Adam Van Allen withdrew his interest and the business was continued under the name of Henry, Palmer & Co. Soon after the last named date Jacob Henry retired from the firm and the business was then continued under the name of Palmer & Newton until about 1855, when Jacob Henry again entered the firm as a silent partner. The factory was then moved to its present location on Rathbone street. About 1853 Charles V. Henry, a son of Jacob Henry, bought his father's interest, became an active partner and the firm name was changed to Palmer, Newton & Co. In January, 1860, John M. Newton bought the interest of Charles V. Henry and the firm was continued under the name of Palmer, Newton & Co. until 1873, when it was dissolved; at the same time Horace B. Newton and John M. Newton formed a copartnership under the firm name of Newton & Co., which continued until 1891, when it was dissolved and the present corporation was then formed under the name of Newton & Co. The officers of the company are Horace B. Newton, chairman; John M. Newton, president and treasurer; William M. Newton, vice-president, and William S. Moseley, secretary. The company is doing a very extensive business and its products are sold in nearly all sections of the United States and Canada. Their wares are also used in foreign countries and the goods manufactured have a reputation for being of superior quality. In 1861 Mr. Newton married Mary Austin

Clark of Albany, and they have had four children; two of them, William McIntosh and Mary Clark, are living.

Cook, Daniel H., M.D., of Albany, N. Y., son of Philo and Sarah M. Van Natten Cook, was born July 6, 1849, in the town of New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y. On his father's side he is a descendant of Elias Cook who came from England about the year 1600, and with twelve others purchased from the Agum and Montauk tribes of Indians the towns of South and East Hampton on the east end of Long Island. His mother is of Holland extraction. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Albany that he might have the school advantages afforded by the capital city. In 1874 he received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College, taking first prize in obstetrics, that being the only competitive examination given that year. He opened an office in Albany, and in May, 1879, married Miss Katherine F., daughter of William and Eliza Wentworth Crew of Albany. The Wentworth family trace their lineage back to Reginald, the lord of Wentworth, England, 1066. He has two children, Katherine F., born in 1882, and Daniel H. born in 1884. He has held numerous positions, namely, that of lecturer in the Albany Medical College, dispensary physician at the Albany Hospital, physician of the Lathrop Memorial, president of the Albany Academy of Medicine, president of the Albany County Medical Society, delegate to different State Medical societies from the New York State Medical Society, etc. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of the city, a position which he now holds, and is active in promoting the cause of sanitation. In medicine he is still fond of obstetrics and diseases of women. His practice is large and lucrative, and for diversion he owns a stock farm at Altamont, N. Y., where he makes a specialty of raising Brown Swiss cattle and standard breeds of horses.

Graves, Anthony Garduer, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 26, 1840, and has been a resident of the capital city ever since. He received a liberal education in the Albany Academy and the Carlisle Seminary; at the early age of four years he began his career in terpsichorean art, from his father, who for nearly half a century was the leading teacher of dancing in this part of the country, and at the age of sixteen was a valuable assistant to his experienced and talented parent, and so continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 10th Regt. N. Y. S. M. and was detailed for guard duty at the old barracks on the New Scotland road. This experience gave him a taste for active duty in the field and he accordingly enlisted in the famous 44th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., known as the People's Ellsworth Regiment, and was warranted as third sergeant in Company F, August 3; and October 21, 1861, departed with his regiment for the seat of war. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Hanover Court House, Va., by a gun shot wound entering the left side of his neck and passing through and lodging in the right shoulder. He was sent home and subsequently recovering, rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, where he was promoted to orderly sergeant. He was taken prisoner in the second battle of Bull Run and paroled on the field. January 14, 1863, he was promoted to a second lieutenant and for meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg was raised to the commission of first lieutenant. He was again wounded while in command of his company at the battle of North Anna River, May 24, 1864, by a gun shot in right elbow; he found himself again disabled

and was obliged to take an honorable discharge, June 30, 1864. After recovering from his wounds and finding his patriotism and military ardor still warm, he hastened again to respond to the governmental call for union troops and November 14, 1864, re-enlisted, as a private, in the 11th Independent Light Battery, known as the Havelock Battery of Light Artillery, and went to Hart's Island, N. Y., where he was detailed to act as orderly sergeant of a company to do infantry guard duty over enlisted and conscripted men. After being relieved of this duty he joined his battery in front of Petersburg, Va. After doing duty with the battery at Forts McKilvery and Welsh, he was promoted to be second lieutenant and placed on detached duty as commanding 2d Corps Artillery Brigade Ambulance Corps with the rank of acting assistant quartermaster, in which capacity he served until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House and the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service at Albany, June 13, 1865. Lieutenant Graves participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. His highly creditable service as a soldier having ended with the end of the war, he returned to Albany to again assist his father in the teaching of dancing and so continued until June, 1867, when he departed for Europe to be instructed in the art there and so to better qualify himself in the best essentials of his profession. In Paris he received valuable instruction from those celebrated teachers, Messieurs Cellarius and Boizott. On his return from abroad with his improved equipment, he entered into partnership with his father and so continued until the partnership ended with the retirement of the elder Graves in 1876; since that time Mr. Graves has continued as a master of his art. He has devised and originated many new dances and is recognized by the public and the American Society of Professors of Dancing of which he is an honored and respected member, as being in the foremost rank of American instructors in dancing.

Hotaling, Hon. Lansing, son of David L. and Ellen (Hillebrant) Hotaling, was born, April 17, 1838, in Albany, where his father a contractor and builder, settled about 1828 and died in 1869. His ancestors came here at an early day. Mr. Hotaling was educated in Albany, was graduated from the Albany State Normal School in 1856, read law with Oliver M. Hungerford, and was admitted in 1859. He has since practiced his profession in Albany. In 1861 he formed a copartnership with his preceptor, which continued until Mr. Hungerford's death in 1888. He was elected district attorney of Albany county in 1877 for three years, was a member of the Assembly for the Second Albany district in 1885, and is a trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank and a director in the Albany County Bank. He has never married.

Howell, Fred S., son of George Oliver and Lucy G. (Rowland) Howell, was born in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, N. Y., May 15, 1865. He received his education at the Watkins (N. Y.) Academy, and subsequently studied telegraphy. He made great progress in this profession and at the early age of fifteen became manager of the Western Union telegraph office at Watkins, where he remained three and a half years. Mr. Howell moved to Syracuse, N. Y., being in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later to Waverly. In 1885 he moved to

Schenectady, N. Y., and represented the Associated Press as operator on the Daily Union. In 1886 Mr. Howell moved to Albany to accept the position of Associated Press telegrapher on the Albany Argus; in 1888 he went with the Press and Knickerbocker, doing United Press work, and from 1888 to 1893 held a position of telegrapher in a broker's office in connection with his newspaper work. In 1893, upon the consolidation of the United and Associated Presses, Mr. Howell gave up press work and succeeded to the commission business of J. H. Knight, having offices in the Benson building. In 1895 Mr. Howell assumed the management of the Albany office of Price, McCormick & Co. and held this responsible position until February, 1897, when he bought the extensive house furnishing business of Isaac Hough, comprising two stores in Albany, one in Cohoes, one in Schenectady and one in Troy. Mr. Howell is a member of the Albany Press Club. April 11, 1894, he married Jane E., daughter of the late Hon. Michael Richard. They have one daughter.

Borthwick, Acton S., son of James M. and Charity (Sisson) Borthwick, was born in Huntersland, Schoharie county, N. Y., August 24, 1871, where he attended the public schools and in 1884 moved to Albany, N. Y., and spent two years at the High School. Subsequently he went to Coeymans, N. Y., where he worked three years in his father's store and in 1890 returned to Albany and was employed by George W. Yerkes & Co. until January 1, 1896, when his father, County Clerk James M. Borthwick, appointed him court clerk, which position he now fills. Mr. Borthwick is a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, the Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient City Lodge F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, and Cyprus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. In 1895 he married Charlotte M. Conde of Albany.

Herrick, De Laus W.—The Herricks are a very old family, tracing their descent in a direct line from the thirteenth century. Those members of the family living in Albany are descended from Henry Herrick, who came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in the year 1629. Beyond the record of Henry's marriage, the first public record in this country is that of the conviction of Henry Herrick and Edith, his wife, in Essex county, Mass., and their being fined "for aiding and comforting an excommunicated person contrary to order." Some of the descendants of Henry finally settled in Dutchess county, N. Y., and in the time of the Revolutionary war furnished a number of soldiers to the patriot army, among others Stephen and several of his sons, and among them Jonathan. After the close of the war Jonathan emigrated to Duanesburgh, Schenectady county; he was the grandfather of Jonathan R. and De Laus W. Herrick, who subsequently settled in the city of Albany, becoming prosperous merchants; they were the first of their family that had followed any other calling in this country excepting that of farming. Jonathan R. died in the city of Albany in 1890; he was the father of D. Cady Herrick, the present justice of the Supreme Court. De Laus W. Herrick is still living, and is one of the prominent coal merchants of the city.

Bailey, J. De Witt, son of John and Katharine (Kilmer) Bailey, was born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., March 25, 1831. He received his education at the public schools and learned the trade of wagonmaker from his father, who was engaged in that business. In 1835 the Bailey family moved to the village of Coeymans and here J. De Witt worked for his father after learning the trade, and

after a time branched out into the business of carriage painter. For many years Mr. Bailey worked at this trade and follows it now to a very limited extent. In the spring of 1870 he was appointed keeper of the United States light house at Coeymans, and since then he has been placed in charge of five beacon lights on the Hudson River near Coeymans Landing. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Methodist church of Coeymans. In December, 1854, he married Anne Rebecca Miller, and they have three children: Edgar, Emma L., and Mrs. Edward Long.

