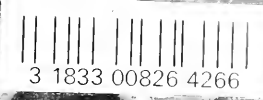


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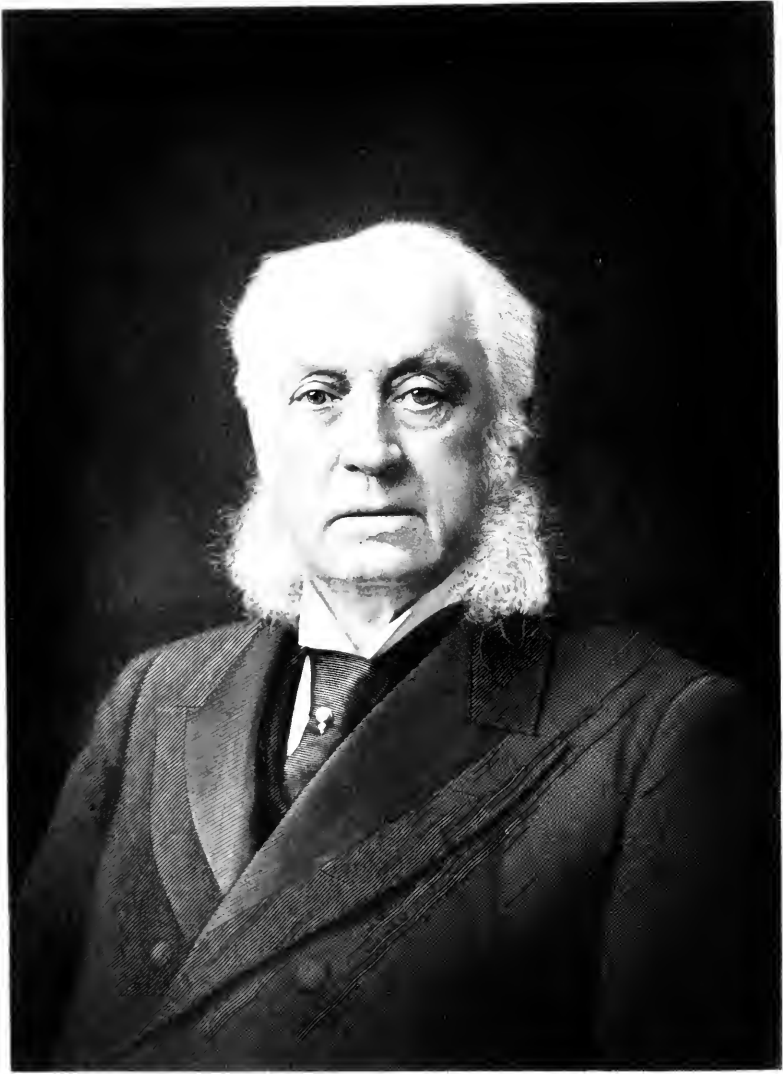
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Mr. C. M. Deane.

Charles Andrews



CHARLES ANDREWS, former chief judge of the court of appeals, and for twenty-seven years a member of that court, was born at Whitestown, New York, May 27, 1827. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary; studied law in the office of Sedgwick & Outwater, of Syracuse; was admitted to the bar in January, 1849; and a year later began practice by himself at Syracuse. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Charles B. Sedgwick under the firm name of Sedgwick & Andrews. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of the county for a term of three years. In 1855 George N. Kennedy was admitted to partnership with the firm of Sedgwick & Andrews, and the famous law firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy was thus completed. No law firm of the county has ever had more ability and prominence nor have more distinguished honors been won by the individuals composing it. This partnership continued until Mr. Andrews' election to the court of appeals in 1870.

Mr. Andrews was mayor of the city of Syracuse in 1861 and in 1862, these two terms covering the stirring events of the early days of the Civil war, during which Mayor Andrews by his patriotic efforts, his wisdom, energy and firmness, suppressed some dangerous tendencies of the local "Copperheads" and the mob spirit rampant at that time. He also by his efforts aided materially in the raising of recruits for the army. He was again mayor in 1868. With other prominent citizens he was influential in securing the location of Syracuse University in this city, and was made one of its trustees. In 1867 he was elected delegate at large to the constitutional convention of this state. Under the judicial article proposed by the convention and adopted by the people, the court of appeals was reconstructed. At the election held May 17, 1870, in pursuance of that article, Mr. Andrews was elected associate judge of that court, for a term of fourteen years, from January 1, 1871, but beginning his service on July 1, 1870. In 1881 Judge Andrews was appointed by Governor Cornell chief judge in place of Chief Judge Folger, who retired to accept the office of secretary of the United States treasury. In the next year he was nominated by the republican party to the office of chief judge, but was defeated by his next door neighbor, William C. Roger, democrat. This was the year when Folger, nominated for governor, and the entire republican ticket were overwhelmingly defeated and Grover Cleveland was elected governor. Judge

Andrews resumed his position as associate judge, and at the end of his first term, in 1884, was re-elected associate judge of the court for a second term of fourteen years. He and Judge Rapallo were renominated by both political parties—a precedent which has several times since been followed in respect to judges of that court.

Judge Andrews was elected chief judge of the court in 1892, to succeed Chief Judge Ruger, who died in January of that year. He retired from the bench December 31, 1897, under the constitutional age limit of service, after twenty-seven years of service upon the highest court of the state, still as vigorous and useful as in middle life. The application of the "age limit" provision in his case was a serious loss to the public service.

Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Andrews has not engaged in the active practice of his profession, but has done some work of a high order in cases of importance in which his legal opinions were solicited. It has been generally hoped by the profession that he would write a treatise on Trusts, a subject upon which as a judge he has written opinions of great importance and value. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton, Columbia and Syracuse Universities.

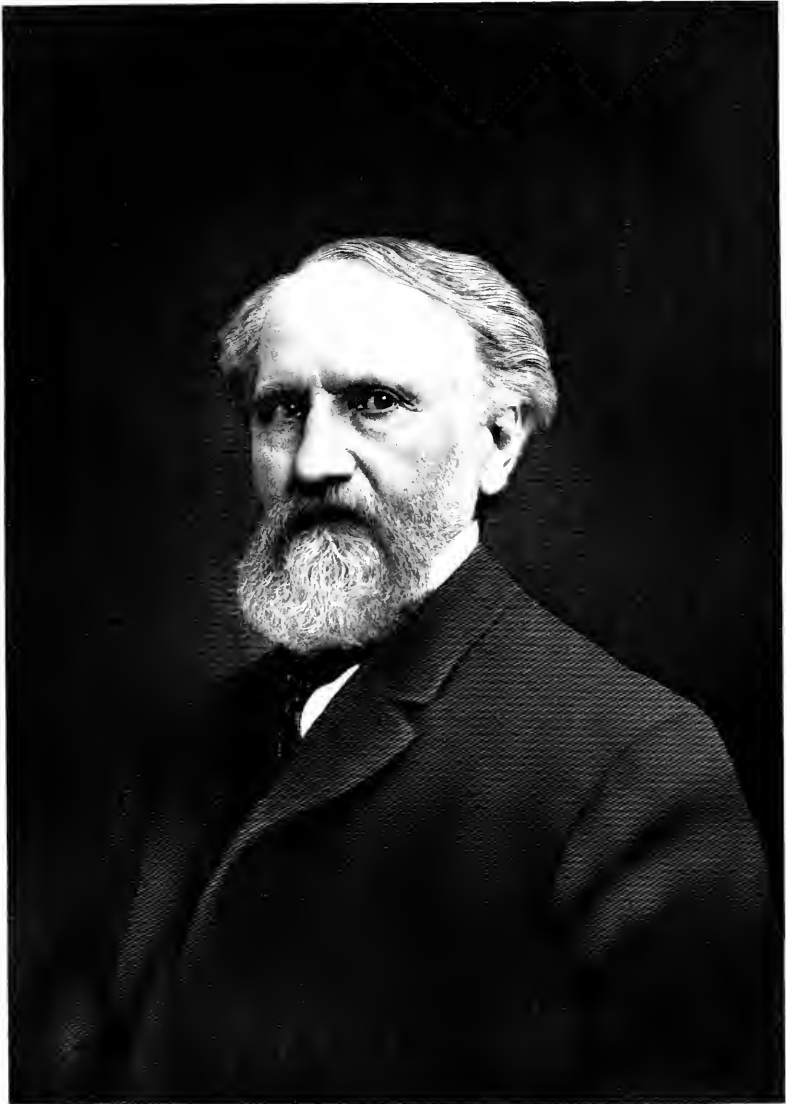
His interest in public affairs has not diminished. His counsel and influence in matters of the public welfare are eagerly sought by his fellow citizens and are freely given. On important occasions he has made masterly addresses which for breadth of scholarship, and the wisdom of a great and useful life, are seldom surpassed.

But he has wisely chosen, with all his duties, the well deserved rest. Travel in foreign lands and in our own great land, books, social life, recreations befitting his tastes, friendships, a happy domestic life—these prolong the days and the usefulness and joy of a grandly lived life.

Judge Andrews has long been prominent in the councils of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Like many of his judicial brethren, however, he is a disciple of Izaak Walton. He is fond of the forests, lakes and streams where trout abound, and has won health and honors in his piscatory pursuits.

Judge Andrews was a great judge—he is as great a citizen, a man complete in every respect. His judicial ability and temperament, clear, sound judgment, vast knowledge of the law and personal character and traits, made him the ideal head of the great court over which he presided. His associates on the bench honored and loved him. They felt that he was indeed their "Chief." He has come home to his own people to receive and retain like honor and affection. They heartily hail him "The First Citizen of Syracuse."

Judge Andrews was married May 17, 1855, to Miss Marcia A. Shankland, daughter of the late Hon. William H. Shankland, justice of the supreme court of another district. They have two sons, Hon. William Shankland Andrews, now justice of the supreme court; and Charles Walker Andrews, a member of the firm of Goodelle & Andrews, of Syracuse.



W. P. Goodell

Hon. William Prebost Goodelle



HON. WILLIAM PREVOST GOODELLE, one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar, whose eloquence combined with his logic and his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence has gained him pre-eminence as a representative of the profession, was born in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, New York, May 25, 1838, a son of Aaron B. and Eleanor A. (Prevost) Goodelle. The father carried on general agricultural pursuits and the boyhood and youth of his son William were passed on the old homestead, during which time he attended the district schools. He readily mastered the branches therein taught and for a year was a student in Homer Academy, while later he entered Cazenovia Seminary, being one of only two to take the five years' course in that institution, where he remained from 1854 until 1860. In the spring of 1861 he matriculated as a sophomore of Dartmouth College and was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1863. He then accepted the proffered position of principal of an academy at Moravia, New York, but at the close of the school year, desiring to retire from the field of education and prepare for the bar, he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of H. L. & F. Hiscock, of Syracuse. However, the reputation which he had gained as an educator led to his selection for the principalship of the Onondaga Valley Academy and after urgent solicitation he accepted the position, remaining there for two years, the academy largely profiting by his labors for reorganization and improvement.

In the meantime whatever leisure he could secure from his duties as teacher was devoted to the study of law. He again began reading in the office of H. L. & F. Hiscock, and after his admission to the bar in October, 1868, he continued with them for a year to add to his theoretical knowledge the practical experience of the courts and the law office. For three years thereafter he engaged in practice alone and on the expiration of that period was chosen district attorney of Onondaga county, having gained a reputation as a lawyer which led to positions of honor at the hands of his fellow citizens. For three years he filled the position and then again took up the practice of law, in which he made continuous advancement until he had attained a position equaled by few and surpassed by none of the leading members of the bar of New York. After his retirement from the office of district attorney, the New York Central Rail-

road Company, attracted by his illustrious record made in that office, retained him as general criminal counsel and attorney, his field of labor extending from Buffalo to Albany. In that capacity he served until appointed a member of the state board of law examiners in 1894. While well versed in every department of the law and while in civil proceedings he has gained an enviable record, he has become especially well known in the practice of criminal law. Hundreds of law breakers have been brought to punishment through his efforts. There is scarcely a county in the state and certainly none along the line of the Central Railroad where he is not well known as a lawyer and where his eloquent voice has not been heard in behalf of peace and safety from crime. So effective were his efforts in this direction that it is a well known and acknowledged fact that crimes against the railroad company within Mr. Goodelle's jurisdiction had almost completely disappeared when he severed his relations with the company. He has won notable forensic successes when opposed to some of the strongest counsel of the state and his name figures prominently on the pages of judicial history of New York. Among the earlier important criminal cases with which he was connected was the prosecution of Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis Colvin in 1874. For the first time in the history of jurisprudence he brought into the case the point of determining the difference between the blood stains of the human and of the animal. His conduct of the case showed untiring research, patient investigation and general legal ability and awakened the highest commendation of the bench and bar throughout New York as well as of the laity. There was much favorable comment in the press, one of the local papers saying "Mr. Goodelle's address to the jury was a most fitting close to his untiring labors as a public officer of Onondaga county. During the delivery not only the jury but the entire audience gave that attention which demonstrated the power of the learned counsel's eloquence and the strength of his argument. Mr. Goodelle often rose to the height of impassioned eloquence. He forgot his associates; he forgot the audience hanging upon his words; he forgot all but his case and the jury. His presentation of the people's evidence was perfect. Taken altogether the effort of Mr. Goodelle in its plain statement of the work the people had to perform, in its minute tracing of the testimony, in its final welding of the circumstantial and direct evidence into an unbroken chain and fastening the same about the prisoner, formed one of the most masterly forensic efforts ever made at the bar of this county." Perhaps no better indication of Mr. Goodelle's ability can be given than by quoting from the press, which is the mirror of public opinion. In defense of Mary J. Holmes, charged with poisoning her husband, the trial lasting six weeks and resulting in an acquittal, another paper said, "The last tick of the parting day was almost simultaneous with the final words of an argument for the prisoner which had consumed seven hours. The counselor's face bore the plain evidence of the mental and physical strain to which he had put himself. . . . A masterly effort had been expected from Mr. Goodelle, whose acumen and learning are a source of pride

to the bar of this county. Never in the criminal history of Onondaga county was a more comprehensive defense made of a human life. Mr. Goodelle's impassioned style of oratory put into graceful language his logical deductions from an investigation of the case as viewed from the side of the defense. Every point was covered one by one but at no time was there a break in the continuity of the argument. It was probably the longest argument ever offered in the court of justice in Syracuse."

That Mr. Goodelle has become known as one of the ablest lawyers of the state is indicated by the fact that he has been frequently called to conduct both civil and criminal cases in various counties of New York. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of the personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such is his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. In fact he has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence of New York during the past four decades. He has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

Mr. Goodelle is a stalwart republican but not a politician. While he is perhaps not without that personal ambition which is an important element in the capable conduct of official duties, he yet regards the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts and has concentrated his time, energy and talents upon his profession. He has, however, addressed the public on many occasions in discussion of the issues and questions before the people and never fails to impress his auditors by the strength, truth and force of his argument. His public addresses, however, have not been confined to political questions alone. In fact it is a matter of surprise that one of his ability as a lawyer has had time to so thoroughly familiarize himself with the great variety of questions that he has discussed from the public platform. He has been an omnivorous reader, has the ability to co-ordinate the the knowledge gained from various sources, drawing his deductions and forming his conclusions in the same logical and discriminating manner that characterizes his professional work. As stated, he has had no desire to divide his time between political office and his practice, and almost the only position that he has filled aside from the one already mentioned was as a member of the constitutional convention—and that was in the direct path of his profession, in the framing of the organic laws of the state. The convention was held in 1894 and Mr. Goodelle, who was one

of the five delegates at large from western New York, was appointed by President Choate, chairman of the committee on suffrage, numbering among its members men of national repute. His position in this connection was, next to the speakership, perhaps the most conspicuous in the convention and only the highest merit and capability could have led to his selection for the honor. He was also second on the committee on the powers and duties of the legislature and was prominent in most of the important proposed amendments and early became one of the leaders of the convention. It was in this convention that the subject of giving women equal suffrage was discussed. There was no question before the convention nor has there ever been one in the history of the state in years that has created such widespread interest. Mr. Goodelle gave to the question the utmost attention and his opinions and the course which he followed were the result of profound thought, wide investigation and thorough understanding on the subject. Possessing a natural chivalry toward women and a never failing courtesy, he has never believed that the right of suffrage could result in good of any kind and least of all, to woman herself. The debate on the subject before the convention was closed by Mr. Goodelle in what has been termed the "greatest and most successful effort of his life, both as an exhibition of eloquent and wonderful oratory and as an argumentative and logical display." The Troy Times largely voiced the general opinion in the following: "The argument of Mr. Goodelle is exhaustive. It covers the whole ground of objection. And it is so grounded in common sense and so grandly sustains the most chivalrous sentiment and conception of woman's true relation to society and the state that it may be pronounced unanswerable. Sophistry may assail it and personal ambition decry it, but as a just and accurate presentation of woman's cause, a summary of her rights achieved through the steady advance of civilization, the high position that has been accorded her because of the recognized and steadily growing importance of her position in the state, it is complete." The address was pronounced by leading members of the convention "the most classical and finished that was made before that body." Mr. Goodelle received many congratulatory letters and telegrams from people prominent throughout New York upon his speech on this occasion. This did not end his active service, however, in the constitutional convention. In fact he was the champion of many progressive measures and needed amendments and took an active and helpful part in framing the organic law of the state. His oratorical ability enabled him to present his thoughts with clearness, perspicuity and force, proving an influencing factor in molding the policy of the state.

Prior to 1894 applicants for admission to the bar appeared before an examining committee in each judicial district, and for several years Mr. Goodelle was a member of the committee in his district. At the date designated a state board of law examiners was appointed by the court of appeals with full and absolute authority to accept or reject applicants for admission to the bar from

the entire state. Mr. Goodelle was made a member of this board and became its president, a position which he still holds. He was president of the Onondaga County Bar Association for twelve years, declining to longer serve, and at a recent date was elected referee by the State Bar Association to settle all disputes between members. With all his public duties he is still practicing his profession and is now the senior member of the firm of Goodelle, Andrews & Harding, with offices in the S. A. & K. building, Syracuse.

In February, 1905, Mr. Goodelle was appointed by the State Bar Association, as its counsel and representative, to prosecute charges against Warren B. Hooker, justice of supreme court, for his removal from office for malfeasance. The preliminary investigation of the charges before the assembly judiciary committee (required under the constitution) took about four weeks, in which he was engaged as such counsel. The assembly committee sustained the informal charges. Formal charges were then preferred and sent to the senate with recommendation that Mr. Hooker be put upon trial upon the charges. Mr. Goodelle appeared as counsel for the State Bar Association at the trial before the senate and assembly. The trial lasted about three weeks, and resulted in a respectable majority voting for removal, but the required affirmative, two-thirds vote for removal, was not obtained. Mr. Goodelle bore the brunt of the contest, and with the same force and ability which attended his discharge of other important public duties.

In January, 1906, he was appointed by the president of the State Bar Association to represent the fifth judicial district, on a committee of the association to lend its efforts in securing the nomination and election of worthy candidates for justice of the supreme court throughout the state, and to prevent unworthy candidates being selected or elected.

On the death of Dean Huffcut, at the time private counsel to Governor Hughes, in 1907, Mr. Goodelle was appointed by Mr. Choate, president of the association, as chairman of the state grievance committee, to fill the vacancy caused by Dean Huffcut's death. At the last January meeting of the association he was re-elected as a member of the grievance committee and again designated its chairman, which position he now holds.

It may confidently be said that this committee is by far the most important of the committees of the association, and on which large responsibilities are imposed. It acts at all times independently, and mainly from the direction and advice of its chairman. Its efforts and purposes are to elevate and maintain not only the moral standard of the members of the profession throughout the state, but of the judiciary as well, as evidenced in the Hooker case, which was under the charge of the grievance committee. The chairman of the committee now has under his consideration several important cases.

In January, 1907, the Bar Association directed the appointment of a committee, one from each of the nine judicial districts, to take into consideration the subject of contingent fees, involving directly ambulance chasing, and other

abuses in the profession, arising from the contingent fee system, and to report to the association at its January, 1908, meeting. Mr. Goodelle was appointed as the member of that committee from this district. Some of his associates on that committee were Judge John M. Davy, of Rochester; Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston; Frank Irvine, dean of Cornell Law School; Edward B. Shepard, of New York, and others, all eminent in the profession.

The report and recommendation of that committee having been unanimously adopted by the association, the same committee was re-appointed in January last, to introduce and force to passage, if possible, by the legislature, the proposed amendments to the code recommended by their report.

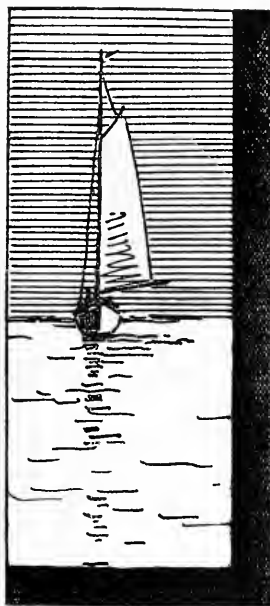
Mr. Goodelle has personal charge of the proposed amendment, and has been repeatedly before and addressing the committees to which the bills were referred, in endeavoring to progress them. They were still pending in the committees at the last reports.

All the foregoing has direct reference to the moral and ethical standard of the profession, over which the state board of law examiners have no power or control under the statutes. The labors and responsibilities of the state board of law examiners, of which Mr. Goodelle is president, and has been continuously for ten years past, have grown and increased from what they were in 1894, when the board was created, to such an extent that it seems a more extended mention might properly be made than appears earlier in this sketch. The work has grown to such an extent that while formerly there were about five hundred applicants for examinations yearly from the whole state, they now, in this present year, reach approximately sixteen hundred or seventeen hundred, including new applicants and re-examinations of old ones, with proportionate increase of labors and responsibilities. The board has become, in fact, a vast bureau devoted to lifting the legal standard of the profession. Its work, and the results receive the universal commendation of the bench and bar of the state. The importance attached to its work by the court of appeals is pretty strongly evidenced by the court's appointment of one of its retired members, Judge Martin, who has been serving as a member of the board for three years past and is still serving.

Such has been the work and such the aims of Mr. Goodelle in these later years of his professional career. He is trying to lift the standard of the profession, and at the same time to advance the moral and ethical with an equal pace. To these interests and purposes his present and very likely his future life seems to be devoted.

Mr. Goodelle was married on the 8th of September, 1869, to Miss Marian H. Averhill, of Baldwinsville, New York, who died in April, 1901. Their daughter, Una Mae, was born October 28, 1877. The family is very prominent socially and Mr. Goodelle is well known in the Beaver River Club, of which he is and has been president since the first year of its organiza-

tion. He has the ability to put aside from the moment the perplexing problems of jurisprudence and enter cordially into the joys or interests that may present. Such a quality indicates a well balanced mind, and one of remarkable concentration. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness, sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. Both judges and juries always hear him with attention and deep interest.





L. C. Smith

Lyman Cornelius Smith



LYMAN CORNELIUS SMITH, prominently connected with the business life of Syracuse as a leading manufacturer, banker and capitalist, is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. His business capacity has placed him in the foremost rank among the successful men of the day and he is, moreover, one of the world's workers whose labors are attended with results, whether for individual prosperity or for public good. He is descended from English ancestry in the paternal line, although the family have been represented in America for several generations. His grandparents were William and Rebecca (Bissell) Smith, and his parents, Lewis Stevens and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith. In the maternal line he is descended from ancestors who served in behalf of the cause of independence in the Revolutionary war, both in the ranks and as officers.

Lyman C. Smith was born in Torrington, Connecticut, March 31, 1850, and following the removal of his parents to the state of New York, the family home being established in Lisle, Broome county, where the father conducted a large business as a lumber manufacturer and tanner, he attended the common schools and also the State Normal School. Well qualified by liberal education for the practical and responsible duties of life he went to New York city at the age of twenty-two years and accepted the management of a live-stock commission house, remaining in the metropolis until 1875, when he came to Syracuse to engage in the lumber business. In 1877 he began the manufacture of breech-loading firearms and continued the business with increasing success until 1890. In the meantime he had extended his efforts to other fields of industrial activity, beginning the manufacture of typewriters in 1886. Four years later he organized the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, of which he became president, and in 1903 he was joined by his brothers in the organization of the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company, of which he is the president. In this connection he has become known as a manufacturer throughout the entire country and in all civilized lands, having given to the markets of the world a machine which is unsurpassed in qualities which go to make up the action. The conduct of this business requires a most extensive manufacturing plant, and a large office force make it one of the leading productive industries of the city. In recent years Mr. Smith has also become extensively interested in other large enter-

prises, where his business ability, keen foresight and sound judgment constitute important elements in successful management. He is president of the United States Transportation Company and of the L. C. Smith Transit Company, which operate large fleets of modern steel freight steamers on the Great Lakes. He is likewise treasurer of the Toledo Shipbuilding Company and has contributed in substantial measure to the development of the rural trolley line systems of the state of New York. He has turned his attention also to the northwest, and with faith in its future he has made extensive investments in Seattle, Washington, which have become extremely valuable. He is president of the Hudson Portland Cement Company, of Hudson, New York, of the Rochester-Syracuse Eastern Railway Company, and chairman of the managing directors of the Halcomb Steel Company, of Syracuse, nor is he unknown in banking circles, being president of the National Bank of Syracuse. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, and the soundness of his business judgment is such that his co-operation is continually sought in the control and management of important commercial, industrial, manufacturing or financial concerns.

Aside from his extensive business interests Mr. Smith finds time for co-operation in public affairs that are of direct benefit to the city. He is well known in educational and philanthropic circles, for, with a sense of conscientious obligation regarding his duty to his fellowmen and a deep personal interest in the welfare of the race, he puts forth effective and earnest labor along these lines. He is now president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Syracuse, and has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of Syracuse University, being at the present writing vice president of its board of directors. He established the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Sciences for the practical education of young men in the higher branches of engineering and has erected on the University campus two fine buildings, splendidly equipped for the purposes of the college. He also founded the Syracuse University Navy.

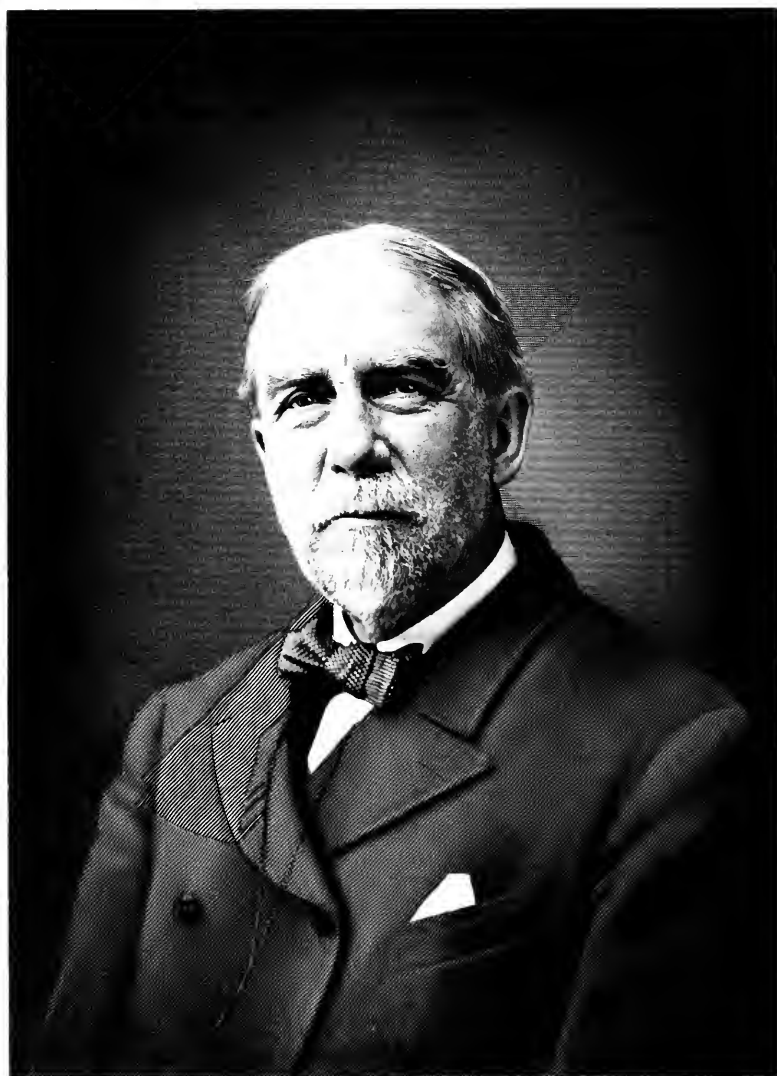
Politically Mr. Smith has few aspirations, and in fact he considers the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts. The only office that he has ever held was that of presidential elector in 1896, when he supported William McKinley. He has always been in sympathy with the principles of the republican party and feels it the duty as well as the privilege of every American man to exercise his right of franchise. For good government, for progressive legislation and in support of the candidates he stands as a high type of American manhood. Mr. Smith is well known in club and social circles, holding membership in the Century and Citizens' Clubs of Syracuse and in the Hardware Club of New York. He is also qualified as a Son of the Revolution and in Masonry has taken the Knights Templar and thirty-second degrees. He is a subscriber to the Egyptian Exploration Fund and a Chevalier of the

French Legion of Honor, in recognition of his services in perfecting the type-writer.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Lyman Cornelius Smith and Flora Elizabeth Burns, daughter of Hon. Peter and Elizabeth (Bates) Burns. Their only son, Burns Lyman, married Miss Virginia Haberle, and their daughter, Florence Bernice Smith, is at home. Their residence, "Uarda," is one of the fine estates in Syracuse.

Mr. Smith finds needed rest and recreation from strenuous business cares in hunting, fishing and automobiling. He is actively interested in the cultivation of flowers, especially in orchids, and his conservatories contain some of the finest specimens. Not so abnormally developed in any one direction as to become a genius, his interests are varied, and his is a well rounded character. His relations with his fellowmen, the course he has followed in his business life and the work that he has done for the amelioration of hard conditons for the unfortunate and for the adoption of progressive measures along lines of intellectual and moral advancement constitute a practical solution of the great sociological, economic and labor problems which are characteristic of the age.





Ezekiel W. Mundy

Rev. Ezekiel Wilson Mundy, A. M., Litt. D.



EZEKIEL WILSON MUNDY, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, was born at Metuchen, New Jersey, June 16, 1833. His parents were Luther Bloomfield Mundy and Frances Eliza Martin. The Mundys are an old family in Metuchen, the original ancestor, Nicholas Mundy, a native of England, having come there before 1670. Like most of the early immigrants to this country they increased rapidly. His paternal grandfather was Ezekiel Mundy, whose farm lay near the village of Metuchen, and who married Lovicy Mundy, who was one of the nineteen children of Joshua Mundy. His maternal grandfather was Dr. William Martin, the physician of the locality and a surgeon in the war of 1812 and the father of fifteen children.

The early Mundys were farmers, with here and there a clergyman and a merchant. In religion almost all of them were Presbyterians. Ezekiel's paternal grandfather was an Episcopalian and his maternal grandfather was a Quaker. The village church, however, was Presbyterian and the young people of the region were brought up in the Presbyterian worship. The children of this Mundy household are Ezekiel Wilson, of Syracuse; Edward Livingston, of Rahway, New Jersey; Louisa Matilda Andruss, of Florida, deceased; and Caroline Virginia Wendover, of Newark, New Jersey. The father died at the age of sixty-two years, the mother lived to the age of eighty-three.

Ezekiel Wilson Mundy grew up on a farm near the village of Metuchen and received his education in the country school of the neighborhood. He had the advantage of a teacher, Bethune Dunkin, a Boston man, who was also the teacher of his father and his mother, and who taught for fifty years in the same country schoolhouse and who lived for many years in the home of Ezekiel's father.

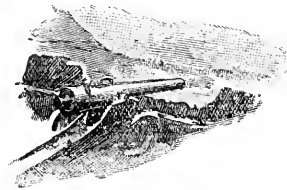
At the age of fourteen years the boy went as clerk in a store in the neighboring town of Rahway, where he served for two years. He went thence to Newark, New Jersey, where he learned the trade of a jeweler. But then came to him the desire to be a clergyman and at the urgent solicitation of a very warm friend, Harris M. Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey, a member of the South Baptist church of that city, and with the earnest advice of others, he accepted the offer of Mr. Baldwin to send him to college. He was prepared for college at the seminary in Essex, Connecticut, and in 1856 was entered as a

freshman at the University of Rochester. At college he had the advantage of the instruction of the president, Dr. Martin B. Anderson, and of the professor of Greek, Dr. Asahel H. Kendrick, both very able men. At this early day the college was small and the subjects studied were few and the professors and students were friends, a state of things of advantage to the students. These men were wise, and no student could be with them and escape unblest.

Mr. Mundy was graduated A. B. in 1860, and in 1863 he received the degree of A. M. from Rochester. In 1863 he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, and came to Syracuse as pastor of the First Baptist church. After three years there arose dissatisfaction on account of his religious opinions, and he resigned his pulpit, and at the solicitation of many friends he organized an Independent church. To this church he ministered for thirteen years. He then resigned, and in 1883 took orders in the Episcopal church under Bishop Huntington. He was sent as a missionary to the village of Geddes, where he gathered and organized St. Mark's church. He served St. Mark's for ten years and then resigned on account of ill health. Meanwhile he had been in charge of the Public Library since 1880 and to that he has ever since given his whole time. In 1904 the Syracuse University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Literature (Litt. D.).

On January 15, 1873, Dr. Mundy was married to Miss Emily Kendall, of Syracuse, a daughter of Horace Kendall and Emily King, who were Connecticut people. To Dr. and Mrs. Mundy a son and two daughters have been born, Edward Kendall, Ethel Frances and Emily King.

Mr. Mundy is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He is a member of the American Historical Society, of the National Geographical Society, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, of the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Onondaga County Genealogical Society, of the Onondaga Historical Association. He is also a member of the University Club of Syracuse.





A. Judd Mottump

Judge A. Judd Northrup



JUDGE A. JUDD NORTHRUP, whose natural talent and acquired ability have gained him distinction at bar, in authorship and as one who has molded public thought and opinion and has thus aided in shaping the history of the commonwealth, is one of the native sons of the Empire state. His birth occurred near Peterboro in Madison county, June 30, 1833, his parents being Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup. The father removed from Tyringham, Massa-

chusetts, to Madison county, New York, in 1805. The mother was a daughter of Ansel Judd, who settled at Watervale in the early part of the nineteenth century. In both the paternal and maternal lines Judge Northrup is of New England ancestry, represented in this country through six generations.

His boyhood days were unmarked by events of special importance, nor did they foreshadow the prominence to which he was later to attain. When not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom he worked on his father's farm and later engaged in teaching school through the winter months. Ambitious for further educational privileges, he continued his studies in Petersboro Academy and also in Oberlin (Ohio) College, where he completed his preparatory course prior to entering Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1858. Having thus laid an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he matriculated in Columbia Law School, wherein he completed a two years' course in one year. Hamilton College had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1895 the degree of LL. D.

Following the completion of his college course in law Ansel Judd Northrup located for practice in Syracuse in 1859 and has since been a resident of this city with the exception of a few months spent in Chicago. At the time of his arrival he was a young man of twenty-six years, ambitious, enthusiastic and determined, and owing to the possession of these qualities, combined with a comprehensive knowledge of the law, no dreary novitiate awaited him. He yet remains an active practitioner and for years has been accorded a foremost position among the able lawyers who have graced the courts of this district and of western New York. He has never feared that laborious attention to the work of the office that results in a thorough mastery of the case, while in the courtroom he has presented his cause with clearness and force. It is the theory

of the law that the counsel who practice are to aid the court in the administration of justice. There has been perhaps no member of the profession in Syracuse more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than A. J. Northrup. He has never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law, nor would he endeavor to hold from it a knowledge of any fact appearing in the record. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and overflowing with kindness, he has given to his clients the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning and yet has never forgotten that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and the righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success has permitted him to disregard. In 1882 he was elected on the republican ticket judge of the county court and in the discharge of his duties was so fair and impartial that at the succeeding election he was re-elected without opposition from the democratic party, his judicial service closing December 31, 1894.

Judge Northrup has always manifested a citizen's deep interest in the great political problems and issues affecting the weal or woe of state and nation. He early became recognized as a force in republican politics in Syracuse, for the early years of his residence here covered that period when activity in politics became every man's duty—the period preceding the outbreak of the Civil war. During both the Lincoln campaigns he made many speeches and became the first vice president and later the president of the Loyal League, a strong patriotic organization. His ambition, however, has not been in the line of office holding, yet he has done capable service in the different positions to which he has been called by appointment or by popular suffrage. In 1870 he was appointed United States circuit court commissioner for the northern district of New York, and United States commissioner when the former office was abolished in 1897. In 1870 he was also appointed United States examiner in equity, both of which offices he has continued to hold. In February, 1895, he was nominated by Governor Morton and confirmed by the state senate as one of the three commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, and soon after was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the code of civil procedure, both of which offices he held until January 1, 1901. He had personal charge of many of the most important revision bills which became laws.

Judge Northrup's interest in municipal affairs has led to active co-operation in many movements having direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the city, which during the period of his residence here has developed from a small town to an important industrial and commercial center. Since 1877 he has been one of the trustees of the Syracuse Savings Bank. He is also a trustee of the Oakwood Cemetery Association; a director and the president of the Onondaga Historical Association; a director of the Genealogical Society of Central New York; vice president of the Society for the Federation of Churches in Syracuse and Onondaga county; an incorporator and for a long time direc-

tor of the University Club of Syracuse; for some years president of the board of directors of the Syracuse Boys' Club; a member of the Syracuse Citizens' Club and of the Fortnightly Club and of other organizations. The foregoing list will serve to show the breadth of his interests for all those matters which pertain to civic life, to municipal honor, to intellectual advancement, to moral progress; and in fact all those subjects which touch the general interests of society and work for the good of mankind are of interest to him.

He has long been an elder in the First Presbyterian church and was a lay commissioner from the Syracuse Presbytery to the general assembly held in Saratoga in 1890, celebrated for its great debate on "revision." In 1890 he read a paper before the Elders' Association of the Syracuse Presbytery on "The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church," which was published in pamphlet form and had a wide circulation. Later it was read at a notable gathering of Presbyterians in the west, and is said to have had a strong influence on the denomination throughout the country.

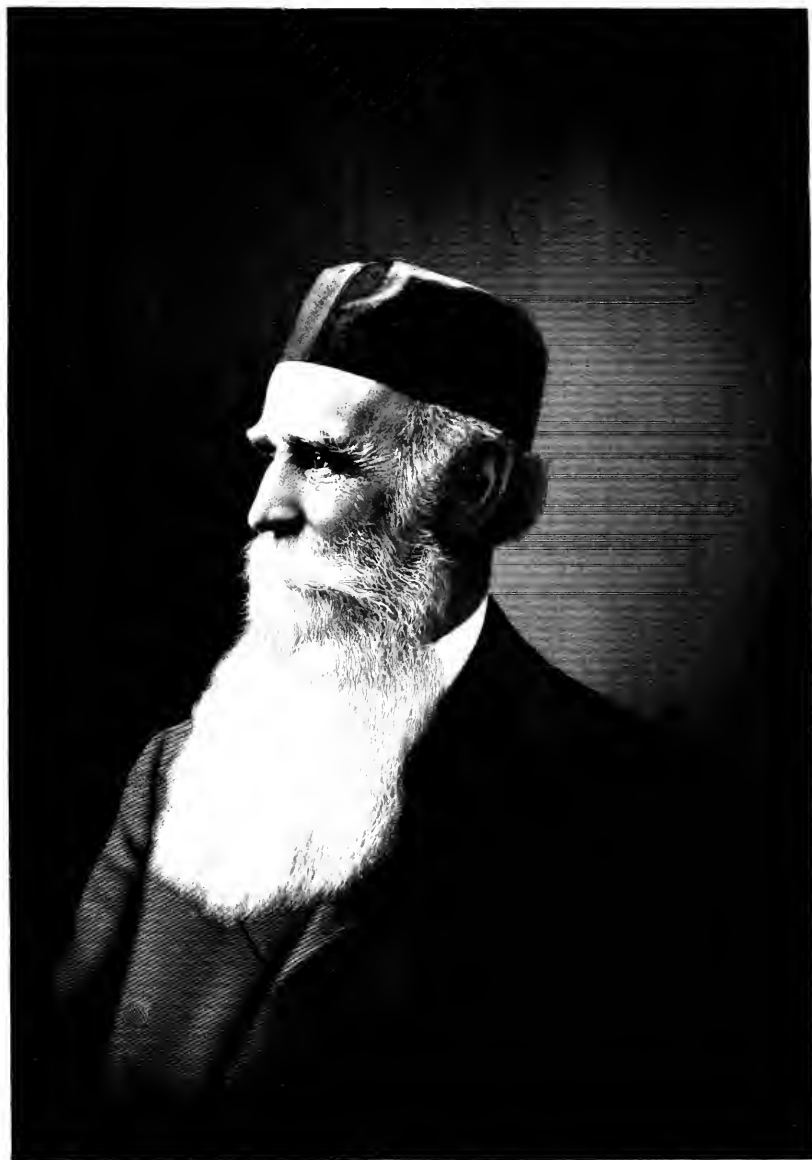
Judge Northrup was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza S. Fitch. Unto them were born three sons and two daughters: Edwin Fitch, a graduate of Amherst College, a fellow of John Hopkins University for two years and a Ph. D. degree alumnus of that institution; Elliott Judd, a graduate of Amherst and of the law department of Cornell University, and for some years his father's partner in practice, and now professor of law in the State University of Illinois; Theodore Dwight, who died in 1885; Ursula, a graduate of Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School of Boston, who married Dr. Louis Cleveland Jones, chemist at Solvay; and Edith, a graduate of Syracuse University.