Winne, John E., son of Matthew and Gertrude (Witbeck) Winne, was born in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectady county, N. Y., July 30, 1850. John E. Winne is a lineal descendant of Jan Thomase Van Witbeck, a native of Witbeck, Holstein, Holland, who married Andriese Dochter, who was born in New Amsterdam (now New York). From 1652, when Beverwyck was first laid out, Jan Thomase Van Witbeck was the most considerable dealer in house lots in the village. In 1664, in company with Volkert Janse Douw, he purchased from the Indians the whole of Apje Islands, or Schotack, and the mainland opposite on the east side of the Hudson River. Of his six children, Thomase Janse Witbeck married, September 5, 1702, Jannetje Van Deusen, and was buried at Papsknee. Thomas Janse Witbeck also had six children, of whom Lucas, the youngest, was born February 26, 1724, and married Geertruy, daughter of Johannes Lansing and his wife Geertruy, daughter of Pieter S. Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. They too had six children, of whom Thomas and Gerrit (twins) were born March 18, 1750. Gerrit Witbeck married, May 29, 1774, Immeteje Perry, and had four children, of whom Thomas Gerrit Witbeck, born January 25, 1785, married December 11, 1803, Leah, youngest daughter of Francis and Gertrude (Van Dusen) Marshall, who was born March 17, 1782. Of their six children, Gertrude was born April 17, 1811; she was married to Mathew Winne on May 1, 1841. They had four children: Charles W., Thomas W., John Eldert and Mary J. John E. Winne attended the classical department of the Union School at Schenectady and graduated from the Albany Business College in 1860. He thereupon entered the hardware store of B. L. Conde at Schenectady, where he held a clerkship for one year, leaving to accept a more responsible position in the iron establishment of Hannibal Green & Son, at Troy, N. Y., where he remained six years. In 1874, in connection with A. T. Burdick and Phineas Jones & Co., Mr. Winne formed the firm of Winne, Burdick & Co., for carrying on the saddlery hardware business at Troy, N. Y. In 1883 this firm became that of Winne & Drake, and in 1889 Mr. Winne sold his interest to Charles F. Drake and moved to Albany, where he conducted the business of the Albany Saddlery Company, manufacturers of harness. In 1895 Mr. Winne was appointed to a position in the Department of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, where he is now employed. He is an active member of the Madison Avenue Reformed church of Albany, and has served as an officer and superintendent of the Sabbath School. In 1874 he married Henrietta L. Filkins of Albany, and they have one daughter, Gertrude.

Woodward, Major James Otis, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., October 1, 1863. He is a son of Royal Woodward, of the well-known medical family of Mansfield, Conn., and is a descendant of some of the foremost Americans whose names adorn the pages of the history of this country. Cotton Mather, Miles Standish, Colonel Knowlton, a member of George Washington's staff, and James Otis, a

signer of the Declaration of Independence, are among those alluded to. He attended the academies at Albany, N. Y., and East Hampton, Mass., and was in the class of 1882 at Hamilton College, from which institution he received the degree of M. A. Although educated for journalism, his chosen profession, he studied law in the office of the late Judge Samuel Hand, but later went upon the staff of the Troy (N.Y.) Daily Times. Subsequently he became business manager of the Troy News. Major Woodward also acted as correspondent for the New York Mail and Express and other Metropolitan papers and became widely associated in newspaper work. Leaving the work of the press, Major Woodward turned his attention to the cotton business in the South, in which he is now somewhat engaged. Recently he became interested in theatrical matters and is associated with a number of metropolitan attractions. He is also interested in a number of theaters. He has always taken an active part in politics. In 1885 he was elected alderman from the old Fifth ward by the narrow majority of five, overcoming an adverse Democratic majority of several hundred, and being the first Republican to carry that Democratic stronghold. Twice he was tendered the nomination for mayor of Albany, but declined both times. He was secretary of the Special State Prison Commission appointed by Governor Hill. In fraternal organizations he is very auspicious; he was at the head of the Odd Fellows of the State and was grand commandant of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., division of the Atlantic, for four years. He is not only prominent in Odd Fellowship, but holds distinguished honors among the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He was president of the Chi Psi Alumni Association of New York State two years; is a life member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; a member of Mecca Shrine of New York; the Elks; Thirteen Club of New York, and the Fort Orange Club of Albany. In military circles Major Woodward is very prominent; he was for five years commander of the Albany Burgesses Corps, the oldest military organization in the State, and was in command of the corps upon the occasion of its celebrated trip to New Orleans and the Mardi Gras in 1895. He is also an active member of the Old Guard of New York. He attained the rank of major in the N.G.S.N.Y. He served on the staffs of Colonel Brooks, General Oliver and General Carr. Major Woodward also attained the rank of general in the militant branch of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Bi-Centennial Committee of the city of Albany and was grand marshal of the great Bi-Centennial parade, one of the largest ever held in the city, and of the great Odd Fellows' parade upon the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the New Temple at Albany. He represented New York State upon the staff of General Schofield upon the occasion of the great centennial parade at New York. Canton Woodward of Newburgh was named in his honor.

Austin, Arthur C., born in San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1859, received his early education in the California Military Academy at Oakland, Cal., and in 1879, just before his majority, came East, contra to Greeley's famous advice, to seek his fortune, simply because he could not go farther west. His first effort in this direction on his own behalf was in the photograph business in Nashua, N. H., where he remained with moderate success for five or six years. About this time photo process engraving began to meet with public approbation, and Mr. Austin determined to dispose of his portrait gallery and devote himself to the process of engraving, be-

lieving that the field was larger and more fruitful. He obtained employment in Philadelphia, and by close attention soon fitted himself to accept a more responsible situation in Boston. Here he remained for some time, until he took charge of the Hyde Park Company, Hyde Park, Mass. In 1893 Mr. Austin removed to Albany and organized an engraving company. This was successful from the start, but because of uncongenial surroundings and lack of opportunity for development, Mr. Austin withdrew in 1895, and together with James Ten Eyck, Howard Martin, C. S. Pease and others, organized the A. C. Austin Engraving Company, a successful corporation from its inception, with a bright future, employing a goodly force of skilled labor, and altogether a credit to Albany. Mr. Austin is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Albany Camera Club.

Green, Col. G. James, son of John R. and Ann (Vosburgh) Green, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1860. His great-grandfather, John, an Englishman, came from Dublin to America and settled in Niskayuna, N. Y., where he married Rebecca Groot. They had a son, Cornelius, who married Gertrude Tymerson. G. James Green received his education in the Albany public and high schools. In 1875 he went into the employ of the D. & H. C. Co. as clerk, and for three years following was paymaster for Curtis & Whalen, railroad contractors. In 1884 he was tendered the position of bookkeeper with McKinley & Co., and remained with that company until 1893, when he resigned to accept a similar position with Weedman & Co. January 1, 1894, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the inspector general of the State of New York and on January 3, 1895, he was appointed assistant inspector general of the State, which position he now holds. Colonel Green enlisted in Co. B, 10th Regt., November 13, 1879, was promoted corporal, January 4, 1881; dropped on account of removal from the city, November 30, 1881; taken up as private in Co. B, 10th Battalion, June 6, 1884; promoted corporal, September 7, 1885; sergeant, January 18, 1886; first sergeant, May 3, 1886; second lieutenant, October 15, 1887; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, 3d Brigade, December 11, 1889. Upon the resignation of Brigadier-General Parker he was placed upon the supernumerary list, at his own request, January 2, 1891, and on August 19, of the same year, he was elected captain of his old company, vice Stacpole, promoted major of the battalion. Colonel Green resigned the captaincy of Co. B, January 1, 1895. He is a member of the United Service Club of New York City, the Military Service Institution of the United States and the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany, and the Military Club of New York city.

Bleecker, W. Rutger, son of Thomas S. and Catharine (McCulloch) Bleecker, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1869. He received his education in the Albany public and high schools, which latter institution he left in 1886 to accept the position of messenger in the New York State National Bank. Since his connection with this institution he has won the trust and confidence of his employers and has been deservedly promoted up to his present position, that of individual bookkeeper, to which he was appointed in April, 1896. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., Knights of the Ancient Essemé Order, and is an honorary member of the Philodoxia Society of the Albany High School. March 11, 1894, he married Elizabeth Pendell of Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y.

Babcock, Robert, M. D., son of John and Hester (Van Derzee) Babcock, was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., December 2, 1857. He attended the Albany Academy in 1873 and was graduated in 1877. He graduated from the University of Rochester in 1881, with the degree of A. B., and from the Albany Medical College in 1884, with the degree of M. D. For a year and a half Dr. Babcock was assistant house physician and surgeon at the Albany Hospital. He then moved to Holyoke, Mass., where he practiced for a short time, and in 1886 returned to Albany, where he has since practiced. He has been instructor in materia medica and therapeutics at the Albany Medical College and has been on the surgical staff of the dispensary connected with the Albany Hospital. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society. February 18, 1886, Dr. Babcock married Maria Witbeck and they have one son, Robert Witbeck.

Belding, Samuel B., son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Brown) Belding, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 26, 1847. He is descended from one of three brothers who came from England to America with the Puritans and settled near Lenox, Mass. Their descendants fought bravely in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Prof. Belding's immediate ancestors settled in Saratoga county in 1793, and his maternal great-great-grandfather, Robert Barclay, was a provincial governor of New Jersey. Prof. Belding graduated from the Charlton Academy in 1865, and then pursued a study of organ music under J. Augustus Read of Albany, N. Y. In 1866 he secured the position of organist in the Tabernacle Baptist church and remained there one year, when he went to the Fourth Presbyterian church, where he was organist for five and one-half years. Prof. Belding then removed to Boston, Mass., and studied under Dudley Buck. In 1874 he returned to Albany and became the organist of the First Reformed church, where he is at present; in 1876 he secured the position of organist at the Temple Beth Emeth which he ably fills at the present time. In May, 1886, Prof. Belding assumed control of the music at the Albany State Normal College and is the instructor there at the present time; he also has many private pupils and is recognized to be one of the finest musicians in this State. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, Temple Chapter No. 5, De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, Temple Commandery No. 2, A. S. R., and Cyprus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also the organist for Mt. Vernon, Masters, Wadsworth and Washington Masonic lodges and the Shrine. In March, 1874, he married Elhida St. J. Weeks of Albany, and they have one child, Elizabeth Brown.

Dearstyne, Chester F., was born in Reidsville, Albany county, N. Y., July 22, 1851. He is a son of John Dearstyne and belongs to the old Dearstyne family which was among the first to settle in Albany county. His ancestry is from the same branch as that of the Dearstyne family of Bath-on-the-Hudson, numbering among its members the first settlers of that place who gave their name to the Dearstyne Hose Company. Mr. Dearstyne was educated at Reidsville, and at the age of sixteen he became a clerk in East Berne in the grocery store of Z. A. Dyer, whose daughter he afterwards married. He is therefore a brother-in-law of William S. Dyer, the well known lawyer of Albany. Mr. Dearstyne was employed, as clerk by Albert Gallup in the Kimball House. In 1874 he started in the cigar and tobacco business on Washington avenue, taking into partnership five years later, Mr. Isaac

B. Cross, recently sheriff of Albany county. In 1883 he engaged in the tobacco business for himself at No. 385 Broadway, where he has done a prosperous business. In 1894 Dr. Dearstyne was appointed superintendent of the Albany county Penitentiary and during his incumbency of that office he has given very general satisfaction and has conducted the institution on an economical basis.