While Judge Northrup has always regarded the practice of law as his real life work he has found time and opportunity for recreation, for broad study and for authorship in addition to his active participation in political questions and in the municipal life of Syracuse. He believes firmly in the principle that the workers of the world should have their play spells as well, and in his earlier years and yet to a large extent he has greatly enjoyed the sport with rod and gun. He first went to the Adirondacks in 1863, finding there a genuine wilderness not yet converted into the resort of the summer tourist. For many years he has visited that locality. In 1880 he wrote and published a book entitled "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan; a Record of Summer Vacations in the Wilderness." This volume met with a ready sale because of its crisp style of narrative. It was followed the next year by "Sconset Cottage Life; a Summer on Nantucket Island." This also met with much favor and a second edition was issued, illustrated by half-tones made from photographs taken by the author. While his trips to the woods were made with a view of indulging in sport with rod and gun, he has ever had that deep love for and appreciation of nature which is ever found in the true woodsman and he is never happier than when dwelling "near to nature's heart." His writings, however, have

not been confined to descriptions of camp life and summer vacations but have touched many of the more serious subjects which have claimed the attention of the mature and cultured mind. Perhaps the most important is his "Slavery in New York; a Historical Sketch," which was published by the University of the state of New York as a state library bulletin in 1900. It is an exhaustive treatise on the subject, and its preparation required much careful research in a new field. He was the author of "The Class History of 1858 of Hamilton College," and he prepared the "Genealogy of the Northrup Family in America." Association and study making him thoroughly familiar with local history, he prepared and read before the Onondaga Historical Association a paper on "The Formative Period," treating of the controlling influences in the early days of this county, and recognized as one of the strongest articles ever written along that line. His writings have covered indeed a wide range of subjects, to say nothing of the vast amount of work he did as a member of the statutory revision commission. The "religions corporation law" of this state is largely the result of his work while a member of that commission and during the same time he visited all the prisons and penitentiary of the state, and prepared and read a paper on "Our State Prison System," which he was called upon to repeat several times. He also delivered many other addresses, literary and historical.

A man of great versatility, Judge Northrup is entirely free from ostentation or display and the humblest can approach him sure of his courteous attention. In manner he is always genial, oft times jovial and has that generous spirit that is quick to recognize the good qualities in another. He has been an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice and in his private life is endeared to all who know him by the simple nobility of his character.





George H. Comfort,
(1)

Dr. George Fisk Comfort



DR. GEORGE FISK COMFORT was born in Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, September 30, 1833. His paternal ancestors (Comfort, Gildersleeve) and also his maternal (Smith, Lane) were of English descent, their earliest generation in America coming to the colonies near the beginning of the eighteenth century. His father, Rev. Silas Comfort, D. D., was born in Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on May 5, 1803, and died in 1868; his mother, Electa (Smith) Comfort, was born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, October 17, 1803, and died 1861. Rev. Dr. Silas Comfort was a prominent minister in the Methodist church. In 1835 he was transferred by Bishop Morris from Potsdam, New York, to the First Methodist Episcopal church in St. Louis, Missouri. By his ruling in introducing the testimony of a negro (slave) church member in the trial (which resulted in the expulsion) of a white member, he originated the famous "Silas Comfort Negro Testimony Case," which in the general conference at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840, nearly disrupted that church on the subject of slavery and largely contributed to the tension which caused the secession of the southern Methodists in 1844. Owing to the violence of the agitation in Missouri caused by this "Negro Testimony Case," he returned to New York state in 1842, taking the pastorate of the Methodist church in Cazenovia and afterward the presiding eldership of the Wyoming, Oneida and Cazenovia districts of the Oneida conference. He was a member of the general conference of 1848 and 1852. He was a great student in theology and history, contributed articles to the Methodist Quarterly Review, and was the author of: The Exposition of the Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the End of the Argument (on universal salvation) and Man's Moral History. He always stood for reform and progress and it is therefore fitting that the recent prohibition presidential candidate, Silas Comfort Swallow, should have been named in his honor.

The early education of his son, Dr. George F. Comfort, was commenced in a select school in St. Louis, Missouri, conducted by two highly accomplished French Emigrees ladies and was continued in Cazenovia Seminary (1842-3); in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania (1843-6), the first meeting for founding which school was held at the residence of Dr. Silas Comfort, he presiding; in Sauquoit Academy, New York (1846-9); and in the

Cazenovia Seminary (1849-53) at which he graduated in the three years' course in 1851 and in the five years' course in 1853. Having a great love for drawing, in which he was started in the school taught by the French ladies in St. Louis, he availed himself eagerly of all the opportunities in that branch which were offered in the schools he subsequently attended. He remained in Cazenovia Seminary two years after he was prepared for entering college, in order to take instruction in art under the accomplished German painter, F. C. Welch, who had established himself in Cazenovia and was at the head of the art department of the seminary. He was captivated by the works of Ruskin, then fresh from the English press, and was wavering between educating himself for the career of a practicing artist and entering a classical college. During this time he made for the seminary an herbarium of the flora of Madison county, from flowers appearing in the earliest spring to the latest fall. He also gave time to advanced study in the modern languages, and to the works by Max Mueller on the science of language, then fresh from the English press, being the first presentation of this important branch in education to the Anglo-Saxon public. In all his after life he attributed great importance to the broadening foundation he acquired by these two years of side study at the Cazenovia Seminary, after he had completed the regular preparatory studies for entering the classical college. As America was then destitute of good art schools, he decided to enter the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduating in 1857, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1857, and A. M. in 1860. While in college he found considerable time to devote to painting, and visited freely the art exhibitions in New York and Boston, then yet rivaling New York as the center of art in America.

After graduation Dr. Comfort for three years taught art and natural science in the Amenia and Fort Plain Seminaries and in the Van Norman Young Ladies School in New York, also giving a portion of his time to painting and to perusing such books upon art and archeology as were then found in the Astor Library. In 1860 he entered upon his long-cherished plan of giving some years to travel and study in Europe and the Orient. He took passage, by the then entirely unfrequented route by American travelers, for the Mediterranean, on a large Italian packet and merchant ship, which, with its twenty-six Italian, Austrian and Hungarian passengers, touching at Gibraltar and Messina, landed at Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, a most favorable starting-point for a journey to the Orient. Dr. Comfort always speaks of his long ocean voyage on a first-class sailing vessel as beyond comparison more delightful than a trip on any ocean steamer can possibly be.

From Trieste, beginning with the highly interesting, but rarely visited eastern litorale of the Adriatic, the border land between the Orient and the Occident, including Istria, Dalmatia, Montenegro and the Ionian islands, he devoted six months to this region, Greece and the Mediterranean Orient, stopping two months each in Athens and Constantinople, of which city he has

written that "In its peculiar combination of beauty of situation, scenic attractions and historical, political, religious, racial, linguistic and commercial relations, Constantinople stands unrivaled in weird interest among all the cities of the world." He next spent sixteen months in Italy; of this time three months were given to Sicily, Naples and vicinity, and other cities and regions of classic interest in southern Italy (ancient *Grecia Magna*); five months to Rome, then having peculiar attractiveness, as being yet under papal rule, with all the stateliness of ecclesiastical and regal ceremonial, and not yet encroached upon by recent extensive unpicturesque modern construction, since it became the capital of Italy; three months in Florence, whose endless treasures of the art and architecture of the renaissance were not disturbed by the brilliant life incident to this city having just been made the capital of united Italy; three months to Venice, Padua and Verona, whose people, remembering the glories of their old art and their lost commerce and military power, were then groaning under the harsh rule of Austria; and the remaining time to other picturesque and artistic Italian cities. As railroads were yet but sparsely built in southern Europe, and bicycles were not yet invented, he made many pedestrian trips, generally alone, thus visiting many cities and regions of great artistic, historic and scenic interest and beauty, out of the usual line of diligence travel, as: From Rome to Florence, by Terni, Orvieto, Assisi, Perugia, Cortona, Sienna, etc.; from Florence over the Apennines to Rimini and Ravenna by way of the three ancient sanctuaries of Vallombrosa, Camaldoli and LaVerna, and the ancient little mountain republic of San Marino, and crossing the headwaters of the Tiber, the Arno and the Rubicon; from Lake Como over the Alps, by way of the Stelvio pass to Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol, and many minor pedestrian trips, the whole aggregating over five hundred English miles, all through cities and regions of peculiar beauty and interest, perhaps enhanced by not being in the usual regulation line of tourist travel.

After thus studying for two years the regions where the great ancient civilizations and the medieval renaissance were chiefly developed, and examining the monuments of those periods in situ or as gathered in museums, Dr. Comfort spent three years in the countries north of the Alps, where modern education and culture are most highly represented, with special reference to studying the organization and methods of the institutions by which this modern education and culture have been developed and stimulated. To more effectively center his work, he spent two years in Berlin, then even more distinctively than now, as the Germans called it, "Die Geistige Weltstadt"—the intellectual capital of the world. He divided his time between the university, the academy of art, the royal library, the museums, and the schools of every kind and grade in that remarkable center of modern learning. He also traveled extensively in other parts of Germany, as well as in France,

Belgium, Holland and Great Britain, visiting the great museums of their cities and studying the organization and methods of the educational systems of those countries. He expressed himself as "overwhelmingly impressed by the vast gulf, wider and deeper than the Atlantic Ocean, that separated the institutions and conditions of education and culture in continental Europe from those in America," speaking especially of that time, the early '60s. And he felt impelled to dedicate his life, as far as his circumstances should permit, to awaking a more active interest in higher culture, especially in esthetic and artistic lines, in his native country, particularly by establishing institutions, as schools and museums, for promoting and diffusing artistic education and culture in the people at large. He also made extensive trips to Europe in 1879, 1887, and 1891.

In 1865 Dr. Comfort accepted a call to the professorship of esthetics and modern languages in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the borders of the then new and wonderful oil region, some of the patrons of the college having "struck oil," with prospects of immense wealth. In this college he inaugurated the first course of lectures upon esthetics and the history of the fine arts ever given in an American college. Great embarrassment having come upon this institution by the then unexplained bankruptcy of some oil magnates, he resigned his chair in 1868 and went to New York, to take the lectureship on Christian art and archeology in the Drew Theological Seminary, and to devote himself to preparing a series of text-books for the study of the German language, published by Harper & Brothers, and to other literary work. With approval of a number of prominent linguists and professors of language he called a preliminary meeting in the chapel of the New York University, in September, 1868, to consider the formation of an American Philological Association, similar to a society in Germany, several of whose meetings he had attended. By unanimous vote he was requested to proceed with the organization of such a society, which held its first meeting in 1869, he being its secretary till 1874, when his increasing work on art lines necessitated his declining further election to this secretaryship.

Conferences which he held with artists and connoisseurs in 1869 resulted in a meeting attended by several hundred prominent citizens on November 16, 1869, to consider the organization of a museum of art in New York city. Dr. Comfort gave the main address, other speakers being William Cullen Bryant, W. M. Hunt, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, and Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows. From this meeting sprung the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which Dr. Comfort was a member of its board of trustees and of its executive committee till September 20, 1872. As the attack upon the Tweed Ring delayed the development of that museum for several years, he accepted the call to the professorship of esthetics and modern languages in the newly founded Syracuse University. Dr. Comfort organized a course of public lectures upon

the fine arts, mostly by eminent speakers from outside of Syracuse, given in the Wieting Opera House in the winter of 1872-3, this being the first public course of lectures upon art ever given in America. He conducted similar courses of lectures upon art, by himself and other university speakers, during eight succeeding winters. In May, 1873, he laid before the faculty of Syracuse University, Dr. Alexander Winchell being chancellor, a plan for a College of Fine Arts, which plan, upon recommendation of the faculty was adopted by the trustees of the university, at their annual meeting in July, and the College of Fine Arts was formally inaugurated in September. The entire scheme of this college is to include courses of study, four years in length, with entrance studies covering at least two years, in each of the formative arts (architecture, painting and sculpture) and of the phonetic arts (music, belles lettres literature and oratory). For the graduates he originated the corresponding bachelor's and master's degrees in each of these courses. The courses in architecture and painting were inaugurated at the opening of the college, in 1873; the course in music was added in 1877; and the course in belles lettres in 1894; and the courses in applied art and in normal art in 1904. At this writing (1908) the faculty numbers twenty-six professors and instructors and there are over eight hundred students. This College of Fine Arts (which Dr. Comfort conducted as its dean for twenty years), the first of its kind in America, and in some respects the first in the world, a very important innovation in university organization in America, is one of the leading departments of the Syracuse University. This college has been copied, in whole or in part, and the degrees in the fine arts here originated by Dr. Comfort have been adopted by various American universities in the east and the west; it is the most unique and may properly be called the most important contribution of Dr. Comfort to education and culture in America.

In 1896 Dr. Comfort originated and organized the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, on the same plan as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the two distinctive features of which are: the co-operation of the city, as a municipality, and of individual contributors in its support; the museum being a separate corporation, with a board of trustees of its own election, and being independent of the exigencies and the animosities of current partisan politics. Under Dr. Comfort's able superintendence, as its director, the Museum of Fine Arts conducts continuous exhibitions (chiefly by loans) of works of art by eminent artists, American and foreign, living and dead, having an average attendance of over sixty thousand a year. The museum already owns several pictures of world-wide fame. Dr. Comfort has introduced an important innovation in museum work by frequently displaying exhibits of regular work in art done by pupils in public and private schools in Syracuse and other cities, from the first efforts in the kindergarten, up through the grammar and high schools; and, further, by students in the

College of Fine Arts and the College of Applied Science of the Syracuse University, thus making this museum peculiarly educational and instructive in its function and character. This educational feature is being copied in other museums. He also organized in 1901, the Central New York Society of Artists, which has held exhibitions in this Museum.

Professor Frank Smalley said of him: "Professor Comfort came to Syracuse University the year after it opened its doors to students. He came directly from his long training in Germany and was full of contagious enthusiasm. He came with broad views of the higher education and a just appreciation of educational values. His movements were free from that uncertainty, that tentative quality that characterizes the man whose educational horizon has not been cleared by careful study, not only intensively within the limits of some special field, but broadly and with a discriminating survey of the whole field. It was just the place for a man of his training and he came at the opportune moment. The institution was in its very early stages. It is at such a time that a man of genius becomes creator and stamps himself indelibly on his creations. That is not too much to say of Professor Comfort. He seized the opportunity to organize a College of Fine Arts, an innovation in American Education. Its plan was to present courses of study in the various branches of the Fine Arts similar in breadth and scope to the courses in the College of Liberal Arts in our country. There were no models to follow. All was new. Everyone now sees that the idea was a grand one, an inspiration. But the University could spare but little money at first to develop the new College. This would have discouraged most men, but Dr. Comfort, already dean of the College of Fine Arts, managed to keep his College at the front and to gradually develop it despite this discouraging handicap. He wrote afterwards with no note of complaint, 'At the outset the faculty of instruction was formed from such helpers as were found in the city of Syracuse. As the improved financial condition of the University gradually permitted, accessions to the faculty were made from Europe and America.' That tells the story in brief.

"This college has shared the financial experiences of the University, but has constantly advanced in the grade and quality of instruction and the standard for graduation and has exerted an immense influence in art education in the higher institutions of learning in America.

"For twenty years Dr. Comfort was dean of this college. That gave him the opportunity of devoting to the enterprise the fostering care it needed at the beginning and during the early years of its growth and of guiding it at the time when a less skillful director and a less earnest and enthusiastic lover of arts would certainly have handled it less wisely, and might have ended in failure. It is an invaluable asset to the institution and will exist in the future, firmly established, essential to the integrity of the institution and a monument

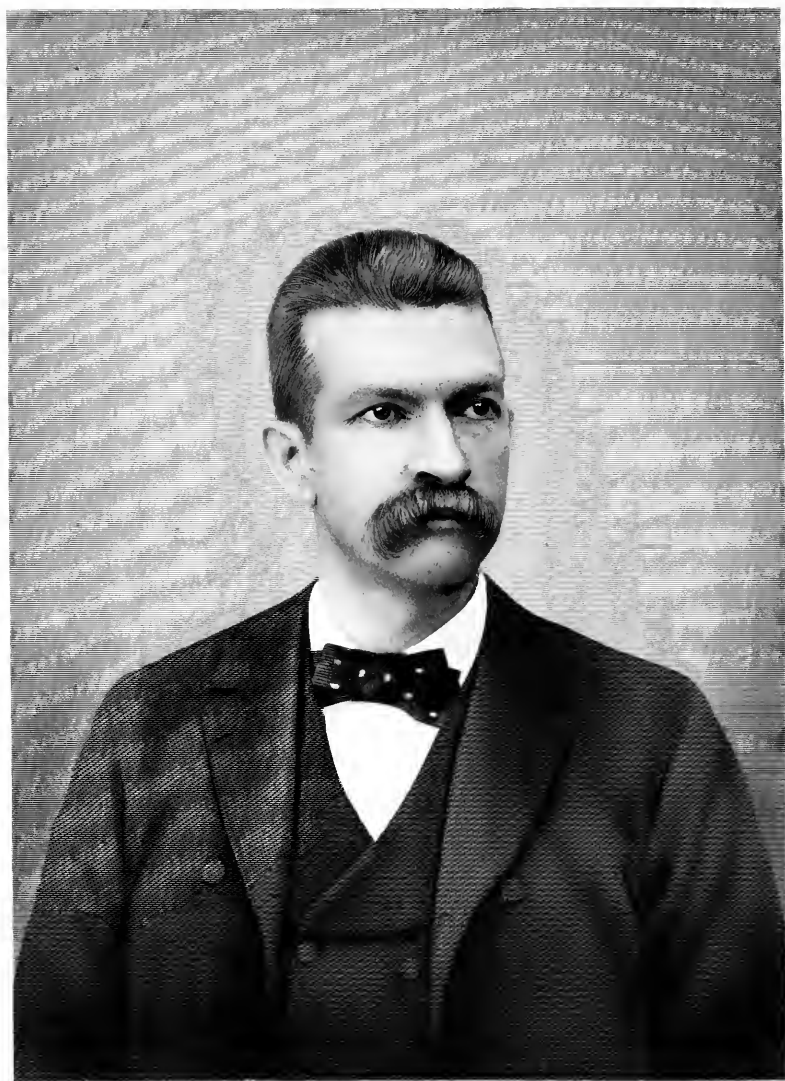
to immortalize its founder. More than four hundred students cherish its diploma and more than twice that number are now enjoying its instruction.

"Dean Comfort is a man of unusual gifts and ability. His intelligent enthusiasm in anything he undertakes invariably interests others and makes an ardent following. No other man that has wrought in this field could have done what he so ably did. No other man could so interest men of the highest standing and influence in his plans. His whole college was centered in him. The faculty was devoted to him and loyally followed his lead. His name and his accomplished work constitute a part of the heritage of the past of which every friend of the University is proud."

Dr. Comfort has contributed many articles upon art criticism and historical subjects to cyclopedias and the periodical press, and was art editor of the Northern Christian Advocate from 1872 to 1893. The University of the State of New York conferred upon him the degree of L. H. D. in 1888; the Syracuse University, the degree of L.L. D. in 1893. He is corresponding member of the Archeological Institutes of Rome, Berlin and Paris; honorary Fellow for Life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts; honorary member of the American Anthropological Society and the Texas Historical Society; charter member of the American League of Museums; one of the directors of the American Free Art League; member of the National Arts Club, the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Society of American Authors, the Graduates Club of New York, the Syracuse University Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and other clubs.

On January 19, 1871, Dr. Comfort married Dr. Anna Manning, of Norwich, Connecticut, who graduated in the first class of the New York Medical College for Women in 1865 and was the first woman graduate to practice medicine in the state of Connecticut; author of *Woman's Education* and *Woman's Health*, and of fugitive articles in prose and poetry in the periodical press. Of their children Ralph Manning Comfort, born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1872, is engaged in library architecture in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Ethel Nutt, of New Orleans, June 16, 1902, and they have one son, Lowell Rutherford Comfort, born in New York, May 8, 1903. Frederic Price Comfort, born in Syracuse, December 18, 1874, is engaged in architecture and building in New York city.





Frank Ryder

Franklin Burse Ryder



FRANK P. RYDER, deceased, was a well known capitalist of Syracuse, whose investments were largely in residence property, in the management and control of which he displayed marked business capacity and energy. He was born in Dewitt, New York, January 11, 1854, and his life span covered the intervening years to the 27th of October, 1905. His parents, N. C. and Phonora Ann (Thompson) Ryder, were also natives of the Empire state. The father was engaged in extensive blasting operations and was also president of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, manufacturers of manure spreaders. He likewise became connected with other important industrial and commercial interests of the city and contributed largely to its business development in an earlier day. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his fraternal relations were with the Masons.

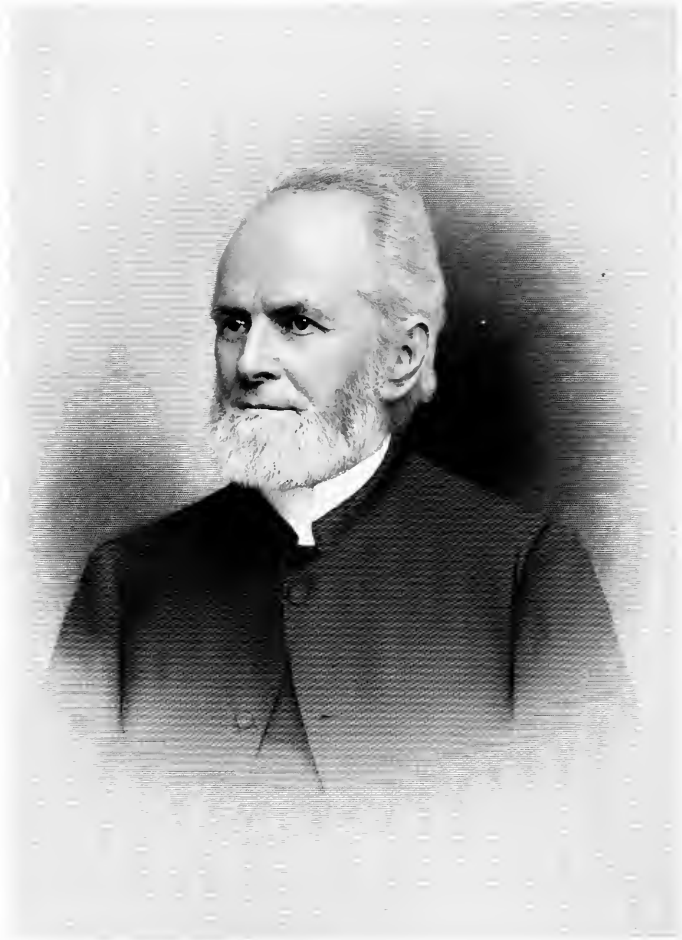
Frank P. Ryder acquired his education in the schools of Syracuse and took up the study of law, which he found to be of great value to him in the conduct of his business interests. He was admitted to the bar although he never practiced as an attorney. His business affairs centered in the ownership and control of valuable realty in Syracuse and he owned about seventy houses in different parts of the city. He did much for the improvement of Syracuse in this way and at all times his investments were judiciously made, so that a most gratifying annual income resulted.

In 1894 Mr. Ryder was married in Syracuse to Miss Julia Fauth, a daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Hudson) Fauth. The father came from Baden-Baden, Germany, to America when about nineteen years of age, and the mother, who was born in the same locality, crossed the Atlantic when a maiden of fourteen years. They were married in Syracuse and Mr. Fauth followed the shoemaker's trade in early life. In Syracuse he became a volunteer fireman, also served as health inspector and was otherwise connected with public interests, being at one time salt officer of the city. He died about sixteen years ago at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife passed away about seven years ago at the age of seventy-five. They were devoted members of the Lutheran church. Their daughter Julia was the seventh in order of birth in a family of twelve children and in the schools of Syracuse acquired her education. She is a consistent member of the First Methodist Episco-

pal church. By her marriage she became the mother of one son, Frank, who is twelve years of age and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, having had seven ancestors in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Ryder gave his political allegiance to the republican party. He belonged to no lodges, for he found that his time was fully occupied by his business interests. He was, however, a great lover of books and his leisure hours were devoted to reading and study. He thus became a man of broad general information and culture, qualities which rendered him a favorite companion of those whose mental attainments are above the average.





W. M. Beauchamp

Rev. William M. Beauchamp



REV. WILLIAM M. BEAUCHAMP, scientist, author and divine, was born at Coldenham, Orange county, New York, March 25, 1830, a son of William and Mary Beauchamp. The father came to America in 1829 and in that year visited Skaneateles but did not take up his abode there until April, 1831. He was the founder of the Skaneateles Democrat in 1840. His son, William Martin Beauchamp, pursued his education in the academy of the village and prepared for the ministry in the De Lancey Divinity School, at Geneva, New York, from which he was graduated, while from Hobart College in 1886 he received the S. T. D. degree. For many years he was examining chaplain of the diocese of central New York. In 1862 he became deacon and in 1863 became connected with the priesthood. He served as rector of Calvary church at Northville, New York, from 1863 until 1865 and was rector of Grace church at Baldwinsville, New York, from 1865 until 1900—a period of thirty-five years—becoming recognized as one of the eminent divines of the Episcopalian church in the Empire state.

Dr. Beauchamp is perhaps even more widely known as an author and scientist. His writings include *Iroquois Trial*, published in 1892; *Indian Names of New York*, 1893; *Shells of Onondaga County, New York*, 1896; *History of the New York Iroquois, now Commonly Called the Six Nations*, 1905, together with eleven archeological bulletins. He has given much attention to all branches of local natural history, having prepared full lists of fishes, reptiles, quadrupeds and birds of Onondaga, besides publishing a descriptive list of its shells. He is also an active botanist, and corresponding member of several botanical societies. He is archeologist for the New York state Museum and a member of the American Folk Lore Society. In Indian philology he has attained a prominent position. In his own denomination he is well known as a writer of historical and other subjects and has been an occasional contributor to religious periodicals.

Dr. Beauchamp was married November 26, 1857, to Miss Sarah Carter, of Ravenna, Ohio, and has four children, Virginia, Ellen, Grace and Howard C. Beauchamp.



Yours truly,
W. S. White.

Hamilton Salisbury White



SYRACUSE, his native city, owes to Hamilton S. White a great debt which it can never repay, for who can measure the value of a service such as his in connection with the fire fighting interests of the city. He was born December 21, 1853, a son of Hamilton White, who was born in Cortland county, New York, May 6, 1807, his parents being Asa and Clarissa (Keep) White, who in 1798 settled in Cortland county, where Hamilton White was educated.

At the age of sixteen years he began teaching but soon afterward secured a situation in a mercantile establishment at Cortlandville, where he remained about ten years, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of business methods which proved the foundation upon which he built his success in later years. When twenty-nine years of age he removed to Lockport, New York, where he made wise and profitable investments. The year 1839 witnessed his arrival in Syracuse and he became cashier of the Onondaga County Bank, of which Captain Oliver Teall was president. He and Captain Teall were thus associated by reason of banking interests and also through connection with other institutions. Manufacturing industries, business projects and many other concerns felt their aid and influence and they were closely associated with the commercial growth and prosperity of the city. In 1849, associated with three others, they incorporated the Syracuse Water Works Company. Mr. White was also instrumental in forming with his brother and Robert Geer the Geddes Coarse Salt Company and other industries. He was a prominent factor in promoting railway interests centering in Syracuse and became a promoter of many railroad companies. Any movement which he deemed would promote the development and growth of Syracuse was sure to receive his endorsement and many times his active cooperation.

It was not alone the splendid success which he achieved that entitled Hamilton White to distinction but the work which he did for the amelioration of hard conditions of life for others. Few good works done in the name of charity or religion in Syracuse did not receive substantial benefit from him. He was for many years treasurer of the Onondaga County Orphans Asylum, was a generous supporter of the Old Ladies' Home and with others donated the grounds for the New York State Asylum for Idiots on its removal to Syracuse in 1855. In 1856 he assisted in organizing the Onon-

daga County Agricultural Society and in 1859 the Oakwood Cemetery Association, serving as treasurer of the latter. His own church and various others received from him generous contributions and he never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way warp his kindly nature or bias his consideration of others. At the time of the Civil war he was active in raising troops for the Union arms and gave freely of his time and money in support of the administration. He was indeed a public benefactor and those who knew him personally entertained for him the warmest love because the salient traits of his character were such as to win the highest confidence and admiration. In 1862 he was elected president of the Syracuse National Bank but was obliged to resign on account of impaired health the following year. He sought recuperation in foreign travel and in 1864 went to the West Indies, where he remained until the following June, returning thence to Syracuse, where he died September 22, 1865.

He had been married in 1841 to Sarah Randolph Rich, daughter of Gaius B. Rich, of Buffalo, New York. She was a woman of earnest Christian spirit, who shared with her husband in his good work in charitable and benevolent lines and for many years was prominently connected with the charitable institutions of the city. Their children were Mrs. Jane Antoinette Sherman; Clara Keep, the wife of Robert S. L. Hall; Hamilton S.; Howard Ganson; Barrett Richard; and Sarah Aphia.

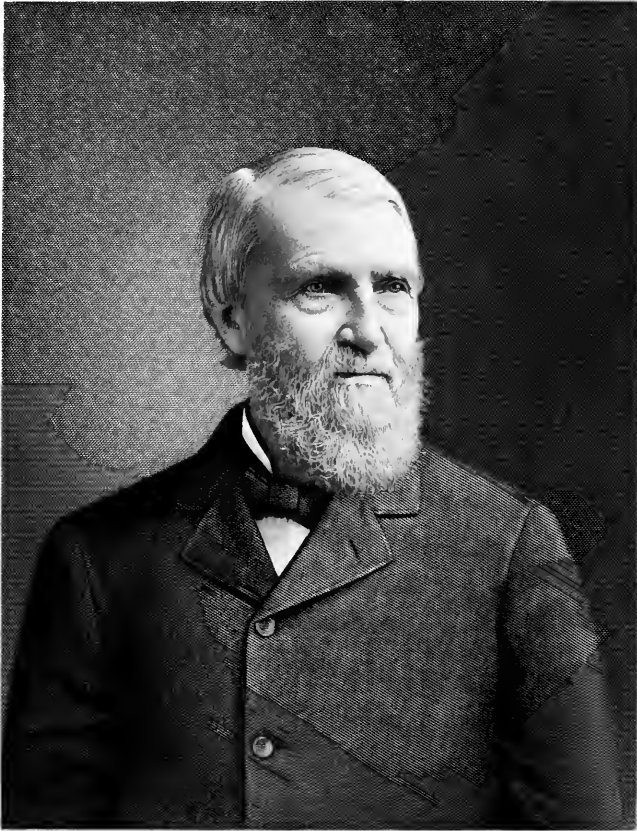
Hamilton Salisbury White acquired his early education in the private schools of this city and afterward attended the Cascadilla Preparatory School. He then matriculated in Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. From his boyhood days he was always interested in the question and methods of fighting fires. His father was a volunteer fireman and a boy's interest was early awakened in the fire department. He would go to fires in a trap and always has his rig ready to be used at a moment's notice. Upon his return from college he equipped the stable upon his father's place and used it as an engine house. He obtained a two wheeled chemical engine but he was not satisfied with this and desired a larger one. Accordingly he purchased a big chemical engine from the city and hired twelve men to act as his company of firemen, paying them himself. He read everything that he could find upon the subject of fire department equipment and introduced the latest improved and useful devices. He put in alarm boxes, the first in the city, and had twelve miles of wires strung in Syracuse. He had his engine house door opened by electricity and his engine house was considered the best in this locality at that time. People would come from all parts of the state to witness its workings and to see its equipment. Mr. White never missed a fire and was always the first to be at the place of danger. He had no fear for himself when there was a life to be saved, and would take personal risks where he would not allow his men to go.

On the 18th of November, 1880, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Whitebread, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Whitebread. Unto them were born a daughter and son: Mrs. Wilfred Wright, of Philadelphia; and Hamilton White, of this city, who is a graduate of Cornell University.

Finding that his engine house was too expensive to be maintained by himself, Mr. White gave the engine and hose to the city and in return asked only that they give him a position as a common fireman of the company without salary, but they made him third assistant chief and he held that position until his death but would accept no salary for his services. He had the keenest interest in the work and at last gave his life in that way, being killed at the Mowry Hotel fire on the 13th of March, 1898. The people realize what he did for them, not only in personally fighting fires but in bringing to the city a knowledge of the best that was to be obtained in fire-fighting apparatus and in his own company maintained a high standard of excellence that served as an example for others to follow. The poor people of the city erected a monument to his memory at Fayette park at a cost of over twelve thousand dollars, this being the first monument ever erected by the public in honor of an individual in Syracuse.

He had extensive property interests, having built the Hamilton flats at No. 6096 Genesee street and also a home at No. 909 James street. He was president of the Syracuse Gas Company and director of the Commercial Bank and a director of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. In business affairs he displayed keen judgment but was never active in the management of his invested interests, giving his attention to his fire-fighting service. He belonged to the Century Club and was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Death came to him when he was in the midst of duty—and such would have been his choice. He recognized fully the dangers in which he was involved and also the responsibility that rested upon him and the worth of his work cannot be overestimated. The word fear had no place in his vocabulary and the deeds of heroism which he performed in a quiet, matter-of-fact way are such as would thrill every reader if the story were written in detail.





Alfred Russel Wallace

Alfred Mercer, M. D.



MAN'S WORTH in the world is determined by his usefulness—by what he has accomplished for his fellowmen. He is certainly deserving of the greatest honor and regard, whose efforts have been of the greatest benefit to his fellows. Judged by this standard, Dr. Alfred Mercer may well be accounted one of the most distinguished citizens of Syracuse; for throughout his professional career, covering many decades, his labors have ever been of a most helpful nature. Not alone as a practitioner of medicine and surgery has he become widely known, but also as a teacher, disseminating knowledge concerning his profession that has had an immeasurable effect upon the students to whom it has been imparted. His research and investigation, with their resultant understanding of medical truths, have rendered more effective the labors of the profession; and his efforts have helped to promote the progress which has revolutionized the work of the physician and surgeon until its accomplishments partake of the nature of the marvelous. The life work of Dr. Mercer has been of greatest practical benefit, and the world is better for his having lived. A resident of Syracuse since 1853, he has been in practice in the city more years than any other physician of past or present time.

Born in High Halden, Kent, England, November 14, 1820, Dr. Mercer was a son of William and Mary (Dobell) Mercer, both of whom were natives of England. They emigrated to America in 1832. The following spring the parents returned to their native land, but believing there were better opportunities for getting along in the world in America than in England, they left their youngest son, Alfred, in this country in the care of an older brother who had already been a resident of the United States for a number of years. The father died in England in 1851, the mother surviving until 1863.

Completing his literary education by two years' study in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Alfred Mercer began preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. John F. Whitbeck, of Lima, New York. He was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1845. The following year he visited his parents in England, devoting a few months to medical study and observation in the hospitals of London and Paris. On his return to this country, in 1847, he located for practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The following year he was induced to return to

western New York, where he practiced in Monroe and Livingston counties until he took up his permanent abode in Syracuse, in 1853. Throughout the intervening years he has lived in the same city block in which he now resides. From the beginning of his residence here he has enjoyed a reputation as one of its leading medical and surgical practitioners. Year after year he has given proof of his skill and ability in the excellent results which have attended his labors for the alleviation of human suffering.

During his residence in Syracuse he has made several trips to Europe, visiting foreign hospitals and medical schools and observing the changes and development occurring in them with the advancement of medical knowledge. He has also traveled quite extensively in this country, from the Natural Bridge in Virginia to the Muir Glacier in Alaska, picking flowers growing on tufts of soil deposited on that river of ice. In these trips Mrs. Mercer or some other member of the family has been his traveling companion.

On the removal of the Geneva Medical College to Syracuse in 1872, to become a department of the Syracuse University, Mr. Mercer was invited to a place in the faculty and accepted the chair of minor and clinical surgery which he filled until 1884, when he resigned the surgical chair to establish and fill a chair of state medicine. At the time sanitation was almost unknown as a branch of medical instruction in the medical schools of this country, although it has since become one of great and growing importance. He has been connected with the Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd from its inception; for many years as a visiting surgeon, and more recently as a consultant. He was the first physician in central New York, in about 1860, to use the microscope habitually for clinical purposes.

While in Europe in 1846 he wrote professional letters to *The Buffalo Medical Journal*. In 1859 he contributed a paper to the same journal on "Partial Dislocations; Consecutive and Muscular Affections of the Shoulder Joint." Therein he recorded original observations which have attracted considerable attention and have been quoted by subsequent writers. Again in the same journal in 1873 there appeared under his name an article on the "Relations of Scientific Medicine to Special and Specific Modes of Medication." An abstract of his address on "Medical Education" was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* in March, 1879. Other papers have appeared from time to time in various medical journals. Thus he has made valuable contributions to the medical literature of the country. He held the position of health officer in Syracuse for several years. He was also a member of the city board of health for years, and a member of the state board of health under the administrations of Governors Cleveland and Hill, although his political allegiance was at variance with their administrations.

In 1848 Dr. Mercer was married to Miss Delia Lamphier, a daughter of Aaron Lamphier, of Lima, Livingston county, New York. Unto them were

born six children. Eliza died in early childhood. Alfred Clifford, the eldest son, is a practicing physician of Syracuse, having an office with his father. Mary also died in infancy. Charles D. died at the age of twenty-four years. John C. Fremont passed away at the age of twelve years. Ina became the wife of Lepine Hall Rice, of Syracuse, and they have three children, Alfred Mercer, Elizabeth Garland and Clifford M. Rice. Having lost his first wife in 1887, Dr. Mercer married Mrs. Joseph Esty, nee Morehouse, of Ithaca, in 1888. The family residence has been at No. 324 Montgomery street for more than forty years.

Dr. Mercer is a Unitarian in religious faith. In antebellum days he was a staunch abolitionist; and when the republican party was formed, to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and has since been one of its supporters. In professional lines he is connected with the County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association. He is looked upon as the dean of the profession and his advice is still sought by leading physicians, although it is some years since he retired from active practice. He has now passed the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey, but is, notwithstanding, a most remarkably well preserved man who in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. The years rest lightly upon him, and with the passing of time he has developed along lines of intellectual and moral progress which make of old age a benediction and an inspiration to all. A life of great usefulness has won for Dr. Mercer distinction in the field of his profession, while his interest and devotion to Syracuse have accrued to the improvement of the city. As he nears the end of the journey—but may he be spared many years to come—he is surrounded by the veneration and respect of those among whom he has long lived and labored, his years fraught with good deeds and with splendid results.





C. S. Sherman.

Charles Edward Shinaman



CHARLES EDWARD SHINAMAN, attorney at law, with offices in the White Memorial building, was born in Marshville, Montgomery county, New York, June 12, 1867. Henry Shinaman, his father, was a blacksmith, who in 1846 came to the new world from Lauenfoerde, on the Weser river, Hanover, Germany, and settled in Marshville, New York. He died in 1874 and was long survived by his wife, Mrs. Caroline (Maertens) Shinaman, also from Lauenfoerde, who died in February, 1907. The ancestors of the family were artisans and agriculturists.

The first step which marked the progress of Charles Edward Shinaman was the mastery of the common branches of learning as taught in the district school of Marshville. He was afterward graduated from the union free schools at Canajoharie, New York, and matriculated in Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the B. L. degree in 1889. He displayed marked strength of character and strong purpose by providing for his own support during his college days. He was also very active in all college lines. Pursuing a four years' military course at Cornell, he became captain of his company there and is now eligible to military service with a commission in the United States army. During his college days he was connected with the Cornell Daily Sun as editor and during his senior year as business manager, and placed the paper on a paying basis through capable control, executive ability and indefatigable enterprise.

Coming to Syracuse on the completion of his collegiate course, Mr. Shinaman entered the law offices of Goodelle & Nottingham as a student and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1891. He then began practice in association with the firm of White & King, and when Mr. King died the firm became White & Cheney. Mr. Shinaman remaining as assistant in the law office from 1893 until 1898, when he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of White, Cheney & Shinaman. There was no further change in the partnership until 1905, when the admission of a fourth partner led to the adoption of the firm name of White, Cheney, Shinaman & O'Neil. Mr. Shinaman specializes in corporation law and has handled various cases of local importance. In the line of his profession he holds membership relations with the Onondaga County Bar Association and the New

York State Bar Association. Aside from his practice he is a director of various corporations, of which he is also the attorney.

Mr. Shinaman was married in 1905 to Miss Bertha Kocher, of Marshville, New York, and the same year they went abroad, visiting many points of historic, modern and scenic interest in the old world. They reside at 207 Highland avenue and have an extensive circle of friends in the city.

Mr. Shinaman is a member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 215. He also belongs to the Citizens' Club and the University Club of Syracuse, and to the Cornell Club of New York city. In political circles in this part of the state he has been very active and prominent, serving on the city and county committees, and from 1892 until 1900 being the clerk of the board of supervisors of Onondaga county. During the same period he was secretary of the republican county committee of Onondaga county and has frequently been a delegate to the conventions of the party, his opinions carrying weight in its councils. He is a splendid example of the self-reliant, energetic man, who accomplishes what he undertakes by reason of practical, systematic methods. In this age of bustling activity his forcefulness and his enterprise, and unfeigned cordiality and his deference for the opinion of others have made him popular.





Frank H. Reynolds

Frank Henry Loughlin



FRANK H. LOUGHLIN, who has a large clientele as a real-estate dealer and is well known in this connection in business circles, is perhaps equally well known to the citizens of Syracuse by reason of his philanthropy and his broad humanitarian spirit, prompting his active co-operation in many movements which have for their object the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. That he is known as "the father of the orphans" indicates most clearly his good work in behalf of the homeless children and long after his business successes are forgotten the memory of Mr. Loughlin will be cherished by reason of what he has done for the little ones whom death has deprived of father and mother.

His life record began in the little village of Limerick, town of Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, near Watertown, January 9, 1861. His father, James Loughlin, was a native of Ireland and at the age of eighteen years came to America, settling in Watertown, where he followed the occupation of farming. Subsequently he took up his residence at Clayton, Jefferson county, where he continued farming but later removed to Pamelia, near Watertown, where he purchased a large farm, and where he lived a retired farmer the remainder of his life. He was considered one of the most progressive, enterprising and successful agriculturists of the county and was identified with farming interests up to the time of his death in April, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen McKinley, traces her ancestry to the same source as President William McKinley. She was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, and came to America in 1845, settling at Clayton, Jefferson county, where she died in 1893. It was in this country that she became acquainted with James Loughlin, whom she married at Watertown. The children of this marriage are as follows: Mary E., who, in 1872, became the wife of John E. Williams, of Clayton, and now a resident of Syracuse; James J., who resides in Watertown; Andrew E. and William J., who also make their home in Watertown; and Frank H.