Droogan, Cornelius J., son of Cornelius and Mary (Brown) Droogan, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 24, 1867. He attended the Christian Brothers' Academy, from which he was graduated in 1865, and the Manhattan College in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of A. B., and from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1890. Mr. Droogan also completed the course at the Albany Law School in 1889, and has enjoyed an extensive practice in Albany since then. He is a member of the Dongan Club, the Catholic Union and the Catholic Club of New York.

Downs, J. Murray, is a son of James H. Downs, who settled in Albany about 1855, and Mary B. Murray, his wife, whose father was a prominent contractor in the capital city. He was born in Albany, July 9, 1872, was graduated from the High School in 1889, and from that time until 1892 held a clerkship in the State Law Library. Meanwhile he read law with Reilly & Hamilton, was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1893 and was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. He remained in the office of his preceptors as managing clerk until April 1, 1895, when he formed a copartnership with Hon. Robert C. Scherer, as Scherer & Downs, which still continues. Mr. Downs's maternal ancestors were soldiers in the English army at the time of the Robert Emmet uprising in Ireland. Two of his mother's brothers served in our Civil war and one of them, John Murray, died in Andersonville prison.

Flanigan, Eugene D., was born in Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1863. He received his education in the Christian Brothers' Academy, from which he was graduated in 1888; he then studied law with Nathan P. Hinman and was admitted to the bar in September, 1886. He is a member of the Catholic Union and the Old Guard Albany Zouave Cadets. Mr. Flanigan married Maud N. Edwards in October, 1881, and they have one daughter, Marjorie.

Fursman, Jesse William, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Rastall) Fursman, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., December 4, 1865, and is descended from a long line of English ancestors who settled in Westchester county in the early part of the seventeenth century. On the maternal side, Mr. Fursman is descended from Johannes Halsaedt of Holland, who came to America in 1690; many of the descendants of this Hollander are now living in Washington county. Jesse W. Fursman was educated in the Rome Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1883; after leaving the academy he was employed in Rome four years as traveling salesman for the Aland Patent Blower Co. He left this position to accept a similar one with a trunk and bag house of Herkimer, N. Y., and after two years he moved to Oswego, N. Y., where he learned shorthand in the business college, subsequently being employed by T. Kingsford & Son as stenographer for three years. From Oswego Mr. Fursman moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was employed for a time by the Sherwood Harness Co., and for the past five years he has been engaged with the Albany branch

of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co. Mr. Fursman is very popular with the young men of Albany and is a member of Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias and Co. B, 16th Batt., N. G. N. Y. October 20, 1891, he married Kate Dwyer of Herkimer, N. Y., and they have two children, Edgar Seward and Marian.

Goodwin Albert C., is descended from Ozias Goodwin, who came with his brother, Elder William, in the ship *Lion*, from Braintree, England, arriving at Boston, September, 1632, with his wife, Mary Woodward. He settled in Cambridge, Mass., and later in Hartford, Conn. The line is (1) Ozias; (2) William; (3) Deacon Nathaniel; (4) Isaac; (5) Uriah,¹ of Ashfield, Mass., member of the committee of safety 1778, of the committee to raise troops, 1780, and army supplies, 1781, and selectmen and assessor, 1781; (6) Eldad Francis, 1761-1827, born in Hartford, Conn., and was the millwright in the town of his birth for many years, moved to Watervliet, Albany county, and kept hotel, and after the death of his first wife, Lucy Scott, came to Albany; (7) Albert, born in Ashfield, Mass., September 3, 1803, died February 10, 1869, in Albany, where he was alderman, city assessor and mason and builder; (8) Thomas Laing; and (9) Albert C. Albert (7) married, October 13, 1828, Jane Laing, who died May 31, 1835. Of their seven children, Thomas Laing Goodwin, born in Albany, January 24, 1835, married May 23, 1860, Pamela Batchelder Clark, born August 7, 1841, daughter of Daniel Parsons and Catharine (Russ) Clark. He died in November, 1888; he had three children; Albert C., born February 14, 1861, and two who died young. Educated in the Boys' Academy and learning the lithographic trade with Harry Pease, he formed in 1860 a copartnership with George W. Lewis, which was succeeded by Murray & Goodwin; about 1872 he became sole owner and in 1882 admitted his son, Albert C., under the firm name of Thomas L. Goodwin & Son. Thomas L. was an active, prominent Democrat, foreman of the Volunteer Tivoli Hose Company, member of the Old Guard of the Burgesses Corps and the Fourth Presbyterian church, and a trustee of the Home Savings Bank. In 1886 Mr. Goodwin retired and since then Albert C. has conducted the general lithographic and engraving establishment alone, largely increasing the business, which is the only one of the kind between New York and Buffalo. Albert C. was educated in the Boys'

¹ Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of Secretary. Revolutionary War Service. Uriah Goodwin;

Uriah Goodwin appears with rank of *Sergeant* on Muster Roll of Capt. Benjamin Phillips' Co., Lt.-Col. Timothy Robinson's Regt. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1776, discharged April 1, 1777; length of service 3 mos. 10 days. Reported- Hampshire Co. Regt. Dated, In garrison at Ticonderoga, Feb. 21, 1777. Reported- Same in barracks. Vol. 47, 180, and Vol. 22, 79.

Appears in a Descriptive List of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army, for the term of six months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780; age 42 years; stature, 5 feet 4 in.; complexion light; residence, Ashfield; time of arrival at Springfield, July 21, 1780. 33d Division. Marched to Camp July 21, 1780, under command of Capt. Isaac Pope. - Vol. 35, p. 205.

Uriah Goodwin appears on a Pay Roll for six months men raised to the town of Ashfield for service in the Continental Army during 1780. When marched, July 21, 1780; when discharged, Dec. 5, 1780; length of service, 4 mos. 23 days. - Vol. 4, p. 21.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of Secretary, Boston, May 1, 1895.

I certify the foregoing to be true abstracts from the Record Index to the Revolutionary Archives deposited in this office.

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth,

(L. S.)

Wm. M. Olin,
Secretary.

Academy, has passed through the chairs and is the present master of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., a member of Temple Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He was secretary and superintendent of the old Menand Mission from 1880 to 1885, and with Rev. Charles Wood organized the Viaduct Mission in 1886, of which he was superintendent several years. He was a trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian church for eight years, until his removal to Menand's in 1895, and has been secretary, treasurer, trustee and president of the Albany County Sunday School Teachers' Association, and director of the South End Bank. In 1839 he married Sarah Alice Higgs, of Brooklyn, daughter of George Henry, and the late Frances (Fisher) Higgs, and their children are Alice Lloyd and Albert C. jr.

Harris, Frank S., son of George O. and Mary (Salisbury) Harris, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1868. He received his education in the public schools and Albany Academy and subsequently spent three years at Lake George and New York city. In 1885 he assumed management, for his mother, of the large livery business which was started about 1835 by his grandfather, George, and which has been in the family ever since. In military circles there is none more popular and it would be hard to find a better drilled member of the National Guard. For ten years Mr. Harris was a member of Co. A, 10th Bat., N. G. N. Y., and during part of that time was a sergeant of the company. He is now first lieutenant and commissary on Colonel Fitch's staff of the 10th Bat. N. G. N. Y. He is also a member of the Albany Club.

Haswell, William H., son of Justus and Nancy L. (Ransom) Haswell, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 29, 1853. He attended the public schools and High School, graduating from the latter in 1872. He spent one year in the employ of his father, dealer in hay and grain, and for three years was special deputy county clerk under his uncle, William E. Haswell, who was county clerk. While in this position Mr. Haswell performed the duties of court clerk. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to business with his father, with whom he remained until 1888, for seven years managing the Brooklyn office of his father's business. In 1888 he became connected with the Ronan Towing and Transportation Line as bookkeeper, and during Mr. Ronan's absences, which are frequent, he has full charge of the business. He is a member of the Albany Club, Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets and the Friendly Few, an organization composed of graduates of the High School.

Hollenbeck, Frank, is the son of Jacob, grandson of Jacob, his great-grandfather came from Holland. Mr. Hollenbeck remained on the homestead, where his grandfather settled, until 1880, when he came to his present farm. He married Lucy M., daughter of Cornelius Mosher.

Hitt, Hon. Galen R., is the son of New England ancestors and was born in Pawlet, Vt., August 16, 1843. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and in 1859 he entered the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., where he remained four years. He then began the study of law at Rutland, Vt., and finished his studies in Albany, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar by the General Term in the spring of 1865. In the fall of the same year he married Sarah J. Crowley, daughter of the late Hon. John Crowley of Mount Holly, Vt., and took

up his residence in Albany. He has built up a very large practice, especially in criminal cases. In 1874 he helped to organize the Albany Boatmen's Relief Association, of which for six years he was a director and for four years attorney. In 1877 he joined the Albany Burgesses Corps and has held the offices of president and vice-president. In politics Mr. Hitt has always been a hard worker for the Democratic party. In the spring of 1884 he was elected alderman from the Sixth ward and in 1888 was alderman-at-large. He served four years in the Common Council and was a very instrumental member of that body. He was chairman of the Common Council committee on celebration of the Albany bi-centennial. In the winter of 1888 he was the first to start the carnival and he was also interested in the movement to furnish the city of Albany with pure water. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Hitt was chosen to represent the Third district of Albany county in the State Legislature and served during that session on the Committee on Cities and State Prisons. He also introduced the bill for the repaving of State street. Again in 1889 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was one of the most eloquent debaters on the floor of the Assembly. He was ever on the lookout for Albany's best interests and so well did he serve the first two terms of his election that in 1890 and 1891 he was re-elected. Mr. Hitt is now practicing law at No. 93 State street. He is a member of the Democratic Phalanx and chairman of the commission on the Northern Boulevard.

Kirkland, George W., born in Albany, February 22, 1858, is a son of Abram S., who was born in Albany county near Slingerlands, and was a farmer and cooper in Albany and in 1861 enlisted and served through the war of the Rebellion. George W. Kirkland went to Michigan with his parents in 1866 and in 1870 returned to Albany, where he finished his education in the public schools. He became a clerk in the drug store of Collins & Kirk and later a clerk for White & Co., lumber dealers. He subsequently learned the trade of wood carver and followed it till 1894, when he was appointed city marshal, which position he still holds. He is a member and past noble grand of Fireman's Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. In 1883 he married Margaret Fowler, daughter of Charles Fowler, of Albany.

Lynch, John H., was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1851; he was educated in the public schools, Christian Brothers' Academy, and Albany Academy, from which he graduated in 1870. While a pupil of the academy he was elected president of "The Beck Literary Society" and served in that capacity for one year. After leaving school he was for five years superintendent of the Albany and Greenbush Ferry Co. He resigned this position to accept a responsible desk in the office of the adjutant-general under the administration of General Franklin Townsend; he occupied this position about a year and resigned to engage in the coal business. On his retirement he was highly complimented for his services by the adjutant general in an autograph letter. He engaged in the coal business on Rensselaer street in 1876 and continued at this location until January, 1896, when he removed to a large and convenient yard corner of Madison avenue and Church street, which he at present occupies. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum and the successor of the late William D. Morange to the presidency; he is also a member of the Dongan Club and for three years was its president. Mr. Lynch has always taken a lively interest in educational matters, was elected a member of the Board of

Public Instruction in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. He resigned as a member of the board July, 1883, on account of business engagements. He was again appointed to the board by Mayor Manning in 1892 for a term of six years. In politics Mr. Lynch is a Democrat and although he has never taken a very active part, yet he has twice represented his district as a delegate to State conventions. Mr. Lynch is a director of the German Foot Powder Company.

Lewi, William G., Ph. G., M.D., son of Dr. Joseph and Berta (Schwarz) Lewi, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1870. He was educated in the Albany public and high schools, after which he accepted a clerkship in the drug store of his brother, Theodore J. Lewi. He remained in the drug store four years, in the mean time attending the Albany College of Pharmacy, where he finished the course in 1890 and from which he received his diploma in 1891. While a senior at the College of Pharmacy, Dr. Lewi entered the Albany Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1892; since then Dr. Lewi has practiced in Albany. The year following his graduation he was appointed instructor in physiology in the Albany Medical College; later he took the chair of instructor in nervous diseases as assistant to Dr. Hun, and he is at present instructor in materia medica, therapeutics and medical technique. He is also first lecturer in pharmacy, a chair instituted in 1896. Dr. Lewi is physician to the dispensary of the Albany Hospital and is a member of the Albany County Medical Society.

Lewi, Theodore J., was born in Albany, N. Y., February 1, 1862. He is a son of Dr. Joseph Lewi, who for the past forty-two years has practiced medicine in Albany, and Bertha Schwarz. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and later attended the Albany High School for three years, after which he held a clerkship in the drug store of L. Sautter, sr., for ten years, attending in the mean time the Albany College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in 1883, receiving the prize for the best graduating thesis. In April, 1887, he acquired possession of the property on the corner of Hudson avenue and Eagle street and opened a drug store there where he is now located. He is a member of the Albany Press Club, Adelphi Club, New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Capital City Club, Albany Turn Verein and Gideon Lodge, I. O. O. B. He is also the president of the German Foot Powder Co.

Mayer, John N., son of Nicholas and Gertrude (Erts) Mayer, natives of Germany, and the parents of five sons and one daughter, was born in Albany, October 18, 1866, received his education in the public schools and Albany Business College and read law in the offices of Colvin & Guthrie and Ward & Cameron. In 1891 he entered the county clerk's office under A. C. Requa and when the latter's term expired, he again became a clerk for the last named firm. January 16, 1895, he was appointed inspector of customs under John P. Masterson. He is a member of the C. B. L. and the German Young Men's Catholic Union. October 29, 1895, he married Mary R., daughter of Pius Rheiner of Albany.

Nellegar, Edwin, son of William R. and Maria B. (Staats) Nellegar, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 13, 1852. He received his education in the public schools and subsequently served a six months' apprenticeship in the upholstery business with B. W. Wooster. Then after a short time in business for himself, he obtained the post-

tion of foreman and head salesman in the furniture department of W. M. Whitney & Co., with whom he remained fifteen years. After leaving Whitney & Co. Mr. Nelligar went into business for himself on Hudson avenue, and in 1891 moved to his present location at No. 29 Washington avenue, corner of Hawk street. He is a member of Fort Orange Council No. 697, Royal Arcanum. In 1871 he married Elida A. French of Albany, and they have three children: Don Albert, William Robinson and Edwin, jr.

O'Brien, Hon. Smith, was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, N. Y., February 12, 1850. He attended the public school of the town and after leaving was apprenticed to a mechanic; he learned the trade and worked at it until 1875, when he became ambitious to study law. He therefore entered the law office of Barret H. Staats of Clarksville, and remained with that lawyer for some time. Leaving that office he removed to Albany and read law with ex-Judge Jacob H. Clute. While there he attended the Albany Law School during 1877 and 1878, and was graduated in the latter year. In the fall of 1878 Mr. O'Brien was admitted to the bar and since that time has practiced law in the village of Clarksville and Albany. He was superintendent of documents in the Assembly of 1878 and 1879 and document clerk in 1884 under Charles R. Chickering. He performed his duties in an able manner and was brought prominently before the public. His popularity was well attested in 1885 when he was elected to represent the Second Assembly district of Albany county. Mr. O'Brien is a staunch Republican and is well liked. Since 1875 he has resided at Clarksville. He is now the attorney for the Fish and Game Commission.

Payn, Louis F., was born in Chatham, Columbia county, January 27, 1835, and for many years has been the leading Republican politician of Columbia county. Before he was of age he was a power in politics, and the Republican who had been elected sheriff waited from January 1 until January 27, 1856, before appointing a deputy, in order that Mr. Payn might become of age and take the place, which was, of course, his first political office. Reuben E. Fenton, as governor in 1867, appointed Mr. Payn a harbor master of New York. Mr. Payn therefore zealously supported Mr. Fenton when he was a successful candidate for United States Senator in 1869; when Governor Hoffman appointed a Democrat to succeed him, Mr. Payn went back to Chatham. In 1872 he parted from Mr. Fenton on account of the latter's support of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Payn did not join the Republican faction of which Roscoe Conkling was the head, but resisted all the efforts of Conkling and his supporters to oust him from the leadership in Columbia county. In 1876, when Conkling was a candidate for the nomination for president, Mr. Payn declined to give any pledge of support. He was elected a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati and voted for Roscoe Conkling until he saw that the latter could not be nominated, when he voted for James G. Blaine. President Grant subsequently nominated Mr. Payn for the office of United States marshal for the southern district of New York; he was confirmed as United States marshal in February, 1877, just before President Hayes assumed office. Mr. Payn's term as United States marshal expired in March, 1881, just before President Garfield assumed office, and he was reappointed by a United States judge, but President Garfield did not confirm the appointment. Mr. Payn supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their attitude

toward the Garfield administration and also labored hard to bring about their reelection. His intimacy with Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt can be appreciated when it is remembered that he carried their letter to Governor Cornell resigning their places as senators. After the long fight was ended Mr. Payn went to New York and for several years had an office with Alonzo B. Cornell at No. 53 Broadway, and was engaged in promoting placers for tin mining at Harney's Peak in Dakota. Mr. Payn and Governor Black are warm friends, and it is in recognition of his earnest support and his great business and executive ability that Governor Black appointed Mr. Payn, on February 1, 1897, superintendent of insurance of New York. Mr. Payn is a man of charitable inclinations, though his deeds of charity are bestowed with no ostentation.

Papen, George Washington, M. D., was born in Albany, N. Y., April 20, 1854. His father, Theodore Papen, was a son of Gen. George Von Papen of Pycrmont, Duchy of Waldeck, Germany. His mother, Julia Waelter, was a daughter of John Wachter, for many years proprietor of the National Hotel of Albany, and came from Bretten, Baden, Germany. Her mother, Catharine, was a daughter of John Wollensack, who came to America in 1829 from Nagold, Wurtemberg. Dr. Papen received his early education in M. Walter's school in 1859, after which he went to the German American Academy and to the Albany Boys' Academy, where he remained until 1868. On March 1, 1869, he entered the Albany Medical College after a previous course in pharmacy, and in 1870 he entered Columbia Medical College in New York city, where he graduated March 3, 1874. During his course he served on the ambulance corps at Bellevue Hospital, New York. After his graduation Dr. Papen commenced his practice at No. 89 Schuyler street, Albany, where he remained until 1889, when he moved to No. 268 Madison avenue, corner of Hawk street, where his office is now. He is a member of the Albany County and Tri-County Medical Societies and is also a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow. Dr. Papen also belongs to many German singing societies and the Albany Club.

Robertson, Matthew Henry, second deputy superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, was born in the Burrough of Malmesbury, County of Wiltshire, England, February 14, 1838, a son of James and Elizabeth (Worcester) Robertson. His early educational advantages were unusually good, he having as tutor the Rev. J. G. Kaltofen, an eminent divine and professor of music and the languages. In 1854 Mr. Robertson entered the law office of Hon. William Stephens Jones, a well known attorney and counselor at law, of Malmesbury, remaining with him about two years, and there began the study of law. His father, James Robertson, had left the family estate known as "Maunditt's Park," a beautiful old place with rambling stone house and extensive lands just outside of Malmesbury, and moved into the town, residing there several years, and in September, 1855, decided to join his brother, John Robertson, who was then, and had been for many years, a resident of the United States, living on a large estate called "Maidford Park" near the city of Oswego, N. Y. From Oswego Matthew H. Robertson moved to Albany, N. Y., and in September, 1856, entered the law office of Hon. William Barnes and continued the study of law until January, 1860, when the insurance department being organized and Hon. William Barnes appointed superintendent, Mr. Robertson soon after, on May 1, 1860,

became a regular clerk in that department; in January, 1870, he became chief clerk in said department and continued as such until June, 1892, when the Hon. James F. Pierce, superintendent, appointed him second deputy superintendent of insurance, which position he now holds. Mr. Robertson has been a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Albany, for many years. He married, June 2, 1863, Elizabeth Clute, daughter of the late Cornelius P. Clute of Schenectady, and they have one daughter.