The last named left Limerick, New York, at the age of five years and with his parents went to Clayton, pursuing his education in the schools at Spicer Bay and the Clayton high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. The following year he attended Professor T. C. Gove's

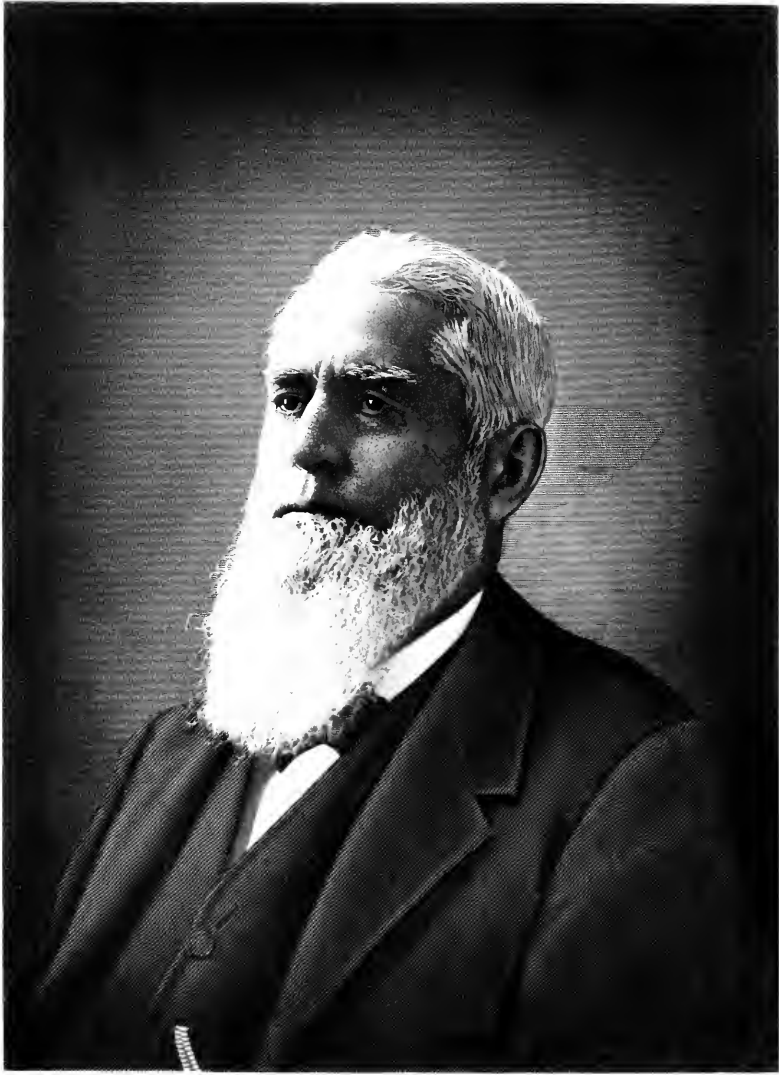
Commercial College. He engaged in teaching school from 1877 until 1882 and on the 7th of May of the latter year became a resident of Syracuse, where he was first employed as bookkeeper in the Duguid-Wells saddlery and hardware house for a short time. In December, 1882, he was appointed a clerk in the railway mail service, running from Syracuse to New York, where he remained until April, 1894. On account of his efficiency and the high standard of his examinations he was successively promoted through various positions and at the time he resigned was just about to be promoted to chief clerk in charge of the eastern division of the New York & Chicago railway mail service, having been recommended by the late Henry A. Beach, Henry Mowry and Judge O'Brien. He received a letter of commendation from the department at Washington for high efficiency in examinations but resigned to engage in the wholesale and retail grocery business, becoming connected with the trade as a member of the firm of Lighton Brothers & Company, later the Lighton Grocery & Provision Company. Mr. Loughlin was manager. This was not his first connection with trade interests, however, for while in the railway mail service he became connected with various enterprises. He continued in the grocery business with gratifying success until 1899, when he engaged in the real-estate business with offices in the Wieting block. He has a very large clientele and has made some of the largest sales in Syracuse. In fact he is regarded as one of the leading real-estate men of the city and he has every confidence in its future, having been a taxpayer here for twenty years, during which time he has thoroughly studied conditions upon which the city's growth and prosperity depend. Aside from his interest in this connection he is president of the Century Cancelling Machine Company of Syracuse, manufacturing and controlling a postoffice device for cancelling letters. He is likewise a director of the American Statesman Company of Syracuse.

On the 18th of October, 1887, Mr. Loughlin was married to Miss Margaret Theresa Lighton, a daughter of James Lighton, of the firm of Lighton Brothers. They have one child, Helen Marie, born July 20, 1899. Mrs. Loughlin's father, James Lighton, was one of the valued citizens of Syracuse, a man of broad humanitarian spirit, of unflinching kindness and generous charity. His life record covered fifty-nine years and he was born in Syracuse at the old family homestead within half a block of which his death occurred. His father was at that time the leading butcher of the city, but was not blessed with wealth and his sons were early obliged to provide for their own support. James Lighton had not yet attained his majority when he learned the trade of stone-cutting, which he followed for a few years and then turned his attention to the grocery business. He opened his store with a small stock of goods on the banks of the Erie canal at Lodi locks. In 1860 L. Cowan became his partner and three years later John Lighton was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Lighton, Cowan & Lighton. The business grew rapidly

and in a short time Mr. Cowan sold his interest to the two brothers. In 1866 Arthur McKeever became a member of the firm which was then known as Lighton Brothers & McKeever and continued for twenty-five years and then Mr. McKeever's interest in the firm was purchased and the two sons, John and James Lighton were admitted to a partnership.

In early manhood Mr. Lighton wedded Miss Mary Doran, of Syracuse, and they had six children, James P., Thomas J., John E., Mrs. Loughlin, Anna L. and Martha T. Mr. Lighton led a very busy and useful life and continued active up to the day of his death. In his demise the charitable institutions of the city and the poor in general lost a generous and helpful friend. No one ever appealed to him in vain where assistance was needed. The orphans especially made a strong appeal to his sympathy and he did much for those who at a tender age were left without the care of father or mother. Associated with E. A. Dollard he secured the mission church in the eastern part of the fourth ward. He was long a prominent member of St. John's cathedral and at his death there gathered one of the largest congregations seen in that house of worship. His political allegiance was unflinchingly given the democracy and he was many times solicited to accept political honors but always declined. However, he gave freely toward carrying on the work of the party and his influence was an element in its success. He displayed remarkable devotion to his family and was never happier than when he had his wife and children by his side. While those who knew him remain in this life he will be honored and his memory enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Mr. Loughlin takes an active interest in politics as a citizen, desiring the adoption of those principles which he deems will prove of greatest benefit. In 1905 he was a democratic nominee for comptroller of the city of Syracuse and in 1906 ran for the office of county clerk. His aspirations are not in the line of office holding, although in the duties of citizenship he is never remiss. He belongs to the Onondaga County Historical Association, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mystique Krewe and to the Syracuse Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Real Estate Association of New York. He has always taken great interest in charitable work and has accomplished notable results. He has been particularly helpful to those organizations and societies which have been formed for the benefit of orphans and is continually devising some recreation or scheme for their benefit or pleasure. So active has he been in this direction that he is frequently called the "father of the orphans" and no other work of his life has given him such genuine pleasure as what he has been able to do for the little ones that are left without parental guidance or care. He attends the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and was married by Monsigneur Lynch, now of Utica. He is a good citizen and a man of kindly nature and of broad loves. Association with him means expansion and elevation.



E B Hoyle

Ezekiel B. Hoyt



THE LIFE record of Ezekiel B. Hoyt forms an important chapter in the history of Skaneateles, for he was closely associated with business interests here that promoted the welfare of the community and at the same time he displayed such splendid traits of character as to make his memory a hallowed one in the community. He was born March 23, 1823, in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and when but six months old was taken by his parents to the town of Sennett, Cayuga county, New York. The journey was made by way of the Erie canal to Weedsport, which was then the terminus of the canal. From that point they proceeded to Sennett, where a farm was purchased and the family took up their abode. It was upon the old homestead there that Ezekiel B. Hoyt was reared to manhood. The household was a lively one, numbering thirteen children, and there was no lack of interest or of occupation for in early youth the sons began to assist in the labors of the farm.

Ezekiel B. Hoyt started out upon an independent business career with only willing hands, integrity and ambition as his capital but these qualities constitute a safe foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success. In 1849 he became proprietor of a country store at Mottville, which he conducted for about three years. On the expiration of that period he sold his stock and carried on a foundry and machine shop in Mottville for a long period. The new enterprise proved prosperous and he conducted it with success for many years. Just after the Civil war, in company with the late Thomas Morton, also of Mottville, he erected the stone woolen mills at Skaneateles Falls and began the manufacture of woolen goods, continuing in the business for a few years, after which he disposed of his interest to his partner. His enterprise, diligence and the careful direction of his business affairs in former years had brought him financial independence and the evening of his life was spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

Mr. Hoyt was a most methodical man of business, careful, conservative and strictly honest. He was regarded as an able financier, accumulating through honorable and straightforward business methods a large estate. With readiness he solved intricate business problems and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His advice and counsel were of value to all who sought it, and many there were who asked for his opinions.

Always willing and ready to help another if he could do so, many profited by his advice concerning business affairs. Others received more direct assistance in the way of gifts or charity, for he possessed a kindly heart and responded readily to any tale of need or distress. He was a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant in manner and entirely unostentatious. He was quick to recognize the good in others and was always willing to extend a helping hand. His political allegiance was given to the Whig party in early life and upon its dissolution he became a supporter of republican principles but never actively engaged in politics further than to cast his vote in support of his honest convictions.

His home life was largely ideal and he found his greatest happiness in providing for the comfort and welfare of his wife and son. He was twice married, his first union being with Mary E. Delano, whom he wedded on the 14th of October, 1852, and who passed away January 11, 1867. She left a son, Frank D. Hoyt, who survived her for many years but died April 30, 1902. Mr. Hoyt was married a second time, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 1, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Wheeler, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Wheeler, of Elbridge, this county, who survives him, the death of Mr. Hoyt having occurred on the 17th of November, 1895. He was a member of St. James' church of Skaneateles and was interested in all that pertained to the moral progress of his community. His religion was to him not a thing apart but the rule of conduct which shaped his daily life and guided him in all his relations with his fellow-men. Such were his strong and salient traits of character that his memory is now cherished by all who knew him and in his death Skaneateles mourned the loss of one of its most respected and valued citizens.

Mrs. Hoyt is also a member of St. James' church and a most earnest Christian woman, devoted to the cause of the church and always found in attendance upon its services. She is always ready to assist in anything for the general good. She is a member of the Onondaga Historical Society and the Onondaga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a lady of culture and refinement. She was graduated from Maplewood Seminary at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and is a descendant of the founder of the Monroe family of Onondaga. Through the long years of her residence here she has ever enjoyed the friendship and highest esteem of all with whom she has come in contact. The congeniality and close companionship which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt made her loss doubly great and the memory which remains to her is one which she will ever cherish. While all his fellow citizens recognized in Mr. Hoyt those sterling traits of character which ever command respect, the real depth and tenderness of his nature was best displayed to his own fireside.



Wm. Pierce.

William K. Pierce



NO NAME has been more closely or honorably associated with the industrial development of Syracuse and its business prosperity than has that of Pierce and the interests which William K. Pierce is now controlling as president and general manager of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company had their beginning in 1839, making this the oldest business in Syracuse, although the specific enterprise of which he is now the leading moving spirit was organized in 1876. He is a splendid type of young men of the present generation, whose indomitable thrift, energy, unfaltering enterprise and general information, combined with keen sagacity and sound judgment, have gained them leadership in the world of trade, Mr. Pierce having through these qualities placed his company far in the lead of enterprises of a similar nature in America.

A life-long resident of Syracuse, he is a son of Sylvester P. and Cornelia (Marsh) Pierce, who were of English lineage. His education was gained in the public school and later he attended a private school in preparation for a college course. He matriculated in Cornell as a member of the class of 1873 and pursued the scientific course. On the completion of his studies he eagerly accepted his father's offer of a European trip and spent nearly two years abroad, studying both French and German and visiting various peoples and places of the old world, all of which tended to broaden and expand his mind and his views of life and prepare him more thoroughly for a perfect business education. Following his return to his native land he became a student in a law office in Syracuse but after a short time abandoned the idea of becoming a member of the legal profession and turned his attention to business enterprises, entering the house of S. P. Pierce & Sons, where he remained for two or three years, acquiring a general business knowledge. This enterprise had been established by his father in the year 1839. William K. Pierce became a partner of his father in 1876 and they were also joined by a brother-in-law under the name of Pierce, Butler & Pierce, doing a general wholesale business in gas, water and steam supplies, steam and sanitary engineering. By faithful and unremitting attention to business William K. Pierce, with the assistance of his partners, was able to largely increase the business and in 1886, owing to the retirement of Mr. Butler, he organized the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and a

year or two later, having purchased the large foundry and machine shop at Geneva, New York, there organized the Catchpole Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Owing to the great success of these companies, through careful management in their business enterprises and in order to simplify the business he brought about the consolidation of the two companies in 1890, under the name of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, the company then doing business of over one million dollars annually, having built up this large and prosperous company since 1876, the first year the firm doing but fifty thousand dollars worth of business.

In 1882 he was one of the first to organize an electric light company in Syracuse, this firm obtaining a franchise and introducing the first electric lights upon the streets and in the commercial houses. Afterward their franchise and electric light business was consolidated with the present Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company of Syracuse, this company having assumed very large proportions from the simple beginning which was introduced here through Mr. Pierce and his associates.

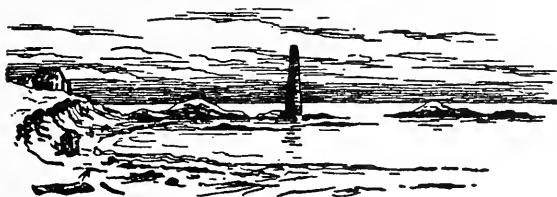
In 1888, enthused with the idea of still further advancing the city's prosperity, he organized the Syracuse Heat & Power Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, this being accomplished almost entirely through his personal efforts. The company furnish heat and power to the residents and business places of this city, he being the president of this organization. They have obtained a valuable franchise from the city to conduct this heat through mains placed in the different streets furnishing both heat and power to the residences and business places, the citizens finding this a great convenience and admitting its increasing popularity.

Recognizing at once the many advantages to be derived from a consolidation of a number of large competitors in the same branch of business whereby a very large expense could be saved, Mr. Pierce, in conjunction with other large competitive manufacturers, formed the American Boiler Company, in 1893, this being the consolidation of five large manufacturers of boilers, this company being organized with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars. William K. Pierce, of Syracuse, was president, with main office at Chicago and branches in all the large cities of the United States. At the expiration of three years Mr. Pierce, for the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, bought out the entire stock and interest of the other stockholders of the American Boiler Company and united these mammoth interests with his own company at their large factories in Syracuse.

Mr. Pierce has always been a conscientious worker and while greatly interested in politics has never found time to devote any of his personal attention to its intricacies, until recently, when he was prevailed upon to accept the honorable office of presidential elector in 1904 for the administration of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Mr. Pierce was married on the 16th of June, 1880, to Miss Eleanor B. Rust, a daughter of Stiles M. Rust, of Syracuse, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter; William Rust, Harold Spalding and Rosanna.

Prominent socially, Mr. Pierce is a valued member of the Century Club, the Cornell Club, the Citizens' Club and the Onondaga Golf and Country Club. He is an ardent outdoor sportsman, being particularly fond of fishing and golf. He is also connected with the different Masonic bodies and he is not without military and political experience. In 1880 he was appointed a captain on the staff of Brigadier General Hawley and afterward, in 1882, was promoted to major on the staff of General Bruce. Although the demands of his extensive business interests have left him little time for active participation in politics, he is a stalwart believer in republican principles. He has ever taken the deepest interest in Syracuse and her welfare and has not only been a supporter but often a promoter of the movements which have advanced her growth, prosperity and progress along many lines. He is certainly one of the recognized captains of industry of Syracuse and socially, as well as otherwise, his family is extremely prominent.





Warren S. Parington

Warren Seth Purington



WARREN SETH PURINGTON, president and treasurer of the Central City Bolt Company of Syracuse, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, March 21, 1854, his parents being Hiland W. and Abigail (Paddock) Purington, who were likewise natives of Albany county. The father, who was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the support of his wife and children, died in 1879. His wife, who survived him until 1900, was a daughter of Rev. Seth Paddock, a Baptist minister of Preston Hollow, New York.

Warren S. Purington is now the only survivor of the family of five children. He was provided with liberal educational advantages, for after attending the district school of his native county, he prepared for college in the Delaware Literary Institute, from which he graduated, and then entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, as a member of the class of 1878. When his school days were over he took up the more difficult life lessons which come as one enters the business world. For fourteen years he was a merchant of Preston Hollow, and following his arrival in Syracuse in 1890 he began the manufacture of bolts, nuts and door hangers. The Central City Bolt Company, now occupying extensive buildings on North Salina street, was incorporated in 1889, its first president being E. B. Judson, now the president of the First National Bank of this city. The officers at this writing, in the winter of 1907-1908, are: W. S. Purington, president and treasurer; Levi S. Chapman, vice president; and Everett E. Purington, secretary. The Syracuse Faucet & Valve Company, of which W. S. Purington is secretary and treasurer, is an allied business which was incorporated in 1901, its present officers being: S. B. Groner, president, and Levi S. Chapman, vice president. These companies employ fifty or more mechanics in the manufacture of bolts, faucets and valves, and their business is national in its scope. Mr. Purington has contributed in substantial measure to the growth and development of this enterprise during the seventeen years of his connection therewith. This outline of his career shows that he has been an active man, one whose diligence and persistency of purpose constitute the basis of his present very desirable success.

The business history of Mr. Purington is one well known to the public but his energies are by no means entirely devoted to trade—family, friends, church and state claim his attention, and he is widely known as an earnest

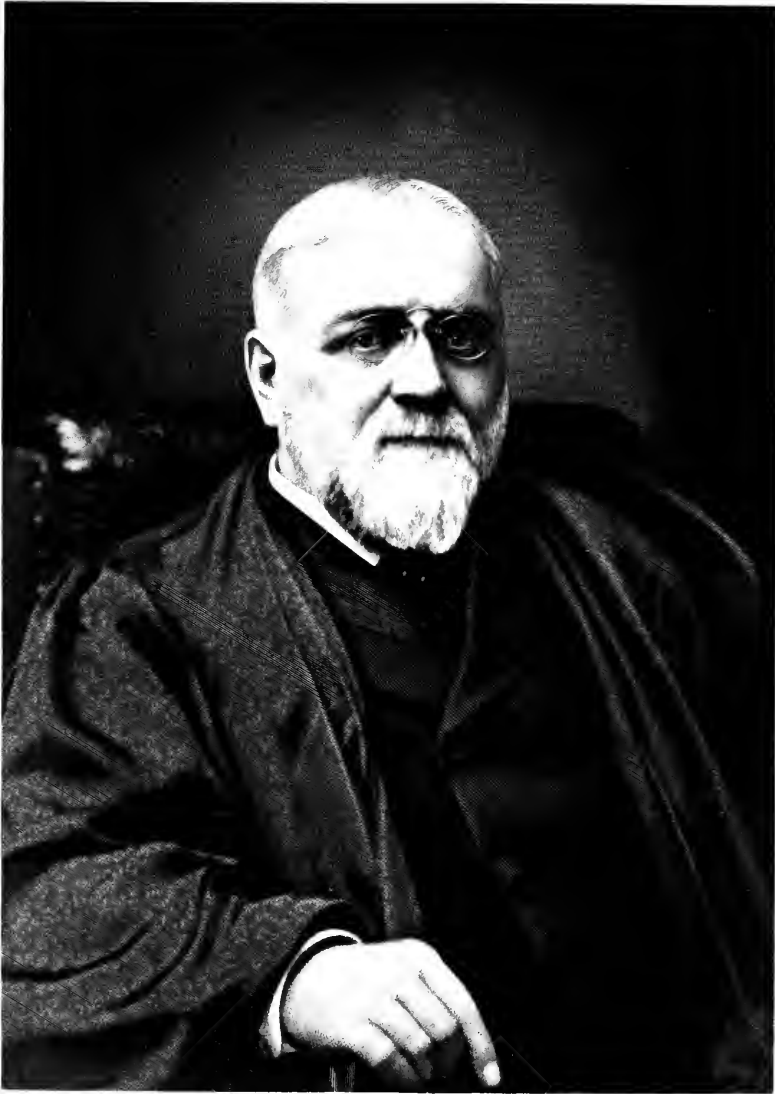
Warren Seth Purington

worker for the advancement of all that will promote the interests of city, state and nation. He is a very active worker and consistent member in the Central Baptist Church, and his labors have been a strong element in its growth and development.

In 1878 Mr. Purington was married to Miss Lida Elsbree, of Preston Hollow, Albany county, a daughter of Dr. Willard Elsbree, of that place. They have three children: Everett E., Florence L. and Vivian M., aged respectively twenty-two, fourteen and twelve years. The first named is now pursuing the liberal arts course in Syracuse University and the other two are students in the public schools. The family home is at No. 508 West Onondaga street.

In politics Mr. Purington is a democrat, but like many of the prominent business men of the day—men who think broadly and are students of the signs of the times—he does not consider himself bound by party ties and holds himself free to give his allegiance where he believes the best interests of city or country can be served. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. He is entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution as his paternal grandfather, Sylvanus Purington, assisted the colonies in achieving their independence as a soldier of the Continental army.





Edward T. Bartlett.

Edward Theodore Bartlett



IN THE long line of New York's illustrious lawyers and jurists appears the name of Edward Theodore Bartlett, now judge of the court of appeals. He is descended from an illustrious family that has furnished many notable men to the country and has for years honored the name of his distinguished ancestry by his brilliant career in the courts of the Empire state. He is of Norman French descent, the progenitor of the family in America emigrating from

England to New Hampshire during the colonial epoch in the history of the country. He is a great-grandson of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Articles of Confederation, who also served as the first governor and chief justice of New Hampshire. His father was an eminent physician and surgeon, who for over fifty years engaged actively in practice. The family has long ranked with the eminent of the land because of the true nobility of character of its representatives and the chivalrous defense of whatever was believed to be right, as well as the superiority of mental powers.

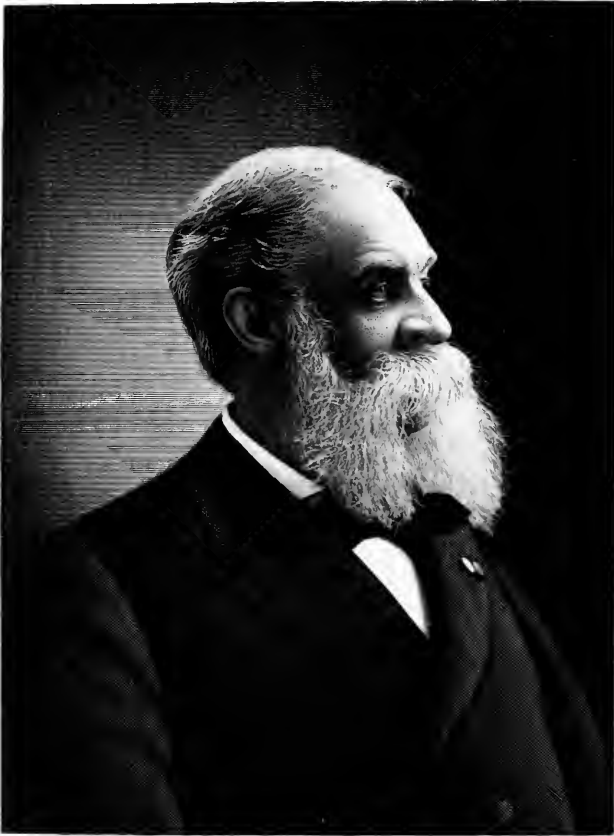
Judge Bartlett, having acquired a classical education, took up the study of law at Skaneateles and was admitted to the bar in October, 1862. He then located for practice in Onondaga county, where he remained until 1868, removing in that year to New York city, where he continued in practice until 1894. His clientage was of a most important character and he gained recognition throughout the state as one of the ablest members of the New York bar. He therefore logically received the nomination for justice of the supreme court in 1891 but was defeated. In 1893, however, he was nominated and elected associate judge of the court of appeals of New York for a term of years, beginning January 1, 1894. He is a man of broad and comprehensive learning outside of his profession and in this wide general information is found one of the strong elements of his power and ability as lawyer and jurist. The broad knowledge enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, which, combined with a comprehensive familiarity with statutory law and with precedent, make him one of the ablest judges who have sat on the appellate bench of the state. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions

Edward Theodore Bartlett

from Marshall down, by which the constitution has been expounded, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and the philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy.

Since 1870 Judge Bartlett has been a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and was formerly a member of its committee on administration and its executive committee. He is likewise a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the New York Law Institute and the New England Society, while in club relations he is connected with the Union League and the Republican. He stands as one who through the utilization of the innate talents which are his has risen to honor and distinction.





Theodore Tilton

Major Theodore Lewis Poole



AS LONG as memory remains to the American people they will hold in grateful remembrance those men who fought for the preservation of the Union and established the country upon a firmer basis than ever before. Major Theodore L. Poole, of Syracuse, however, was entitled to recognition not alone because of his conspicuous military service but also by reason of his equally faithful performance of the duties of civil life and his activity and honesty in commercial circles. In all Syracuse there was perhaps no man more widely or favorably known, and at the time of his death he was serving as United States marshal for the northern district of New York under appointment of President McKinley. He left the impress of his individuality upon political, military, commercial and social circles and although several years have come and gone since he was called from this life his memory is yet lovingly cherished by those who knew him.

Major Poole was a native of Jordan, Onondaga county, born on the 10th of April, 1840, and when he was only about a year or two old his parents removed to Syracuse, where he acquired his education as a student in the public schools. He was one of three children but his brother, Benjamin H., died in Syracuse a number of years ago. His sister, Mrs. Catherine Baldwin, was for a number of years a teacher in the Syracuse public schools. Born in this city, she acquired her education at the old high school on Church street and while attending there the school was removed to the Pike block. At that time there were only three teachers. She is yet a resident of Syracuse and prominent in social and benevolent organizations. She is interested in the Women's Employment Society, is a life member of the Syracuse Historical Society, is a member of the Women's Relief Corps and also belongs to the Unitarian church. She still survives her brother, Major Poole.

The latter, after acquiring his education, began preparation for a professional career by taking up the study of dentistry and was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He watched with interest the progress of events in the south, noted the stubbornness with which the Confederacy resisted the attempts of the Federal troops to bring them into subjection and, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he put aside all business and personal consideration and enlisted in the summer of 1862 as a

private of Company I of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry. When the regiment was mustered into the United States service he was appointed quartermaster sergeant. In the following September the regiment was assigned to the famous Sixth Army Corps and participated in all its battles from Antietam to the final surrender at Appomattox. On the 1st of March, 1863, Mr. Poole was promoted to second lieutenant and on the 10th of February of the following year he was made first lieutenant, while at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign he was acting adjutant of his regiment. For "conspicuous bravery" at Spottsylvania and other battles of the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor he was commissioned February 15, 1865, as captain and later was breveted major by the state of New York and by the United States. At the battle of Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, 1864, Lieutenant Poole was severely wounded and after several months of intense suffering in the hospital had to undergo the amputation of his arm to save his life. As soon as able, however, he returned to his regiment, with which he was discharged and mustered out on the 15th of May, 1865, following the surrender of Lee.

The country has ever manifested a spirit of gratitude toward the men who preserved the Union and for the survivors of the great conflict there have been seldom lacking marks of preferment ready to be bestowed upon those who showed their devotion and their manly mettle upon the field. When equally capable candidates have been contesting for office the preference has usually been given to the soldier. Soon after his return from the army Major Poole was appointed assistant assessor of the United States internal revenue for his district and while still holding that office was elected county clerk of Onondaga county, in which capacity he served for three years. On the expiration of that term he became a factor in commercial life, being engaged in mercantile pursuits first as a member of the firm of Poole & Hawkins and afterward as a member of the firm of Poole & North. He was also for a time interested in the manufacture of coarse salt and at different occasions had various business interests. He was a director of the Bank of Syracuse from its organization and at the time of his death was vice president of the Engelberg Huller Company and a partner of the firm of W. A. Abel & Company, dealers in sporting goods.

In 1879 Major Poole was appointed United States pension agent for the northwestern district of New York and acted in that capacity for nearly ten years or until 1889. He became the organizer of the Consolidated Street Railway Company of the city, serving also as its secretary and general manager. In 1894 Major Poole was nominated on the republican ticket as a member of the fifty-fourth congress and in November of that year was elected, receiving twenty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-seven votes against sixteen thousand three hundred and seven cast for his principal opponent. The last office to which he was appointed was that of

United States marshal of the northern district of New York and in June prior to his death he assumed the duties of the position. The efficient and soldierly way in which he discharged all of his official duties proved the soundness of the American theory that war is a capital test of character and that those who have passed through it with distinction need no further examination as to their value for the public service in civil life nor any further demonstration of their worthiness for the confidence of their fellow citizens.

Major Poole was first married in 1869 to Miss Ella, daughter of Dr. C. S. Totman, of Syracuse. She died the following year and in 1874 he wedded Miss Hattie Totman, a daughter of Joshua Totman, of Conway, Massachusetts. They had one daughter, Harriet. In 1877 Major Poole was again married, Miss Carrie L. Law becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Charles H. and Caroline (Parmelee) Law, of Syracuse. The father was a machinist by trade and both he and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Poole was born in Chittenango, New York, and acquired her education in the schools of Syracuse. By her marriage she became the mother of five children, of whom two are deceased. The others are: Clara E., at home; Theodore Law, an attorney of this city; and Sidmon. Both Major and Mrs. Poole were members of the Historical Society and belonged to the Unitarian church. Mrs. Poole was likewise a member of the Women's Relief Corps and, like her husband, was greatly interested in military affairs.

From the time of its organization Major Poole was active in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. For ten years he served as a member of the council of administration and in 1892 was chosen commander of the department of New York after having capably controlled its financial interests for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of Dwight Post, the first post organized in Syracuse, and became one of the charter members of Root Post, No. 151, G. A. R. He died December 3, 1900, and was given a military burial with all the honors of war. Said the Post Standard editorially at the time of his death, "Some men, receiving the impression of one great event early in their lives, bear it forever, so that it characterizes their thoughts, their manners and even their physical appearance. The great war of 1861 seems to have had this effect upon Theodore L. Poole, whose death is recorded in our columns today. He served with distinction and carries the marks of his bravery to the grave, but the bearing and the spirit of the soldier would have distinguished him, even without that empty sleeve. The war which preserved the Union was Major Poole's alma mater. The diploma of faithful service was his and the degree of veteran has seldom characterized a more brave, simple and modest gentleman. Major Poole was a good soldier, a worthy citizen and a Christian gentleman, and the people of these parts may well be glad that they had the opportunity, and used it, of proving to him that they appreciated his character and his ser-

vices." Resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed by Root Post and also by the board of directors of the National Bank, the latter saying: "In all our relations with him he has proved himself an associate of unchanging loyalty to the interests which he has represented, unflagging in zeal, wise in counsel and generous in his judgments of others." Perhaps no better tribute to this soldier, loyal in days of war and in days of peace, can be given than to quote the poem written by Edward Renaud on the occasion of the Grand Army Encampment at Washington, where as commander of the New York Department, G. A. R., Major Poole rode at the head of the troops from the Empire state.

Down from the green hill yonder,
 Crowned with its snowy dome
 The marching host comes, post on post,
 Like the cohorts of old Rome;
 Heroes of many battles,
 Taught in war's sternest school,
 They're tramping down through the flag-decked town
 Behind the gallant Poole.

Never, I ween, twelve thousand
 Of nobler men than these
 Marched where tattered ensigns
 Waved in the battle's breeze;
 Look where they come, advancing
 With proudly martial gait!
 Hail, to her heroes of the war!
 Hail to the Empire state!

There's a "Lincoln" and "Kearney," "Sumner;"
 And "Grant" from Brooklyn too,
 Marching in serried rank on rank,
 Still wearing the dear old blue;
 Steady and true the column,
 Straight as if lined by rule;
 While, stout at need, on his sturdy steed
 There, at the head, rides Poole.

Proud mem'ries of the mighty strife
 Break o'er each martial strain,
 There Sickles, and Slocum, Howard;
 All march abreast again;
 There's Reynolds, and Carr, and Siegel,
 McMahan and Curtis grand;
 For the Empire state flings wide her gate
 To the noblest of the land.

Hark, how the shouts of thousands
Rise from the mighty mass,
Crowning the martial music,
As they press to see them pass;
There's "Garfield," and "Hill," and "Hoffman,"
And "Root," and "Hooker" true.
All keeping pace, with the honest face
Of the boys that wear the blue.

Go! fill me a foaming beaker
Full, full to the beady brim,
To quaff to the grand old Empire state
As she sings her battle-hymn—
Sings it with marching thousands
Trained in war's sternest school,
While, stout at need, on his sturdy steed
There, at the front, rides Poole.
Died Dec. 3, 1900.





Wilbert L. Smith

Wilbert Lewis Smith



WILBERT LEWIS SMITH, who ranks with his brother, L. C. Smith, as a pioneer of the typewriter industry in Syracuse, was born February 29, 1852, in Torrington, Connecticut, the son of Lewis Stevens Smith and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith. He removed in childhood with his parents to Lisle, Broome county, New York, where he received his education and grew up in his father's manufacturing business, but about 1877 came to Syracuse and was employed in gun manufacture with L. C. Smith. With him, he saw early the opportunities in typewriter-making and was active in the production of the Smith Premier typewriter and the organization of a company for its manufacture, of which he is vice president and factory manager. He soon became a recognized authority on typewriter-making and manufacturing processes and much of the Smith reputation for superior construction is due to his genius and ability.

When the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company was organized he became its vice president and personally supervised the construction and equipment of the new factory building, as well as the model of the visible writing machine which has since been produced with great success.

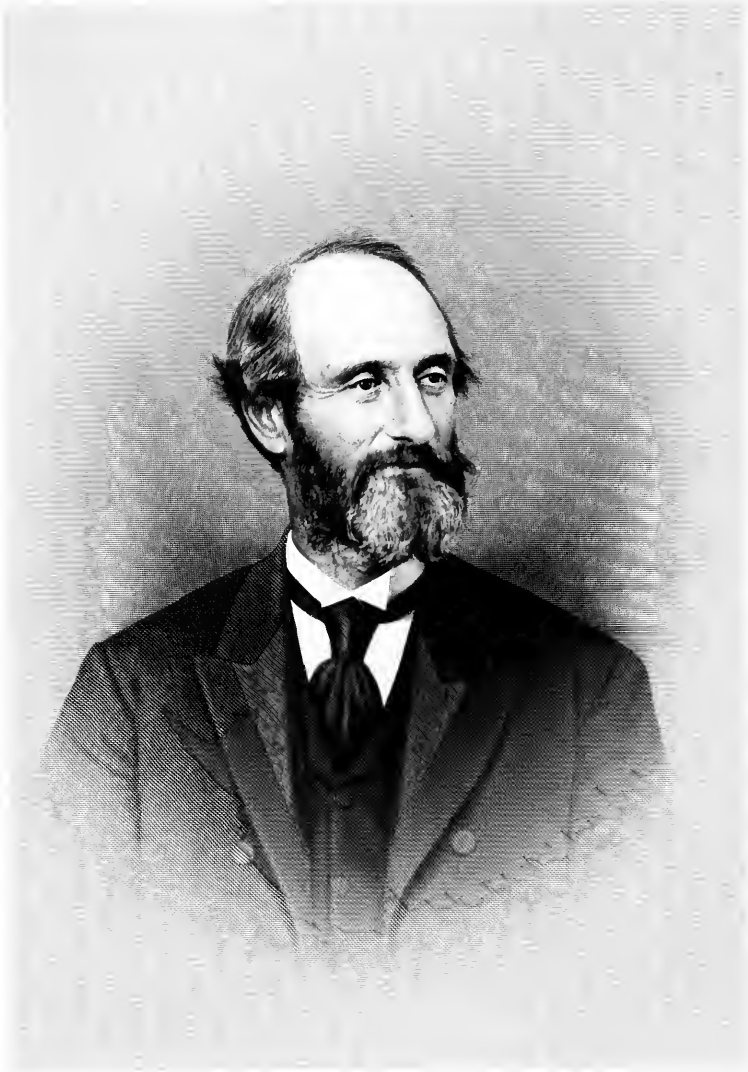
In addition to his manufacturing interests Mr. Smith turned his attention to banking and assisted in organizing the Syracuse Trust Company, of which he is vice president. He is also a director of the National Bank of Syracuse. Some of his other business relations are vice president of the L. C. Smith Transit Company, engaged in the carrying trade on the Great Lakes; and director of the Globe Navigation Company, operating a line of vessels on the Pacific coast. He is one of the owners of the Smith-Lee Company of Oneida, New York, manufacturing sanitary caps for milk and cream bottles. With a few other Syracuse business men W. L. Smith is the owner of considerable real estate in Seattle, Washington, consisting of city blocks.

He is greatly interested in the welfare of his home city and is a public-spirited citizen, though he never courts prominence. He is a valued member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, of which he has served as director, and is a member of the board of trustees of St. Joseph's Hospital. He is a member of the Citizens' and Century Clubs of Syracuse, is domestic in his tastes, and enjoys automobiling.

Wilbert Lewis Smith

Mr. Smith was married in 1886 to Miss Louise L. Hunt and has two sons, Wilbert A., now a student at Trinity College; and Elwyn L. His charming home is one of the most substantial in the fine residential section of West Onondaga street.





James Cooper Tyre.

James Cooper Sayre



JAMES COOPER SAYRE, deceased, was for many years identified with building interests as a contractor of Marcellus and was also associated with other business enterprises which brought him into close and intimate relations with many residents of the town. All those associated with him entertained for him warm regard and throughout the community in which he lived he was the object of general affection and esteem. His birth occurred September

11, 1815, at Neversink, Sullivan county, New York. He was descended from an old family. The old Sayre home, which was built at Southampton, Long Island, in 1648, by Thomas Sayre, is still standing and is yet occupied. Since the establishment of the family in America its members have been prominent in various localities where they have lived.

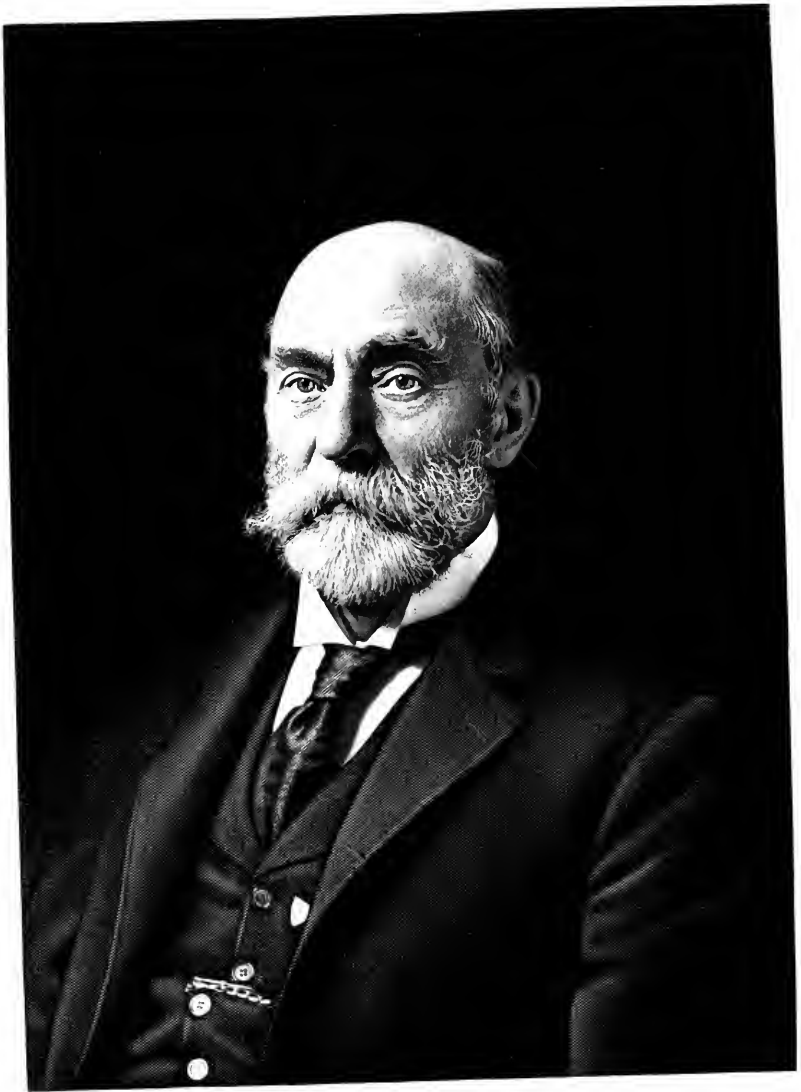
James Cooper Sayre was about two and a half years old when his parents removed from Neversink to New York city. At the age of ten years, on the death of his mother, he went to live with an uncle, who was a practicing physician of New Jersey. About a year later, however, this relative died and he had to seek another home. He was twelve years of age when he became a resident of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, where he lived with an uncle, who was a farmer. For three years he remained upon the farm but finding that his tastes were more in the direction of mechanical rather than agricultural interests, he went to Auburn, New York, where he apprenticed himself to Dean Hagman, whom he was to serve until twenty-one years of age, and by whom he was to be instructed in the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He found this pursuit congenial and made rapid progress therein, acquiring in three years such efficiency in and knowledge of the business that he went to his employer, desiring to purchase his time and be relieved from his engagement to serve until he should become of age. The arrangement being concluded, Mr. Sayre started out in life on his own account and soon became recognized as a master builder.

On the 20th of August, 1835, occurred the marriage of James C. Sayre and Miss Lydia W. Webb, of Auburn, New York, where they spent the early years of their married life. They also lived for a time near Moravia, while Mr. Sayre engaged in further building operations in Auburn and in neighboring towns. On the 1st of September, 1843, he removed to Marcellus, to

engage in his chosen field of labor and erected many buildings here, including a church, the two mills and other structures. He also built the Second Presbyterian church and the old courthouse at Auburn. He was likewise interested in the woolen mills at Marcellus for some time and became associated with many other business interests which brought him into close contact with many people. During the last thirty-five years of his life he gave employment to more people in this locality than any other one man. None ever found him a hard task-master. On the contrary he was just and considerate of his employes and was never known to overreach another in a business transaction.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were born six children. Sophia, the eldest, died in 1854. William H. enlisted as adjutant in the Seventy-fifth New York Infantry under Colonel Dwight, of Auburn, and served for four years. Being captured, he was incarcerated in Libby prison but was exchanged and at the time of his discharge he held the rank of lieutenant. He married Mrs. Sarah Dwight, of Syracuse, and died June 18, 1881. Charlotte became the wife of Harvey W. Burr, who died in February, 1904, while her death occurred February 26, 1907. Sarah B., who was educated in Willard Seminary at Troy, New York, is now a resident of Marcellus. James Cooper died June 10, 1867. Lue W. is the widow of Albert E. Oatman, of New York city, who died January 12, 1882. The two surviving daughters now reside in the old Sayre home in Marcellus.

In his political views Mr. Sayre was a republican but never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a devoted and helpful member of the Presbyterian church. For many years he served as a deacon in the church, was also trustee, a member of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. He loved the place of prayer and was found there as often as possible. His death occurred February 4, 1882, and the community lost one who was recognized as a leader in business circles, in the church, in the community and in social life. He possessed a kind and affectionate disposition, a sunshiny nature; never forgot a friend and had no enemies. All men respected him, and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and were his associates in life.



W. B. Hazenwell

William B. Cogswell



IF IT HAD not been for William Browne Cogswell's grasping of a suggestion which came to him while listening to the reading of a paper upon the manufacture of ammonia soda, by the inventor Goestenhorfer, at a meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Drifton, Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1879, Onondaga would never have had its greatest industry—so great in truth that the combined freight outgoing and incoming of all other manufacturers in Syracuse together does not equal it—the Solvay Process Company. Others heard that same paper, the story of the manufacture of ammonia soda was somewhat common scientific knowledge, at least abroad, and the value of the manufactured product well known. But it was the coming together of the idea and the man that was the important thing for Syracuse, the financial opportunity for the man's friends and the prospective opening of thousands of careers of future employes and inventors.

How easy it is to trace back through a man's life and point to this experience or that accident as controlling upon future success. Yet, when it comes to the man who materializes an idea, pushes it to success and is credited with a captaincy in industry, there will be found less of accident and more of experience, coupled with the exceptional qualities which in combination made the man for the time and the idea. Accidents may happen in politics and professions, but seldom in industry. Ideas are common, the right men are few. There were but fourteen years between William Cogswell's birth at Oswego, New York, on September 22, 1834, and the beginning of that practical experience which did so much to make the man, while there were thirty-one years' experience before the man and the idea came together. We see the man in the smooth harbor of success and are too apt to forget the rough sailing which made this haven possible.

The Cogswell family in America dated from 1635, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and came from good old English stock, being founded by Sir John Cogswell, born 1592 at Westbury, Leigh, Wiltshire. David Cogswell (1807-1877) a contractor, was the father of William B. Cogswell, and Mary Barnes, daughter of James Barnes of Ashford, Kent, England, the mother. The Cogswells moved to Syracuse in 1838, and David Cogswell became promi-

ment in the village and succeeding city of Syracuse. Mrs. Cogswell's death occurred in 1862. William Cogswell attended Hamilton Academy, Oneida county, and the private schools of Joseph Allen in Syracuse and Professor Orin Root at Syracuse and Seneca Falls, but Mr. Cogswell's education began before either of these experiences, and it did not end when he bade tutors and college good-bye, for he made all life an education. In 1848, when only fourteen, he took a year's experience in practical engineering in the employ of a party engaged in surveying the route of the Syracuse & Oswego Railroad, and the relaying of the track of the Syracuse & Utica Railroad with T-rails. This developed rather than curbed his inclination for civil engineering and gave him a first knowledge of the territory which in a geological way meant so much for the great Solvay idea.

In 1849 William Cogswell began his three years' student life at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, a member of the class of 1852, but destined not to receive his degree of "C. E." until 1884, an extension of the course leaving the class of 1852 without the customary exercises of graduation. The belated degree became the greater honor. From the institute to the school of experience was the graduation in 1852, Mr. Cogswell serving an apprenticeship for three years in the Lawrence, Massachusetts, machine shops under the superintendence of John C. Hoadley, gaining more of that practical knowledge of engineering, mechanics and physics which made life no accident with him. When he returned to Syracuse in 1856, Mr. Cogswell was selected by George Barnes to accompany him to Ohio, where Mr. Barnes was superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and Mr. Cogswell was made manager of the machinery department of the road located at Chillicothe. Three years more of experience, and in 1859 Mr. Cogswell became superintendent of the Broadway Foundry at St. Louis, Missouri. Returning to Syracuse in 1860 Mr. Cogswell in association with William A. and A. Avery Sweet, founded the firm of Sweet Brothers & Company, which later became the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company. The mechanic had become the expert.

With the beginning of the Civil war, Mr. Cogswell received the civilian appointment as mechanical engineer of the United States navy. During 1861 he was located at Port Royal, South Carolina, having general superintendence of the work of fitting up repair shops at five widely separated stations on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. It was in this year that he literally launched a machine shop, a unique idea of this period when great minds were evolving unique ideas for offense and defense to save the country. In May, 1861, when Admiral Dupont of the North Atlantic Squadron sought to make repairs without docking, this machine shop was gathered by Mr. Cogswell in a boat and shipped to Port Royal. There an old whaler was made over for machine shop purposes, and Mr. Cogswell became a real captain. The incalculable services of the expert mechanic are not to be

gauged by the ordinary standards, for the hazards of the work and the make-shifts are beyond the comprehension of those who have not the advantage of a war experience and the doing of great work under difficulties. One example of the efficiency of this navy machine shop may be glimpsed from the statement that a cylinder head, weighing more than five hundred pounds, was cast and made ready for a monitor—not a minor casting task for a land-built shop even at the present time. In 1862 Mr. Cogswell was transferred to the Brooklyn navy yards in charge of steam repairs, a construction work which occupied his attention until 1866. The two succeeding years were spent in work in New York city.

Mr. Cogswell's return to central New York was in 1869, his expert abilities being engaged in the supervision of construction and operation of blast furnaces for the Franklin Iron works of Oneida county, New York, at the same time being given charge of the completion of the Clifton suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, a recognition of mechanical engineering and executive genius which probably appealed more to the popular appreciation of mechanics than many other of Mr. Cogswell's important accomplishments. This work occupied Mr. Cogswell to 1873.

The records of life are filled with turnings and twistings and man is frequently long upon some pathway before there is a realization that the turn taken was so career-changing. Mr. Cogswell made such a turn in 1874 when he listened to the inducement of Rowland Hazard, of Peacedale, Rhode Island, to take charge of the big lead mines at Mine La Motte, Missouri. Five years mining experience brought new tendencies and a bent for things under the earth as well as upon the land and water. Then came the meeting of the man and the one great idea which was to mean so much to thousands of workmen, professional men and financiers. The more Mr. Cogswell thought of Goestenhofner's paper on the manufacture of ammonia soda, the surer Mr. Cogswell felt that America furnished the field and the opportunity for like endeavor. Ernest Solvay, the chemist, invented the process which bears his name, and Alfred, the brother, gave the business qualifications which assured success. Carrying letters of introduction Mr. Cogswell sailed to investigate at first hand this process which his industrial and mechanical mind followed as if the idea was a lode star. At Brussels, Belgium, he gave his letters to the brothers Solvay, who listened, but refused the application as they had many others. There had been too many and varied experiences in Mr. Cogswell's life for him to take one refusal, and his investigation of the Goestenhofner plant only convinced him the more that the Solvay process was the greatest commercial prospect. Back to the Solvays he went and the siege was on, successful in the end not only for the man's persistence but because he had capabilities which stood the test of research. Armed with a commission to examine eligible sites for a plant in the United States, Mr. Cogswell returned home.

As geologist and engineer Mr. Cogswell knew the opportunity of his old home, Syracuse, but there were many things to be considered. Looking at the result today, when all lines of traffic converge at the Solvay works, limestone gravitates in buckets to the yards and the heaviest solution of brine runs through the pipes to the works, it is easy to see how admirably adapted is the location for its purposes. But consider figuring this all out when this section was but vacant pasture and unused salt lands. How the prophetic industrial eye must have been developed in these experiences of the man with the idea. Every promise came true, for the Solvays approved the site chosen, just over the northwestern line of the city, but at that time nearer to the village of Geddes.

Then came the all-important question of capital. Not only the experience of the man but experiences with the man counted in this juncture. Rowland Hazard believed in the man, and it was Mr. Hazard's money which aided materially in the erection of that first plant, now almost lost in the midst of the great plant of today. With a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars the Solvay Process Company was organized in 1881, with Rowland Hazard president; Earl B. Alvord, William A. Sweet and George E. Dana directors, and William B. Cogswell treasurer and general manager. Today the capital stock is eight million dollars, with an investment of twenty million dollars, the largest soda ash plant in the world, employing close upon five thousand people, with a product of six hundred thousand six hundred tons a year. A branch of almost equal proportions was established at Detroit in 1897. Mr. Cogswell retained the office of treasurer and general manager until June, 1887, when F. R. Hazard was made treasurer, Mr. Cogswell managing director, and E. N. Trump general manager.

From the time the first settlers "boiled salt" in Onondaga it was a debate as to where the salt beds were located which so bountifully fed the springs in the early days. The state in its reservation of the salt tract was satisfied to take the springs and adjoining lands, while many bored wells in the vicinity, some finding salt water but never rock salt. This was where Mr. Cogswell's mining experience and geological research were again of inestimable value, but he was baffled at first. He worked upon a theory that the springs were somewhere near the edge of a bed or veins of rock salt. Experimental borings made in 1881 and 1883 were failures. Finally, in 1888, twenty-two miles south of Syracuse and near Tully, the belief of the geologist became truth, and at a depth of twelve hundred feet salt in solid form was struck. This vein was found to be from fifty to one hundred feet in thickness, and beyond a vein of equal thickness was found. To convey this salt in brine to Syracuse, Mr. Cogswell tapped one of the little Tully lakes and brought the water through a pipe by gravity, discharging the water into the half hundred wells, the solution being then piped to the Solvay Process works by the Tully pipe line. It is an interesting note that in many

places this brine has displaced the output of the old state wells with salt manufacturers. The Tully Pipe Line Company was incorporated in 1889, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Cogswell president and F. R. Hazard treasurer.

The mechanical engineer showed forth again and again in Mr. Cogswell's plans. The utilization of the Split Rock quarries by a gravity cable bucket method is but one, although it is such an important feature in the landscape for several miles and so material to the works. For this project the Split Rock Cable Company was incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars with Mr. Cogswell as general manager.

Another notable work of Mr. Cogswell was his part in the development of the Hannawa Falls Power Company at Hannawa Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, which owns a power plant of ten thousand horsepower capacity at that point, and another of forty thousand horsepower at Colton. Mr. Cogswell is the principal stockholder in this, one of his numerous enterprises.

But industrial foresight is not entirely successful which does not comprehend the enlisting of helpers and the management of men. It was this quality in the working organization of the Solvay plant which has counted much in its success, even after all the other bridges were crossed. Mr. Cogswell's knowledge of men was such that he gathered about him a staff of exceptionally bright young men, most of whom were specialists and scientists. Many a bright young man starting in a menial capacity, having shown an aptitude for greater things, has been taken up by Mr. Cogswell, educated and advanced to responsible posts. This kindness to men in every walk of life has given that spirit of loyalty which is one of the great things in the Solvay works.

Mr. Cogswell's identification with many charitable movements is a matter which he invariably leaves for the public to find out in some other way than the bringing forth of his name in prominent letters. But it is work for that noblest of institutions, the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, which has made the great plant for the care of the sick and unfortunate possible. His gifts to that institution alone amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—but then that is a matter of historic record and no confidence is betrayed in the statement.

Mr. Cogswell is a member of many societies and clubs, but is best known in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the North American Society for the Advancement of Sciences. He is a fellow of the Geographical Society, a Master Mason, Royal Arch Chapter, and member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Citizens' Club, the Century Club, Technical Club, University Club, Syracuse Country Club and Onondaga Historical Association of Syracuse; the University Club, Engineers' Club, National Arts Club, Transportation Club.

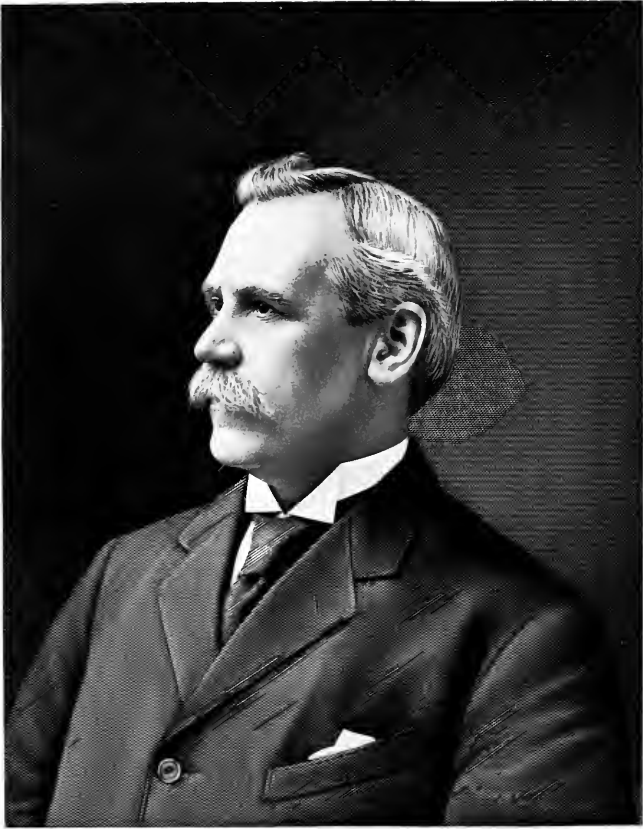
Chemical Club and Republican Club, Pittsburg Duquesne Club, and the Detroit Club and Fellowcraft Club of Detroit.

The genealogy of the Cogswell family shows a long line founded by that hardy stock which fearlessly braved the rigors of the New England coast within fifteen years of the landing of the Mayflower. John and Elizabeth Thompson Cogswell emigrated to America in 1635. Then follows this line of descent: William, baptized March, 1619, died December 15, 1700; William, December 4, 1659, April 14, 1708; Edward, August 13, 1686, April 17, 1773; Samuel, March 1, 1710—; Asa, March 30, 1740, 1832; Daniel, 1770—; David, March 12, 1807, October 3, 1877; William Browne, September 22, 1834.

The first marriage of Mr. Cogswell was to Miss Mary N. Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson of Boscowen, formerly Fisherville, January 31, 1856, Mrs. Cogswell dying July 20, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mabel Cogswell. On April 29, 1902, Mr. Cogswell married Miss Cora Browning, of New York city.

Mr. Cogswell was one of the hundred captains of industry appointed by President Roosevelt to meet Prince Henry of Prussia. In politics Mr. Cogswell has always been a republican but never obtrusively active. He was satisfied with the honors by his industrial foresight, experience and genius, never by those things which came by accident. It was a great thing for Syracuse when this man and the Solvay idea came together. If they had missed, Syracuse would not be as great a place as it is today.





Robert Sey

Robert Dey



ROBERT DEY was one of the first men in Syracuse whose business sagacity was strong enough to enable him to understand that the growth and development of the city justified the extension of its business center; that it was no longer necessary to concentrate commercial interests around four corners; that successful enterprises could be conducted elsewhere than in this locality. He therefore purchased property in the residence district and began the building of the great Dey Brothers store. This was in 1892, less than ten years after his arrival in Syracuse. In this way the Deys set the pace for native Syracusans and the wisdom of their business judgment has been demonstrated so frequently that the Dey building at the present time is located in what is termed the "down town" district. "Syracuse is the most enterprising and one of the smartest cities in the country" is the belief expressed again and again in speech and action by the head founder of this great dry-goods house and because of this belief Robert Dey has become as loyal to the city as one of its native sons.

He was born in the parish of Abernathy, Scotland, November 25, 1849. His father was a farmer and miller and his family one of the highest respectability. The record shows that its members have been characterized by strength of opinion and honor in accomplishment. The forefathers in the beginning of the eighteenth century espoused the cause of the brave but unfortunate Stuarts. It was near the end of the sixteenth century that Queen Elizabeth granted lands in Norfolk, England, to the Dey family for public services and it was shortly after this event that the branch of the family from which the Dey brothers sprang, migrated to Scotland.

In Aberdeen Robert Dey laid the foundation of that business knowledge which he was to bring to this country and use so advantageously for the city and for his family. He had been educated in the district schools of Kirk-michael and was but seventeen years of age when he went to Aberdeen, where he entered the employ of Pratt & Keith, proprietors of the largest dry-goods house in the north of Scotland. He had remained with that firm for five years, gaining a practical knowledge of the business in both the wholesale and retail departments. He came to this country in 1871 and upon his arrival entered the employ of the well known firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, New York. Over five years more were devoted to practical work and

study in various departments, during which time he gained thorough familiarity with the requirements and needs of the business in this country. Fully confident, after devoting ten and a half years to hard work and close application to the dry-goods business in all its branches from the looms to the counter, the firm of Dey Brothers & Company was established in Elmira, New York, in 1877, Robert Dey previous to this date being joined by his brothers, Donald, Charles and James. About three years later they were joined by an older brother, John, who subsequently invented and patented the time register. Their business grew until it became one of the most important in Elmira and was the inspiration for the attempt to establish a similar enterprise in a larger city.

It was in 1883 that Robert Dey came to Syracuse and purchased the dry-goods house of the late Edward F. Rice, this being one of the old established mercantile enterprises of the city, its location being just south of the White Memorial building in South Salina street. The Dey brothers increased their business at once, keeping their old established trade and winning new patrons. They purchased the crockery business of Charles Hamlin, which was located to the south of the Dey store. The Hamlin stock was sold out immediately, for the space occupied by it was much needed by the rapidly growing Dey business and it was this that inspired the purchase of the Hamlin store. The severe criticisms that followed by many of the patrons for thus closing out the best china store in the city, accounts for the provision made in the new store for ample room for a larger and better china department. Up to this time the Deys had not carried china at all, which department has since become an important feature of that store and constitutes one of the finest lines of goods of this character to be found in central New York. The story of the success of the Dey firm is one of constant growth. Robert Dey was a man of ideas. He made the same study of the people's wants that a scientist does of the thing he investigates. Like the snow ball which is rolled over soft snow down hill, constantly taking up new material, the business kept growing and in the early '90s came the move south which proved an epoch in the business life of Syracuse and really changed the down town map of the city. On the 2d of May, 1894, the Dey Brothers moved into their great stores at South Salina and Jefferson streets. To the keen business judgment which dictated this move, even against the prophecies of many of the older business heads of the city, was due the whole building up of South Salina street south from Jefferson street.

Robert Dey is typically the progressive merchant of modern life and concentrates undivided attention upon his business affairs. While his political influence has been of the highest, he has been careful to use it only for the cleanest politics in the city, state and nation. That he has stood for the best in political life is not a mere assertion but a matter of intimate knowledge to his townsmen. Yet he has persistently refrained from taking an

active interest in party politics as a candidate for office. Again and again he has been offered tempting nominations but has steadily refused unless there was need that his name should be used to purify the situation. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His rare aptitude and ability in achieving results, however, have made him constantly sought but it is only when he feels that the public situation demands it that he has stepped aside from his path as a merchant to take active part in public interests. His business capacity has been called upon many times to help establish other projects and business enterprises. He was one of the incorporators of the Dey Time Register Company and for years was one of its officers. He was likewise one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Trust Company and one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital. He has been interested in and identified with national bank boards and at present is one of the directors of the National Bank of Syracuse. He has also been connected with the Sweet Manufacturing Company, of which he was made receiver and in the reorganization of which he rendered material aid.

On the 2d of January, 1890, Mr. Dey was married to Miss Mary Sweet, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Sweet. They now have three children, Amoret Sweet, Victoria Mary Sweet and William Robert.





Franklin H. Chase

Franklin H. Chase



FRANKLIN H. CHASE, born in Syracuse on September 15, 1864, and since 1880 employed almost continuously upon The Journal, is descended from Aquila Chase, who came to Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1636. Mr. Chase's immediate ancestors were among the earlier settlers of Sunapee, New Hampshire, where the homestead of John Chase, Sr., John Chase, Jr., and the birthplace of Hills Horace Chase, ancestors in line, still stands. M. Van Buren Chase, the father of Franklin H. Chase, was a son of Hills Horace Chase, one of the first homeopathic physicians of Syracuse, settling in this city in 1851. Van Buren Chase had charge of the composing room of The Journal for fifty-one years, and is still connected with the paper.

Franklin H. Chase was educated in the schools of Syracuse, and after taking up work upon The Journal in 1880 continued his studies. After an apprenticeship in stock and minor reporting, Mr. Chase in 1890 took up the work of reporting of the upper courts for The Journal, and at the same time dramatic criticism, adding later editorial work. Upon September 27, 1887, he married Lucy A. Post, a lineal descendant of John Post, the first settler of Utica. Mrs. Chase died October 18, 1905, leaving two children, Dorothy Sargent, born September 18, 1889; and Donald Frederic, born December 9, 1892.



P. J. Ryder

Philip S. Ryder



IT IS given to but few men to command world-wide attention or even national prominence but in every community there are men whose force of character, upright principles and rules of conduct gain for them the unqualified interest and respect of their fellow citizens and who by reason of their business ability and consecutive effort gain positions of more than local distinction. Such a one was Philip S. Ryder, for many years the veteran photographer of Syracuse and known professionally as well throughout this part of the state. For nearly forty years he figured in the business circles of Syracuse.

A native of Ithaca, he was born on the 7th of April, 1837, his parents being John and Lucy M. (Crandall) Ryder. At the usual age he became a public-school student, attending Lancasterian school in Ithaca. After completing his high-school course he entered business life as a clerk in the employ of Andrew Giltner & Company, of Ithaca, where he remained for several years, the length of his service being indicative of his fidelity, trustworthiness and energy. He next entered the employ of Daniel R. Young & Company, also grocerymen, but through the influence and urgent desire of his brother, James F. Ryder, a photographer of Cleveland, he determined to acquaint himself with the processes of photography and entered the employ of Jefferson Beardsley & Brother, who conducted a studio in Ithaca. Philip S. Ryder remained with that firm for a year and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, to complete the business with his brother, under whose direction he thoroughly acquainted himself with the best methods of photography then known. At length when he felt qualified to engage in business on his own account he established a photograph gallery in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and later conducted a studio at Indianapolis, where he remained for three years. He studied in Cleveland and in Cincinnati, Ohio, in order to perfect himself in the business, and from the latter city he returned to the east, locating in New York city, where he studied his art for several months.

The year 1865 witnessed Mr. F. Ryder's arrival in Syracuse and he soon became an operator for Hiram Lazier, then the leading photographer of the city. Not long afterward he began business on his own account and from the beginning was successful, continuing in this field of labor up to the time of his death. He photographed the great majority of the notable people of the

United States and also some of foreign lands during their sojourns in the country. His fame as a skilled photographer spread abroad and brought him a most liberal patronage. He always kept abreast with the advance made in photography—an advance so great as to seem almost phenomenal. He recognized the value of light and shade and of contrast, employed the latest improved processes and in his business gained a measure of success that was most gratifying, being, as it was, a tribute to his merit.

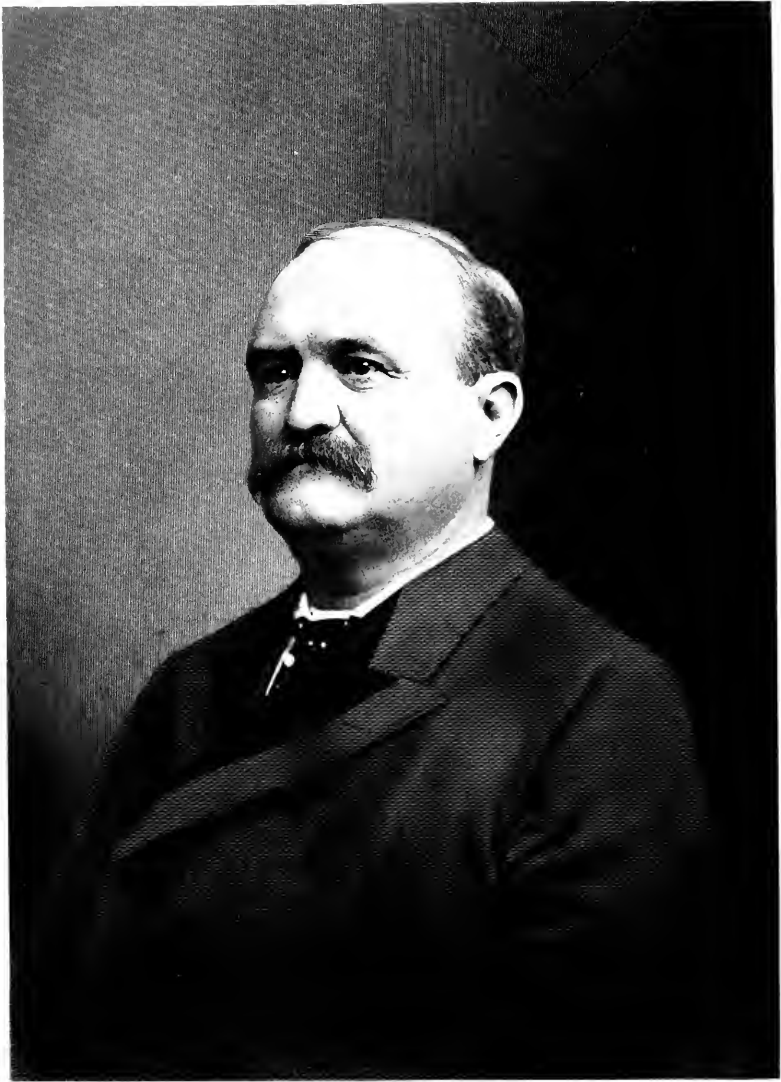
On the 11th of August, 1855, Mr. Ryder was united in marriage to Miss Olive Patterson, of Hartford, Connecticut, who after leaving New England became a resident of Ithaca. They had two sons, of whom Henry W., born October 18, 1860, died in November of the same year. The other son, John H. Ryder, born January 12, 1862, died on the 20th of January, 1882. He was a well known writer of Syracuse and wrote articles for the papers when but fourteen years of age.

Mr. Ryder was very prominent in social circles and had an extensive circle of friends. He belonged to Central City Lodge, No. 305, A. F. & A. M., and to other branches of Masonry, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He likewise belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows and held membership relations with the Citizens' Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He took a great interest in baseball and manly athletic and outdoor sports and was manager of the first baseball team that was organized in Syracuse and became one of its stockholders in 1869. He was the originator and promoter of the famous Star Baseball Club in 1876, which was one of the greatest clubs of the country. He acted as its president, with Hamilton S. White as vice president and Edward N. Westcott, author of David Harum, as treasurer. This club was most successful, winning victories over many of the leading clubs of the country. In community affairs he was ever deeply interested and was a co-worker in many movements for the public good.

In politics he was a stalwart democrat and was president of the board of police commissioners in 1888, having been appointed a member of that board by Mayor W. B. Kirk. In 1892 he was the democratic candidate for sheriff and carried the city of Syracuse by eleven hundred majority, which no candidate for that office had ever done before. He was also at one time the democratic candidate for senator and though his party was in the minority he received very flattering support. A man of fine personal appearance, his mental caliber was equally great. He was broad minded and looked at life from no narrow or contracted view. He possessed a most kindly, humanitarian spirit and the poor found in him a most helpful, generous friend. At all times his life was actuated by high purposes and in his community he was regarded as a man who did much good in the world by reason of the high standard which he maintained in business, by reason of a kindly spirit, as well

as through those works which contribute directly to the benefit of the race. When death came to him on the 30th of May, 1907, he had reached the age of seventy years and he was laid to rest with honors, the funeral cortege being escorted to the cemetery by a police detail, who acted as a guard of honor. Syracuse had known him for forty years and always known him as one worthy of their full honor.





John Dampf

John Dunfee



CHRISTMASTIDE has become synonymous with joy and happiness, with homecomings, family reunions and all of the pleasures of life. But the Christmastide of 1904 brought sadness and sorrow to Syracuse in that it chronicled the death of John Dunfee, one of the foremost citizens not only of Syracuse but of the state—a man to whom the term brotherhood meant all humanity, who though buffeted by fortune in his youth, meeting hardships that seldom fall to the lot of even the poorest, yet kept a heart warm for humanity's sorrows and a hand quick to lighten the burdens of others. No tale of fiction presents a more interesting, fanciful or romantic picture than does the life history of John Dunfee. Fifty-three years were allotted him for his earthly pilgrimage and in that time he accomplished a marvelous work. From the most humble surroundings and the environment of direst poverty he rose to rank with the wealthy men of Syracuse, regarded as a power not only in business but also in political circles—the latter not because of his desire for office but because of the influence which he exerted among the many who trusted his judgment and believed in him.

His father, Edward Dunfee, came from County Kilkenny, Ireland, to the United States. He was early deprived of his mother and at a time when most boys of even the poorest parents are in schools he was fighting life's battles in the struggle for a livelihood. His birth occurred on March 16, 1851, in a most humble home on Canal street. Many of Syracuse's citizens remember him when as a little lad of seven or eight years he sold newspapers at the old Central station in Vanderbilt Square. The associations were such as most parents seek to shield their children from, but the necessities of the case were paramount here and in the school of experience Mr. Dunfee had to learn his lessons and he mastered them right royally. He learned to place a correct value upon opportunity, upon energy and, moreover, upon character, learned the true from the false, to hate pretension and sham and to scorn the spurious. He learned the value of an honest word, a kindly act and a sympathetic utterance, and he made these assets in his later life. This knowledge, however, did not come to him all at once but was acquired as the years passed. He supplemented his earnings as a newsboy in the daytime by selling apples in the gallery of Corinthian Hall, which was then the fashionable amusement house

of Syracuse. He was dubbed "the little red-headed Irish boy" and many a joke was uttered at his expense but his good nature and ready wit ever made apt answer. At his death his property included one of the handsomest theatres of the city.

Like most boys of Syracuse to whom the protection of home and school are denied, he found interest and amusement on the banks of the Erie canal, watching the boats go slowly by. He was fond, too, of displaying his skill in swimming there and frequently took a high dive from the tops of buildings or the lumber piles, calling out, "Just watch Sam Patch!"—for the original Sam Patch was then a sensation in the amusement world. This secured for him the nickname of Sam, which was afterward corrupted into Sim, by which he was known throughout the remainder of his life—a name that became dear to the hearts of many friends. In the early boyhood days he knew what it was on many occasions to want a meal, while comfortable clothing was almost an undreamed of luxury, but the boy had in him the elements of success and his life is another proof of the fact that it is under the stimulus of opposition and the pressure of adversity that the strongest in men is brought out and developed. It is related that on one occasion the janitor of the Pike Block kicked him down the stairs. The boy picked himself up, shook his fist in the man's face and vowed that he would one day own the building from which he had been ignominiously ejected. He lived to see the fulfillment of this vow, while his real-estate interests included much other valuable Syracuse property.

From newsboy and apple vender his next step in the business world was made as driver on the Erie Canal. On one occasion the owner of the boat, having no driver and noting the keen interest in the boy's face, asked him how he would like to drive for a salary of three dollars per month. The offer was at once accepted and without parental authority he started out in the work to drive along the towpath to Albany. When they reached Albany the horses became sick and the canal driver was obliged to lay up there for three months of winter and the diet of himself and his driver consisted of salt pork and biscuit made from the flour and salt pork which they were carrying as cargo. One day the boy was sent upon an errand and returned to find that his employer had abandoned him, taking the boat and the horses and leaving John Dunfee without a penny. That night he was forced to sleep outdoors. The next morning, telling his story to a man, he was given enough money with which to buy a breakfast and a bootblack's outfit. The Albany bootblacks resented his, to them, intrusion and smashed his kit. He procured another, and, seeing that he must fight for his place, he soon gave the other boys to understand that he had a right, as well as they, to earn his living. When he had saved money enough to buy a new suit throughout, a new bootblack's outfit and pay his way back to Syracuse he came again to his native city.

This habit of saving was one of his strong characteristics. Speaking of his own early life, he said his policy was "to save two quarters for every one I

spent." It was this that laid the foundation for his later marvelous prosperity. Following his return to Syracuse he resumed his interrupted career as a canal driver but watched every opportunity for advancement in the business world. He was promoted to steersman on the canal and finally invested in a boat of his own. The interest which he took in politics led to political intervention in his behalf when he was about seventeen years of age in an appointment to the position of lock tender at the Lodi street locks. While thus engaged he saw a chance to buy and trade in horses and his carefully saved earnings were thus invested until at one time he had as many as fifty horses and mules at work along the canal. After leaving the position of lock tender he continued in business as a horse dealer on a yet more extensive scale, making purchases not only in central New York but also going as far as Canada to obtain desirable animals. The scope of his labors increased when he was appointed fire commissioner by Mayor Ryan, while Mayors Burns and Kirk continued him in office. He resigned, however, upon the election of Mayor Cowie in order that he might devote his attention entirely to his business interests and never again did he hold office save that of water commissioner. However, he was one of the recognized leaders of democracy in New York, a stalwart champion of the principles in which he believed, a delegate to various party conventions and the warm friend of many party leaders, including Judge Alton B. Parker. He was never an aggressive partisan, however, and had as many friends among the republicans as among democrats, and no party coercion could force him into any course which his judgment did not sanction.

Perhaps Mr. Dunfee was best known to the general public as a contractor. He did not plan to enter that field of business but, as usual, saw and embraced his opportunity, his first step being made when he purchased horses and put them under contract on canal work. His first important contract, was for cleaning the city streets. From that time forward he took contracts of one character or another until he became one of the best known contractors of the east. Only the week prior to his death he was the successful bidder in a contract near Boston, Massachusetts, calling for an expenditure of one million dollars. He constructed the Boston tunnel, made the improvements of the Hudson river and took a nine million dollar canal improvement contract. He was awarded many dredging contracts, some of these being at Albany, at New York and in Chesapeake Bay. He was the promoter of the Syracuse Lighting Company, acquiring the stock of the Electric Light & Power Company, which furnished all the electricity used in Syracuse and had the city lighting contract. The stock of the Syracuse Gas Company was at that time held by a syndicate and the company was losing money, when Mr. Dunfee proposed to the syndicate that they form one large company, combine the two properties and operate together. As a result the Syracuse Lighting Company came into existence, acquiring the Electric Light & Power Company, the Underground Electric Wire Company and the Onondaga Lighting Company property. In

his contracting business he was president of the Central City Construction Company, vice president of the Boston Tunnel Construction Company, a member of the dredging firms of John Dunfee & Company and Kirk, Driscoll & Company, and also of two construction companies under the name of John Dunfee & Company. He was likewise a director of the Haberle-Crystal Spring Brewing Company, the Syracuse Reduction Company and the Empire Contracting Company.

In the meantime Mr. Dunfee early in his business career began investing in real-estate. Long before he reached middle age he was rated as a man of means. He owned considerable real estate and purchased and established a successful livery stable, which proved a profitable investment. When the West Shore road was built he bought many houses and realized a gratifying income from their sale. As the years passed his successes enabled him to make real-estate purchases that involved extensive investment and his holdings included an interest in the Vanderbilt House and Manhattan Hotel property, the Pike Block, the Dunfee building and much other notable and valuable realty.

To have attained the success which Mr. Dunfee did would alone have entitled him to distinction but the use which he made of it was what won for him the gratitude, the admiration and the love of his fellowmen. It was his cherished dream to provide a beautiful home for his wife. He wedded Anna Shortell, a native of Syracuse and a daughter of Charles and Mary (Gorman) Shortell. Her father was born in Kingston, Canada, and came to Syracuse when a young boy, working in early life at the meat cutter's trade. The mother was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Dunfee acquired her education in Syracuse in a school where the new public library building now stands. In 1874 she gave her hand in marriage to John Dunfee, then a young man of twenty-three years, just making the initial steps in the business career that led on to fortune. As stated, it was the great desire of his early life to promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and to surround her with the comforts that money can bring and to this end he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to purchase for her a beautiful residence. They had no children of their own but adopted a niece, who became the wife of John J. Cummins and their only child was named in honor of Mr. Dunfee—John Dunfee Cummins. Mr. Dunfee had the greatest love for children and many of the happiest hours of his life were spent in the company of this little grandson. No matter what the business cares demanding his time and attention, he would put them all aside to take this child in his arms and talk to him with an affection as eloquent and sympathetic as that of any mother.

The orphaned children, too, found in Mr. Dunfee a father. He gave most generously not only to the little ones who needed protection but to the institutions established for their care and one of the large bequests of his will was to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum. It would be impossible to estimate the

amount that Mr. Dunfee gave away to charity. He gave ready response to every call that was made upon him for aid without regard to race, color or religion. There was probably not a day passed that did not chronicle some good deed, some assistance rendered to those who needed aid, and yet he never spoke boastingly, if at all, of what he did in this direction. Every charitable enterprise promoted in Syracuse sought his assistance. Only the Saturday before he was taken ill a subscription book for Christmas at the House of Providence was handed him and his name went down for fifty dollars. The day before it was the maternity hospital and it, too, received fifty dollars, but he always felt that the orphans were his special care.

Mr. Dunfee was a man strong in his likes and dislikes. His early experiences taught him to value true worth and to scorn all that is hypocritical or pretentious. He evolved much philosophy from his early life and many of his sayings passed into local history. He possessed the keen wit for which the Irish race are noted, combined with a peculiar sensitiveness and a ready recognition of the ridiculous. He managed to evoke fun from many situations which others would have regarded as a hardship and he had a way, well worth emulation, of looking upon the bright side, possessing a hopeful optimism that was at all times, however, guided by a sane, rational judgment. Those who came within the close circle of his friendship entertained for him the highest regard. To them the full depths of his nature were known. Two of his warmest friends were his pastor, Mgr. John Grimes of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and Bishop Ludden. Many of his evening hours were spent in company with the Bishop in his favorite pastime of billiards at his own home. He shared with them in their ambitions for the work of the church and was a most generous contributor in support of their plans. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Cathedral congregation and he could never bear that any one should speak lightly or slightly of the church.

To gain a true knowledge of a man one must know his associates and their opinion of him and no better summary of the character of John Dunfee could be given than by quoting from the words of many who were his associates in the various walks of life where he figured prominently. John J. Cummins, the husband of Mr. Dunfee's adopted daughter, said: "Closely connected as I was with him the past five years I grew to know him as few men did. Having his peculiarities, as we all have, he was at heart one of the best friends a man could have. Hundreds in Syracuse and elsewhere have learned from him the test of true friendship, for when in the direst trouble they went to him for assistance and never in vain. His heart always rang true and no matter what differences of opinion he might have with men regarding business or other matters, yet no manifestation of malice ever followed. He was always the first to help a poor fellow out of difficulty and never deserted a friend under any circumstances. I considered him the most remarkable man I had ever met. His judgment of men and the motives that prompted their acts was

invariably correct. Lack of early education had sharpened his faculties to such an extent that he seemed to be able to read the very hearts of men and to thoroughly understand every move they made. He was always the same blunt, democratic, everyday man, with as hearty a greeting for the poorest friend he ever knew as for the millionaire who courted his friendship and sought his judgment in business affairs. The generous hospitality which he dispensed with the woman he loved so well, both at his city and summer residences, endeared him to a wide and rapidly increasing circle of friends. Some men there are who die and are forgotten in a short time, but the memory of John Dunfee will live for many years in the hearts of his friends. His repeated and munificent gifts to the asylums and hospitals will be sadly missed. He loved the institution wherein he died and it seemed a strange dispensation of fate that the hospital to which he was taken for the operation should have been the institution that gave him kindly shelter and loving care when as a little lad he was found by the wayside badly injured. Sisters of the sacred order who cared for him as a lad surrounded his bedside and offered up their prayers as his soul took its flight to another world."

W. P. Gannon, speaking of Mr. Dunfee, said: "Possessed of great natural ability and shrewdness, he was generally able to carry out the many deals and plans which his ever busy brain conceived. He had an early appreciation of the business principles necessary for success." A well known lawyer added: "He was a man of great natural ability, force of character, kind hearted and generous. Syracuse has sustained a distinct and permanent loss by reason of his death." A banker said: "Mr. Dunfee was a genius. To think that he could have started with absolutely nothing, handicapped by lack of even a common-school education, and make himself the factor he did in the community was simply wonderful." Another banker added: "He was a man of strict integrity and his word as good as gold. His honesty was never questioned." Mr. Dunfee never failed to leave a strong impress upon those with whom he came in contact. They recognized that while perhaps he lacked some of those qualities which come through training and which are called culture, he had the real manhood which sees and does the right and as a friend said, "His heart was in keeping with his brain and his body—it was big enough to make him an invaluable friend. . . . His likes and dislikes were strong. His devotion to those in whom he trusted was wrought in ties stronger than steel. To those who really knew him he was a character to inspire affection and firm regard. . . . Mr. Dunfee was a man of action and large enterprise. His ability in dealing with matters of magnitude, in making clear sighted and safe business investments, was the marvel of all who knew him. It is a far cry from a barefoot boy selling papers or blacking boots on the street to association with the leading financiers of the country and paramount success in big undertakings, but Mr. Dunfee, who had only reached the prime of life at the hour of his death, had achieved this ascent on the ladder of life.

His strong hands held many enterprises steady. There will be others to take his place but none can fill that held by this strong, original figure, whose energy and strength permeated his public and private life."