Raymond, Charles H., is a son of Benjamin C. and Lois P. (Mather) Raymond, both descendants of English ancestors who settled in New York State early in the seventeenth century. He was born in Albany, January 24, 1834, was educated in the Boys' Academy and Prof. Charles H. Anthony's Classical Institute of his native city, and then spent several years abroad, traveling in the West Indies, South America and Europe. In 1857 he was in the Latin quarter in Paris, where he developed a marked taste for literature and art. Returning to Albany he was appointed by superintendent William Barnes to a clerkship in the newly organized State Department of Insurance, and subsequently succeeded Hon. James W. Husted as deputy superintendent. He also became a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets, and in 1861 enlisted with many other noted members of that body in the Union army. He served with distinction in the Louisiana campaign under Gen. N. P. Banks, but was forced to resign on account of ill health and return home. Being reinstated as deputy in the Insurance Department, he resigned after one year to accept the secretaryship of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York city, which had just been organized with Hon. Lucius Robinson as president. On Mr. Robinson's resignation Mr. Raymond became president and so continued until the company's risks were reinsured in 1871. Later he formed a copartnership with John A. Little, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Little subsequently retired, and since then Mr. Raymond has had sole charge of the Mutual Life's Metropolitan agency, with offices at 32 Liberty street, New York city. Mr. Raymond was the first president of the Life Insurance Association of New York city and in 1892 was president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is one of the best known life insurance men in the east.

Russell, George W., son of David M. and Rachel (Burgett) Russell, was born in Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., March 26, 1839. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Saugerties Institute in 1855. After his graduation he obtained a clerkship in a Saugerties store where he remained four years. Mr. Russell then moved to Catskill, N. Y., where for three years he was engaged in the blue stone business and for four years was bookkeeper for Penfield, Day & Co., forwarders. In 1866 Mr. Russell removed to Albany, N. Y., where he secured the position of bookkeeper for Strong Bros. & Co., a wholesale dry goods house. Here he won favor and his strict attention to business was rewarded by his being taken into partnership in 1872. In 1886 Mr. Strong retired and Mr. Russell and Charles A. Lawyer carried on the business until 1893, when Mr. Lawyer retired. Since then Mr. Russell has carried on the business as a jobber of manufacturers' supplies, including the dyeing, coloring and printing of cloths. In addition to this business, Mr. Russell is a trustee of the William N. Strong, William F. Russell and George W. Dewey estates. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Club. In 1870 he married Adelaide Dewey and they have one child, Robert D.

Russell, George L., son of Charles and Gertrude (Hallenbeck) Russell, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., in 1846. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; his paternal grandfather, a New Englander, and a member of a very old family, was captain of a whaling vessel and lost his life at sea while following his vocation. In 1846 Mr. Russell's father moved from Hudson, N. Y., to Rensselaerville where he engaged in the shoe business. Mr. Russell received his education in the parochial school at Rensselaerville, conducted by the Rev. Robert Washburn of the Trinity M. E. church. He finished the course at this institution in 1862, after which he spent two years in Fonda's foundry in Rensselaerville. In 1864 Mr. Russell moved to Albany, N. Y., and for one year was a clerk in the old Congress Hall; from there he went to the Delavan House where he was connected with the livery of D. Rose. In 1868 he married Anna Storey of Albany, by whom he has five children: Maria, George R., Carrie, Anna and Effie. In 1874 Mr. Russell embarked in the livery business at Nos. 53 and 55 Lancaster street, where he remained until 1886, when the building was torn down to make room for the enlargement of the gas meter factory. In 1880 he started another livery stable at No. 362 State street and for six years conducted both places; in 1886 he doubled the capacity of the State street stable so as to concentrate all the business at one stand, now known as the Fort Orange stables. March 1, 1895, Mr. Russell disposed of the livery business and now conducts only a boarding stable. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Ancient City Lodge No. 452 F. & A. M.

Schifferdecker, Fred A., son of Frederick and Anna (Rapp) Schifferdecker, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1860. He received his education at Professor Myer's Select School on Madison avenue. After leaving school he occupied a clerkship in the grocery store of Henry McBride for two years and subsequently spent five years in the law office of the late Hon. Galen R. Hitt. Mr. Schifferdecker then worked for his father until 1887, when he and his brother Charles E. formed a copartnership to engage in the ice business, in which they have been very successful, handling about twenty thousand tons of ice a year. Mr. Schifferdecker has been prominent in politics, having been a member of the Board of Supervisors for four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., and of many German singing societies. He is also a member of the Empire Steam Yacht Club and is president of the Schifferdecker Association. In 1885 he married Louise R. Heidrick of Albany, and they have five children—Edna, Dora, Anna, Charles and Louise.

Shutter, William L., M. D., son of Louis and Margaret (Shepard) Shutter, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 31, 1862. He received his education in the public schools and Albany High School and in the fall of 1879 entered the Albany Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1883. Since graduation Dr. Shutter has practiced in Albany, making a specialty of diseases of women and children. He was district physician during the mayoralty of Edward A. Maher. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Mount Hermon Lodge I. O. O. F., and Flower Lodge, Knights of Pythias. June 20, 1888, he married Jessie H., daughter of John and Sarah Eaton of Albany.

Sutherland, Isaac P., son of Rufus and Sally (Niver) Sutherland, was born in

Schodack, Columbia county, N. Y., December 16, 1832. In 1836 Mr. Sutherland's parents moved to a farm near Kinderhook village and in 1838 to Schoharie county, where he finished his education at the Schoharie Academy in 1852. After leaving school he moved to Quaker Street, Schenectady county, in 1860, and worked on a farm until 1864, when he moved to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in the retail grocery business at No. 244 Washington avenue. In connection with that business he was engaged in the manufacture of brooms from 1882 to 1888, and from then to the present time has been engaged in the commission business at No. 50 Hudson avenue. In 1890 he formed a partnership with C. F. Rushmore, under the firm name of I. P. Sutherland & Co. Mr. Sutherland is a member of the State Street Presbyterian church. He has been twice married and has three daughters living, Anna, by Hannah Moore, his first wife, and Ida and Helen W., by Anna Wright, his second wife.

Sisson, Frank N., son of Noel E. and Emiline (Griffin) Sisson, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1860. He received his education at the Albany High School, Albany Academy, and Taylor's Academy in Columbia county, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. After graduation Mr. Sisson returned to Albany and entered the gas meter works of D. McDonald & Co., where he thoroughly learned the business; he remained in the factory five or six years and subsequently went on the road as salesman, until 1892. During the years 1887 and 1888 Mr. Sisson was located at Columbus, O., representing D. McDonald & Co. In 1893 he went with the Welsbach Light Company as salesman and Albany representative; in August, 1895, just after the formation of the Welsbach Commercial Company, Mr. Sisson was tendered the position of salesman and Albany representative for that company, which position he now holds. He is also interested as a stockholder in gas light companies and is the Albany representative of a standard bicycle establishment. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., Temple Chapter, R. A. M., De Witt Clinton Council, R. & S. M., Temple Commandery, K. T., and Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the K. A. E. O. and the Albany, Acacia and Unconditional Republican Clubs. In 1887 he married Minnie Brayton of Albany.

Smith, James E., M. D., son of Dr. C. H. and Lucy (Blair) Smith, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 5, 1867. He received his preliminary education in the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1885, with high honors, being valedictorian of his class. During the winter of 1885-86 he took a year's course at Union College, preparatory to the study of medicine, after which he studied for a time with Dr. A. Vander Veer. In the fall of 1886 he entered the Albany Medical College and was graduated in 1889, receiving the degree of M. D.; he was the valedictorian of the class and received one of the honors for the best graduating thesis. After leaving the medical college Dr. Smith spent a year in New York city, taking a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since then Dr. Smith has practiced in Albany. He has been interested in military affairs since 1885 and is now inspector of rifle practice on Colonel Fitch's staff. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society and was county physician for four years, from 1890 to 1893.

Schneider, Charles N., son of Peter and Caroline (Hans) Schneider, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1869. Mr. Schneider is one of Albany's ablest musicians and inherits all those distinguishing traits that marked the career of his father, who was a music teacher and organist in St. Mary's church. Mr. Schneider attended the Christian Brothers' Academy and graduated from that institution in 1887. He studied music with his father and with Professor Monchel, organist of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. It was not long, however, before his ability was recognized; from September, 1889, to November, 1891, he was organist of St. Mary's church at Sandy Hill, N. Y., and during the year 1892 held the same position in St. John's church, Albany. Mr. Schneider was bookkeeper for four years for the piano firm of Boardman & Gray, from 1892 to 1896. As a writer, Mr. Schneider has displayed great ability and genius; very few of his productions have been played before the public, but of those that have, too much can not be said of the opera "Enid," the music of which he finished in 1894. The opera was produced in Albany in January, 1897, and in Troy, February 1, of the same year. Another production was given in Albany, February 22, as a testimonial to the composer, Mr. Schneider, and to the librettist, David J. Norton. "The music of "Enid" is sure to last and remind its hearers of the author, Albany's young musical genius, Charles N. Schneider. February 18, 1896, Mr. Schneider married Mary Elizabeth Hopkins of Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Stephens, Thomas, son of Thomas and Jane (Christin) Stephens, was born on the Isle of Man, December 26, 1815. He received his education at a private school, after which he learned the trade of joiner. April 15, 1866, he came to America and settled in Albany, where he remained only fifteen months, leaving to go to Chicago, where he engaged in business for himself. He was compelled to return east because of sickness, and in 1870 he established himself in the business of carpenter and builder on Madison avenue, Albany. Subsequently he removed to Hamilton street, where he remained until 1880. In the same year he built and equipped his present large manufactory at Nos. 275 and 277 Lark street; this building contains all the latest and most improved machinery for fine building and architectural work. Mr. Stephens gives the most attention to elaborate interiors. He built the Government building, Calvary Baptist church, Masonic Temple and many private residences in Albany, Troy, Lenox, Hoosick Falls and elsewhere. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Albany Club, and in 1885 was appointed city assessor by Mayor Wilson, but resigned. He has four sons, Fred J., Thomas, jr., Walter B., and Goldsmith C.