Death came to Mr. Dunfee as the result of an operation in St. Joseph's hospital. It was in that hospital that he once found protection and care when he had been injured in his boyhood. He always felt for it the deepest attachment and when his will was read St. Joseph's, together with other Catholic institutions, were found to be very large direct beneficiaries. His name will ever be enrolled among the philanthropists of this city because of his munificent gifts to public charities. There are few men who learn so thoroughly the real lessons of life. He realized fully that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." He gave generously and with open hand and never lost an opportunity to prevent an unfortunate child from passing through some of the hard experiences which came to him in his own youth. Day after day his life was filled with the interests of business, which developed to mammoth proportions, and yet he was never too busy to listen to the story of one to whom fate had been unkind and while his large charities to the different institutions which he assisted awakened for him admiration and gratitude, it was the numberless little acts of kindness which he performed day by day that gained him a place in the hearts of many who now cherish his memory. Thus we are brought to the thought that "it is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier; but from the countless lowly ministries of the everydays, the little faithful-nesses that fill long years."





Alex. J. Brown

Alexander Timothy Brown



IN THE field of public life and commercial and industrial activity Alexander T. Brown has won distinction and is today numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Syracuse. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He is now connected with many extensive and important business interests and throughout his career his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress his possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point.

He was born in Scott, Cortland county, New York, November 21, 1854. He comes of Revolutionary ancestry and the line of descent can be traced back to Thomas Brown of Massachusetts—1611 A. D. His paternal grandfather was an early settler of Onondaga county and one of its pioneer teachers. The paternal grandfather, Timothy Brown, settled in Scott, Cortland county, New York, in 1800, and his wife at one time was the owner of land on the site of the city of Cortland. The father, Stephen S. Brown, was also a native of Cortland county and a farmer by occupation. In early manhood he wedded Nancy N. Alexander, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts. His death occurred ten years ago but the mother survived until the fall of 1906. Their family numbered three children, one of whom has passed away, while the living brother of our subject is William H. Brown, of Syracuse.

In the select schools of his native town Alexander T. Brown acquired his early education and afterward attended Homer Academy. Entering business life, he was for some time agent for a harvester machine company and also sold hardware. The year 1879 witnessed his arrival in Syracuse, where he became connected with the firearms business of the firm of W. H. Baker & Company in the mechanical department. He is the inventor of the famous L. C. Smith shot gun, and continued with the house in the manufacture of this firearm up to the time the business was sold to the Hunter Arms Company. From early youth displaying marked mechanical ability and ingenuity, Mr. Brown has produced many valuable devices. He is the inventor

of the Smith Premier typewriter and also of many clever and practicable devices for the telephone and the automobile. Since his production of the Smith Premier typewriter his attention has been given at least in part to its manufacture. He is now president of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, employing some two thousand workmen. He is likewise a director of the Third National Bank of Syracuse; president of the Brown-Lipe Gear Company of Syracuse; and one of the founders of the H. H. Franklin Automobile Company, of which he was at one time president and which has the largest payroll in Syracuse. He still owns a considerable amount of stock in this company. Furthermore he is an officer in the Globe Malleable Iron Works of Syracuse; is a stockholder and officer in the Syracuse Aluminum & Bronze Company; director of the Pneumelectric Machine Company, large manufacturers of electrical mining machinery at Syracuse, an officer and director of the C. H. Wood Company; and a director of the Clear Clothing Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers of this city.

The extent and importance of his business interests places him at once in the rank of the foremost residents of Syracuse. Honored and respected by all, there is no citizen who occupies a more enviable position in commercial, industrial and financial circles than Alexander T. Brown, not alone by reason of the brilliant success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy that he has ever followed. He has formed his plans readily has been determined in their execution, and added to his natural mechanical ingenuity and inventive ability he possesses an aptitude for successful management and the co-ordination of forces that is often sadly lacking in the inventor. Intricate business problems he comprehends with rare quickness and the solution which he proposes almost invariably proves to be the correct one.

In 1881 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mary L. Seamens, a daughter of Julian C. Seamens, of Virgil, New York. They have two sons: Charles S., a student in Cornell University; and Julian, also in school.

Mr. Brown is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He belongs to the Citizens', the Century and the Yacht and Golf Clubs of Syracuse, to the New York Transportation Club and to the Adirondack League and the Syracuse Automobile Club. He is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all matters pertaining to the municipal welfare or the advancement of those public concerns which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He is now one of the trustees of the Syracuse University and of the House of the Good Shepherd, and from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise to the present he has always been a stalwart republican. Fraternally he is identified with Central City Lodge, No. 305, A. F. & A. M., and with all the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, while at Utica he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. There is in him a weight of character, a native

sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he has carved his name deeply on the records of central New York, and Syracuse acknowledges its indebtedness for much of its advancement to his efforts.





C. T. Burt

Oliver Teel Burt

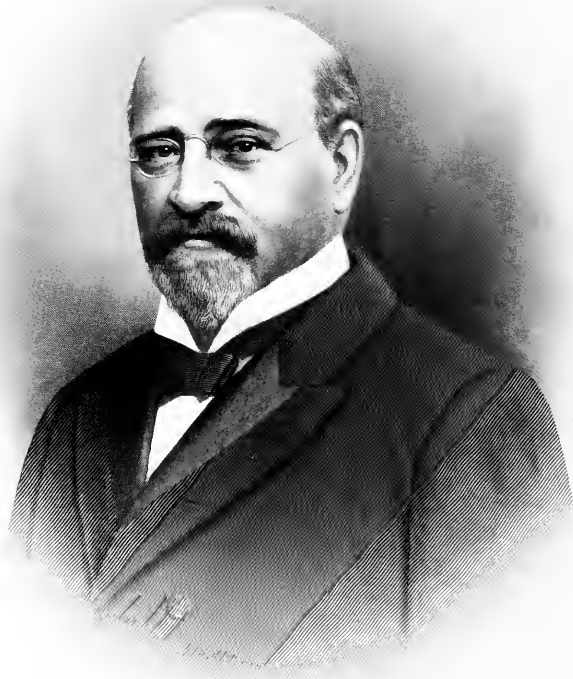


OLIVER TEEL BURT, who was born in 1824, died in 1887. His birth occurred in Fayetteville, New York, his parents being Aaron and Lucy (Burke) Burt. The father owned a large farm at Fayetteville and in early life devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits but subsequently engaged in contracting, being largely connected with public works. He built the railroad from Syracuse to Utica and was also engaged on the construction of the canal. Oliver Teel Burt was accorded liberal educational privileges and was a graduate of the Rensselaer school for practical training and also of Union College. He became well known as a business man and at one time was an important factor in the commercial and industrial life of the city. In antebellum days he was engaged in the manufacture of firearms and took a contract for supplying these for the United States. He shared with the great majority in the general opinion that the war would not last over six months but hostilities continued and everything advanced in price, so that in the execution of his contract with the government he lost quite heavily. He was also at one time president of one of the banks of Syracuse and so conducted his business interests that he became quite wealthy. When the condition of affairs in war times proved so disastrous he released some of his friends who had become involved with him and endeavored to carry the business through alone and to discharge all of the financial obligations incurred thereby. At one time he was the owner of extensive real-estate interests in Syracuse but he sacrificed all to meet the demands of his creditors. He also owned a great deal of salt property and for many years figured prominently in business life. Although financial disaster overtook him his reputation for business integrity and fidelity remained unshaken. He put forth strenuous efforts to meet every obligation and all acquainted with him knew his honesty of intention and respected him for his strenuous labor.

In 1848 Mr. Burt was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Johnston of Syracuse, who is a member of the Unitarian church. For twenty years they lived in the old Burt home at 1008 East Genesee street—a beautiful residence. Their children were Lucy Eleanor, Steven Smith, Mrs. Mabel Dunlap, Mrs. Florence Brewster and Howard. After leaving the old home Mr. and Mrs. Burt took up their abode at No. 1206 Bellevue avenue, which place was recently

sold by Mrs. Burt, who is now living at No. 412 East Willow street. She is most highly esteemed throughout the country and is especially well known in Syracuse, where for almost six decades she has made her home.





Yours very truly,
Ernest Wellesley.

Rev. Ensign McChesney



WITH A VIRILE intellect that made him a power in the ministry and as an educator and with a gentleness of spirit that appreciated and enjoyed the beauty of the tiniest flower, the Rev. Ensign McChesney was a man who, once known, could never be forgotten. He left the impress of his splendid nature upon all with whom he came in contact and his influence was a vital force in the lives of those who came under his teachings, whether in the pulpit or

in the schoolroom. If in spirit he breathed the prayer:

“Oh, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence.”

Truly the prayer has been realized, for hundreds there are who knew Dr. McChesney that bear testimony of the influence he exerted over them.

His life record began at Grafton, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 17th of March, 1844. He was reared amid the refining influences of a home of Christian culture, where were nurtured all those tendencies that later became strongly developed traits of manly character. His early education was supplemented by study in the Troy University, which he entered in 1863. In 1865 he matriculated in the Wesleyan University, where he remained until his graduation in 1868. He achieved distinction in his collegiate work, becoming a Phi Beta Kappa man of excellent rank.

In the year of his graduation he was married to Miss Ellen M. Bidwell, of Norwich, Connecticut, who survives him and whose gracious presence and consecrated fellowship in the ministry of her husband afforded him invaluable aid in the pastorates which he served. Mrs. McChesney was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, a daughter of Rev. Ira M. and Nancy (Church) Bidwell. Her father was a Methodist Episcopal minister and was living in Norwich at the time of her marriage. She was the youngest daughter of nine children and her earnest Christian spirit, her deep sympathy and ready encouragement were always elements in the good work of her husband. She shared with him in his every interest for the upbuilding of the church and in his educational work as well and united with him in dispensing the hospitality for which their home became famous. She is now chairman of the visiting com-

mittee of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and both Dr. and Mrs. McChesney were members of the Fortnightly Club of Syracuse.

Following his marriage Dr. McChesney took his bride to the field of his labor, for prior to leaving the university he had been admitted to the Providence conference and he entered upon the duties of his first appointment. His pulpit ability commanded immediate attention and his services were widely sought by New England churches. The year 1868 was spent by him as pastor of the Methodist church at Thompsonville, Connecticut, and this was followed by pastorates at the Central church of Norwich, Connecticut, 1869-70; New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1871-73; First Church of Fall River, Massachusetts, 1874-6; and the First Church of Taunton, Massachusetts, 1877-8. A decade thus passed, during the opening years of which he pursued post-graduate work in the Boston University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, while from Wesleyan University he subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1876 he was made a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church and in 1879 he was transferred to the Troy conference and appointed to the pastorate of the Hudson Avenue church in Albany. In 1882 he became pastor of the State Street church in Troy, where he remained for three years, when in 1885 he took a supernumerary relation that he might have opportunity to go abroad, enjoying the pleasures of travel and study in the old world. Accompanied by his wife, he spent a year in Europe and did considerable work in special lines in the University of Leipzig. Many of his happiest hours in Europe were spent in the art galleries in studying the works of the old masters and the modern painters and he thus stored up a fund of knowledge which proved to him of greatest benefit in his later work in connection with the Syracuse University.

While still abroad Dr. McChesney was invited to become pastor of St. Paul's church of New York city and for three years after his return—then the limit of appointment—he remained in that pastorate. In 1889 he was appointed to the Madison Avenue Methodist church of New York, where he remained for five years and from 1894 until 1896 was pastor at White Plains. The following year he accepted the pastorate of Calvary church of New York city and then resigned to become dean of the fine arts department of Syracuse University.

In this city he lived and labored until his death, endearing himself more and more day by day to the people with whom he came in contact, while the sphere of his usefulness and activity broadened, the university benefiting greatly by his labors. He was always a lover of art and of nature. The Christian Advocate, in commenting on his work in connection with the university, spoke of him as an art student by nature and temperament and quoted from Anna Katharine Green: "There are two kinds of artists in the world, those that work because the spirit is in them, and they cannot be silent if they would: and those that speak from a conscientious desire to make

apparent to others the beauty that has awakened their own admiration." The Advocate added: "Ensign McChesney possessed both the spirit and purpose, so that we would be compelled to number him with both classes." G. P. Eckman said of him: "By the very constitution of his mind he was destined to be an instructor of men. His training in the ministry, no less than his travels and persistent study, prepared him for the teaching of youth. And when he was chosen for the exalted position which he occupied at the time of his death he hailed the event as a Providential opportunity for enlarged usefulness in a congenial field. An artist of no inconsiderable merit and always a student in the realm of aesthetics, he was singularly qualified by nature, inclination and training for the high calling of his late years. Under his intelligent guidance and executive masterfulness the department committed to his care steadily grew in distinction and efficiency. He drew about him a large body of earnest and devoted students, and his removal from their company creates a vacancy difficult to fill."

As a leader in the religious world Dr. McChesney became recognized as one of the most distinguished divines of the Methodist Episcopal ministry. From his early youth he was a student of religious problems and was ever a fearless and independent thinker. He frequently contributed to the literature of the church in articles that attest the virility of the author's mind and the clearness of his moral judgments. One who knew him well said of him: "In the pulpit Dr. McChesney presented a rare combination of the intellectual and emotional types of preaching. He delighted in the discussion of the great fundamental doctrines of our faith, and when these themes fully engaged him in public discourse he rose to veritable heights of eloquence and power. He possessed also the unique ability to impart to his published utterances the effectiveness of the spoken message. His style was chaste, vigorous and incisive. He trained his congregation like a master and gave to the people a solid and invigorating philosophy of life which developed in them a deeper intelligence and a more robust faith. In the pastorate Ensign McChesney disclosed a nature of unusual warmth and kindness. No just appeal to his humane spirit ever failed of a quick and generous response. To the needy he gave of his substance; to the sinful he proclaimed a gospel of divine forgiveness; and to the troubled he proffered a ministry of consolation. Exquisitely sensitive to suffering, he entered into the sorrows of other men with keen and sympathetic appreciation, which, expressed in words of cheer, often healed the wounds of the stricken by their very gentleness and grace. A man of such a fiber will evince the highest qualities of comradeship, and those who really knew Ensign McChesney found in him a companion of the most genial and engaging character. Herein lay the essential manliness of the man. The soul of honor himself, he could not endure duplicity and equivocation. For ignorance, weakness and even waywardness he had compassion and tenderness, but bigotry, narrowness, prejudice and

insincerity awakened in him an honest loathing. He was genuineness itself, and he could bear with little patience evidences of artifice, intrigue, compromise. He was true and righteous altogether, a shining pillar in the temple of the Lord, standing erect and stately, a figure of strength, solidity and grace."

Death came to Dr. McChesney when he was in his sixty-second year. He had up to that time grown in mental power and strength and in his work had continually advanced until he was upon a high plane of activity. When he was called from this life the university with which he was connected, the church of which he was a representative and the city in which he resided suffered an almost irreparable loss, which, however, came with deepest force in his home and in the circle of his intimate friends. Men of learning sought his companionship and found him a peer, yet he had a heart that reached out to the humblest and a ready sympathy quick in response. Those who were associated with him and came to know the full reach of his nature in its intellectual and spiritual development speak of him in words only of the highest praise.

Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University, who had been his associate in pastoral work in New York city, as well as in the school, said: "The University has sustained a serious loss in the death of Dean McChesney. He was a true man, four-square, transparent and loyal to his friends and to any cause in which he was interested. He was a man of large sympathies, to whom anything that took the form of a sham or was insincere was intolerable. Socially he was a delightful companion and was welcomed in a large circle of friends. He was an entertaining story-teller and drew his stories from a large fund. He was a rare man to meet and know inside. For that matter, he was all inside. There was only one side to Ensign McChesney. He had exceeding tenderness, kindness, sympathy and love. I know no man who was more of an offering to his friends."

His pastor said: "I have seldom found a man whose heart was more open or one who could strengthen a man more than Dean McChesney. So that I feel certain that every sermon I preached in the First Church was a little better when he was present. He was a man great and able, true and kind, and his life was as white as the sunlight." While there is no doubt the world is struggling upward, there are as yet comparatively few who have reached the heights, both spiritual and intellectual, that Dr. McChesney attained. Breathing the pure air and gaining the broader view of such exalted altitudes, at the same time he ever had a hand down-reaching to lift others to the position that he had attained.



Sincerely and faithfully yours,

Charles C. Mills

Charles de Berard Mills



CHARLES DE BERARD MILLS, clergyman, scholar, writer and reformer, was born in New Hartford, New York, January 15, 1821. He was the eldest of the four sons of Abiram and Grace de Berard Mills. His father, after following for some years the calling of a farmer, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church. The founder of the family in America was Simeon Mills, who came over from England and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1630. Five years later he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. His grandson, Elkanah Mills, settled in Litchfield, Oneida county, New York. Abiram Mills was his son.

On the maternal side Mr. Mills was of French descent. His grandfather, Charles Joseph de Berard, for whom he was named, was a member of an ancient and noble family of southern France. He was educated in the same military school with General La Fayette and was his warm friend. Through the influence of this friendship his interest in the American Revolution was intensified and he came to America as a naval officer of subordinate rank in one of the French fleets. At the close of the war, Mr. de Berard settled in Connecticut for a time and there married Polly Johnson of Branford. Thence he removed to New Hartford, New York, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a man of marked characteristics, a scholar and a gentleman, who was greatly beloved among the people of the county. Suffering an accident, it became necessary for him to have several fingers amputated. As there were no anesthetics known in those days, some one suggested that a friend hold his hand. Mr. de Berard refused such aid and said laughingly, "There are no cowards in my regiment." With these words he put his hand down on the block and held it there unflinchingly until the operation was over. His wife was a strict Puritan. But he kept to his French dress until his death and lost none of his grace of manner among the surroundings of a more primitive life in a new country. His silk stockings, knee breeches, embroidered waistcoat and courtly bearing made him a marked figure among the country folk. A former resident of Syracuse who remembered him used to say that he was specially fond of children, a crowd of whom would often run after him to talk and play, as he walked. He had a fine French library which he did not teach his daughters to read. When they asked why he did not, he

replied, smiling, "One tongue is enough for a woman." His letters show that he had mastered English and used it with unusual facility.

The daughter, Grace, reared her children after her mother's faith and was a strict instructor in all the tenets of the old creed. Each boy had his own little testament as soon as he was able to sit up at the table and was expected to read his verses before every meal. Sunday was a busy day for the household, though no work could be done between sunset Saturday and the same hour Sunday. The day was filled with long sermons and services. Church in the morning, Sunday school at noon and afternoon and an early evening service absorbed the day which seemed very long to small boys of lively temperaments. The district schools afforded few opportunities for education.

As he grew older, Charles showed a strongly intellectual bent and a quick mind. He found time in the hours of leisure between his tasks on the farm to pursue his studies beyond the school curriculum. He read every book within reach by the light of the back log and was eager for more. His parents decided to make a minister of him. In 1838 he entered Oneida Institute at Whitestown, New York. The president, Rev. Beriah Green, was a man of strong personality and unusual intellectual power who exerted a marked influence upon his students. He had no more devoted follower than Mr. Mills, who used often to say in later life that he owed much to Mr. Green. In two years he had covered the ground of the full college course of four years. Desiring to make a special study of oriental languages, he left Oneida Institute in 1840 to enter Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was attracted to Lane by the fame of two most distinguished scholars of the day, Dr. Lyman Beecher and Professor Calvin E. Stowe, Dr. Beecher's son-in-law. Under Professor Stowe, Mr. Mills studied Arabic, Sanskrit and other eastern tongues, gaining an acquaintance with these languages that in later life led him to a deep study of oriental literature. He had prepared himself thus carefully and at great sacrifice, being obliged to practice the utmost economy, in anticipation of a professorship in oriental languages at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. The president had known Mr. Mills at Oneida Institute and had offered the place to him because of his enthusiasm and accurate scholarship. But, when he was a student at Lane Seminary, the young man had taught a colored school evenings and had frequently spoken at anti-slavery gatherings. The trustees of Knox decided that a professor of such pronounced abolition principles would not be acceptable to the sons of southerners who attended the college and so failed to engage him. Thus came the first sacrifice to higher truth. It was but one of many such sacrifices that Mr. Mills made through his life.

Absolutely unswerving in his devotion to what seemed to him right, he never counted the cost of such devotion nor considered worldly losses of any moment in comparison with loyalty to conscience. Denied the place he had hoped to have and for which he was so eminently fitted, he went bravely on. He

began teaching at the academy in Sherburne, New York. But in those days that tried men's souls the spirit of persecution was rife in many places. At Sherburne, Mr. Mills' college associate and friend, Rev. James Sayles Brown, preached in the Presbyterian church. It was not long before both minister and teacher were deposed by the pro-slavery element which would not brook any difference of opinion. Then and there Mr. Mills resolved that he would never again be subject to a board of trustees who would hamper his work or try to dictate to him as to his personal beliefs. Mr. Brown decided to take the church at North Pitcher, Chenango county, and persuaded his friend to go with him and open a private school. One of the chief patrons was David Smith, a wealthy farmer who had planned to send two of his daughters to the Emma Willard School at Troy. But Mr. Brown had told him that there was not a teacher in Troy to equal Mr. Mills. So the girls staid at home. This step brought momentous consequences for one of them.

In the following June, the younger, Harriet A. Smith, then nineteen, married Charles de Berard Mills at North Pitcher, New York. Both taught a private school at Smyrna, New York, the next winter. Then they moved to Ohio, living there for six years, first at Brownhelm and later at Elyria. At Brownhelm Mr. Mills preached to an independent branch of the Congregational church which was organized to inquire into truth unhampered by any outside authority. He had first been invited to become pastor of the regular Congregational church of that village. But some of the conservatives scented heresy in the fearless utterances of the young preacher and refused to support him. The majority of the congregation followed him and persuaded him to form this new society. Moving to Elyria he opened a private school in the academy and still continued to preach at Brownhelm for three years. The boys who went to college from the Elyria school were so much better prepared than those from other schools that one of the professors of Western Reserve College inquired about this superior teacher and made overtures toward securing him as one of the teaching staff of the college. Of this advantageous opening he did not avail himself, saying "It would be of no use. They would not let me express my convictions and I cannot be false to them." His work in Elyria was remarkably successful and he might have remained there but for the ill health of Mrs. Mills. This led him to leave Ohio. He came east and settled in Syracuse in 1852. In that city he lived for the remainder of his life, forty-eight years. He was during that time one of its most public-spirited and best known citizens, taking an active part in its civic, intellectual and philanthropic life.

His reason for selecting Syracuse as his home was characteristic of Mr. Mills' desire for the real rather than the outside shows of life. He did not consider the financial advantages. He had heard of Samuel J. May, the city's foremost citizen. "Let us go to Syracuse," he said to his wife. "A community where such a man as Mr. May can work must have a circle of people

whom we shall like to know." So to Syracuse the family came, finding Mr. May, uniting with his church and forming with him a close friendship that ended only with his death. When the one hundredth anniversary of Mr. May's birth was celebrated in the May Memorial church, Mr. Mills was introduced as his closest living friend and was able to take part in the service, although he was then in failing health. For many years these two citizens labored together in reforms. They joined hands with other friends in the anti-slavery struggle. The night that Mr. May was burned in effigy in Hanover Square, Mr. Mills was with him at the hall. There they were mobbed and were forced to escape to the house of Dr. R. W. Pease, where the meeting that the mob had interrupted was continued. Many times he spoke with Mr. May and other leaders of the anti-slavery cause in different towns of the state. For years he presided over the annual gatherings of the society of Progressive Friends in Waterloo, New York. He was also the leader of the Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, meetings for some years. His home was a station on the underground railroad. It was open to all earnest reformers and intellectual leaders. Wendell Phillips, A. Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Lucy Stone, Gerritt Smith, Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ednah D. Cheney, Parker Pillsbury and many more were welcome guests within those portals. Whoever came with a message to deliver was gladly received.

Setting aside his scholarly tastes and his special training in literature, for which there seemed no demand on account of his advanced faith in political and religious freedom, Mr. Mills turned his hand to the first work that offered in Syracuse. It happened to be bookkeeping. He accepted a position with the nursery firm of Thorp, Smith & Hanchett. For twenty-two years he remained connected with this business, though several changes were made in the membership of the firm. Giving his days to this confining work, he still found time for literary activity. His nights and mornings, his holidays were given to the study and writing which he loved. During this period he was a frequent contributor to magazines, writing articles upon Pythagoras (the Radical, September, 1868), the Eleatic School, (the Radical, October, 1869), Zoroaster and his religion, (the Radical, October and November, 1871), Bruno, Fichte, Des Cartes, and other philosophers.

The two strongest literary influences upon his life were Emerson and oriental thought. He was a personal friend of the Concord seer and knew his writings most intimately. There was a similarity in their minds and in their catholicity of spirit as well as in their philosophy of life. For a number of years Mr. Mills conducted an Emerson class of adults in the May Memorial Unitarian church of the city. He was a guest in Mr. Emerson's house many times and lectured in Concord.

With oriental thought as with Greek philosophy he was very familiar. Reading both ancient and modern languages with ease, he was able to go to the source of earlier thought and modern criticism. His library was carefully

selected, containing the real gems of such literature. He lectured on Emerson, Greek philosophy and other themes in many cities both east and west of Syracuse, in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, New York, etc. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and woman suffrage, often speaking for these reforms. On the platform he had great elegance of diction combined with an eloquence and earnestness that carried conviction. His style of writing was terse and clear. In the year 1876 he published the *Indian Saint or Buddha and Buddhism*, which was pronounced by a great critic "one of the best things ever said of that noble life." It was the first presentation to the American public of this founder of a great religion. An English author wrote at about the same time, neither he nor Mr. Mills knowing of the other's effort until the books appeared. Since then many others have treated this theme. The whole edition of Mr. Mills' book was soon exhausted. *Pebbles, Pearls and Gems of the Orient*, a collection of precious bits in prose and verse, appeared in 1882. In 1883 the *Tree of Mythology* was published. It was the result of many years of careful and comparative study of the myths and folk lore of different peoples. A study of Carlyle and Emerson and an estimate of Tyndall were left unfinished at Mr. Mills' death.

For fourteen years and up to the time of his failure in health, he was general secretary of the Bureau of Labor and Charities and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Syracuse. Here he labored most untiringly in rescuing children from unfit surroundings and in redeeming from idleness and dependence older classes in the community. He believed that, as the new science teaches how to prevent disease, so the new charity or philanthropy should teach the prevention of crime and pauperism. Mr. Mills' personal influence among the poor was a strong one and his broad sympathies combined with a keen sense of justice made him a wise counselor to those who sought him in distress. More than once a poor man, led from drink and shiftlessness to be self-supporting, has come back to Mr. Mills to thank him for what he had done for him in his hour of trouble.

Professor Horatio S. White, formerly of Cornell and now of Harvard University, writing at the time of Mr. Mills' death, said: "His loss will affect deeply others beside his immediate circle. He stood always for a noble independence in life and character and his own personal ideals were not only high but realized in himself. And so he was able to absorb the best in the writings of the leaders of the race. I have never met any one who seemed so permeated with the highest thoughts of mankind. And yet his personality was so gentle and cordial that he won all hearts. I look back upon him and Mr. May as two of the strongest influences surrounding my boyhood in the church. It was a rich privilege to have known men of such sterling worth."

Rev. William C. Gannett, pastor of the Unitarian church, Rochester, said: "Those who knew him best will remember him for his successful brotherhood

to them. That word belongs to him in the highest sense—a successful life as measured by the real life values.”

A simple service on a beautiful May day of 1900 testified to the love and esteem in which Mr. Mills was held by the foremost citizens of Syracuse. The Rev. S. R. Calthrop, pastor of the Unitarian church, conducted the service. He said: “This friend worked until his body almost dropped down, always in the service of humanity. His life is a benediction. Here is a man who was true, I will not say, to his convictions, but true to the highest principles from the dawn of his morning until the evening of his life.

“Those who knew him well, as some of us did, knew that he was a priest and a prophet; one who had the right to speak glowing words of hope and truth and progress to mankind.”

Others who spoke words of appreciation were: Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Emily Howland, Mr. Salem Hyde, Rev. E. W. Mundy and Mr. E. A. Powell. Mr. Powell said of him: “Those who have known him in his home, with his family and friends in social life, have known him best and we, his neighbors, especially feel that we have lost a true friend, a delightful associate, a sympathetic and beloved neighbor. Here was a true man, true to every trust, true to his friends, true to country, true to principle, true to himself, true to every obligation of life.”

Mr. Mundy quoted the following lines as most appropriate to the life of his friend:

“Those souls that of His own good life partake,
He loves as His own self.
Dear as His eye they are to Him.
He'll never them forsake.
When they shall die, then God himself shall die.
They live, they live in blest eternity.”

The Syracuse Browning Club, of which Mr. Mills was a charter member, held a memorial meeting when addresses were made by Mr. C. W. Bardeen and others. Mr. Mills was also a member of the Fortnightly Club at its formation and of the Syracuse Political Equality Club. His character was remarkable for its strength of principle, its versatility, its breadth of interest, its gentleness and its unselfishness. Nothing human was foreign to him and he regarded people of all ranks and conditions as his brothers, giving to all the same sympathy and interest.

The children of Harriet A. and Charles de Berard Mills are William Hough Mills, M. D., and Harriet May Mills, both of whom are residents of Syracuse.



W. H. Gallup.

Hon. William H. Gallup



HON. WILLIAM H. GALLUP was born in Marcellus, New York, May 27, 1858, and was the oldest child of George and Mary (Clements) Gallup. George Gallup came from Somersetshire, England, to Marcellus in 1850, where he engaged in the teasel business until his death in 1882. He was a citizen highly respected, influential and esteemed, and possessed sterling qualities of head and heart, which William H. inherited to a marked degree. Mary (Clements)

Gallup was also a native of Somersetshire, England. She survived her husband by scarcely two years. William H. Gallup was educated in his native town and later was graduated from the Law College of Union University at Albany. He was admitted to the Onondaga county bar in June, 1879. After practicing his profession for three years in Marcellus, upon his father's death, he succeeded to the teasel business.

It was at this time that he became most identified with both village and county politics. Always active and energetic in whatever he undertook and with never failing good judgment, the many progressive features in the Marcellus village improvements date back to his administration and stand as a memorial to his liberal views and undaunted courage in executing the same. In politics he was a staunch republican and twice represented the old second district of Onondaga in the legislature. At his second election—in 1889—his plurality was two thousand and fifteen, the largest ever given to any candidate in that district. In the assembly he was an acknowledged leader.

In 1892 Mr. Gallup removed to Syracuse, where he organized the Syracuse Improvement Company for the laying of asphalt pavements, he, himself, acting as its secretary, treasurer and general manager, and making it emphatically successful. Later, in 1895, the Columbia Construction Company was formed for the importing and refining of asphalt. With him were associated in this enterprise Charles M. Warner, P. R. Quinlan, Hendrick Holden, Edward Joy, George M. Barnes, the late W. Judson Smith and others. It was while the refinery for this company was being built there, that at Jones Point on the Hudson, Mr. Gallup met his death June 29, 1896.

He was a man of unquestioned integrity and honor. In all his business connections he was recognized as an important factor, and his execu-

tive ability was an essential element to their success. His great energy and ready resources were qualities of high value. At the age of thirty-eight years he had really accomplished the work of a long life, and his early death closed a career of exceptional prominence. At the time of his death, Mr. Gallup was a member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M.; of the Citizens' Club, and other organizations in Syracuse.

On the 2d of September, 1880, he married Miss Emma Sweet, of Marcellus, and two daughters were born to them: Mary Eloise and Bessie Sweet. After Mr. Gallup's death his family returned to their home in Marcellus, where on October 1, 1905, the second daughter, Bessie Sweet, died at the age of sixteen years.





John Jay Ed. Alford

Carl B. Alvord



THE LIFE history of Earl B. Alvord constitutes an important chapter in the annals of Syracuse and Onondaga county. Spending almost his entire life within the borders of the county and a resident of Syracuse from 1849, he instituted many of those business enterprises and fathered many progressive measures which led to the substantial and rapid growth and improvement of the city. He was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, October 7, 1822, his parents being Anson and Abigail (Clark) Alvord, representatives of old New England families. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom Earl B. was the youngest. In March, 1829, they removed with their family from Oneida county to Onondaga Valley, Earl being at that time six years of age. He remained at home until 1841 and worked for neighboring farmers or attended the district school as opportunity afforded, thus acquiring his education. In the year mentioned, however, he began the manufacture of lime in connection with his brothers, Clark and Henry G. Alvord, at Onondaga Valley. Soon afterward he purchased his brothers' interest in the business and continued it as one of the numerous business enterprises which claimed his time and energies and made him one of the leading citizens of the county until his demise.

In 1849 Mr. Alvord became a resident of Syracuse and soon afterward built a lime mill at the corner of Lock and Canal streets, which was afterward occupied by the Mowry & Barnes Packing Company. His business prospered under his prudent and energetic management and in 1869 he invested largely in limestone quarries at Jamesville, New York, and established branches for manufacture at that place and at Binghamton, these various enterprises being conducted under the firm name of E. B. Alvord & Company. In 1878 Mr. Alvord engaged largely in the coal business in Syracuse and in 1880 opened a branch yard at Cleveland, Ohio, continuing as a large operator in coal until his death in 1883.

A man of resourceful business ability, he extended his efforts to various lines of activity, all of which profited by his keen judgment, his unflagging industry and his aptitude for successful management. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of the macadam pavement in Syracuse, Warren street being the first roadway in the city so paved. His business interests were

largely of a nature that improved the city and promoted its commercial prosperity, at the same time advancing his individual success.

Mr. Alvord was a bitter opponent of monopolies and sacrificed many thousands of dollars in reducing the price of coal and other commodities for the people of Syracuse. With that end in view he enlarged his mill property on Lock street and converted it into an abattoir, which resulted in the reduction of the price of pork products in Syracuse. He was a man of unusually broad business views. His path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, nor was he ever known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction. He believed in a fair profit but not in the advancement of prices which would place products out of the reach of the poor and throughout his entire business career he sustained an unassailable reputation. He possessed the capacity for grasping opportunities and promoting large undertakings, pushing them to a profitable conclusion, and yet no word was ever uttered against the correctness or integrity of his methods. His wisdom was sound concerning business conditions and possibilities and his advice was often sought and given freely.

On June 13, 1849, Mr. Alvord was married to Miss Helen Hickok, of Onondaga Valley, who still survives him, occupying a beautiful residence on South Salina street. They had two sons, Anson E. and Edgar Alvord, both of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Alvord was always liberal in his political views, never identifying himself closely with any party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and his loyalty to the general good, frequently tendered him the nomination for mayor and other leading municipal offices but he always declined, preferring to aid in the promotion of the interests of Syracuse in other ways. He was a firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of the city and at favorable opportunities he invested largely in real estate, having extensive property holdings at the time of his death. He endorsed many progressive measures for the good of the city, nor did he withhold that substantial aid which must always accompany influence if results are attained. He possessed a most generous nature and often aided others in times of need. To the poor and needy he extended a helping hand and they found in him a warm friend. So upright and honorable was his life in all of its phases, so commendable his principles, so manly and sincere his actions, that his name is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him in a way that time cannot obliterate.



Imyly

Colonel John Wesley Dale



AN HONORABLE and successful business career gained for Colonel John Wesley Yale recognition as one of the sterling merchants of the city and deep and wide-spread regret were felt when his life's labors were ended in death. He was born at Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, on the 17th of December, 1832, and was a son of Aaron and Mary Yale. His father was a carriage builder, who left Scipio in the early days of the California gold mining excitement and became one of the original "forty-niners" who sought a fortune upon the Pacific coast, hoping to rapidly acquire wealth through the discovery of rich gold deposits. In his family were five children: Frederick G., who is now living in New York city; Edward, a resident of Newark, New Jersey; Mrs. Cecilia Chapin, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

The other member of the family was Colonel John Wesley Yale, who in his childhood days was taken by his parents to Perryville, Madison county, New York. His early education was acquired in the district school of that neighborhood and when a mere lad he started out to make his own way in the world. He had no difficulty in early gaining a knowledge of the value of money, for his financial resources were limited, as he had only that which he earned and it was necessary therefore that he use each dollar to the best advantage. He entered a dry-goods store in Erie, Pennsylvania, and afterward went to New York city, where he lived for several years, being there engaged in the book business. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in Syracuse, where he established a book and wall-paper business, his store being located in the Sherman block until after its destruction by fire. The original building was then replaced by the Larned block. For more than thirty years Colonel Yale conducted a wall-paper establishment and art room in South Salina street and at his death was the oldest merchant in that line in the city. He had by close application, unwearied industry and careful management built up a large and lucrative business, his trade extending throughout central New York. In more recent years his son was associated with him under the firm style of J. W. Yale & Son. Previously he had for thirteen years been a partner of Louis Windholz, of Syracuse. He ever made it his purpose to please his patrons, to furnish goods at reasonable prices and to follow the

most honorable methods in dealing with the general public. His success was therefore well merited and gradually he rose from a comparatively humble position in business circles to one of affluence and prominence. As his financial resources permitted he from time to time made judicious investments in real estate until he became the owner of a large amount of property, both improved and unimproved.

Colonel Yale was long identified with military interests, becoming a member of the old Citizens Corps in 1861. He was afterward an officer of the Fifty-first Regiment of the National Guard and in 1877 was elected colonel of the regiment as successor to Colonel Nicholas Grumbach. For four years he was in command and resigned in 1881, when he was succeeded by Colonel Dwight H. Bruce. The old Forty-first Separate Company was for several years known as the Yale Rifles, being so termed in honor of Colonel Yale. At the time of the National Guard encampment at Peekskill he had the contract for furnishing meals to the state troops, having this contract for thirteen years in partnership with Louis Windholz.

Colonel Yale was equally prominent and influential in democratic circles. He was an active participant in the work for its upbuilding and success and one of its most loyal adherents. For thirteen years he was chairman of the democratic county committee and in 1880 was his party's candidate for mayor. For several terms he was a member of the board of education and was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners by Mayor W. B. Burns in 1887. In the succeeding year he was elected president of the board and in that capacity rendered signal service to his city. In 1892 he received the appointment of manager of the Syracuse state institution for feeble minded children and was re-appointed in 1896 and again in 1900 by Governor Theodore Roosevelt. He represented his party at many state and national conventions and was a warm personal friend of David B. Hill and of Governor Roswell P. Flower. He was, moreover, identified for a long period with the Citizens' Club and was one of the board of directors of that leading social organization.

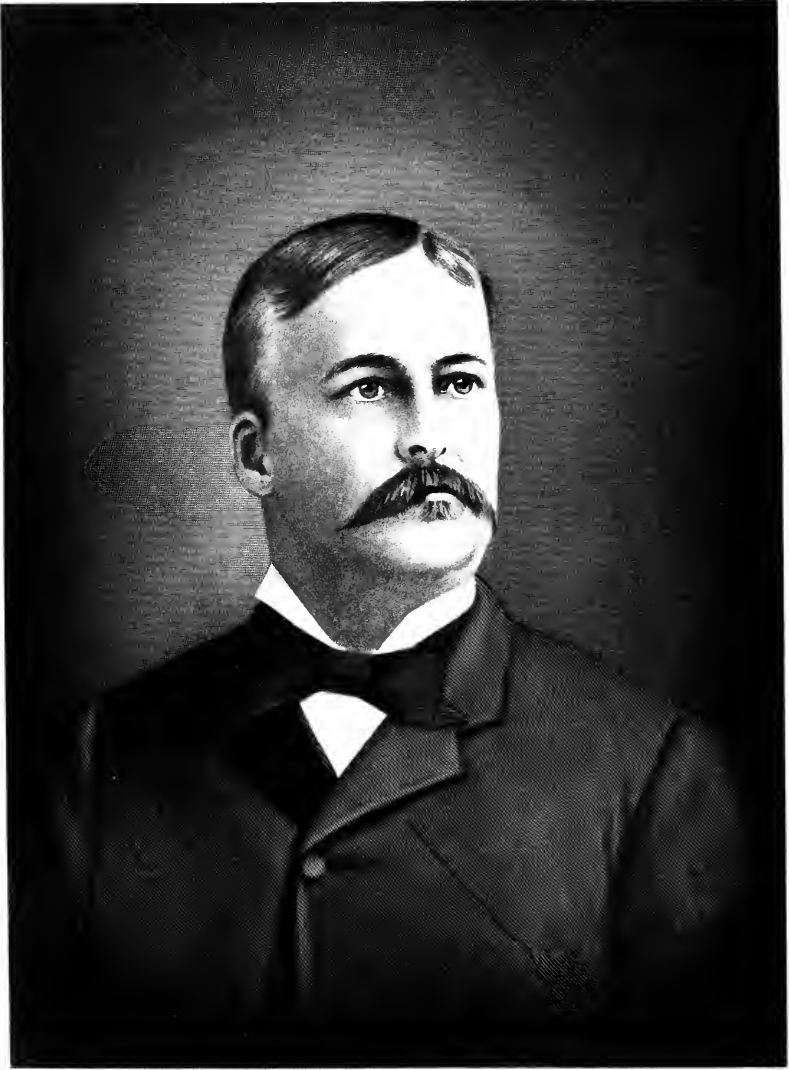
In July, 1856, Colonel Yale was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Means, a native of Geneva, New York, and a daughter of Colonel John and Pamela (Woodworth) Means. Her father was for some time engaged in the hotel business and afterward conducted a livery business but was drowned in the Ohio river at the comparatively early age of forty years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yale were born four children: Mary A., the wife of J. H. Walrath; Wesley A.; George F.; and Fanny Maud, deceased.

The death of the husband and father occurred June 26, 1900. He had been seriously ill in the previous winter but his health had greatly improved and he traveled throughout the eastern part of the state, returning to Syracuse greatly benefited. The final summons came quite unexpectedly and his death was deeply deplored by a wide circle of friends. He was a regular

attendant on the services of St. Paul's Episcopal church and at the time of his death was one of the vestrymen of that church. He had been a great lover of outdoor life and sports, had keen appreciation for nature in its various phases and spent the spring and autumn months in the woods. He was a member of the Swan Lake Hunting Club of Henry, Illinois, an organization composed largely of Chicago men. An ardent sportsman, he delighted in shooting and fishing and was a member of the old Beaver River Club in the days when its representatives camped at Smith's lake in the Adirondacks. He also spent several winters in Florida and other parts of the south, fishing for tarpon and greatly enjoyed his trips to the Adirondacks.

Prominent in Masonry, he held membership in Central City Lodge, also attained the Knights Templar degree and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, likewise being connected with the Masonic Veterans. His popularity—and he was a man of many friends—arose from his sincere interest in his fellowmen, his kindness, his geniality and deference for the opinions of others. He was always ready with a friendly greeting, a cheery smile or a word of encouragement and these qualities endeared him to those with whom he was associated, while the strength of his character, his laudable ambition and his stalwart purpose gained him a place of prominence among the leading business men of the city.





W. B. Kimball

Welcome Byron Randall

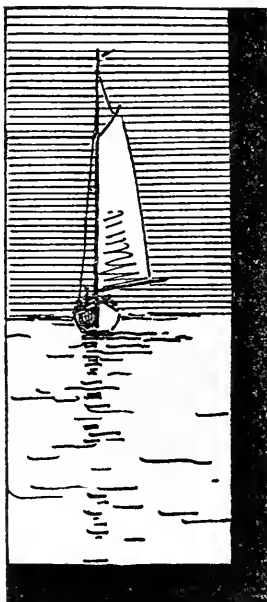


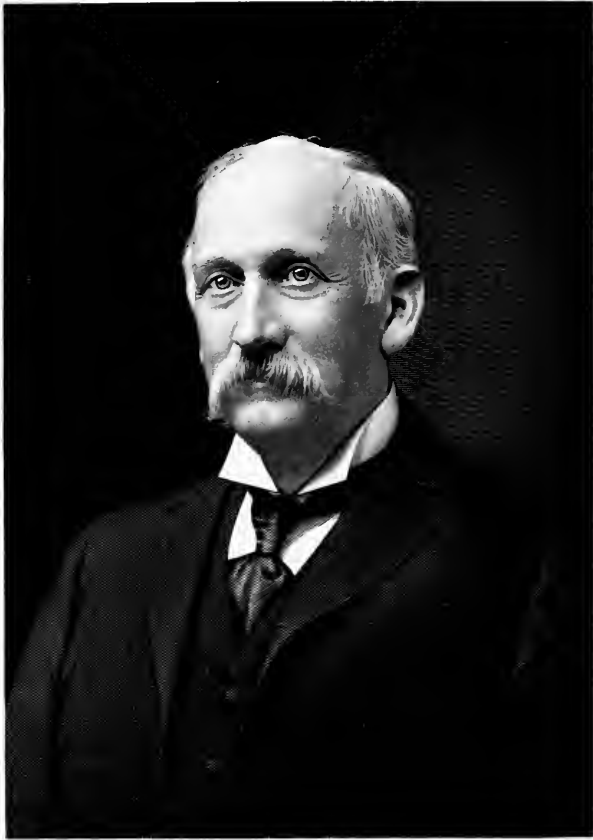
KINDLY and honorable in all the relations of life, the virtues of Welcome Byron Randall will cause his memory to be long cherished by those who were his associates while he was still an active factor in the world's work. He lived for some years in Syracuse, where he figured as a strong and able member of the Onondaga county bar and also as a prominent factor in fraternal relations. He was born July 24, 1844, at Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, and was the last surviving child of Joshua B. and Emily L. Randall. His early educational privileges were those of the public schools and at the age of eighteen he received an appointment to West Point, where he remained as a student for four years, when he was obliged to leave the school on account of impaired eyesight. Frustrated in his plans of following a military career, he then determined upon a professional career and took up the study of law in the office of his father, who in the meantime had removed to Syracuse. After thorough and comprehensive preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in January, 1872, and joined his father in a partnership. From that time until his death he continued one of the members of the Onondaga bar and displayed those qualities which win advancement in the difficult and arduous profession of the law. He recognized that the essential factor of success was careful preparation and he never failed to thus qualify for the active work of the courtroom. In argument, too, he was logical and convincing, showing the processes of an analytical mind to which close reasoning became habitual.

In 1872 Mr. Randall was married to Miss Gertrude S. Wood, of Central Square, who is now the widow of W. Caldwell. He was always interested in the work of the fraternal organizations with which he became identified. Beside being chancellor commander of Syracuse Lodge, K. P., which he joined in December, 1884, he also became connected with the uniformed rank and was elected their sir knight commander of the division. His knowledge as a military tactician was of service to him in this position and the division felt the beneficial influence of his discipline. He held various offices in the lodge and was an impersonation of the cardinal principles of Pythianism. To him friendship, charity and benevolence were not empty words but living realities to be exemplified in daily life. Mr. Randall was also a member of the Forty-first Separate Company of the New York National Guard, which organization he

Welcome Byron Randall

raised to a high standard of military efficiency. When death claimed him in February, 1888, this company with one hundred Knights of Pythias followed the remains to Oakwood. Each organization passed resolutions of respect and sympathy, as did the Onondaga county bar. Said one who knew him well: "His character always commanded the respect of his acquaintances and the love and esteem of his friends. Those who knew him best loved him best and to know and love him required intimate association. His nature was of the kindest and in his relations with others he was always tolerant of their opinions." It is not financial success, political fame or military honors that cause an individual to be remembered but those traits of character which show forth brotherly kindness and the recognition of man's duty and obligations to his fellowmen.





Isaac C. Otis.

Isaac Coonley Otis



ISAAC COONLEY OTIS is a retired farmer, occupying a house in the village of Jordan which was built by his father in 1832. He was born October 3, 1832, in this village and is a son of Herod and Sarah E. (Coonley) Otis. His great-grandfather, Joseph Otis, was a soldier in the American army in the Revolutionary war. He made his home in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and reared a family of thirteen children, including Isaac Otis, the grandfather of our subject, who came from Massachusetts when a boy and settled in Galway, New York. He afterward removed to Fabius, where he purchased a tract of land for six cents per acre. Later he took up his abode at Elbridge, where he followed farming for a few years and in 1816 removed from that place to the village of Jordan, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1854. It was his son, Herod Otis, who became the father of our subject and who followed farming at Jordan for many years.

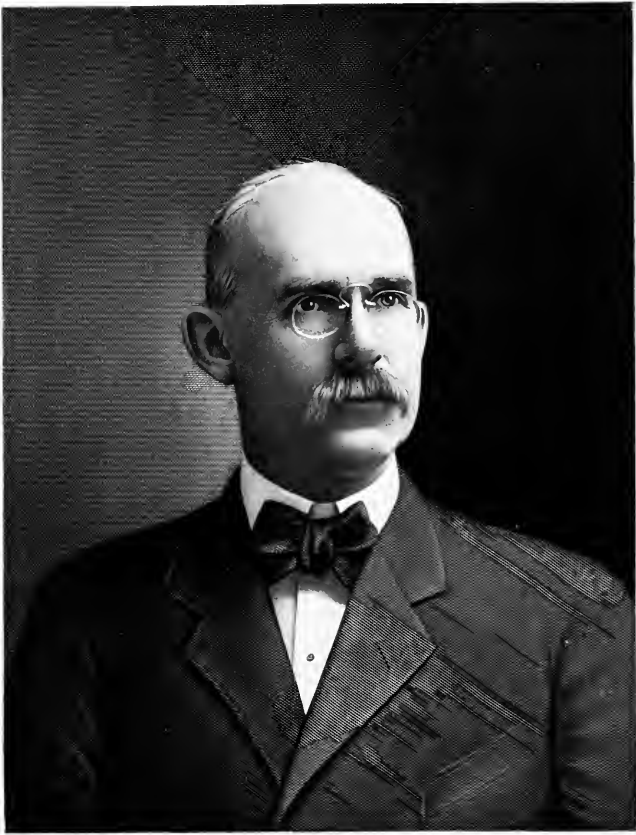
The days of Isaac C. Otis' boyhood and youth were spent under the parental roof, where he was reared with a family of four sisters, of whom Mary is now deceased, while the others are Ella, Lavinia and Sarah. He acquired his education in the public schools and since putting aside his text-books has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and by reading and observation becoming a well informed man. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married to Miss Franc J. Wood, of Jordan, in 1862. Unto them was born a son, Harry N. Otis, an exceptionally bright and precocious child, who when a lad of fifteen years went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed as messenger boy in the First National Bank of that city. His fidelity and capability won him promotion from time to time until he became cashier and he was filling that position when he died suddenly of apoplexy at the age of twenty-seven years. His death was a great blow to his parents, as he was their only child.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis now occupy the house which was built by his father in the year in which the subject of this review was born. In later years he has remodeled and improved it and it is now most modern in its equipments and conveniences. Indeed it is one of the beautiful homes of the locality and is especially attractive for its warm hearted hospitality. While for many years Mr. Otis was actively engaged in farming, he has for the past twenty years

spent two or three months of each year traveling in different parts of the country.

For two years he was president of the village and has been very prominent in municipal affairs. As the chief executive officer he gave an administration characterized by improvement and progress and also by an entire absence of all needless expenditure. He was trustee for six years, also police justice for six years, deputy sheriff for twelve years and inspector of the penitentiary for six years, while at the present writing he is serving as a member of the board of education. It will be seen that in nearly all of the offices to which he has been called he has been honored with re-election—a fact which is proof of his capability and fidelity. For seventy-six years a resident of the village of Jordan, he is undoubtedly one of its oldest native born citizens and none have been more loyal or progressive in support of its interests. He is a man whom to know is to respect and honor and it is therefore with pleasure that we present his record to our readers.





Levi S. Chapman

Levi S. Chapman



SYRACUSE has long been distinguished for the brilliance of her bench and bar. Among the lawyers who have practiced in the courts here have been many men of wide distinction, of broad legal learning and of marked talent in the conduct of cases. Among those who are now recognized as prominent and representatives of the legal profession in Syracuse is numbered Levi S. Chapman, who is one of Onondaga county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Fayetteville, October 15, 1865.

His father, Nathan R. Chapman, who practiced his profession as a lawyer for about sixty years in that place, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1809, and just after the war of 1812 his father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Nathan Chapman, his mother and his maternal grandfather, Peleg Randall, removed from New England to Madison county, New York, being among the first settlers in that part of the state. The great-grandfather, Nathan Chapman, was a hero of the Revolutionary war, as was also Peleg Randall, who after a pastorate of twenty-three years at the Baptist church in Stonington, Connecticut, resigned in order to join the army and was afterward made captain. His company was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Nathan Chapman, the grandfather of our subject, was a veteran of the war of 1812. Representatives of the Chapman family are still very numerous in Connecticut, and at Stonington is an old cemetery called the Chapman burying ground, where are found the graves of their ancestors as far back as 1600, for there were laid to rest the early members of the family who came from England. The mother of our subject, Mrs. Martha M. Tibbetts Chapman, born in Syracuse, returned two years ago to make her home in this city.

Levi S. Chapman spent his boyhood days at Fayetteville and between the ages of ten and eighteen years was carrier for the Syracuse Journal there. He was educated in the Fayetteville union school, being graduated therefrom in 1884. He afterward pursued one year's preparatory work in the Whitestown Seminary prior to matriculating in Syracuse University in the fall of 1885. He pursued a four years' course and was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On this occasion he was one of the speakers of the class at the commencement exercises and at Fayetteville he had been valedictorian.

Immediately after the completion of his university course he began the study of law with his father at Fayetteville but in January, 1891, accepted a position as clerk to the board of United States general appraisers in New York city, this board having just been created under the McKinley tariff bill. Mr. Chapman filled the position for one year and in the meantime continued his law reading with Stanley, Clark & Smith. During that year he was admitted to the bar at Utica, where he went for examination. On the 1st of January, 1892, he resigned his position in New York and returned to Syracuse, beginning practice in offices with James A. Newell, with whom he formed a partnership a year later. In June, 1899, Mr. Newell's brother, Harry E. Newell, was admitted to a partnership, forming the present firm of Newell, Chapman & Newell. They have made a specialty of negligence and corporation work and for five years conducted all of the city's legal business, while James E. Newell was corporation counsel. Mr. Chapman has become a prime factor in many large corporations in Syracuse and elsewhere. He has been instrumental in organizing various companies and is still a director of the Watson Wagon Company, of Canastota, New York, which he organized in 1899, and of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is also officially connected with the Sherwood Metal Working Company, the H. J. Ormsby Engraving Company, the James H. Morse Optical Company, the Simmons Binding & Printing Company, of which he is president, and the Morningside Cemetery Association, of which he is the treasurer, all of Syracuse; and the N. F. Sholes Company, of Earlville.

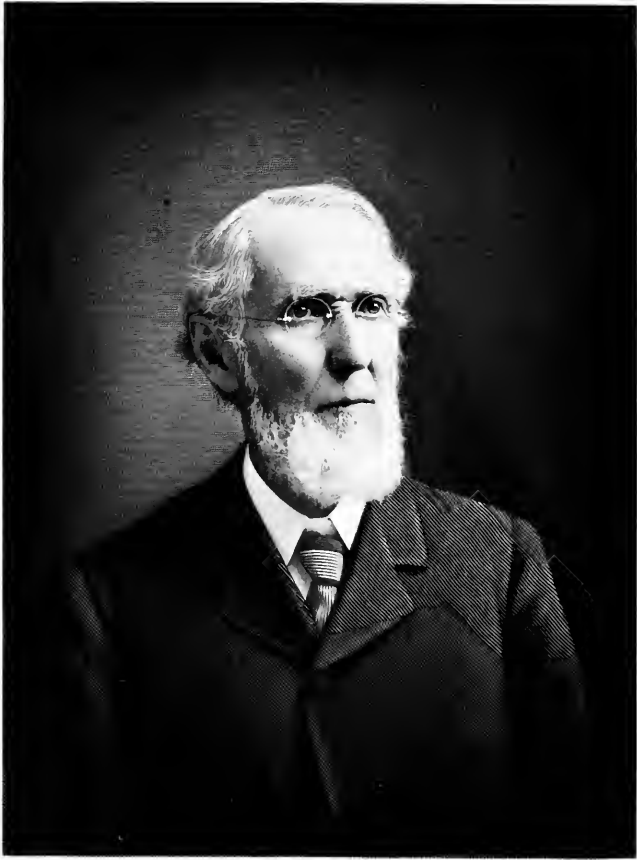
On the 30th of November, 1892, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Lucia Louise, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Pattengill, of Whitesboro, New York, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Fayetteville. They have three children, Ella Louise, Charles Randall and Lucia M., aged respectively fourteen, ten and two years.

Mr. Chapman is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to all the local bodies of the Masonic fraternity in Syracuse. He is also connected with the Delta Upsilon, a college fraternity, and has been president of the Delta Upsilon corporation for ten years. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and is likewise a member of the University Club. For nine years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, resigning in the spring of 1896, and during his administration the organization was placed upon a good financial basis, paid off a debt of fifty-five thousand dollars on their old building and raised three hundred thousand dollars in subscriptions for a new building. He also won for the association the interest and support of a host of wealthy and influential friends, in which it had been greatly lacking before. He has always donated freely of his time and money to any worthy and charitable or benevolent movement and has contributed largely to the welfare of the city through his moral and financial support of public movements and industrial enterprises. He and his wife

are members of the Central Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for fifteen years and at the present writing he is chairman of the finance committee.

In politics a stalwart republican, he was elected to represent his district in the general assembly in 1894-5, during which time he was chairman of the committee that investigated the affairs of the city of Syracuse. In manner he is entirely free from ostentation or display, yet there is not about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He readily recognizes his opportunities and his duties, utilizes the former and fully meets the latter. He knows that man's best development comes not through the concentration of one's energies upon selfish ends and a deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen and their welfare has prompted his active co-operation in various movements which have contributed to reform, progress and improvement.





F. J. Leach

Thomas Jefferson Leach



THOMAS JEFFERSON LEACH neither inherited his reputation as a banker nor had it thrust upon him. He earned it, step by step, round by round, until he occupied a foremost place in the banking world, with a reputation for integrity and the confidence that inspired such men as William Kirkpatrick, desiring to leave a fortune for memorials, to name Mr. Leach as executor to carry out the wishes of the dead. Mr. Leach is a native of Onondaga county, being born in Cicero, April 8, 1830. His father was a native of New York state, an early settler of Cicero and a general merchant and business man. The New York nativity was complete for Mr. Leach's mother was Dorcas Deming, also a native of New York state. To this family were born three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom Thomas J. Leach is the only one now living. In the schools of Cicero Mr. Leach studied until his eighth year, when the family moved to Brewerton, where he again knew the joys which are chiefly reminiscent of the "little red schoolhouse." Three years divided equally between Joseph Allen's famous old school in Syracuse and a school in Boston, Massachusetts, completed the school days of Mr. Leach, but not his education, for business introduced him to the greatest education of all, the study of men and events, of which he was ever the student for the benefit of those who trusted him.

For a short time Mr. Leach assisted his father in business in Brewerton, and in 1846 moved with his parents to Syracuse to reside permanently. This was one year before Syracuse became a city, and in its growth he has played no uncertain nor hesitating part, always building with those other famous men who had real pride in home for the better and more beautiful city. The Leaches first lived in a house in East Willow street rented from Captain Cody. Mr. Leach's father died as the result of an accident in 1847. He was building a house and went to a lumberyard located where the old Greenway brewery stands to purchase some lumber. He made his purchase and loaded his lumber, when a plank blew upon him, dislocating his neck. After the death Mr. Leach settled upon the estate and finished the house in North Salina street, where the subject of this sketch has since lived.

Mr. Leach's first services in this city was as a clerk for Williams & Babcock, who kept a general store at the corner of Park and Salina streets,

where he received one hundred and fifty dollars a year for his services and boarded himself. Salt was the principal industry of the Salina end of the future Syracuse, and it was to salt that Mr. Leach directed his attention, and his first individual business enterprise. He purchased two salt blocks at the foot of Court street, with Edward B. Judson, long president of the First National Bank, and Coddington B. Williams. Mr. Leach ran these salt blocks two years and earned a salary of fifty dollars a year and board, for looking after and attending to the blocks.

Then began Mr. Leach's career as a banker, and there was no lower place for him to begin than that of clerk, running errands, serving notices and making himself generally useful at a very small salary. This was in 1850, and there were but three people in the historic old Bank of Salina, where he was first employed. Of the thirteen directors of that time and the numerous stockholders Mr. Leach is the only one living. The Bank of Salina was the leading financial institution of those days. David Munroe of Camillus was the president and Cornelius L. Alvord, brother of the late Lieutenant Governor Thomas G. Alvord, the cashier. At that time Salina and Syracuse were about even as regards the general value of business transacted. This was the period of Salina's greatest prosperity. Mr. Leach worked up in the bank, first as bookkeeper and then as teller, leaving the bank in 1859, one year before it was closed up.

When Mr. Leach left the Bank of Salina it was to accept the position of cashier of the Salt Springs Bank of Syracuse, which position he held for thirty-nine consecutive years. As a banker Mr. Leach has been conspicuously shrewd and successful, and to his knowledge of the financial work was due in large measure the conduct of the affairs of that well known bank. No banker stood higher in the confidence and esteem of his business associates and the financial world. Upon January 19, 1898, Mr. Leach was elected president of the Salt Springs Bank, which position he occupied for two years. At this time Mr. Leach was president of the Associated Banks of Syracuse, or the Clearing House Association. No other record for banking service made in Syracuse equals that of Mr. Leach, and he could rightfully lay claim to the distinction of being the oldest bank cashier and of having the longest continued service of any bank officer in the city.

Among the historic enterprises with which Mr. Leach was connected was the Salina & Central Square Plank Road Company, of which he was long secretary and treasurer beside being a trustee. This plank road company was organized in 1844 to build the road from Salina to Central Square, a distance of seventeen and one-half miles. It was the first plank road ever built in the United States and is still in use between Salina and Cicero. Dirt and swamp roads, which were well nigh impassable, existed before the laying of this plank road, which immediately became a great boon to the farmers of the north. As a boy Mr. Leach brought loads of wheat from Brewerton

to the red mill in Syracuse, which stood on the site of the old high school building in West Genesee street. This plank road was one of the few enterprises of the sort which remunerated the stockholders.

Besides being connected with many public enterprises, Mr. Leach is a director of the Onondaga Historical Association, a long-time member of the Citizens' Club, a trustee of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, director of Chilled Plow Company, trustee of the Onondaga Coarse Salt Association, president and trustee of the Salina Coarse Salt Company and trustee of the Salt Springs Solar Coarse Salt Company. He is a member of the May Memorial Church (Unitarian) and was long upon its board of trustees, and one time president of the board.

Mr. Leach retired from active business when he left the Salt Springs Bank, but still manages his own varied interests. Among the large estates of which he has been executor was that of William Kirkpatrick, who left many thousands for monuments in public parks. The burden of this work was cheerfully taken up by Mr. Leach, whose efforts have resulted in most artistic and lasting memorials.

In 1854 Mr. Leach married Miss Mary L. Williams, daughter of Benjamin F. Williams, of Salina. The marriage took place in the house in which Mr. Leach lives at the time of this writing. To Mr. and Mrs. Leach were born four children: Kate D., deceased; Lucia M., now Mrs. Charles M. Crouse, of this city; Belle Louise, who married Walter M. Woodward, of Albany, deceased; and Jennie Stewart, who died in infancy. Mrs. Leach died September 12, 1906.

Although Mr. Leach's banking career extended into the period of so-called "high finance," those conservative methods of which he had learned the value in more careful days were rigidly adhered to, and the spotless reputation and confidence of the business world were never injured. Mr. Leach was of the "old school" in candor, courtesy and honesty. Such lives cause regret for the passing of the "old school" of gentlemen in business.





J. W. Smith

H. W. Smith



HURLBUT WILLIAM SMITH, youngest son of Lewis Stevens Smith and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith, was born at Center Lisle, Broome county, New York, June 24, 1865. He attended school there and in 1884 removed to Syracuse and took employment in the gun manufacturing plant conducted by L. C. Smith. As a young man Mr. Smith developed a fine ability for the handling of office detail and accounts and became treasurer of the first typewriter company established

by L. C. Smith, continuing capably in that capacity until the organization of the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company, of which he is treasurer. He also is treasurer of the United States Transportation Company, the L. C. Smith Transit Company, and American Transit Company; secretary-treasurer of the Skahen Steel Company; president of the Austen Manufacturing Company of Oswego, New York, manufacturers of perfumes; secretary of the Amphion Company, of Elbridge, New York, makers of automatic piano players; and one of the proprietors of the Smith-Lee Company of Oneida. He is a director of the National Bank of Syracuse; director of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; trustee of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd; director of the Syracuse University Athletic Governing Board; and chairman of the Syracuse University Navy.

Outdoor sports in which Mr. Smith is particularly interested are automobiling and trap shooting. He is president of the Automobile Club of Syracuse, member of the touring committee of the American Automobile Association, and is president of the New York State Sportsman's Association. Among other clubs to which Mr. Smith belongs are the Citizens', Century and Heidelberg Clubs of Syracuse, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, the Syracuse Yacht Club, the Masonic Temple Club, and the Masonic Temple Club Gun Club. He is a trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Grotto, a trustee of Ziyara Shriners Temple at Utica, New York, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum Council.

Mr. Smith in 1889 married Miss Mina R. Glazier, of Syracuse. Their handsome home in West Onondaga street is a popular meeting place for the younger members of Syracuse society.



Maurice A. Graves

Maurice A. Graves



MAURICE A. GRAVES is numbered among those men whose retirement from business represents the success which has attended their efforts in earlier years in active business endeavors, enabling them to rise from a comparatively humble place to one of prominence in the business world. His keen discernment and marked enterprise have long been recognized as salient characteristics in his career and yet his life has never been narrowed by concentration of his energies upon one

line of labor. On the contrary, he is known as a broad-minded, public-spirited man who has kept in touch with those concerns of vital interest to his city and state, laboring entirely for public progress in many ways and especially for the moral development of the community.

A native son of the Empire state, Maurice A. Graves was born in Westmoreland, April 23, 1846, and is a representative of one of the old colonial families of English ancestry whose members at the ancestral home in England were connected with the royal army and navy. In colonial days a branch of the family was established in Connecticut about 1636 and Benjamin Graves, great-great-grandfather of Maurice A. Graves, imbued with the spirit of liberty which actuated the colonies in 1775, enlisted for service in the American Army with the Connecticut troops. He was one of the defenders of Fort Griswold at Graton and was wounded at the massacre by the British under the traitor Arnold and soon after died of his wounds. His son, Benjamin Graves, who was then sixteen years of age, at once enlisted and served for six years, a defender of the rights for which the colonies were contending and which resulted in the establishment of the republic. His son, Benjamin Graves, wedded Mary Stark, a niece of the famous leader of the Vermont troops who rallied his forces to victory with the cry, "Boys, we win today or Mary Stark will be a widow tonight." Benjamin Graves removed from Connecticut to Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, making the journey on foot. He soon returned to New England and with a yoke of oxen again traversed the district between his old Connecticut home and Oneida county, where he settled at a very early period in its development. He made frequent trips to Salt Point when the site of Syracuse was largely a swamp. He served in the war of 1812. His death occurred March 23, 1868, when he was eighty-four years of age. His

eight children included Abial S. Graves, who resided at Westmoreland during his active business career and afterward retired to Camden. He was a member of the Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry from July, 1862, until the close of the war of the Rebellion. His death occurred January 3, 1905, when he was eighty-three years old. He wedded Elizabeth Brockett, a daughter of Eli Brockett, who removed from Connecticut to Herkimer county, New York, served with the rank of captain at the battle of Sacketts Harbor in the war of 1812 and died in August, 1871, at the age of eighty-five years.

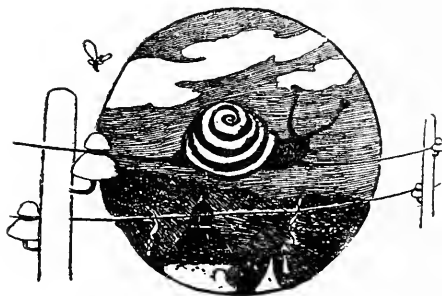
It will thus be seen that Maurice A. Graves is a representative of two of the oldest pioneer families of the Empire state. While spending his boyhood days in his parents' home he mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native town and in September, 1865, when a young man of nineteen years, he came to Syracuse to enjoy the better business opportunities offered in city life. His first position was that of bookkeeper in the old Fourth National Bank and when his connection with that institution had covered three years he became bookkeeper for the wholesale tea and coffee house of F. H. Loomis, where he also remained for three years. He afterward occupied different responsible positions and in 1879 became bookkeeper for John Crouse & Company, the largest wholesale grocery establishment in central New York. His ability being recognized, he was made financial manager after six months' connection with the house and given entire charge of the collecting department, filling that position until the firm went out of business in February, 1887. He continued as confidential man to John and D. Edgar Crouse until the death of the former on the 25th of June, 1889, and with the latter until his demise, November 10, 1892. In the meantime he closed up the estate of John J. Crouse, the business of John Crouse & Company and the estate of the late John Crouse, all involving extensive interests in Syracuse and elsewhere. By the terms of the will, he became one of the executors for D. Edgar Crouse and was largely engaged in settling up the estate in connection with Jacob A. Nottingham for several years thereafter. During his residence in Syracuse, as opportunity was offered he has become connected with various business enterprises. In 1892 he was active in organizing the Cosmopolitan Building & Loan Association and from the beginning served as treasurer and director. He was also one of the projectors of the Manufacturers' Lloyds (fire insurance) of New York and in 1895 he purchased from the George F. Comstock estate the Comstock farm of one hundred and five acres, lying just east of the university, much of which he divided into building lots. This tract has since been greatly improved, making it one of the finest residence districts of the city. It is known as University Heights and is one of the largest pieces of city real estate which one man alone ever attempted to develop. Here, in 1895, on the most elevated point of the tract, Mr. Graves erected a handsome residence, its attractive style of architecture making it

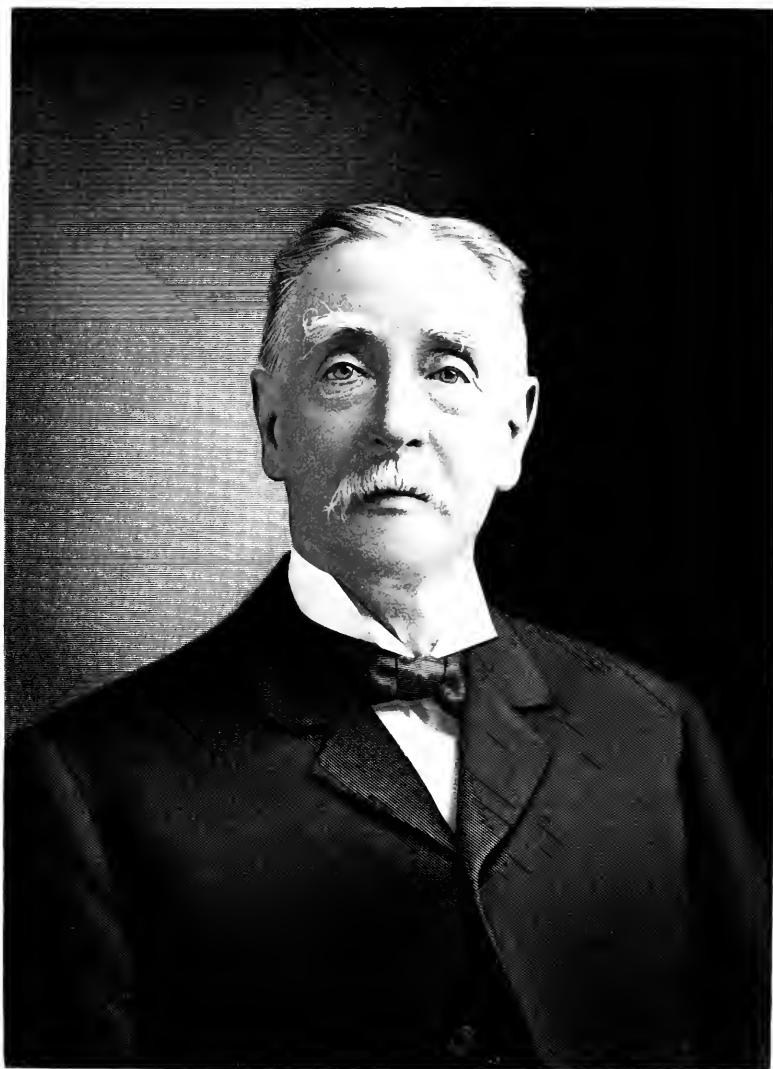
one of the most pleasing features in the landscape. A valuable library of about two thousand volumes indicates the literary taste of the owner, whose reading has covered an extensive range and made him the equal in mental culture of many who have had every opportunity for university education.

An important chapter in the life history of Mr. Graves covers his military service as a member of Company I, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, with which he continued from the 8th of September, 1862, until December, 1864. He was then transferred to Company I of the Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, which was stationed in Washington during the last year of the Rebellion, guarding the White House, war department and other public buildings. Mr. Graves was present at the time of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration and took an active part in the exciting scenes which followed the president's assassination. He has in his possession the drum that sounded the call for the first troops on that occasion and he also participated in the funeral obsequies and in other events, including the grand review, when he was stationed with his drum corps opposite the grand stand to salute the regimental colors as they passed. He was honorably discharged July 26, 1865, and since September of that year has resided in Syracuse.

On the 17th of January, 1872, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Christina Reed, a daughter of Philetus Reed, of Syracuse, and they became the parents of a son and two daughters: Nathan R., Alice R., and Helen B. Mr. Graves and his family have been deeply and actively interested in church work in Syracuse. His efforts have been effective and far-reaching and have been characterized by the utmost zeal in his efforts for the upbuilding of the church and its kindred interests. For a long period he served as a deacon and trustee of the Dutch Reformed church in James street and for some time was engaged in Sunday school mission work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. About 1882 he was elected superintendent of the Sunday school of Rose Hill Mission and served in that capacity for twelve years. Largely through his efforts, this mission, in 1886, was reorganized as the Westminster Presbyterian church and Mr. Graves was elected one of its first trustees, holding the position for some time. He has also long been an elder in the church and has cooperated in its various activities. He was for several years a member of Syracuse Presbytery and in 1894 was elected a delegate to the general assembly held at Saratoga. He is identified with the Citizens' Club; Post Root, G. A. R.; Masonic Club; Anglers Association; Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M.; Central City Chapter, R. A. M.; Central City Commandery, No. 25; Central City Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second degree; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Ziyara Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Kedar Kahn Grotto, No. 12, Veiled Prophets. All these indicate the nature of his interests aside from those already cited. Although retired from business, he stands today a strong man—strong in his honor and his good name and in what he has accomplished,

not only in the life of individual gain but for the benefit of his fellowmen, in whom his interest is deep and sincere. His record is one worthy of admiration and is considered one of the most valuable assets of contemporaneous history in Syracuse.





Samuel W. LaPlante

Daniel Noyes Lathrop



DANIEL NOYES LATHROP, well known in commercial circles in Syracuse for many years, was born at South Montrose, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1835. He was but six years of age when his father, Daniel Lathrop, died and soon afterward the widowed mother brought her family to Syracuse, where her death occurred in 1873. Daniel N. Lathrop, entering the public schools, largely acquired his education in the old Putnam school but necessity urged his entrance into business life when he was yet a young lad and he began providing for his own support as a clerk in the grocery store of O. S. Sumner at the corner of Warren and Fayette streets. On the 9th of September, 1852, he engaged with Ira H. Cobb, a dealer in crockery, at a salary of one hundred dollars per year. The value of his service, however, led to an increase in wages and he continued with Mr. Cobb until the 14th of May, 1856, when he began clerking for S. P. Pierce, with whose house he was long identified, continuing there up to the time of his enlistment for service in the Civil war and resuming his position after his return from the south.

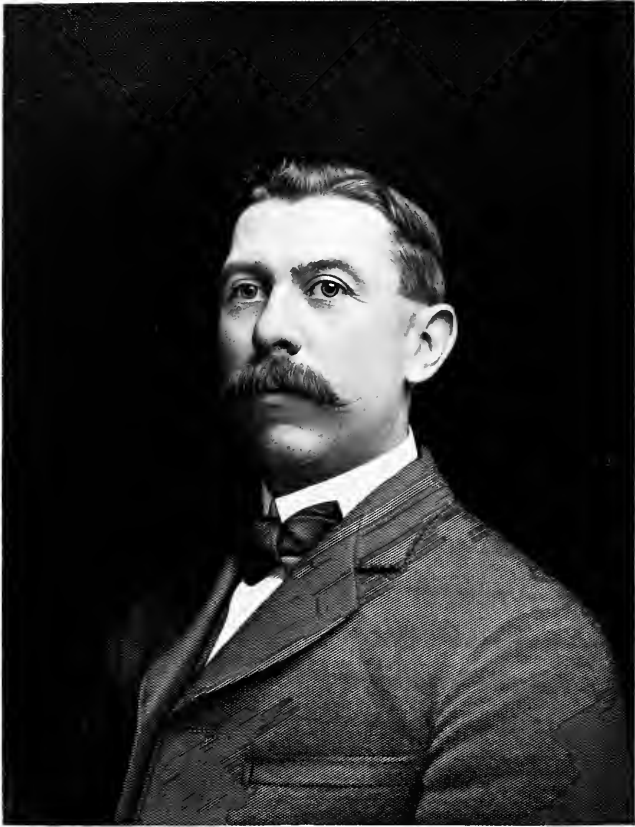
Mr. Lathrop had some military experience ere he joined the volunteer army, for in 1856 he became a member of the Fifty-first Regiment, Davis Light Guards, under Captain Chandler, and in 1861 was commissioned second lieutenant, in 1862 as first lieutenant and in 1863 as captain. On the 5th of September, 1864, Mr. Lathrop enlisted from Onondaga county, having in connection with Lieutenant Theodore M. Barber raised Company D of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers. He was mustered into the United States service at Syracuse on the 18th of September, 1864, as captain of Company D with Colonel Edwin S. Jenney in command of the regiment and when the regiment was mustered out it was under command of Colonel Gustavus Sniper. While at the front Captain Lathrop participated in the siege and assault on Petersburg and the battles of Poplar Grove Church, Burgess Farm, Hickford Raid and the engagements at Boydton Road, Hatchers Run, Watkins Farm, Quaker Road, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and the fall of Petersburg. He was also present at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered and took part in a number of minor engagements and skirmishes. Captain Lathrop shared in all of the marches and military movements of his command until March 29, 1865, when he was severely

wounded in an engagement on Quaker Road near Five Forks below Petersburg. He was then taken to the hospital at City Point and subsequently, by order of General Grant, had his choice of going home or to the hospital at Washington and, being unfit for duty, after thirty days he was honorably discharged in June, 1865. On the day on which he was wounded their color sergeant was also wounded and the flag finally fell into the hands of William H. Tyler, of Captain Lathrop's company, who was instantly killed at the captain's side. Captain Lathrop then seized the colors and rallied the regiment and when he was wounded relinquished the flag to Colonel Gustavus Sniper, who led the troops to victory. For his acts of bravery in the face of the enemy Captain Lathrop was commissioned brevet major.

When the war was over and he had sufficiently regained his health Captain Lathrop again entered the employ of S. P. Pierce, who was afterward succeeded by S. P. Pierce's Sons and for many years he remained buyer and business manager of the house. In this connection he became widely known in the commercial circles of Syracuse and central New York.

On the 3d of February, 1862, Captain Lathrop was married to Miss Harriet A. Litchfield, of Syracuse, and unto them were born five children: William A., born December 20, 1862; Jennie E., who was born January 6, 1866, and died May 4, 1884; Frank B., born July 21, 1870; Charles C., who was born May 27, 1872, and died January 15, 1895; and Harriet L., who was born September 7, 1878, and died the following day.

Captain Lathrop was very prominent in Masonic circles. He was for seventeen years secretary of Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, F. & A. M., was identified with all the Central City bodies and became a thirty-second degree Mason. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party, which came into existence about the time that he attained his majority. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and in antebellum days was a staunch advocate for abolition principles and an active worker on the underground railroad. Ere Danforth was annexed to the city he served as treasurer of the village for eight years and in 1901 he was elected city assessor of Syracuse. The same loyalty which he displayed upon southern battlefields when he followed the old flag to victory was ever manifest in his life in days of peace. It was one of his strongly marked characteristics and was manifest as well in his business life, as was indicated by his long connection with one house. He enjoyed the full confidence of those whom he represented in commercial life and his ability in commercial lines contributed in large measure to the success of the company. He died on the 3d of September, 1906.



L. W. Nicholson.

David W. Nicholson



DAVID W. NICHOLSON is one of the most prominent contractors of Syracuse and central New York. To him have been awarded large contracts, and in their execution he has demonstrated his right to be classed with the most able and successful representatives of building interests here. He was born December 10, 1871, a son of Thomas and E. L. (Patterson) Nicholson. The father was born in Penderith, Northumberland county, England, November 8, 1848, while the mother's birth occurred January 12, 1850. They were married November 28, 1870, and became the parents of eight children. Of this family David W. Nicholson is the eldest. He was educated in the Salina graded schools and in Syracuse high school, completing the course by graduation in 1891. He entered business life in connection with his father, who was a contractor, immediately after leaving school and has done an extensive business in the construction of the mason work for the electric light plants in almost every village of the state, also receiving a liberal patronage from New Jersey and western Vermont. The business of the firm was indeed very large and David W. Nicholson thus operated in conjunction with his father until 1895, when he started out upon an independent business career, making a specialty of heavy masonry and trestle and bridge work. He was awarded the contract for remodeling the old horse car barns on Wolf street, transforming them into the electric car storage barns. During the succeeding two years he was engaged in erecting the overhead crossings over the New York Central freight tracks and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad tracks for the Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Railroad. In the spring of 1898 he built the Open Air Theater at Onondaga Valley and after the fall of the James street bridge he replaced it in five days and had the cars crossing. He also rebuilt the Warren street bridge and repaired the North Salina street hoist bridge. To him was awarded the contract for building all the foundation for the Liverpool extension for the Rapid Transit Company, consisting of two bridges and one culvert, together with many foundations. He also built two bridges for the Utica & Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, one at Frankfort and the other at Stanwix. Subsequently he built the Cortland avenue barns of the Rapid Transit Company and the coal plant for E. I. Rice on the salt lands, which plant was built at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. He

also erected the Halcomb steel plant near the state fair grounds, consisting of nineteen buildings which he completed in nine months, at a cost of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. He likewise built the whole of White City at an expense of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, thus completing the work in eleven weeks, the White City Park being opened in eight weeks from the time that he commenced the work. Mr. Nicholson likewise built the first reinforced concrete building in the state to be used as a coal trestle, completing the same on the 1st of August, 1907. He is now constructing the new electrical car shops for the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, which will be the most complete car shops in the country, the building and its equipment to cost about two hundred thousand dollars. The work on this will be finished in the spring of 1908. The extent and importance of the contracts awarded him indicates in no uncertain manner the prominent position which Mr. Nicholson occupies in industrial circles. He has rapidly advanced to a foremost place among the contractors of central New York and his patronage is steadily increasing.

On the 28th of October, 1896, Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Eda F. Wade, who was born February 22, 1873, and was educated in the Salina graded schools. They have one child, Florence Marian Nicholson, who was born December 24, 1897, and is now a student in the Salina grammar school. The family are well known in Syracuse, where Mr. Nicholson has steadily advanced to a prominent position as a representative of its industrial life. He is yet a young man but has attained a success that many a business man of twice his years might well envy. There has been no esoteric chapter in his life history but on the contrary his business methods are such as command admiration and respect and will bear the keenest scrutiny.





John A. Quinn

Moses D. Rubin



MOSES D. RUBIN, banker and broker, has had a notably successful career. True success is not measured by the heights that one has reached but by the distance between his starting point and the altitude he has attained. Therefore the career of Mr. Rubin is one which awakens admiration, for he started out handicapped in various ways. Moreover, he is widely known in philanthropic and benevolent circles as one who contributes freely and generously to the support of many movements and organizations which benefit mankind and ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His wealth has never been selfishly hoarded but on the contrary has been so worthily used that the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity.

Mr. Rubin was born in Russian Poland, May 30, 1864, a son of Marcus and Fannie (Epstein) Rubin and one of a family of eight children. The father died March 21, 1882, and a brother Isaac, died in 1894. Another brother, Robert, is associated with the firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter of New York city, while Harry Rubin is junior partner of the firm of Rosenthal & Rubin, of Binghamton, New York. Mrs. S. C. Rosenthal, Anna and Jennie Rubin are the sisters of the family.