Schaefer, Frederick William, Ph. G., son of Philip and Margaret (Rau) Schaefer, was born in Albany, N. Y., September 22, 1866. He attended public school No. 12, from which he was graduated at the age of thirteen and spent one year in the High School. He then went into the employ of his brother, a druggist and pharmacist at No. 245 Central avenue, as clerk and remained with him until he graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy, March 8, 1887. After his graduation Mr. Schaefer accepted the position of head clerk in William R. Laird's pharmacy in Jersey City, N. J., where he remained two years. He thereupon returned to Albany and on October 10, 1891, succeeded his brother as proprietor of the pharmacy at No. 245 Central avenue. January 18, 1896, Mr. Schaefer moved his present handsome store

to No. 251 Central avenue, where he carries on a successful business. He is a member of Gtuttenburg Lodge No. 737, F. & A. M., Mountaineer Lodge No. 321, I. O. O. F., New York Encampment No. 1, and Grand Canton Memo No. 1, P. M. I. O. O. F. He is also the historian of the Alumni Association of the Albany College of Pharmacy. January 18, 1893, he married Elizabeth Henkes, and they have one son, Frederick J.

Slingerland, William Harris, jr., was born in Slingerland, Albany county, N. Y., December 10, 1863, and is a son of Col. W. H. and Elizabeth (Wayne) Slingerland. At an early age he entered the office of his father, a civil engineer and surveyor in Albany, and he has followed that profession ever since. In 1883 he assisted in locating the Albany branch of the West Shore Railroad, remaining with that company until the completion of its lines. In 1889 he made the preliminary surveys for the Troy & New England Railroad, since constructed as far as Averill Park. During the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, Mr. Slingerland was engineer of street improvements in East Albany and Greenbush, N. Y., and during those years work costing over a half million dollars was completed under his direction. Mr. Slingerland is a member of a family that was always active in political affairs, his father being member of assembly from the first district of Albany county in 1879, and his uncle, John D. Slingerland, member of Congress in 1860 and for several terms an assemblyman from the same county. He is a Republican, as were both of the above named gentlemen, and was appointed postmaster at Slingerlands, under the Harrison administration, holding that office from 1887 to 1892. In 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors from the town of Bethlehem, receiving at his election the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in this town. In 1896 he married Alice Bullock, daughter of Charles C. Bullock of Saratoga, N. Y. He is an active member of Friendly Union Lodge No. 381 I. O. O. F., being past grand master of that body and also a member of the Holland Society of New York and several other organizations.

Vineberg, Archibald, M. D., son of Capt. Lozier and Malcha Vineberg, was born in Helena, Ark., September 18, 1862. Capt. Lozier Vineberg was in the Mexican war under General Taylor and served with Jeff. Davis and succeeded him as captain. In 1863 Dr. Vineberg went with his parents to Abrotis, Portugal, on the mouth of the Tagus River, where he remained from six to eight years and where he was taught by a private instructor. From there he went to Toweron, Posen, Germany, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, returning to Madrid, Spain, where he attended the De Zabbo Medical College, from which he was graduated and received the degree of M. D. in 1879. In 1880 Dr. Vineberg came to New York city, where he remained about a year with Professor Lang. He then went to New Orleans, La., where he practiced medicine for three years. In 1883 he again went to Europe, traveling for a year and a half and returned to America from Japan by the way of San Francisco. From thence he went to New Orleans, where he started in the optical business, making a specialty of correcting errors of refraction. In 1886, being in ill health, he sold out his business and traveled extensively in Colorado and California. He settled in Norfolk, Va., where he married Bettie Guttman Frankfort. From Norfolk he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he opened an optical store at No. 113 North Pearl street; subsequently he moved to No. 65 North Pearl street and in

1893 to No. 2 North Pearl street, where he is now doing business as an optician. Dr. Vineberg is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., Capital City Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., Fort Orange Council No. 697, Royal Arcanum, Albany Council American Legion of Honor, of which he has been the district deputy for the past five years, and Gideon Lodge. He has four children: Hiram, Ray, Ruth and L. DeLezier.

Van Gaasbeck, Amos C., is descended from an old Dutch family which came from Amsterdam, Holland, to Kingston, N. Y., about 1660. Alexander B. Van Gaasbeck, his father, the son of an eminent physician, Dr. James, was born in Middleburg, Schoharie county, in 1816, and came to Albany in 1832 as a clerk for John Guernsey and later for William Bagley. In 1836 he engaged in the dry goods and carpet business, but in 1849 sold out and went to Panama, where he was engaged in commerce for two years. Returning to Albany he re-engaged in trade, dealing solely in carpets, a business he still continues. Amos C. Van Gaasbeck, born in Albany, July 29, 1852, received his education at the Boys' Academy, under private tutelage, at Professors Anthony's and Collins's Classical Schools (all in Albany), and at Mt. Anthony's Seminary in Bennington, Vt. When seventeen he became a clerk in the carpet house of John H. Pray, Sons & Co., of Boston, but four years later returned to Albany and entered his father's store, in which after one year he was made a partner under the firm name of A. B. Van Gaasbeck & Co. This continued for fifteen years. In 1889 he removed to New York city and with Bartlett Arkell formed the present firm of Van Gaasbeck & Arkell, opening a store at Broadway and 22d street and Fifth avenue, where they engaged in importing, wholesaling and retailing oriental rugs, carpets, etc., and after seven years are recognized as the leading firm in their line in the United States. They control more than one-half of the looms of India, and are the heaviest importers of rugs in America. Mr. Van Gaasbeck was largely instrumental in securing the funds and causing the erection of the Y. M. C. A. building in Albany, serving as treasurer of the building fund and as a member and later as chairman of the building committee. He was an organizer of the Standard Emery Wheel Company of Albany, of which he has continuously been the president. He is a member of the Holland Society, the Uptown Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Albany Society, all of New York city, and the Essex County Country Club, of New Jersey. November 4, 1874, he married Helen W., daughter of Allen Comstock of Lenox, Mass.

Williams, E. P., was born in Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 3, 1860. He attended the village school and later learned telegraphy. In 1880 he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., and for three years was a telegraph operator in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; he then moved to Albany, N. Y., where he started in his present business, that of produce commission merchant. Mr. Williams is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Acacia Club and president of the Capital City Cold Storage Warehouse Company. He is also a director of the United States Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association. In 1886 he married Ida G. Buchland of Whitehall, N. Y.

Michel, Fred G., M. D. S., son of Dr. Frederick W. and Saloma (Bergman) Michel, was born in Boonville, N. Y., July 16, 1851, and was educated in the public schools

of Utica, where the family settled about 1853. He first learned the trade of manufacturing jeweler with Jeremiah Gumph of Utica. March 8, 1871, he came to Albany and entered the employ of H. G. Gumph, manufacturer of fine tools, with whom he remained until 1883. He then began the study of dentistry with Dr. S. W. Whitney; also mechanical dentist for Dr. E. C. Baxter from 1885 until the time of his death; and in 1889 he associated himself with Dr. H. L. Whitbeck. In 1892 he received the degree of M. D. S. from the State Board of Examiners and in April, 1893, began the practice of dentistry alone. He is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., a charter member of William Macy Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F., and was a charter member and is past chancellor of Flower Lodge No. 336, K. P., and was a charter member and is now commander of Albany Tent No. 363, K. O. T. M.; also charter member of Albany Senate No. 641, K. A. E. O., and a member of the Albany City Curling Club. In 1873 he married Charity, daughter of Alanson Hitchman of Howe's Cave, N. Y., and they have had two children: Emma and George C., both deceased. Dr. Michel is treasurer and trustee of All Souls Universalist church.

Lochner, Dr. George Emory, was born in Albany, July 19, 1867, and is a son of Jacob L. Lochner, who for thirty-five years was engaged in the fruit business at the corner of South Pearl and State streets. On the maternal side Dr. Lochner is descended from Revolutionary stock, his mother being Nellie J. Best of Schoharie. When Dr. Lochner was eight years of age his mother died. His early education was received at private schools and in Public School No. 11, and was graduated from the High School in 1885. He then registered with Dr. Albert Vander Veer, under whose care he studied medicine for three years. He had previously attended clinics at the City Hospital. While with Dr. Vander Veer he attended the Albany Medical College, graduating in March, 1888, being honored by selection as historian of the class. At the competitive examination which followed for appointment to the Albany Hospital, Dr. Lochner outstripped all competitors and the result entitled him to the place. During the summer of 1888 he continued his studies in New York city. In September, 1888, he entered the Albany Hospital and served twenty months as ambulance surgeon and house physician and surgeon. His term expired in April, 1890 and upon retirement he received a diploma from the staff, gift of surgical instruments from matron and associates, and a letter of commendation from the Board of Governors. Leaving the hospital, he began the practice of his profession at No. 1 South Hawk street. In 1890 he was appointed by Dr. J. M. Bigelow as an instructor in the Albany Medical College in laryngology and rhinology and the following year by Dr. J. P. Boyd, as instructor in obstetrics and gynecology and in anatomy by Dr. S. R. Morrow, which place he still holds. In October, 1891, he received the appointment of physician to the Albany Hospital Dispensary for diseases of women and children. As a member of the Albany County Medical Society he was, in October, 1891, chosen as its secretary and served as censor in 1893 and 1894. In 1892 he was appointed physician to the Albany Fire Department. Dr. Lochner is a member of the alumni associations, of the Albany High School, of which he is now serving as president, and Medical College, and of the executive committee of the High School; he also belongs to the Press Club, A. K. P. and P. E. K. fraternities; is also a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M. On May 1, 1897, he removed to No. 196 State street, where he is now located.

Wolfe, Andrew J., was born in Coeymans in 1841. He is the son of Anthony and the grandson of John T., who came from Greene county with his father, Tennis, to Coeymans about 1790. Mr. Wolfe has been actively engaged, most of his life, on Hudson River, being both owner and captain of steamers until 1885, when he retired. Mr. Wolfe's mother was Henrietta, daughter of James Selkirk, one of the prominent early families of Albany and Bethlehem. Mr. Wolfe has two sons: Calvin, who is a mechanical engineer, and Walter S., who is a graduate of River View Military College, and also the Albany Business College.

Hatt, George J., was born in Morristown, N. J., and is a son of Rev. Josiah Hatt and Mary Ball Hatt, both of whom died when he was in infancy. He attended the district and select schools in New Jersey, and was graduated from the Fort Edward (N. Y.) Collegiate Institute in 1876. He became a resident of Albany in 1881, at first securing a position as bookkeeper with C. Van Benthuyzen & Sons, where he remained until 1886, when he formed the copartnership of Underhill & Hatt in the grocery business, which continued until May 1, 1897, during which time the firm built up and successfully maintained a business second to none in the city. On May 1 he became a stockholder in and secretary of the F. N. Sill Company, one of the largest coal companies in Albany. Mr. Hatt is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office, although he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the city. He is largely interested in church and benevolent work, is a member of the Emanuel Baptist church, and has been president of the local union of the Y. P. S. C. E., and was chairman of the hall committee of the State Convention when held in that city. He married Carrie L. Clark, daughter of Dr. George W. Clark, the noted commentator.

Young, Henry W., son of Peter and Rebecca (Austin) Young, was born in the town of New Scotland, (Voorheesville) April 11, 1839, and was educated there in the public schools. In 1855 removed to Albany, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship under John Bridgford, mason and builder. He remained with Mr. Bridgford for eleven years, at the end of which time, he established himself in business as a contracting mason and builder, in which business he is still engaged. He was elected supervisor of the Sixteenth ward for one term, and in 1895 was appointed city assessor by Mayor Wilson, and held that office till spring, 1897. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452, F. & A. M., De Witt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Capital City Chapter No. 242 R. A. M., Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., of all the Scottish Rite bodies and Cyprus Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being a thirty second degree Mason. He is also a P. M. of the Ineffable Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection of Albany. In 1886, during Albany's bi-centennial, he was chosen vice president and the following year became president of the Master Builders Exchange. He is also Past Grand of Phoenix Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Young became a member of Trinity M. E. church in 1856, since which time he has served for twenty-five years as a member of the board of trustees being president of that board for twelve years. He is also a member of the Board of Directors, of the local branch of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and of the Republic and Loan Association of New York city. In 1856 he married Johanna Gates of Schenectady, N. Y., and they have two children Ella and Edgar L.

Langan, John R., is a son of Michael and Kate (Fitzpatrick) Langan, both natives of Albany, and a grandson of John Langan, who came here from Athlone, Ireland, in 1829, settling permanently in 1832, and died in April, 1881. John Langan was a wholesale potato dealer, and married Margaret Tracey, who was born in Ireland in 1810, and who died in 1887. (Mrs. Kate Langan was a daughter of William Fitzpatrick, who was a native of the north of Ireland.) John R. Langan, born in Albany, October 12, 1865, was graduated from the high school in 1884, read law with the late John B. O'Malley, and with Newcomb, Bailey & Nusbaum, took the degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School in 1885 and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Since the spring of 1888 he has been in the active practice of his profession at Albany, N. Y. November 27, 1895, he married Celia M. Laveila Hayes, daughter of John Hayes, of Syracuse.

MacAllaster, William, was born in Albany, N. Y., on May 31, 1865, and is a son of Charles E. and Harriet (Roberts) MacAllaster. William was educated in the public schools at Albany, after which he served his apprenticeship in the drug business, in the store of Joseph Nellegar. In 1884 he passed the State Board of Pharmacy, and later entered, and was graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy, and still later took a course in the Albany Medical College. In 1885 he established his present business as druggist and apothecary in which he has been successful. Mr. MacAllaster is a member of Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, F. & A. M., of American Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., and of the Unconditional Republican Club, all of Albany, N. Y.

Wickham, Richard, jr., was born in Albany, N. Y., on October 7, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and St. Izeier College, near St John, B. C. At the age of nineteen he learned his father's trade, that of carpenter and builder, and has ever since continued in that business. He has made a special study of architecture, and at the present time draws all the plans for the buildings that he erects. In 1895, Mr. Wickham sr., practically retired from the business, and since that time Richard has successfully carried it on alone. He is a member of Mt. Hermann Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., of Albany, and as a business man he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Sauter, Louis, jr., was born in Albany, N. Y., on March 17, 1858, and was educated in the Boy's Academy, of that city. He entered upon his business career at sixteen years of age, learning the drug business with his father, and has ever since remained in that business, buying out his father's interest in 1894, at which time Mr. Sauter, sr., retired. Louis is a practical business man and has been eminently successful. In 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Leyboldt, a daughter of Fred Leyboldt, the leader of the 12th Regiment Band of New York City, and they have two children. Mr. Sauter is a member of the local K. P. and of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., of Albany.

Ronan, Parker C. was born in Albany, N. Y., on July 22, 1868, and is a son of the late Patrick Ronan, who was, for a great many years, the sole proprietor of the "Ronan Line" of Steamers, plying between Albany and New York City. Parker attended the "Boys Academy," at Albany, and when twenty years old, entered his father's office, as book-keeper, and remained as such for several years. He was

later made superintendent of the line, and upon the death of his brother, John D., (in 1893) he succeeded to the proprietorship of the entire business, which his father, Patrick, had bequeathed to the brothers shortly before his decease, (in 1888). Mr. Ronan was united in marriage, in the autumn of 1888, to Miss Isabelle M. McQuade, of Albany, and they have one child, a son, Samuel M. Mr. Ronan is treasurer of the Albany Lodge, No. 49, B. P. O. E., a member of the Albany Club, and Albany Yacht Club, and a life member of the Catholic Union. He is a man of sterling worth and successfully maintains the business left him by his father.

Leavy, Mark S., M.D. and surgeon, was born on January 1, 1862, at Fort Edward N. Y., and is a son of Michael and Ann (Donohue) Leavy. Michael Leavy is a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1846, settling at Fort Edward, N. Y., where he resided for a number of years, later removing his residence to Albany. Mark S. attended private school, and early developed a liking for medicine. He took a course in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom, with honors in 1888. He then returned to the home of his parents, at 217 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y., where, in the same year, (1888) he began the active practice of his profession. He has been eminently successful, and justly deserves the high esteem in which he is held, in both professional and social circles. Dr. Leavy is a member of the Catholic Union, and Knights of Columbus, of Albany, and of the Albany County Medical Society.

Harrigan's Sons, John, undertakers and embalmers. John Harrigan came to Albany, N. Y., from county Limerick, Ireland, in 1847; (1852 business established,) in 1862 he was elected coroner for a term of three years, and re-elected in 1865. He also served in the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. G, 25th Regt., in 1861. John J. (died 1893), Harvey T. V., Daniel S. and Joseph F. composed the firm. From a small beginning at No. 22 Canal street, the business in 1861, was moved to the building No. 21 Canal street and finally to the business block, corner of Canal and Chapel streets, which they erected in 1890. The building comprises seven lots and has a large stable in the rear. This firm has the finest assortment of burial cases always on hand.

Dyer, William S., son of Zebediah A. and Lucy Esther (Gallup) Dyer, was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, March 19, 1863. James Dyer, great-grandfather of William S., was one of five brothers who came from England, date unknown. He married Mary Marcy of the family of Governor Marcy, by whom he had nine girls and five boys. James served seven years in the Revolution, died in 1833, and was buried in Whipple Cemetery. Bradbury, son of James, was born in Massachusetts and went to Jefferson, Schoharie county, with his father at the age of twelve and later to the town of Knox, Albany county, where he bought the Van Vranken farm, after living for a time in Shingle Bush, Schoharie county, where Zebediah A., the father of William S., was born. Zebediah A. was supervisor of the town of Berne during 1858 and 1859, and at two different periods was school commissioner of the towns of Berne, Rensselaerville and Westerlo. He was active in politics, being a prominent Democrat, and a lawyer. Lucy Esther Gallup, mother of William S. Dyer, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Nathaniel Gallup, who was the eighth in descent from John Gallup, who came to America from

the parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in 1630. Nathaniel Gallup, great-grandfather of William S. Dyer, married Lucy Latham, daughter of Capt. William Latham, who was second in command at the massacre of Fort Griswold, where he was severely wounded. William S. Dyer attended the district schools until he was fourteen years of age and in 1879 removed to Albany. He graduated from the Albany High School in 1883 and was one of the commencement speakers. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law in the office of Stedman & Shepard, and remained four years with them and their successors, Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, meanwhile attending the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1886. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Dyer opened an office at No. 110 State street, Albany, and was attorney for Col. Walter S. Church, the owner of the Van Rensselaer manorial cases covering portions of Albany and Rensselaer counties. Mr. Dyer remained with Colonel Church until his death, just prior to which he had formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Jacob L. Ten Eyck, under the firm name of Dyer & Ten Eyck. This firm has been for several years located at Nos. 80-82 State street. Mr. Dyer is past master of Berne Lodge No. 684, F. & A. M., and an affiliated member of Masters Lodge of Albany, and from 1886 to 1893 was president of the Albany High School Alumni Association. For many years he has been a member of the Albany Press Club. He was for several years a health commissioner of the city of Albany.

Stonehouse, John Ben, M. D., was born on June 4, 1851, at Albany, N. Y., and is a son of the late General John B. Stonehouse, who was born at Maidstone, England, in 1813, and who was prominent, from the time of the breaking out of War of the Rebellion, until 1885, (the year of his decease, at Washington, D. C.) in military affairs, both State, and National. During the latter years of his life, he was commissioner for the settlement of war claims, of the State of New York, against the U. S. Dr. Stonehouse attended private school, and the Albany, (N. Y.), Boys Academy, and was graduated from the latter institution, in 1868. From that time, until 1869, he was clerk of the State Board of Charities. He began his studies (in medicine) with Prof. Jacob S. Mosher, and Dr. Levi Moore, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College, in 1871. He was then appointed temporary deputy, under the late Prof. John M. Carnochan, health officer, Port of N. Y., and held that office for about a year, when he received the appointment, as assistant resident physician, at the Sanford Hall, private insane asylum hospital, at Flushing, N. Y., from which position he resigned in 1873. He returned to Albany, in 1874, where he was married (in that year) to Miss Sarah E. Rigley. From 1874 to 1876, he was in the active practice of his profession, at Albany, and in the latter year, was appointed resident physician, at Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, N. Y., (private insane hospital), where he remained for about one year and a half. He then, (in 1878) returned to Albany, where he has ever since remained, in the successful practice of medicine. Dr. Stonehouse has held many offices, among them being Physician, Albany Hospital Dispensary, (Department of Nervous Diseases)—Lecturer, Albany Medical College, (Nervous and Mental Diseases)—and during a term of four years, he held clinics in Mental diseases, at the Albany County Insane Asylum, and was Physician (Department of Nervous Diseases), at the Troy, (N. Y.) Eye and Ear Infirmary. He has also been editor of the Albany Medical Annals. In 1885, he was executive officer of the staff of

special physicians, in charge of the Typhus fever epidemic, at the Albany Penitentiary. In April, 1886, he was appointed Physician and Surgeon, to the Albany Penitentiary, and held that office until January, 1890. Dr. Stonehouse has held office in the Alumni Association, of the Albany Medical College, almost from its organization—having been its first historian, a member of the executive committee for several terms, and is now its corresponding secretary. He is also a member of the following societies: Albany County Medical; American Medical; Union Medical Association, (covering Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Albany and Rensselaer counties); and has been president of the Albany Academy of Medicine; American Association, for the cure of Inebriates; N. Y. Neurological; and N. Y. Medico Legal. Dr. Stonehouse has done considerable Medico-Legal work, (especially in cases where the defense of insanity was set up, as he is an expert in that disease), and has been connected with many of the celebrated murder cases, in and around this city; among them, the following; Hughes for the murder of a prominent criminal attorney, William J. Hadley; the Bronty case, (in Westchester Co.); the Jones, ("Ivy Green") case, (in Rensselaer Co.); and the Wood case, in Warren county.; and latterly, the notable, Nelson, Shattuck, and Morgan cases in Albany city. Dr. Stonehouse has gained some prominence in literary circles, through his contributions to many of the leading medical journals. To his union with Sarah E. Rigley were born three children; one of whom, Roger H., survives. Mrs. Stonehouse passed away on November 22, 1892.