Brought to America in his early childhood, Moses D. Rubin was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and in the business college conducted by C. P. Meads in this city. In 1871 he came with his mother to the new world and in Syracuse met the husband and father, who had previously crossed the Atlantic and made arrangements for having a home in the new world. After completing his education Moses D. Rubin entered the employ of S. Kopelowich & Company, wholesale jewelers, with whom he continued until 1882. In that year his father died, leaving a meat market, of which Moses D. Rubin then took charge, conducting it in order to try and provide for the other members of the family, including mother and eight children. He carried on the market until his health failed, when he sold out in 1891. In that year he located in the Grand Opera House block and established a banking and brokerage office, continuing in these lines to the present time and becoming well known as a factor in financial circles. He has secured an excellent clientage and built up an extensive business.

In his political views Mr. Rubin is a stalwart republican, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in Syracuse, and his fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have several times called him to office. In February, 1892, he was elected supervisor and again in 1895, 1897 and 1903. He has held the office altogether for sixteen years and has never been defeated, his long term of service indicating clearly the confidence and regard reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was elected inspector for the Onondaga county penitentiary and filled that office for three years. He is now chairman of the building committee of the board of supervisors and as such has supervision over the county buildings. He is likewise a member of the committee having in charge the building of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in Onondaga county.

Mr. Rubin is perhaps even better known by reason of his active and commendable service in behalf of various charitable and benevolent organizations. He has been president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and was president of the Hebrew Association of Syracuse. He is also a member of the Yiddish Association, the Jewish Aid Society, the Onondaga County Orphans' Asylum, the Syracuse Free Dispensary, the Denver Hospital for Consumptives and the Hebrew Free School, to which he is the largest contributor. He has been especially helpful in work for the benefit of people of his race and his labors are deserving of the highest commendation. Well may they serve as a source of emulation to others. He is likewise known in organizations for the benefit of the city or for the promotion of its culture and its fraternal interests. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is serving on its membership committee. He is a member of the Musical Festival Association and of the Anglers' Association, of the Citizens' Club, the Escort Club and the Fayette Club. He is a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, B. P. O. E., Court Montefiore, No. 356, Foresters of America; and the Knights of Pythias. Such a life record needs little comment or elaboration. That he is a man of broad public spirit and generous purpose is indicated between the lines of this review. He realizes fully individual responsibility and meets the obligations that rest upon him in his relations to his fellowmen. His life work has contributed in substantial measure to those interests which indicate an advanced civilization in the care of the unfortunate and the needy. Mr. Rubin is indeed a man of humanitarian spirit, who has made splendid use of the prosperity that has rewarded his carefully directed labors.



Nathaniel Curtis



Melanie Curtis

Ralzamon Curtis



WHEN CENTRAL New York was the "far west" and Onondaga county was a frontier district Ralzamon Curtis became a pioneer settler of Skaneateles. He was born in Farmington, Connecticut, about twelve miles from the city of Hartford, December 24, 1799. He was a son of Captain Gad Curtis and a grandson of Captain Eliphalet Curtis, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The year 1816 witnessed the arrival of Ralzamon Curtis in Onondaga county, at which time he removed from Connecticut and settled in Skaneateles township. His father also made the trip and drove with teams across the country, bringing the family, while Ralzamon Curtis and another man drove two yoke of cattle through. Both the father and son spent their remaining days here and became prominent residents of their community. After arriving in Onondaga county Ralzamon Curtis followed agricultural pursuits and continued successfully in farming until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to Jordan, where he passed away in 1867.

In 1825 occurred the marriage of Mr. Curtis and Miss Adaline Earll, who was a representative of an old pioneer family. They became the parents of a son and five daughters. Those living are: Mrs. Eugenia C. Conover, of Skaneateles; John Porter Curtis, a farmer residing near Marcellus; and Mrs. John Lyman, of Syracuse.

Mr. Curtis was a democrat in his political faith and always voted with the party but never took an active part in political work. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. Coming to Onondaga county when this was a pioneer district, he aided in the arduous task of planting the seeds of civilization and progress here. He found the district largely covered with the native growth of timber and many of the now thriving villages were not yet established, while Syracuse had little claim to greatness or commercial importance. The work of development largely lay in the future and Mr. Curtis, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers, bore his share in the efforts for the county's advancement as the years passed by.



Eugenia C. Cowner



Sarah A. Curtis

Mrs. Eugenia C. Conover

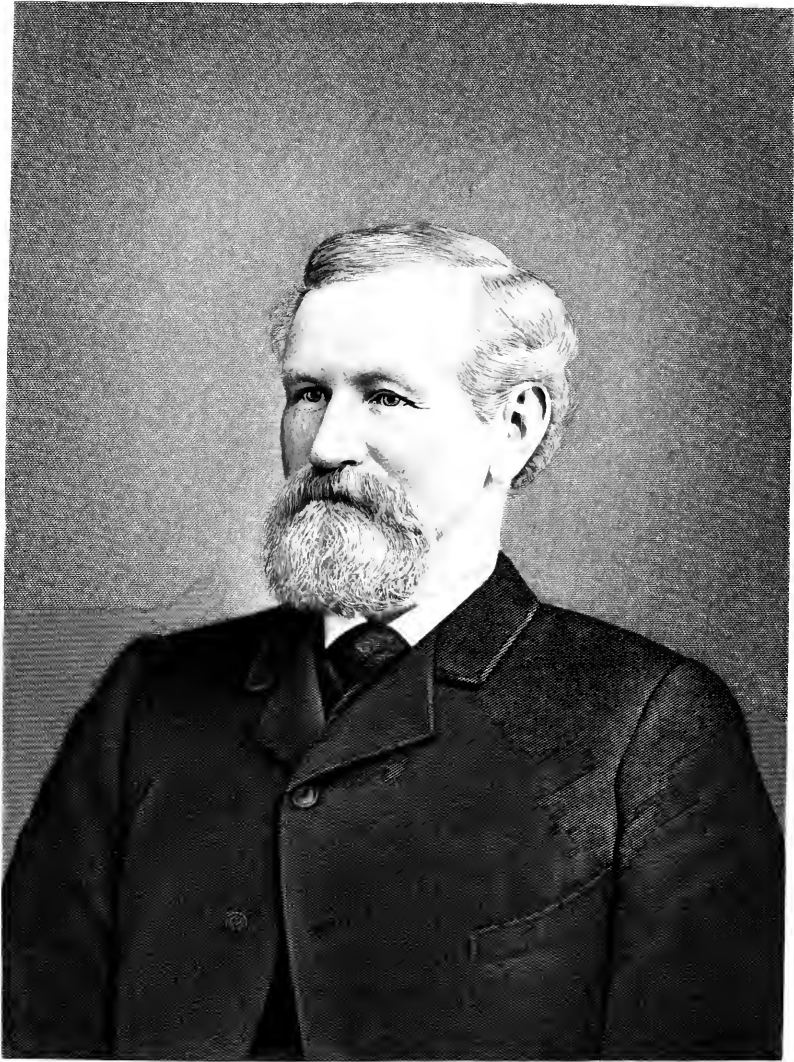


IN THE YEAR 1816 Gad and Sharesa (Wilcox) Curtis arrived in Onondaga county, where their descendants have now lived for almost a century. They had previously made their home near Hartford, Connecticut, and drove across the country, the father bringing his family in a vehicle drawn by horses, while his son Ralzamon and an uncle made the journey with ox-teams. The family home was established about a mile and a half from Marcellus on the old turnpike extending between that village and Skaneateles. Ralzamon Curtis, son of Gad Curtis, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, December 24, 1799, and was therefore a young man of about seventeen years when he came to New York. He assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm in the midst of the then western wilderness and shared with the family in all of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. On the 6th of January, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Earll, who was born in this county June 26, 1802. It will thus be seen that more than a century has passed since the Earll family was established in this part of the state. Her parents were Jonas and Experience (Sprague) Earll. Her grandfather and his sons at the time of the Revolutionary war were residents of Nova Scotia and he and his sons were cast into prison for piloting an American vessel into port. When released he determined to establish his home in the United States and with his family, numbering seven sons and two daughters, made his way to Washington county, New York. It was during the period of the family's residence there that Jonas Earll was married to Experience Sprague, the daughter of David Sprague. As stated, Jonas Earll arrived in Onondaga county in 1802 and established his home on lot No. 19 in the village of Marcellus. He remained a resident of the county for forty-five years and was closely associated with its pioneer development. The city of Syracuse was not established for seventeen years after he took up his abode here and only a few white settlers had penetrated into the western wilderness to found homes and aid in reclaiming this district for the uses of civilization. Jonas Earll died in October, 1847, at the venerable age of ninety-six years. His family numbered three sons: Solomon, Jonas and David. The first named died many years ago. The second son, Jonas Earll, Jr., largely aided in molding public thought and opinion and in shaping the

political history of Onondaga county during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was honored with various positions of public trust and in 1820 was elected to represent his district in the general assembly, serving for two years. He was then chosen state senator, continuing in the office from 1822 until 1827 and before the expiration of his term was elected to the twentieth congress. He received public endorsement of his service in a re-election to the twenty-first congress, so that he was identified with the national halls of legislation from 1826 until 1830. For several years he filled the office of sheriff of Onondaga county and in 1837 entered upon a four years' term as postmaster of Syracuse. He died in October, 1846, and thus passed away one of the conspicuous figures in the early history.

Ralzamon and Adaline (Earll) Curtis had a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Eugenia C. Conover is the eldest. Sarah Ann, born January 5, 1830, is deceased: John Porter, born October 4, 1831, now lives upon the old homestead near Marcellus and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Viola, born July 1, 1836, became the wife of John Lyman, who is now deceased, while she makes her home in Syracuse. Gertrude, born October 13, 1838, became the wife of Miles Almy and died leaving a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Adams, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Helen, born May 14, 1843, became the wife of Mortimer Smith and died, leaving one son, Frank Curtis Smith, who is an Episcopal clergyman of Booneville, New York. He was graduated from Geneva College and also from the New York City Theological Seminary. The father of this family, Ralzamon Curtis, died at Jordan, New York, in May, 1867, and his wife passed away in Syracuse in January, 1883.

Mrs. Conover was born February 11, 1826, in this county. Her girlhood days were spent upon the old homestead and on the 28th of October, 1852, she gave her hand in marriage to Mortimer Conover. They traveled life's journey together for thirty-one years and were then separated by the death of the husband in 1883. Mrs. Conover was for a long period one of the best horsewomen of central New York, and won many prizes at county and state fairs for her skill as an equestrienne. She has now reached the venerable age of eighty-two years and is a most active, remarkable woman for one of her age. The circle of her friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of her acquaintance and all who know her entertain for her the warmest esteem and regard.



J. P. Butler

John Porter Curtis



JOHN PORTER CURTIS, a farmer living near Marcellus, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Onondaga county. For almost a century the family has been known here and its members have taken an active part in the work of general improvement and upbuilding. Mr. Curtis of this review was born in Skaneateles, October 4, 1831, a son of Ralzamon and Adaline (Earll) Curtis. His paternal grandparents were Gad and Eunice (Porter) Curtis and his great-grandfather was Captain Eliphalet Curtis, who won his title by service in the Revolutionary war. In 1816 Gad Curtis removed from Connecticut to the state of New York, settling about a mile and a half from the village of Marcellus on the old turnpike between Marcellus and Skaneateles. He made the journey with his family with a team of horses, while his son Ralzamon and an uncle of the latter came with an ox-team.

Ralzamon Curtis was born near Hartford, Connecticut, December 24, 1799, and was therefore in his seventeenth year at the time of the removal westward. On the 6th of January, 1825, he married Miss Adaline Earll, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 26, 1802, and was a daughter of Jonas and Experience (Sprague) Earll. At the time of the Revolutionary war the father of Jonas Earll, with his sons, who were residents of Nova Scotia, piloted an American vessel into port and were arrested and cast into prison. When released the father came with his family to the United States. He had seven sons and two daughters and they located in Washington county, New York, remaining there for a time, and it was during the period of their residence there that Jonas Earll married Experience Sprague, a daughter of David Sprague, who was the father of twenty-one children, eight sons and thirteen daughters. By his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Amy Sweet, he had eleven children and by his second wife, Peace Chase, had ten children. He lived to see them all married.

In 1902 Jonas Earll removed from Washington county to Onondaga county and settled on lot No. 19 in Marcellus. He died in October, 1847, at the very advanced age of ninety-six years. He had three sons, of whom Solomon died many years ago, while Jonas, Jr., died in October, 1846. The third son was David S. Earll. Jonas Earll, Jr., was one of the leading political leaders of the county for more than twenty years and held many

important offices of trust. He represented his district in the lower house of the general assembly in 1820 and 1821, was state senator from 1822 until 1827 and was a member of the twentieth and twenty-first congresses, his incumbency covering four years from 1826. For several years he was sheriff of Onondaga county and was postmaster at Syracuse from 1837 until 1841. Through his official service and in many other ways he left the impress of his individuality upon the public life and upbuilding of central New York.

Ralzamon and Adaline (Earll) Curtis became the parents of six children; Eugenia C., who was born February 11, 1826, and is now the widow of Mortimer Conover and a resident of Skaneateles; Sarah Ann, born January 5, 1830; John Porter, of this review; Viola, born July 1, 1836, who is the widow of John Lyman and a resident of Syracuse; Gertrude, born October 13, 1838, and now deceased; and Helen, who was born May 14, 1843, and has passed away. There are but two grandchildren of Ralzamon and Adaline Curtis: Mrs. Joseph Adams, of Chicago, Illinois, who is a daughter of Miles Almy and Gertrude (Curtis) Almy; and Frank Curtis Smith, an Episcopal clergyman of Booneville, New York. He is a son of Mortimer and Helen (Curtis) Smith. Frank Curtis Smith is a graduate of Geneva College and of the New York City Theological Seminary.

In taking up the personal history of John Porter Curtis, whose name introduces this review, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Skaneateles, where he has long been a representative of agricultural interests. He pursued his education in the public schools, was trained to farm work and throughout his entire life has engaged in the tilling of the soil. He was married at Syracuse, New York, April 18, 1866, to Miss Jennie Shuler, and they reside on the old homestead near Marcellus, where Mr. Curtis owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, carrying on general farming in the production of the crops best adapted to soil and climate.

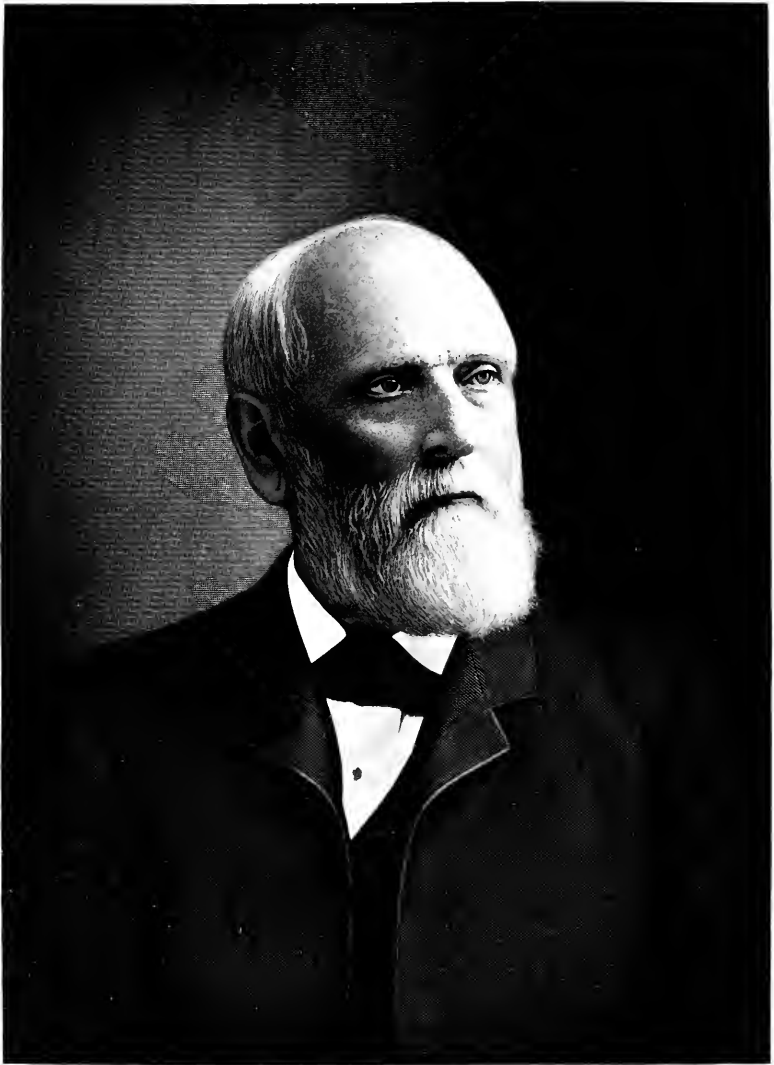
Mr. Curtis gives his political allegiance to the democracy. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist church. His entire life has been spent in this county and for almost seventy-eight years he has been a witness of its development and progress as all of the evidences of a modern civilization have been introduced and Onondaga county has kept pace with the trend of general improvement and progress. He enjoys the full respect and confidence of all who know him and has many warm friends in his locality.



Helen Smith



Gertrude S. May



John Lyman



Mrs John Lyman

John Lyman



AMONG THOSE who in former years were closely associated with the business development and up-building of Syracuse, was numbered John Lyman, a successful dealer in drugs and patent medicines, a trustee of the Trust & Deposit Company and a trustee of the Syracuse University. He was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, near the old family home which is over two hundred years old, one of the historic landmarks of New England. His birth occurred April 2, 1821, and covered the span of years to the 12th of January, 1904. His parents were Thomas and Betsy (Clapp) Lyman, both natives of Massachusetts. They came to this county in February, 1822, and settled in the town of Otisco. The father died in Onondaga, October 24, 1850, and the mother passed away at Navarino, July 12, 1876.

In 1859 John Lyman went to Newcastle, Canada, where he and Henry S. Northrup bought out a patent medicine and drug business, which was located there, the new firm being known as Northrup & Lyman Company. In 1874 they removed to Toronto, Canada, where they still continue to carry on the business, which was incorporated in 1883.

In April, 1886, Mr. Lyman removed from Canada to Syracuse and lived a retired life at No. 308 Hawley avenue, where his widow still makes her home. For many years he was most active and energetic in business life and through his intense and well directed labors gained the measure of prosperity that enabled him to spend his later years in the enjoyment of well earned rest, surrounded by many of the comforts and luxuries that go to make life worth the living. He still retained his interest in the patent medicine and drug business until his death.

Mr. Lyman was twice married, his first wife being Ruth Ann Abbott, by whom he had one son, Willis J., who was born December 5, 1856, and died March 9, 1857. After the death of his first wife he wedded Viola Curtis, a native of Skaneateles, where her girlhood days were passed, and a daughter of Ralzamon and Adaline (Earll) Curtis. Her father, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1800 and died in 1867, while her mother, whose birth occurred in Onondaga county in 1802, departed this life in 1883 at the advanced age of eighty-one years. In their family were six children, five daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Eugenia C. Conover, a resident of Skaneateles; Sarah A.

Curtis, who died in Syracuse; John P. Curtis, who resides at the old home in Skaneateles; Mrs. Viola Lyman; Mrs. Gertrude Almy, who died in Chicago; and Mrs. Helen Smith, who died in Easthampton, Massachusetts. By his second marriage Mr. Lyman had two children: Mary, who died in Canada and Jessie, who died in Syracuse.

In his political views Mr. Lyman was a republican and kept well informed concerning the issues and questions of the day but had no desire for office. His life was pre-eminently that of an active business man, one who recognized and utilized his opportunities and worked his way upward by reason of close application, unwearied industry and probity in business matters and thus gained the unassailable reputation which has made his an untarnished name. To his family and friends he was devoted and the many sterling traits of his character won him the high regard and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. While his life may have been less spectacular than that of many it was none the less of value by reason of successful accomplishment in business and by progressiveness in citizenship. Mrs. Lyman still makes her home in Syracuse at No. 308 Hawley avenue.





Geo Denison Whedon

George Denison Whedon, M. D.



DR. GEORGE DENISON WHEDON, who for many years was an active practitioner of medicine and surgery in Syracuse but is now living retired, was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, on the 11th of May, 1832, his parents being Denison and Sarah (Blodget) Whedon, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. His great-great-grandfather, Denison Whedon, served in the Revolutionary war and Dr. Whedon has today in his possession a seven dollar bill that was paid to his ancestor for service in the war. This bill is numbered 16,735 and was issued at Philadelphia, July 22, 1776. He also has a note issued for forty shillings, No. 3,376. It was also printed at Philadelphia, November 3, 1775. The patriot soldier was likewise given a farm at Camillus as compensation for the aid which he rendered the colonists in their struggle for independence and this tract of land has been the homestead of three generations of the family.

Dr. Whedon, having completed his literary education, qualified for the profession which he determined to make his life work by study in the Berkshire Medical College of Massachusetts. He is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, completing his course on the 30th day of May, 1853. He then located for practice in Plainville, New York, where he remained for a year after which he was a member of the medical fraternity of Wayne county until the fall of 1861, when he became army surgeon for the Tenth New York Cavalry, acting in that capacity for more than a year. He was the sole medical officer of the regiment for eight months and afterward was the organizer of the field hospital near Stafford, Virginia, of which he was given charge. He was commissioned by Governor Hoffman as surgeon of the staff of the Twenty-fourth Brigade of the National Guard of New York and continued as such until the death of General Green, commander of the brigade. During the progress of the war Dr. Whedon rendered most valuable aid to his country through his professional services and afterward came to Syracuse, where he located for practice. He soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician and his practice grew and claimed his time and attention until the 1st of January, 1901, when ill health forced him to retire. His health has much improved since then, yet he has never resumed active professional duties but is enjoying a well earned rest at his pleasant home.

On the 18th of January, 1871, Dr. Whedon was married to Ella Marie Kellogg, who for nearly her whole life has been a resident of Syracuse. Mrs. Whedon has been very closely identified with all its charities, and its clubs, and particularly with all efforts to retrieve the conditions of working women. They have two daughters, Ethel and Florence Kellogg Whedon. For a long time Dr. Whedon was the loved family physician in many a household in Syracuse and his patrons were loath to give up his services, for he was accorded wide recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the city and his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics have justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public.

Dr. Whedon has always been a great lover of the sport of fishing and was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of the St. Lawrence river along the lines of its recuperative powers and as a pleasure resort. Over thirty years ago he purchased five acres at the head of Round island now known as the "Frontenac" and with his family helped build up the cottage life now so magnificent in its proportions. The place was named "Ethelridge" in honor of his elder daughter. Dr. Whedon wielded a strong and forceful as well as graceful pen and his numerous articles on subjects pertaining to his profession have always been original and comprehensive in treatment and have met with marked approval. He also possessed pronounced ability as a business man, his judgment in valuing real estate being widely sought for throughout the community. The development of his home city and its environments was of paramount interest to the Doctor. He loved its parks, its trees and its public buildings, and its philanthropies; he was a student of the woods, knowing every tree and every wild flower by name. So did he round out the life of a physician, adding to other requisites those subtle qualities which blossom into richest optimism in the chamber of illness and of despair, and which ennoble the profession he served and loved through a long and notable career.





James A. Brown

James A. Brown



JAMES A. BROWN, who for many years was identified with mercantile interests at Kirkville and spent his last days in the enjoyment of well earned rest in a beautiful home in Syracuse, was born near Evans Mills, New York, February 14, 1835, and was a son of George Brown, whose birth occurred in Dolgeville, Herkimer county, New York, in 1811. The father was a tanner, currier and shoemaker in early life and later followed farming and merchandising.

In 1837 he removed to Manlius, where he established a shoe shop and store on the old canal. He lived at Pool's Brook for about ten years and then located at Kirkville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at a ripe old age. He served as deputy sheriff of his district. In early manhood he married Maria Crouse, and to them were born eight children.

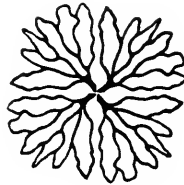
James A. Brown, the second son, acquired his education in the common schools but developed a character and secured his success by his own energy and good judgment, supplemented by Christian principles which made his life record an example well worthy of emulation. When in his teens he went to sea and followed that life for about two years, when he and five of his shipmates, having taken a strong dislike to their captain on account of his cruelty and unprincipled actions, determined to leave him and the ship. Accordingly they perfected their plans and in a small open boat at the dead of night they rowed away for some place—they knew not where. His five companions were all drowned in the attempt, Mr. Brown being the only survivor. He clung to the boat and was rescued on the shores of Valparaiso, South America. The Spaniards watched him closely and tried hard to keep him a prisoner but after a few days he stole away from them on an American ship and sailed for home. This closed the sea-faring chapter of his life history.

At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Brown became associated with his father in business as a member of the firm of George Brown & Son, proprietors of a general store and dealers in lumber, coal and various supplies needed by the farmers and others living in the surrounding country. The store was located at Kirkville, Onondaga county, and the business relation between father and son was continued for fifteen years, at the end of which time George Brown retired from business. James Brown then became sole proprietor and conducted the business in its various departments with constantly

growing success until the year 1898, when he withdrew from commercial life to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned ease. At that time he purchased a beautiful residence in Syracuse, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest, his death occurring February 13, 1901.

In 1859 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Mariam Hoag, who was born in Onondaga county in 1837 and is a daughter of Joseph Hoag, who was engaged in the shoe business in Kirkville. One child blessed this union: Elizabeth Mariam, who is now the wife of M. Burton Coe and lives with her mother in Syracuse.

In his political views Mr. Brown was a stalwart republican, prominent in the ranks of the party, but in early life supported the democratic party. For fourteen years he served as justice of the peace, was justice of sessions, postmaster and deputy postmaster at Kirkville for three terms, and notary public for a number of years. He was always active in public work and did all in his power to promote the success of his party. Fraternally he was connected with Fayetteville Lodge, No. 578, A. F. & A. M., and Kirkville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Chittenango Lodge, A. O. U. W. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church, and he was a man of charitable disposition and broad views, whose honorable life commended him to the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, gaining him warm admiration and many friends.





W. H. Smith

William H. H. Smith



THE LIFE span of William H. H. Smith covered the period of Syracuse's pioneer development and much of its later progress, and his history was closely interwoven with its development and upbuilding in many substantial ways. He was among those who shaped its policy during its formative period and in later years he stood for all that wrought for improvement in a material way and for the social, educational and moral progress of the community as well. Thus his name is engraven on the roll of prominent men as one of the honored citizens.

He was born at Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, June 5, 1814, and his death took place at Syracuse, New York, August 8, 1901. He was descended in the paternal line from English ancestry, tracing the line back to Richard Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, of whom histories of an early period made prominent and honorable mention. His father was the Rev. William Smith, who in 1793 removed from West Farms, Long Island, to Herkimer county, New York. In the maternal line William H. H. Smith was descended from the Brush family, who were Huguenots and lived in Huntington, Suffolk county, Long Island. They and the Smith family warmly espoused the cause of the colonies at the time of the Revolutionary war and suffered many hardships during the British occupation of Long Island.

William H. H. Smith remained a member of his father's household until he attained his majority and during that period was connected with general agricultural pursuits. After he had reached adult age he took charge of and conducted for two years a wholesale grocery house at Utica, New York. In the spring of 1839 the first locomotive was placed on the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad and in September of that year Mr. Smith accepted the position of collector on that road, which was extended to Rochester and now constitutes a part of the New York Central system. Mr. Smith continued as collector for thirteen years and for eight years made his home at Syracuse House. His brother, Albert G. Smith, was chief of the Utica ticket office and opened the Syracuse Railroad office, with Dudley P. Phelps as ticket master. He also established the Auburn ticket office, ultimately becoming its chief. W. H. H. Smith and Dudley P. Phelps furnished rooms in the depot (Black Nathan in charge) in East Fayette street. John Wilkinson was president of the Utica & Syracuse Railroad and was the moving spirit locally of the new railroads. His

office was in the depot and there his protege, George Barnes, was installed. Following upon the opening of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad patronage was slow in developing and Mr. Smith suggested to General Chedell, of Auburn, and Mr. Wilkinson, that free excursions, picnics, etc., might have a good effect. The suggestion approved, a favorite resort became the district near Camillus and Marcellus with its picturesque scenery, and Miss Bradbury and her scholars, with others under Mr. Smith's superintendency, appreciated the novel entertainment.

Syracuse in 1839 was a village of six thousand inhabitants and its hotels were the Syracuse House, with P. N. Rust as landlord; the Exchange, with William Winton in charge; while in 1847 the Globe Hotel opened under Mr. Stevens.

During the early years of his residence in Syracuse, Mr. Smith won the friendship of the Rev. Henry Gregory, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Storer, Rev. John A. Cornell and Rev. E. D. Maltbie. Intimate comradeship was formed with R. W. Washburn, who became the trusted agent, in California, of the Wells Fargo Express Company, having the sole power to sign for the company—and there were Martin Burt, Dr. Durand, Silas F. Smith, Thomas A. Smith, E. J. Foster, Dr. Martin M. White, Jasper Smith, George Raynor and the Sherman brothers. Religious, educational, philanthropic and social movements were active. The Franklin Institute library and lectures, agricultural societies and fairs were features in the early life of Syracuse, and the Onondaga Historical Association and Pioneer Society were organized. The Hutchinsons and Ole Bull gave serenades for Mr. Smith "under Bounibell's window" and favorite forms of amusement were horseback parties and sleighrides.

When gold was discovered in California Mr. Smith and Mr. Washburn fitted out and sent a "forty-niner" in quest of fortune. A never to be forgotten event in the history of early Syracuse was the gunpowder explosion which plunged the whole village into mourning and Mr. Smith, with the ready action which always characterized him in an emergency, made a quick trip to Auburn for doctors to aid in caring for its victims. He figured again in an event of general interest when in the spring of 1846 he was one of the party that, by invitation of Governor Seward, accompanied the chief executive to North Bend and other points.

It was later in the same year, on the 23d of September, 1846, that Mr. Smith and Miss Margaret Tredwell Redfield were united in marriage. In 1851, purchasing a tract of land on the southeastern highlands of the city, he built his residence, known as 755 Irving avenue, and occupied it from 1854 until his death. The tract was then farm land, enclosed with rail fences, and the possessor must needs pay the early city taxes without city privileges in case of fire, etc. The quiet of the country, the song of wood birds and the glorious panorama of the hills and the valley and the lake of Onondaga, unrolled, were ample compensation for the lack of city advan-

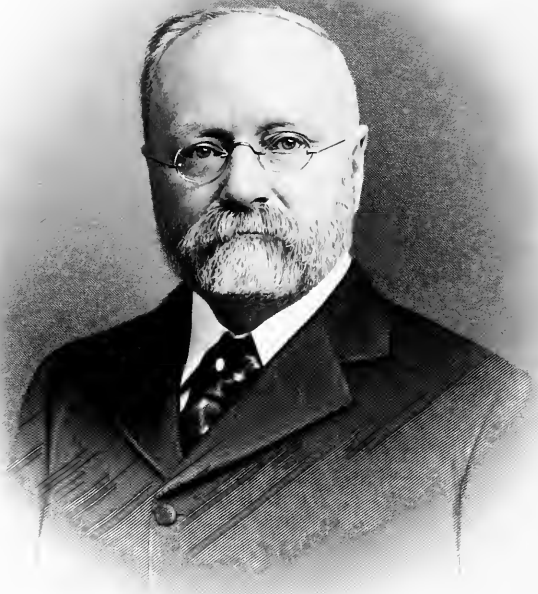
tages. Liberal views and practical ideas marked the course followed in the development which was undertaken in the improvement of this section of the city.

In September, 1865, the Genesee & Water Street Railroad Company was organized, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, by George F. Comstock, W. H. H. Smith, C. T. Longstreet, O. T. Burt and James P. Haskins. The road was built in 1866 and ultimately comprised the Fourth Ward Railroad and the Chestnut Street (now Crouse avenue) branch, extending to the north boundary line of the campus of Syracuse University.

Subscriptions were made to the University Avenue Methodist church, which was built, conditioned by Mr. Remington, to be forever free sittings. Mr. Smith entered with hearty interest into the work inaugurated by Bishop Huntington—which was substantially aided by Judge Comstock—in building the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and Grace church. He always manifested a warm sympathy for the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum wards—most substantially when the location in Syracuse was decided upon, by the university powers, to be on these highlands, Mr. Smith making a donation of twenty-one hundred dollars and Judge Comstock a donation of twenty thousand dollars, which was paid in land. Thus the story is only in part told of the development of one of the most beautiful parts of Syracuse.

A republican patriot, Mr. Smith stood with his party from 1861 until 1865, and ever afterward supported that ticket. He was interested in American history, in good literature and in various sources of amusement and entertainment, including the theatre and whist. He greatly enjoyed, too, the sport with the rod, and this and his love for nature led him often into the wilderness. He seldom missed a year during half a century in which he did not each spring visit the streams of northern New York and the famous lake region. His was indeed a well rounded character and to him was allotted a fullness of years that made his an honored old age. He passed away in Syracuse, August 8, 1901, leaving a name deeply engraved on the roll of the prominent citizens of Syracuse and the promoters of her development and her greatness.





Lee Jarden

Charles William Bardeen



CHARLES WILLIAM BARDEEN, known throughout the land as an educator, and as author and publisher of books on education, has been since 1874 editor and publisher of *The School Bulletin* and *New York State Educational Journal* at Syracuse. He was born in Groton, Massachusetts, August 28, 1847, the oldest child of William Thomas and Mary Ann (Farnsworth) Bardeen. At an early age he moved with his parents to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was educated at the Fitchburg high school and at the Orange County Grammar School, Randolph, Vermont. While a boy of fourteen he enlisted as a drummer, July 21, 1862, in the First Massachusetts Volunteers, and served till the regiment was discharged, May 25, 1864, being present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. On his return he entered Lawrence Academy, Groton, of which his mother was a graduate, and upon graduation in 1865 entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1869. He was one of the contributors to "My Schools and Schoolmasters" series in *The Educational Review*, and a racy account of his schooldays is given in the number for October, 1901 (xxii. 228-39).

While a junior in college he served for a term as principal of the high school at Meriden, Connecticut, and before graduation he became principal of the academic department of the boarding school at Weston, Connecticut. In 1870 he was vice principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, and in 1872 became superintendent of schools at Whitehall, New York. In 1874 he established *The School Bulletin* at Syracuse and has been ever since its editor and publisher, making it one of the leading educational papers of the country. This publication, together with his writings published elsewhere, have brought him national reputation. In 1893 he was put in charge of the department of educational publications of the International Congress, Chicago, and in 1907 he wrote the chapter in *Educational Journalism* for the Jubilee volume of the National Educational Association. From 1891 until 1895 he served as a director of the National Educational Association and since 1900 has been president of the Educational Press Association of America.

His book publications began with the reprint from The School Bulletin of papers he had written on school law, and have grown till he is by far the most extensive publisher in the world of books on teaching. His list has numbered more than fifteen hundred titles, and his books are ordered from every country. His publications have received awards at every international exposition since that at Paris in 1878, including a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1889, two gold medals at the Paris exposition of 1900 and medal and diploma at the Chicago exposition of 1893. He has recently become also an extensive publisher of maps for schools, his Peerless series being exclusively adopted for use in the rural schools of New York. He has his own printing and binding establishment and gives employment to a large force of workmen.

Mr. Bardeen's success in business is due partly to his habit of retaining employes who prove valuable. The foreman of his bindery has been with him twenty-four years. The foreman of his printing office came to him twenty-seven years ago, and though at the time of the printers' strike he felt obliged to go out with the union after two years in other offices he withdrew from the union in order to come back. This keeping men is due not only to good wages and good treatment but also to the fact that when need arises Mr. Bardeen is always ready to take a hand himself in any department of the business. In the old Clinton street store he happened to come out of the office just as a new errand boy was refusing to take a wheelbarrow of paper around the corner to Garrett's. "I am a high school graduate," the boy was saying, "and I didn't hire out to do menial work." "Quite right," assented Mr. Bardeen cheerfully, "these distinctions should be preserved. Always maintain your dignity, my boy. Now I am going by Garrett's, and as the paper must be got there I will wheel it; you come along with me." At this the boy offered and begged and almost cried to wheel it, but Mr. Bardeen was already between the handles. He lifted them and wheeled the barrow along, chatting pleasantly with the boy, but paying no heed to his protestations. When they reached the store he said, "Now this paper must be carried in; will you do it or shall I?" "O, you needn't rub it in, Mr. Bardeen," the boy said, "I've learned my lesson." And thereafter he proved efficient help.

Mr. Bardeen is himself the author of some of the most successful publications, including a Manual of School Law, 1875; Roderick Hume, 1875; The Song Budget, 1878; Some Facts About our Public School System, 1878; Educational Journalism, 1881; A System of Rhetoric, 1884; Verbal Pitfalls, Outlines of Sentence Making, 1884; The Teacher's Commercial Value, 1885; A Shorter Course in Rhetoric, 1885; Dime Question Book of Temperance, Physiology, Bookkeeping, Letter Writing, 1884, 1888; Organization and System vs. Originality, 1890; Effect of the College Preparatory High School upon Attendance and Scholarship in the Lower Grades, 1890; The Tax Payer

and the Township System, 1891; The Teacher As He Should Be, 1891; The Song Century, 1888; The Song Patriot, 1892; The Little Old Man, or The School for Illiberal Mothers, 1893; History of Educational Journalism in New York, 1893; The Song Budget Series Combined, 1894; Geography of the Empire State, 1895; Fitting Teachers to Places, 1897; Teaching as a Business, 1897; Author's Birthday Exercises, 1897-99; Some Problems of City School Management, 1899; Educational Journalism, An Inventory, 1899; Continuous Contracts for Teachers, 1900; Dictionary of Educational Biography, 1901; A Manual of Civics, 1902; Fifty-five Years Old and Other Stories, 1904; The Woman Trustee, 1905; The False Entry, 1906; The Cloak Room Thief, 1907; John Brody's Astral Body, 1908. In addition to all this Mr. Bardeen has been a frequent contributor to magazines on education and literary subjects. He has visited Europe eleven times and Africa three times and his illustrated magazine articles may some time be gathered into book form.

He was the first president of the Syracuse Browning Club, and one of the founders of the University Club, of the Players Club (afterward the Syracuse Club, now merged in the Century Club), of the Syracuse Tennis Club, and of the Onondaga Golf and Country Club. He is now president of the Syracuse Yale Club, and of the Syracuse Typothetae. He is also a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Social Science Association.

In 1868 he married Ellen Palmer, daughter of Charles and Eliza Jane Dickerman, of New Haven, Connecticut. The family home has been since 1879 at No. 1109 East Genesee street. To Mr. and Mrs. Bardeen have been born two sons and three daughters. The eldest, Charles Russell Bardeen, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, February 8, 1871. After graduation from the Syracuse High School he spent a year at the Teischmann School at Leipsic, Germany, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1893. In college he was successively secretary, treasurer, and president of the Harvard Athletic Association, and the chapter on The Jerry Rescue in Stray's History of Syracuse was written by him as a regular theme in college. He was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1897 and became assistant professor there. Since 1904 he has been in the University of Wisconsin, where he is now dean of the medical school. He is also a member of many scientific societies, and an authority upon anatomy in Europe as well as in America. He is just publishing in connection with a professor in Giessen, Germany, a work on embryology that appears simultaneously in America and in Germany, in both English and German. He is already recognized, like his father, as one of the successful men of the country by the annual publication of his name in "Who's Who in America." The younger son, Norman, is secretary of the Lee Paper Company, conducting an extensive business at Vicksburg, Michigan. Of the daughters, Beatrice is the wife of Dr. David

Hastings Atwater, of Rochester, New York, and Bertha and Ethel are at home.

It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Bardeen is a man of broad intellectual and scholarly attainments, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He has studied closely the great sociological and political problems, but his attention has been chiefly concentrated upon educational subjects. His presentation of ideas has been so forcible and entertaining that he has always commanded a wide audience, and he has left his mark on the school system not only of the state but of the nation. He has especially sought to introduce higher ideals for the teacher, and his books and addresses on this topic are quoted wherever the subject is discussed.





Peter Eckel

Peter Eckel



PETER ECKEL, president of the Eckel-Nye Steel Company, manufacturers of low grade steel, was born in Syracuse, February 27, 1865. His parents, Jacob B. and Barbara (Morningstar) Eckel, were both of German birth. Coming to the United States, the father settled in Syracuse at an early period in the growth and development of the city and was one of the pioneer salt manufacturers here. He died in 1903 and is still survived by his wife, who is living in Syracuse at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In their family were nine children, of whom six sons still survive.

Peter Eckel, as a pupil in the public schools, acquired the knowledge that prepared him for life's practical and responsible duties. A review of the business situation and possibilities in Syracuse and an understanding of his own ability led him to enter the field of business in which he is still engaged. He began the manufacture of low grade steel for mercantile purposes, such as is used in folding beds, etc. From the beginning the enterprise has prospered and the development of the business has made it one of the leading productive industries of the city. It has been incorporated under the name of the Eckel-Nye Steel Company and one hundred and forty men are employed in the extensive mill and plant at the corner of Chemung and Emerson avenues. The plant is thoroughly equipped for the conduct of the business, having the latest improved machinery required in this line and gradually Mr. Eckel has worked his way upward until he now occupies a foremost position in industrial circles. The officers of the company are: Peter Eckel, president; Philip Eckel, vice president; and Francis H. Nye, secretary and treasurer.

About thirty years ago Mr. Eckel was married to Miss Sarah Carlin of Syracuse, and since the death of his wife seven years ago he makes his home with his daughter in a beautiful residence which he erected for her at the corner of Merriman, Grace and Oswego streets. This daughter, Mabel, is now the wife of Dr. Charles N. Bloom, a prominent physician of Syracuse, and they have one child, Carlin Eckel Bloom.

Mr. Eckel is a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, an association which indicates his interest in the business development of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he holds mem-

bership in the German Lutheran church. He is a very busy man and yet not so burdened with the demands of his industrial interests as to refuse his co-operation in measures for the public good or to extend to friends the courtesy of an interview. He is wholly worthy the respect which is everywhere tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.





W. A. Abel

William Alonzo Abel



WILLIAM ALONZO ABEL, son of Alonzo Abel and Harriett N. Warner Abel, was born in Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1846. His paternal ancestor in this country is Robert Abell, who came from the county of Kent, England, with Winthrop in 1630. On Battle Abbey Roll are the names of Abell and Abel. The name is also found in Doomsday Book. Thomas Abel was chaplain to Henry VIII. His defense of Queen Catherine entitled "Invicta Veritas" cost him his head. He was condemned for treason and executed in 1540, a victim to his unsparing defense of his queen and friend. There were members of the family in the Naragansett fight, also in the expedition of Sir William Phipps against Quebec in 1690.