Ten Eyck, Clinton, was born on May 21, 1833, at Albany, N. Y., and is a son of the late Conrad A. Ten Eyck. He is descended from the old line of Dutch ancestors, one of whom, Conrad Ten Eyck (3), came from Amsterdam, Holland, to America, with his wife, Maria Boele, and their children, about 1650, settling at New Amsterdam. The lineal descent is as follows: (1) Conrad, (2) Jacob, (3) Conrad, (4) Jacob C., (5) Anthony, (6) Conrad A., father of Clinton, (7) Clinton—the subject of this sketch. Clinton was educated in the Albany (N. Y.), Academy, where he took a course in civil engineering, and after leaving school, was engaged on the corps of Eli Parker, (General Grant's private secretary), in the laying out of the Northern (now the D. & H.), & Susquehanna Railroads, and the Erie Canal. Subsequently, he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he was employed on the Detroit and Pontiac R. R., but owing to ill-health, he was obliged to return East. For a time, he held a clerkship in the sheriff's office, and later, conducted a grocery store for two years. About 1862, Mr. Ten Eyck began the manufacture of soap, in which business he has been eminently successful, and in which he is still engaged. In 1860, he married Catherine M. Wilson, and they have had six children; three of whom survive, namely, Conrad, James W., and Jane W.



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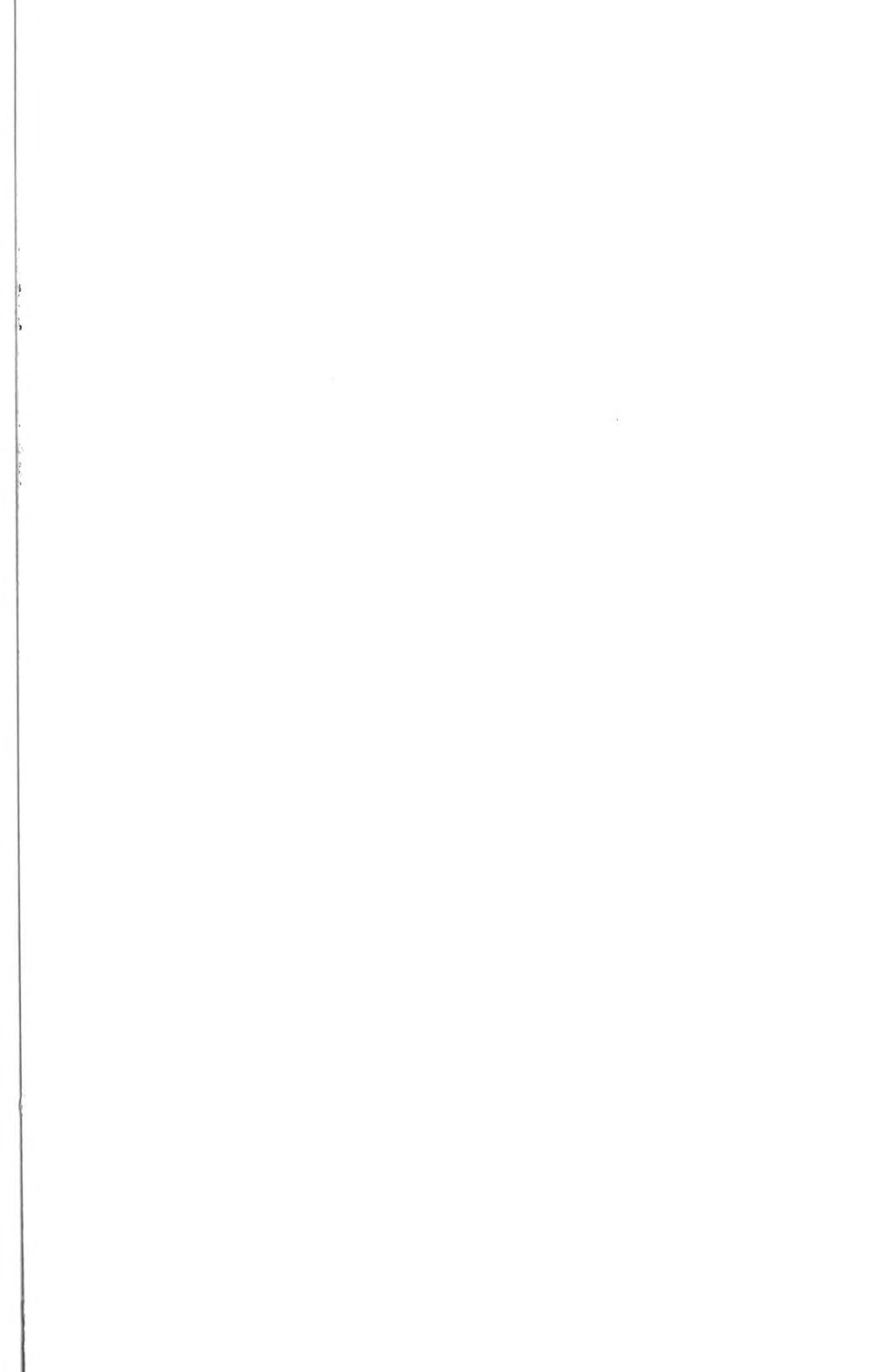
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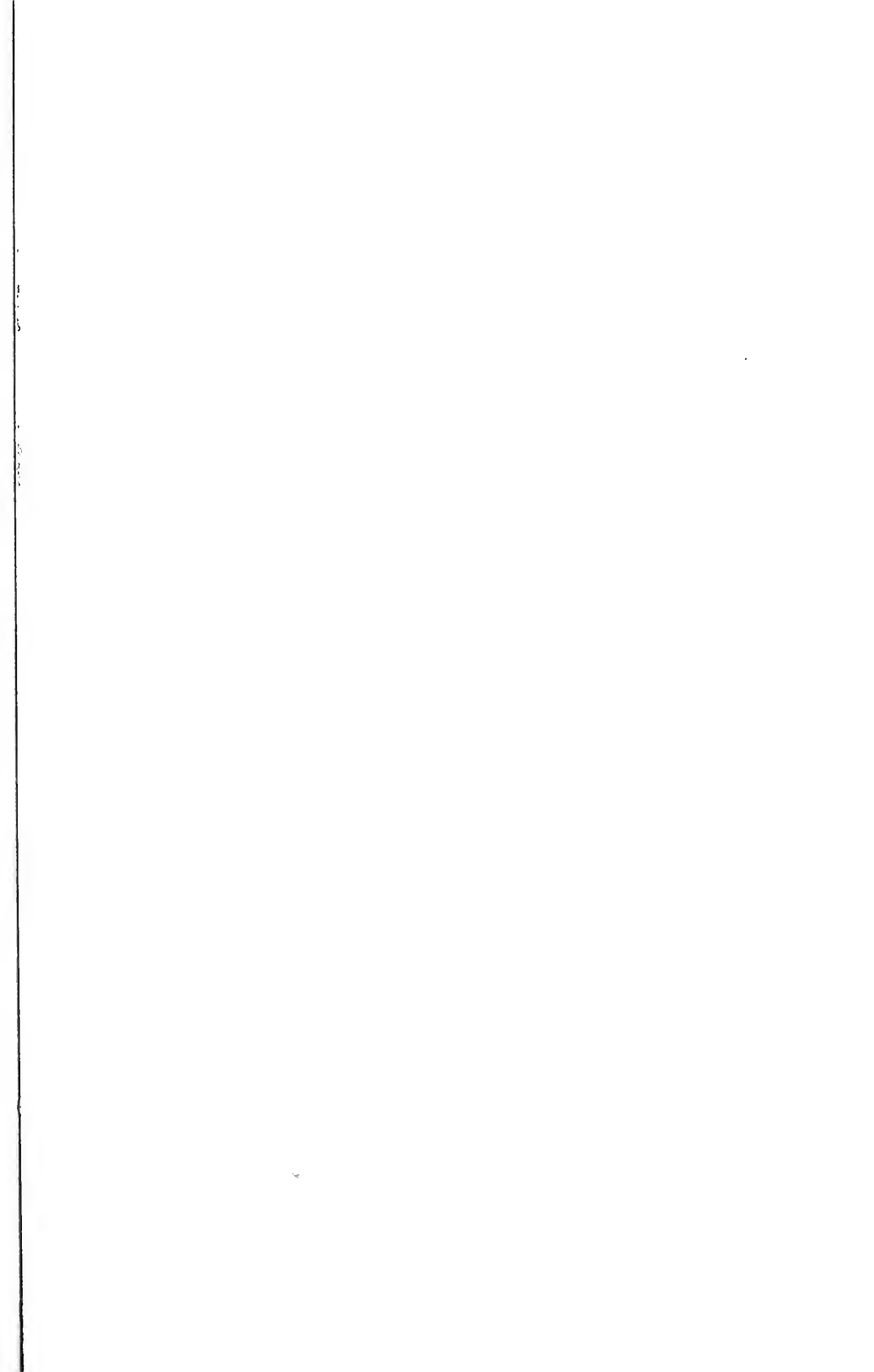
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