William Abel, son of Caleb, a Revolutionary soldier, came to what is now Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, when that county was an unbroken wilderness, except of a small settlement at Great Bend on the Susquehanna river. With six others he bought a large tract of land, bringing their families into the wilderness in 1811. His fourth son was Alonzo, who married Harriett N. Warner, of Athens, Pennsylvania, in 1844.

Their first child was William Alonzo Abel. In 1854 Alonzo Abel, who was a carpenter, contractor and farmer, moved his family to Harford, Pennsylvania, where William attended private schools until 1863, when he went to Owego, New York, and entered the hardware store of Storrs & Chatfield, while with this firm he attended school two years. In 1866 he left this firm spending the fall and winter hunting and trapping in the Adirondacks. In the spring of 1867 he came to Syracuse and entered the employ of Everson, Frisselle & Company, hardware dealers, remaining with them until the spring of 1871, when he went to Colorado, spending part of two years as a hunter, buffalo and antelope then being very plentiful. Returning to Syracuse he re-entered the employ of Everson, Frisselle & Company, becoming a partner in 1887, when the firm name was changed to Everson & Company. Retiring from this firm in 1893, he formed a partnership with Major Theodore L. Poole, his brother-in-law, opening a store in the Bastable block for the sale of sportsmen's goods under the firm name of W. A. Abel & Company. On the death of Hon. Theodore L. Poole in 1900, Charles E. Crouse bought Mr. Poole's interest in the business and the place of business was changed to its present

location at No. 118 South Clinton street. In 1904, Frederick B. Henderson bought Mr. Crouse's interest in the business, the firm name remaining unchanged.

In 1877, Mr. Abel married Nettie S. Law, daughter of Charles Law, and has two children living, A. Evelyn Abel, born in 1887, and Margerie L. Abel, born in 1890. Mr. Law was a helper in the "Jerry Rescue" in 1851.

Mr. Abel has the diary of his maternal great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolution. This contains his account of the taking of Montreal, the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in all of which he took part. Mr. Abel has a pistol used at Bunker Hill, also a powder horn with owner's name, camp and date cut on it which was used in the same war. This was left him by will.





Charles Lestman

Charles Listman



CHARLES LISTMAN, manager of the People's Ice Company and also active in the public service in Syracuse, his native city, was born June 19, 1850. His father, Adam Listman, was a native of Germany and came to Syracuse in 1840. The Listmans were famed as wine growers near Gundersbloom and at that place there is still a wine cellar in existence, marked 1475 and another 1776. Their wines are famed throughout the empire. Adam Listman, following his emi-

gration to the new world, engaged in the salt business at Syracuse, also conducted a grocery store and tavern during the early days. At one time he was the host of the famous old Center House on Salina street and was a very prominent and influential factor of the city. He served as collector before Syracuse was incorporated. He was also one of the first aldermen of the city and whether in office or out of it was a loyal advocate of interests that have proven a valuable element in the material development and progress of Syracuse. A veteran of the Civil war, he served as captain in the One Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry and died from the effects of hardships in the service in 1863. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret S. Koochen, was a native of Germany and in 1840 came to Syracuse, where she was married. She survived her husband several years, passing away in 1871.

Charles Listman acquired his education in the public schools of Syracuse, continuing his studies to the age of fourteen, when he entered business life and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources. The success he has achieved and the straightforward methods he has followed command for him the admiration and trust of his fellowmen. During the period of the Civil war he went with his father to the front, although but twelve years of age, and remained with the army for three months. He was afterward employed at home in his father's store and tavern until the age of eighteen years and he started upon an independent business career by taking contracts for making excavations. Many large contracts were awarded him and thus he obtained his start in life. He excavated the cellars of a number of the substantial buildings now standing in Syracuse. Throughout his business life he has made it his aim to do thoroughly whatever he has undertaken and he long since demonstrated his trustworthiness as well as his enterprise.

It was about the time of his marriage in 1870 that Mr. Listman made

his start in the ice business, becoming a member of the firm of Listman & Yaling. They began operations on a small scale, putting up their own ice and personally disposing of it to their customers. The partnership continued until 1874, when Mr. Listman bought out Mr. Yaling's interest and conducted the business alone until 1881, when he admitted his brother Phil to a partnership under the firm style of C. & P. Listman. In 1885 Charles Listman again became sole proprietor and so continued until 1899. In the meantime the business increased with astonishing but gratifying rapidity and at that time the company were utilizing twenty-five wagons in the delivery of ice and employing one hundred and fifty men. Because of the extent and growth of the business Mr. Listman, in 1899, organized the People's Ice Company, of which he is president, and of which he owns three-fourths of the stock. The original plants are still in operation. In the present capacity the company can put up eighty thousand tons of ice per year. Mr. Listman remained as president until 1902, when he retired. He has conducted his business along systematic lines and has always been able to supply the trade and never once has failed to supply his customers, owing to his careful calculation.

In politics Mr. Listman is a pronounced republican, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in central New York. He was a member of the first board of fire commissioners, holding the office for five years, from 1879 until 1884. He was then elected alderman from the second ward and was re-elected four times, continuing in that position from 1884 until 1888 inclusive. In this capacity he exercised his official prerogatives in support of many progressive measures and practical economy and reform in the management of municipal interests. On the 24th of March, 1891, he was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Cowie and later served under Jacob Amos for a period of five years or until 1896. He was appointed commissioner of public safety, filling the office under Mayor Kline's administration from the 1st of January, 1902, until the 1st of January, 1904. His public service has been characterized by unflinching fidelity to duty and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong.

On the 30th of January, 1870, Mr. Listman was married to Miss Kate Warner, of Liverpool, and they have three daughters: Florence W., at home; Jane M., the wife of John Bartels, of Rochester, president of the Monroe Brewing Company, of which Mr. Listman is a stockholder; and Ethel E., at home.

Mr. Listman is prominent in social and fraternal circles. He is a member of the Harugari, the Century Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Turn Verein, the Liederkrantz, the Masonic Club, Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias and all of the Masonic bodies including the Shrine, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also vice president of the Empire State Ice Harvesters' Association. His business career has been characterized by hard work and persistency of

purpose. He has ever made it his rule to give value received and in his business record has maintained a reputation for unswerving integrity. Starting out in business life at an early age owing to his father's death, he learned to watch for opportunities and to utilize them. He realized, too, the value of industry and perseverance and throughout his business career, successful as it has been, there has been not a single esoteric chapter in the record.





Emil M. Allen

Emil M. Allewelt



EMIL M. ALLEWELT, of the firm of E. M. Allewelt & Brother, decorators, furnishers and architectural woodworkers in Syracuse, his native city, was born June 19, 1860. His father, Henry C. Allewelt, was born at Bielefeld, Westphalen, Prussia, on the 12th of March, 1834. He there resided to the 20th of July, 1853, when he left his native city and on the 8th of August sailed from Bremen in a two mast schooner, reaching New York on the 30th of September. In January, 1855, he arrived at Syracuse, being called to this city to decorate Longstreet's castle. Here he met Miss Elizabeth Boehm, whom he wedded on the 20th of November, 1855. They traveled life's journey happily together for almost thirty years and were then separated by the death of the wife on the 6th of November, 1885, her husband, two sons and a daughter surviving her.

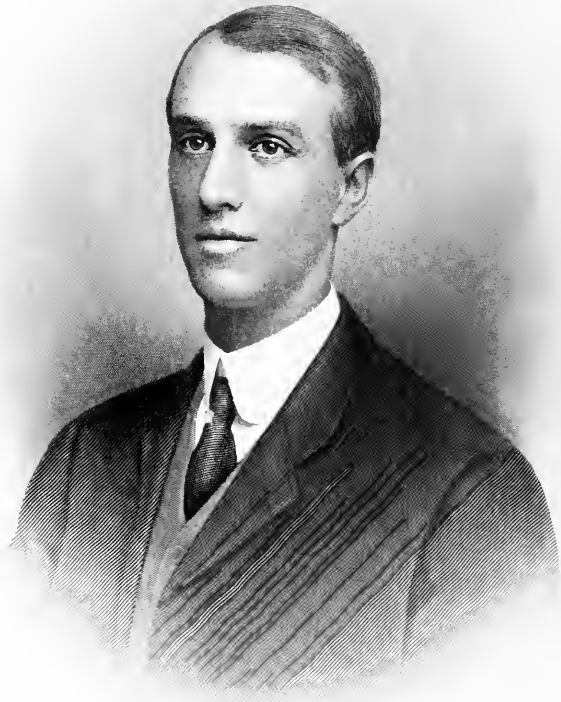
H. C. Allewelt started in business on his own account as a decorator in September, 1855, and for forty years was a prominent factor in the commercial circles of the city, retiring in 1895 but leaving to his memory a splendid monument in a business which is now foremost in the trade circles of the city. In 1855 he established the first German theatre of Syracuse and throughout the period of his residence here was closely associated with public and private interests. In 1862 he entered the militia as a member of the Hawley Guards, Company H, and in 1863 was transferred to Company E, Monroe Cadets, of which he was elected captain the same year. He remained a member of the National Guard for a long period, was elected major of the Fifty-first Regiment September 12, 1870, elected lieutenant colonel December 16, 1871, and on the 11th of December, 1872, became colonel by the unanimous vote of the officers. He was also well known in fraternal circles, becoming an Odd Fellow in 1855 and a Mason in 1863. In the latter order he attained the thirty-second degree. His interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted city never abated and he continued one of its honored and respected residents up to the time of his death in April, 1897.

Emil M. Allewelt attended the public schools and subsequently pursued an academic course in New York city, where he studied figure painting, portraiture, etc., in the Art Students' League. After finishing his course he returned to Syracuse to enter upon his business career with his father in the

decorating business and added to it the complete furnishing of interiors. Five years ago he further extended the scope of his business by adding an architectural woodwork department, the factory of which is now located in Fayetteville, New York. This enables the firm to do everything in interior woodwork in any style or period desired. Mr. Allewelt insists that in the artistic decoration of a house perfect harmony in the period of decorative designs and in color tones is essential, and that the effect is greatly enhanced when there is the fullest accord in the correct treatment of every detail from carpets and furniture to draperies and wall decoration, which is now classed as one of the fine arts. The business has grown to such proportion that they execute contracts all over the country from coast to coast.

Mr. Allewelt was married in Syracuse, February 7, 1888, to Miss Clara V. Arnold, of Memphis, Tennessee, whom he had met while they were both studying at the Art Students' League in New York. They now have four children: Norma, Althea, Virginia and Emil M. Mr. Allewelt belongs to the American Fine Arts Society, New York city; the Citizens' Club; the Syracuse Camera Club; and the Frontenac Yacht Club. He owns a beautiful summer home at Frontenac on the St. Lawrence, and his chief diversion is fishing in the St. Lawrence and in other Canadian waters. He stands today prominent among the leaders in his line of business, his natural and acquired ability gaining him pre-eminence as proprietor of a business which, established in 1855, has since been accorded a place in the foremost rank of the decorators of this country.





Francis Hall

Francis Hall



THE LESSONS of life which have real value are gleaned from biography, wherein are set forth the plans and methods which lead the individual into large and successful undertakings. Carlyle has said "biography is the most interesting as well as the most profitable reading" and the record of such a man as Francis Hall contains lessons that may be profitably followed, showing the value and force of enterprise, diligence and careful management in the active affairs of life. He is now the secretary of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, with which he became connected in a humble capacity at the age of seventeen years, since which time he has steadily worked his way upward to his present position of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Hall was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1874, and traces his ancestry back to an early period in colonial history. Among the forty-six original proprietors of the first territorial purchase from the Indian Sachem, Massasoit, was George Hall, who with his wife came from Devonshire, England, in 1636. In 1639 he was one of the founders of Taunton, Massachusetts. These lands of the territorial purchase or portions of them have remained in the family for over two hundred and seventy years. The early colonial members of the Hall family were iron masters and it is only a few years since a "bloomery" established by them in Taunton, Massachusetts, has been torn down. The Halls have been iron masters for eight generations, Francis Hall being a representative of the eighth generation in direct line from George Hall. His grandfather, John Hall, the sixth of that name, was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1802 and for three years following was a tutor in Yale. He was a prominent educator of Connecticut and for many years he conducted the famous John Hall Preparatory School at Ellington. The Rev. Nathaniel H. Eggleston, who was pastor of the church in Ellington during the later years of John Hall's life, said of him years afterward: "He was truly and emphatically a Christian man and was greatly interested in the church and in the work of many of our religious and benevolent societies, in several of which he at times held office. Unobtrusive, but of high character and unusual mental ability, a student of the best things through life—he was our sage. As he walked our streets he seemed like one of the peripatetic philosophers of old, dispensing his wisdom as he

walked. He sought to lead others in the pursuit and love of that knowledge which he had found to be most promotive of the highest achievement and highest happiness." Aside from his work in connection with the school and of all his varied activities in the various departments of church and mental work he also served as judge of his county. He married Harriet Reed, a direct descendant of William Bradford who came to America on the Mayflower and was governor of the Plymouth colony for thirty years. There is in Ellington, Connecticut, a beautiful memorial library erected by the late Francis Hall, of Elmira, New York, an uncle of our subject, in memory of Judge John Hall, his father, and of Edward Hall, his brother, to commemorate the fifty years of educational work represented by the Hall Preparatory School in Ellington.

This Francis Hall, son of Judge Hall, was known as "the traveler," having spent thirty years of his life in residence and travel abroad, and next to Bayard Taylor in his time was the greatest American traveler. He made a fortune in Japan, being one of the first to enter that country after the Perry treaty had opened its ports to foreign trade. He founded the house of Walsh, Hall & Company, at the treaty port of Kanagawa and was the first president of the Board of Trade there, continuing as such until he left the country. He was also financially interested in various important business affairs in America and was for a period of twenty years vice president of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company. On the occasion of the dedication of the Hall Memorial Library in Ellington, the Rev. David E. Jones said of Francis Hall: "He was a man of choice intellectual attainments, beautiful character, and a deep spiritual life, of charming personality, utter unselfishness and of marked enthusiasm in every good work for the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of his fellows." At his death he left not only a bequest for the beautiful Ellington Library but also gifts to various benevolent and other institutions of Elmira.

Robert A. Hall, father of Francis Hall of this review, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, and is now living retired at Elmira, New York, where for many years he engaged in commercial pursuits, being a member of the widely known business firm of Hall Brothers, dealing in books and stationery on an extensive scale. His wife, Augusta (Pratt) Hall, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin Willis and Johanna (Lucas) Pratt. She is a direct descendant of Francis Cook, who came over in the Mayflower.

From the foregoing record it will be seen that on both his paternal and maternal sides, Francis Hall of Syracuse, is directly descended from the original colonists who came to America in 1620 in the Mayflower, landing at Plymouth. With one exception Francis Hall of this review is the only such descendant on two sides in Syracuse. His father's family numbers four sons and two daughters and in the parental home at Elmira, New York, he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, pursuing his education in its public schools

and academy. On January 2, 1892, at the age of seventeen years, he became connected with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, of which his uncle Francis Hall was vice president for twenty years. This business was organized and built up in its infancy by Levi Wells Hall, its first secretary and treasurer, and later, until his death, its president. Young Francis Hall applied himself closely to the mastery of the tasks assigned him and gradually worked his way upward through the various departments of the business to his present connection of trust and responsibility as secretary and advertising manager of the company. His promotion came in recognition of his ability, his close application and his ready solution of intricate business problems.

On the 5th of September, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hall and Miss Ruth Pauline Hoyt, a daughter of Mrs. Mathilde Antionette Hoyt. They now have one daughter, Pauline Migy Hall. They own a pleasant home at No. 205 Garfield avenue, which is the center of a cultured society circle, being a favorite resort with their many friends in Syracuse. Their summer home is "Vine Hill" at Glenora-on-Seneca.

Mr. Hall votes with the republican party. He belongs to the Congregational church and while in Elmira held membership in Thomas K. Beecher's church. He is one of the old members of the Citizens' Club, is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, the Mystic Krewe of Ka-Noo-No and the Syracuse Yacht Club, and is interested in all that pertains to the progress and upbuilding of his city. Yet a young man, he had nevertheless made for himself an enviable name and a creditable position in industrial circles, being now connected with one of the most important business enterprises of his adopted city.







E. J. Dawson

Edward S. Dawson



EDWARD S. DAWSON was one to whom the world instinctively pays deference not only because of the success he achieved but by reason of the straight-forward business policy which he ever followed and the methods which he employed to attain the brilliant success that came to him. He began business life as the great majority of the world's workers do—without special assistance or advantages save those afforded by the district schools and it was

through the force of his character, his strong purpose and laudable ambition that he gained the heights in commercial life. His name became inseparably entwined with the history of Onondaga County Savings Bank and that institution is the best monument to his memory.

Mr. Dawson was born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, New York, July 22, 1822, and received only such opportunities in youth as are common to the great majority of boys. His education was that afforded by the district schools but through life he remained a student—a student of all the great questions which affect the world's workers or which depend upon the welfare of his adopted city. It was indeed in the school of experience that he learned the most valuable lessons. He was a youth of fourteen when he secured employment in the general store of Horace Wheaton, at Pompey Hill, and to the training in business methods and in habits of exactness and punctuality which he then received Mr. Dawson afterward attributed no small measure of the success which attended his undertakings in later life. He had to perform the duties of errand boy, clerk and bookkeeper but he displayed aptitude as well as diligence and eagerly availed himself of the opportunities that offered in the mastering the methods of business life and of storing away knowledge for his future use. That he was a most trusted employe is indicated by the fact that he remained with Mr. Wheaton for seven years and then sought a broader field of usefulness. Coming to Syracuse, he entered commercial circles in this city as bookkeeper for the firm of Wheaton & Robinson, dealers in general hardware, on the site of the present Wieting block. Three years later he engaged with Charles Pope & Company, dealers in and manufacturers of saddlery hardware and with his usual custom of learning everything he could about any business with which he was connected, he familiarized himself with the saddlery business and in

1858 took his initial independent step in business life in that line of trade as senior member of the firm of E. S. Dawson & Company. For several years he conducted business at the corner of Salina and West Fayette streets and enjoyed constantly growing sales, his success being attributable to his own unwearied industry, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his patrons. He also became well known as the inventor and patentee of many useful and valuable improvements in the line of goods which he handled.

But it was in the field of banking that Mr. Dawson was destined to become best known, and for fifty-one years he was a factor in the conduct and management of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, which came into existence in 1855 through a special charter granted by the state legislature. The purpose of its organization was to found an institution in which small or large savings might be deposited and which would bring to the depositor a fair rate of interest. The value of this institution to Syracuse and Onondaga county cannot be over estimated. It has stimulated saving among the wage earners, permitting many in time to gain a most desirable bank account, where otherwise much of the sum would not unprobably have been expended without securing adequate returns. The Onondaga County Savings Bank began business in an office partitioned off from the rear of the law office of James L. Bagg. No other commentary on its success is needed than a view of the fine bank building which was erected by the trustees in 1896, at the southeast corner of South Salina and East Water street. It is a magnificent structure, ten stories in height and on the ground floor is one of the most finely equipped bank buildings of the state outside of New York city.

From the beginning Mr. Dawson was connected with this institution. In April, 1855, he became one of the incorporators and first trustees of the bank and remained as a member of the board until the 11th of January, 1869, when he resigned, to be elected on the 1st of February following to the office of treasurer of the bank. On the 10th of November, 1884, the state law then permitted him to hold both positions, he was again elected a trustee and thereafter until his death continued his membership in the board. On the 11th of May, 1891, he was elected to the presidency to succeed Daniel P. Wood and continued as the chief executive officer until his death, which occurred December 18, 1906. He was the last of the original bank trustees and incorporators. In their resolutions of respect the board of trustees at his death said: "Mr. Dawson has had a longer and closer association with the practical work of the bank than any other person. His outside interests were few; his business life was practically merged in that of the institution with which his name at length came to be in the minds of the public so nearly a synonym. For thirty-six years he was a useful member of the board of trustees, regular in attendance, prompt and efficient in the performance of his voluntary and requited service—a service that began with the opening of the

bank for business with its first deposit of one hundred dollars—a service that terminated only with his life. Seldom does it occur that so nearly the entire business life and record of an individual living to such advanced years should be so nearly coincident with and measured by the life of so important an institution. Twenty-two years as treasurer, he was the custodian of the funds and keeper of the records and accounts of the institution. The service was characterized by integrity, accuracy, promptness and courteous treatment of customers. So complete a system of records, accounts, vouchers, checks and balances was developed, as combined with his personal vigilance aided by an unusually strong and reliable memory, that during the period the bank suffered no loss from defalcation, irregularity, or from errors so liable to appear in a business combining at once such magnitude and such detail. Since May 11, 1891, a period of more than fifteen and a half years, Mr. Dawson has been the president of the bank and has with unvarying regularity sat at the head of the table, around which the members of this board have gathered in their meetings for the consideration of the business of the institution. So rapidly and imperceptibly does the past merge into the present that some of us may be surprised to learn that more than two-thirds of the members of our present board were elected trustees during this period of Mr. Dawson's presidency. During this time those younger and older in the service alike have found him modest, affable, efficient, and always faithful to his trust."

In the midst of a busy life Mr. Dawson always found time for courtesy and opportunity to give audience to his friends who sought him upon other than business questions. He held friendship inviolable and was devoted to the welfare of his family. In 1849 he was married to Miss Clarissa Marsh, a daughter of Moses Seymour Marsh. Her grandparents were Rev. Truman and Clarissa (Seymour) Marsh, the former for many years rector of the Episcopal church of Litchfield, Connecticut, entering upon his pastoral duties there in 1809, or earlier. He died in Litchfield, in April, 1851, when about eighty years of age. His wife, Clarissa (Seymour) Marsh, was a sister of Henry Seymour, father of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York. Her death occurred at Litchfield, September 2, 1865, when she had reached the remarkable age of ninety-three years and one month. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dawson was Augustus Wheaton, a farmer and one of the early settlers of the town of Pompey, to which he removed from Dutchess county, New York, about 1810 or 1812. Her father was born at New Milford, Connecticut, December 28, 1792, and became one of the early residents of Syracuse, where he died October 12, 1843. At Pompey, New York, on the 19th of August, 1820, he married Flora Wheaton, who was born at New Milford, Connecticut, July 23, 1799, and died at Syracuse, September 17, 1847. While at Pompey Mr. Marsh engaged in merchandising and afterward became cashier of the Onondaga County Bank, in which capacity he served for many years and likewise held the office of president. It

was Miss Clarissa Marsh, daughter of Moses S. and Flora (Wheaton) Marsh, who became the wife of Edward S. Dawson. Unto them were born a daughter and three sons: Flora M., who is living at the old home at No. 125 Burnet avenue; Edward S., who is a partner in the drug firm of Brown & Dawson at No. 125 South Salina street; Homer, deceased; and John B., who is residing with his sister Flora at the old homestead. There are also five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

In his political views Mr. Dawson was a stalwart republican, giving unflinching allegiance to the party from its organization until his demise. He found rest and recreation from the arduous cares of a business life in trout fishing, which he greatly enjoyed and his vacation periods were usually spent in that way. His friends found him an entertaining companion, an especially good story teller, relating any incident with zest and interest. His reliability under all circumstances was one of his most strongly marked traits of character. He regarded any promise, verbal or otherwise, as sacred. No more fitting tribute to his memory could be paid than the public expression of his worth in one of the Syracuse papers, which said: "The man who has been associated as director, treasurer and president with such an institution as the Onondaga County Savings Bank for fifty-one years, giving the advice, influence and management which has enabled this guardian of the people's savings to ride steadily through every financial storm needs no long panegyrics to commemorate his name among his fellow townsmen. When nature exacted from Edward S. Dawson the quittance of his long endeavor, he had erected the best monument by which man can be commemorated on earth—a life of achievement."





Mc Smith

Monroe C. Smith



MONROE CLAYTON SMITH, prominently identified with the typewriter industry of Syracuse, was born April 28, 1861, at Center Lisle, Broome county, New York. His parents were Lewis Stevens and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith. His boyhood was spent at Center Lisle, where he attended school and was employed during vacations in the manufacturing business carried on by his father. As a young lad much of his time was spent with gun and dog

in the wooded country about Lisle, and a strong love for outdoor life and sportsmanship became early a part of his nature. Consequently, when he grew up he hailed the opportunity in 1880 to engage in the gun business in Syracuse, which in the meantime had been established by his brother L. C. Smith. He worked in various departments of the factory and eventually became a very successful road salesman for the L. C. Smith gun and was prominent in trap shooting tournaments, becoming in 1889 one of the foremost amateur trap shooters of the country.

Meanwhile the local typewriter industry had been established and the young gun salesman was called to an important executive position, which he occupied with credit and ability. When, in 1903, the Smith brothers severed their existing typewriter relations and established their independent organization, he was elected secretary of the new L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company, a position which he now holds, and he worked very effectively in building up the selling organization of that company, having traveled all over the United States and Canada in the typewriter interests and gained a very extensive acquaintance with the typewriter trade.

In addition to his interests in the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company, Mr. Smith is president of the Skahen Steel Company of Syracuse and one of the proprietors of the Smith-Lee Company of Oneida, New York, manufacturers of sanitary caps for milk and cream bottles.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Citizens', Century and Heidelberg Clubs of Syracuse, is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Masonic Temple Club and the Masonic Temple Club Gun Club. His interest in shooting is still maintained and he continues to find his recreation in outdoor life, being accounted one of the best of field shots.

Monroe C. Smith

Mr. Smith was married in 1886 to Miss Emma J. Jones, of Syracuse. They have two children: a son, Harvey Monroe Smith, is now a student at Syracuse University, and a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Smith at Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. They reside on West Onondaga street.





Fr Maloh

Frederick Walch



FREDERICK WALCH was a representative of that class of men whose laudable ambition prompts them to seek homes in a foreign land where opportunity promises better results than can be obtained in the land of their nativity. Coming to America, he was for many years a prominent merchant of Syracuse and a successful investor in real estate, and owed his prosperity to his recognition and utilization of opportunity. He was born at Wilberdingen, Germany, on the 14th of March, 1836. His parents were Philip Walch, originator of the Post Express of Germany and Eva Gruener, daughter of the celebrated advocate of that name. The son, Frederick, pursued his education in the public schools of his native land but early in life began to assist his father and from his youth was a hard worker—his entire life being characterized by unremitting industry and perseverance. He came to this country in 1854, when a young man of eighteen years, expecting that the freer opportunities of the new world would enable him to more rapidly acquire competence than was possible in the fatherland. Here, after some trying vicissitudes, he finally began an apprenticeship in the upholstery and furniture business, and, continuing in that line, became a progressive, enterprising and successful business man. He was a keen judge of realty value and from time to time began to make judicious investments in property. In his business career he was known for his reliability and conservatively progressive ideas, and for his indefatigable industry. He gained a substantial success, at the same time always commanding the unqualified confidence of those with whom he was associated and winning the deserved respect of his colleagues and admiration of his contemporaries. Aside from his other interests, he was interested in steel and iron manufacturing industries and in other industrial enterprises.

He became an American citizen as soon as he was able to take out naturalization papers and from that time on strictly did his duty as a good citizen—never missing a vote and never avoiding the tax-gatherer. He also believed in patronizing home industry and would never purchase abroad what had sterling worth and could be obtained in the city which had given him his opportunity.

After business hours, his time was practically all devoted to his family, He was a man of domestic tastes, his interests centering in the growth of his

adopted city and in his own home. He was married in 1856 to Miss Caroline Arheidt, who was born in Pforzheim, Germany, but came to this country as an infant. Her broad sympathies and many quiet charities were known only to those whom they benefitted, and any good that she could do was always quietly sanctioned by her silent abettor. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are yet living.

Mr. Walch was a devoted member of the First Reformed church, and he tried to carry out its principles. He was fond of art and was a man of refined taste. With him association meant expansion and elevation. He died June 29, 1897. His sense of honor, his upright life, his good citizenship made his death a distinct loss to the city with whose best growth he was so long identified.





J. Hayes

Joel Thayer



IT IS SELDOM that one achieves the measure of success which crowned the efforts of Joel Thayer and at the same time retains in such unlimited measure the unqualified respect of his fellowmen. In his business career he displayed such discriminating judgment that he seemed to accomplish at any one given point the possibility of success at that point. He placed a correct valuation upon his own capacities and the people and circumstances that made up his life contacts and experiences, and while he won prosperity, he regarded, too, the obligations of life in one's relations to his fellowmen and fully met the responsibilities of wealth.

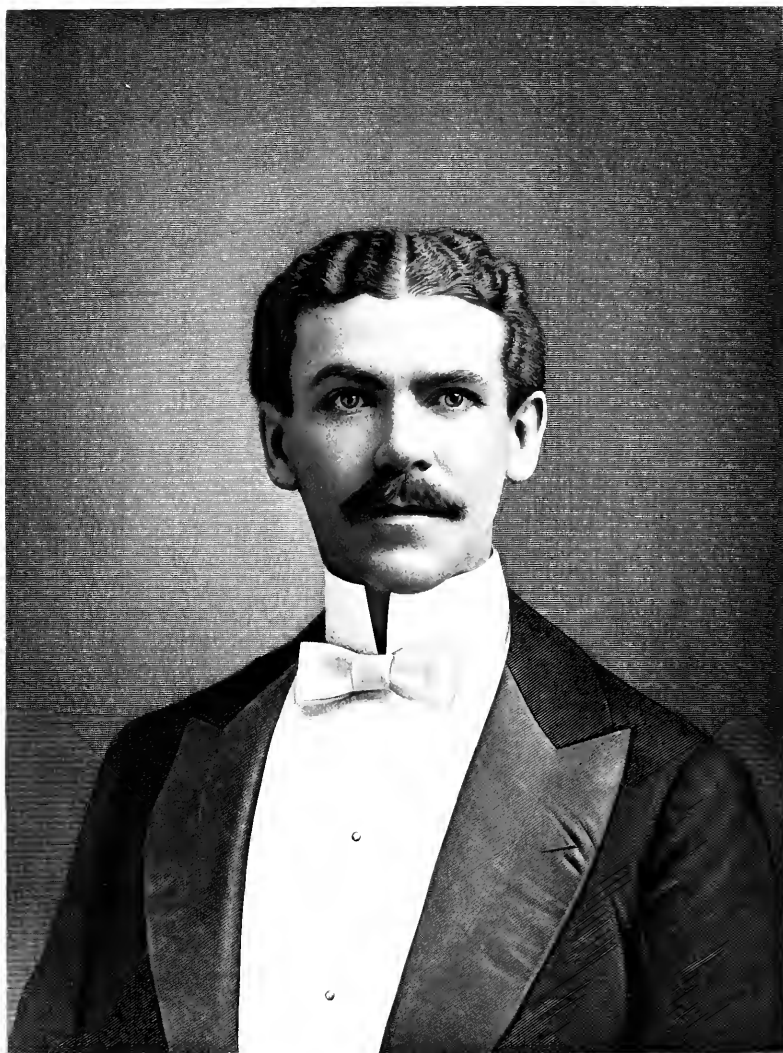
A native of New York, Mr. Thayer was born in Ontario, July 18, 1812. He became a resident of Skaneateles in 1835, when a young man of twenty-three years, and remained in Onondaga county until his demise. His education was acquired in the public schools and later he was for a short time in business in Palmyra but with the exception of that brief period his identification with Skaneateles was an uninterrupted one. His business interests, however, extended to other localities and for a long period he was largely financially interested in manufacturing industries of Syracuse. Early in his business career he was engaged in partnership with John Legg in the manufacture of wagons and carriages at Skaneateles. His capital at the outset of his business career was limited but he possessed strong determination, good business ability and laudable ambition and upon those qualities as a foundation reared the superstructure of his success. He early became interested in banking in Skaneateles and organized the Bank of Skaneateles, of which he served as president for twelve years, carrying that institution through the experimental period on to a substantial, prosperous basis.

Extending his efforts to other financial undertakings, he became the vice president of the old Mechanics' Bank of Syracuse. His keen discernment enabled him to correctly value a business situation and opportunities which others passed by heedlessly he improved to the benefit of his own financial interests and to the welfare of the community at large. He became proprietor of a large flouring mill at Skaneateles and was the prime mover and promoter of the Skaneateles Railroad, serving for several years as its president. About that time he also became one of the heavy stockholders in the Sweet & Barnes

Company, the predecessor of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, of Syracuse, retaining a position on its directorate up to the time of his death. He was also president of the State Bank when death claimed him, and his investments were extensive and proved excellent dividend paying property.

In 1835 Mr. Thayer was united in marriage to Miss Juliette, a daughter of John and Emma (Calvin) Legg and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Onondaga county. It was probably this fact which induced him to become a resident of Skaneateles and led to his copartnership with Mr. Legg in his initial business enterprise in the village. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thayer were born three daughters. Mary, whose birth occurred February 19, 1836, became the wife of H. T. Webb, a native of Mexico, Oswego county, New York, in 1855. Mr. Webb is a man of wealth and has through his business life been actively engaged in business enterprises of Skaneateles, Syracuse and New York city. Two children grace this union: Mary Thayer and Eva Thayer. Mr. and Mrs. Webb maintain residences both in Skaneateles and New York city, spending the summer months at the former and the winter seasons in the metropolis. Their summer residence is the old homestead of John Legg and of Mr. Thayer and is now in possession of the fourth generation. Narcissa Augusta and Emma Augusta, the other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Thayer, both died in early childhood. The death of Mrs. Thayer occurred December 4, 1880, and was the occasion of sincere and wide-spread regret in Skaneateles, where she occupied in public regard the position of a noble woman, a devoted wife and mother and kind and generous friend. Her acts of charity and benevolence were many and her active cooperation was always given to movements for the public good. Her influence was indeed a beneficial factor in the community, where her memory is yet sacredly cherished.

Mr. Thayer survived until May 19, 1881, when he, too, passed away after a residence in Onondaga county of forty-six years. He had lived to witness many changes here and moreover had been a participant in the substantial progress which had been manifest in the business development of Skaneateles and of Syracuse. While he achieved notable success, his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. He was widely recognized as a man of undoubted business integrity, while many other good qualities rendered him personally popular in social circles.



James G. S. Deaf

James George Stuart Dey



JAMES GEORGE STUART DEY of Syracuse is the youngest member of the firm of Dey Brothers & Company. His birth occurred in Banffshire, Scotland, a picturesque and romantic region, which deeply influenced his impressionable temperament. He attended school at Strathavon, an institution noted for the number of boys, who later, have distinguished themselves at all parts of the world, in military, professional and commercial life. Frequently he and a few other lads, while passing old Kirk-Michael church, would dream of future glories while lingering about the mausoleum of General Gordon and other departed worthies who lie there. At the age of twelve he went to the university city of Aberdeen and began a course of study at King Street Academy preparatory to entering the university as did several members of his family before him.

At fifteen, while wavering between an artistic and commercial career, Mr. Dey came to America and took some additional studies in law, and what is termed a commercial course. The latter he found so useful in after life, that he is deeply impressed with the importance of technical education as extended to all forms of industry. It is his belief that the nation fostering technical education to its greatest possibilities will be the winner in the great commercial contest of the future. According to his view this form of education is as applicable to agriculture, mechanics and commerce as dissection is to the profession of surgery.

The rudiments of his commercial career were acquired in the very excellent experience gained during his three years service with the house of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, New York. Here he enjoyed the privilege of earning the munificent income of seven dollars per week, and the added advantage of subsisting on this generous sum, yet he does not recall a day during this period in which he did not possess some coin of the realm. In 1878 Mr. Dey joined his brothers Robert and Donald in their first commercial venture at Elmira, New York, commanding the united capital of five thousand dollars. The pace was swift, for at the end of the fourth year the firm acquired by purchase the business owned by the dignified and courtly William E. Hart. The following year found the firm in Hornellsville, New York, having secured by purchase the business of Martin Adsit, a fine old gentle-

man, who was also a prominent banker at that place. The pace was now becoming warm at home, for the field was invaded by W. W. Fish, who in a burst of chivalry announced his intention of occupying the field alone.

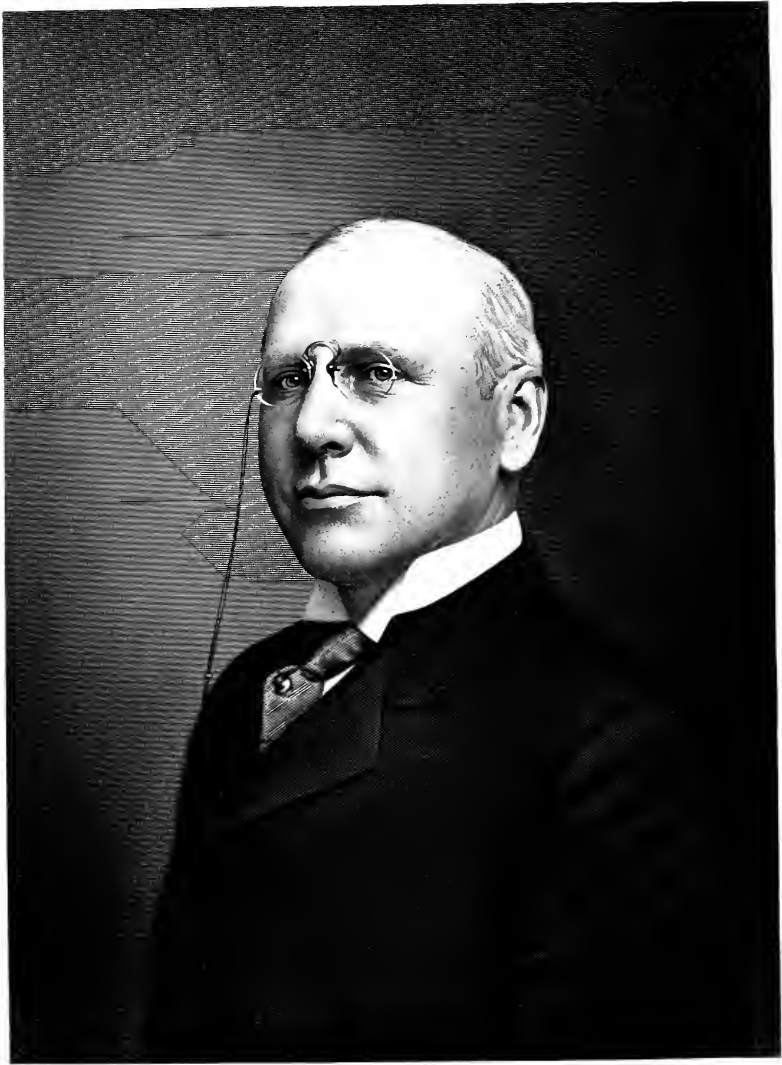
In 1883 the firm extended to Syracuse, acquiring by purchase the business of a notable merchant—Edward F. Rice, from whom it enjoyed the advantage of a fine business, possessing a spotless reputation. During the year 1886 Mr. Dey received a communication from Mr. Fish, announcing his desire to dispose of his entire business. The purchase was quickly consummated, and put the firm in possession of a splendid business, which was later greatly extended. In 1894 after eleven years of uninterrupted prosperity the brothers erected the magnificent structure at the corner of Jefferson and Salina streets, which for area, architectural beauty and modern equipment, stands without a peer in central New York. James Dey is an artist of no mean order, and to a great extent his ideas were carried out in the construction and equipment of the firm's palatial place of business.

In the destruction of the Leland Hotel by fire Mr. Dey had a narrow escape, sustaining the loss of all his sketches and etchings made during his boyhood in Scotland. He is methodical and punctual to a degree, and these characteristics have contributed not a little to the success of the establishment with which he is connected. He is a great reader, especially of historical and art works, possesses a quick and ready judgment, and is altogether a progressive and enterprising citizen.

His father was James Dey, a man of great worth and talent, whose memory and precepts he greatly reveres. His grandfather, Robert Dey, was a man of considerable property, but becoming involved in an unprofitable enterprise was practically ruined and died comparatively young.

The first street Mr. Dey approached on landing in New York was Dey street. This led to the discovery that a branch of his family were very early settlers in New York. At one time were numerous about Paterson, New Jersey, and several members of this family actively participated in aid of the American revolution. There stands at present time at Preakness, New Jersey, the old family mansion of this branch of the family, which on several occasions housed Washington and other leaders of the time.

The name Dey is of English origin, of that there is proof, yet documents exist showing the family residence in Scotland as early as the sixteenth century. All things considered Mr. Dey's family motto: "Juvat Deus Impigros" is quite apropos.



Jacob Arnoz
A

Jacob Amos



WHILE THE business interests of Jacob Amos are large and varied, unlike many men, he does not allow his business concerns to monopolize his entire time and attention but has found opportunity for public service that makes Syracuse largely his debtor. His administration as mayor of the city resulted in more public improvements of real utility and value than are accredited to any other administration in the city's history. Mr. Amos was born here on the 18th of December, 1853. His father, Jacob Amos, Sr., was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born April 23, 1818, and was the youngest of the three sons of Charles and Barbara (Chaffla) Amos, who were likewise born in Wurtemberg. In early youth Jacob Amos learned the butcher's trade, which he followed until his emigration to America at the age of twenty-one years. He removed from New York city to Rochester and arrived in Syracuse in 1840, when it was yet a village. All of his earthly possessions at that time were his clothing and seventy-five cents in money. Here he was employed as a wood chopper and salt packer until he acquired capital sufficient to enable him to engage in the butchering business, which pursuit he followed for six years.

In 1847 Jacob Amos, Sr., wedded Mary Ann Kipplen, a native of Alsace, Germany, who was born in 1824 and was a daughter of Sebastian Kipplen. The year following his marriage he began the operation of a mill at Jamesville, continuing there until 1852, after which he conducted a mill at Dewitt, manufacturing flour, split peas and farina. He was thus engaged until the period of the Civil war, during which time the mill was burned. Again taking up his abode in Syracuse, he purchased three stores in the Raynor block and once more engaged in the milling business, which proved profitable, so that he enlarged his plant to double the original size. He carried on milling operations until 1877 and during that period purchased property and erected a mill at Baldwinsville, New York, where he also conducted an extensive business. The Amos mill in Syracuse and the one in Baldwinsville were the largest in the county and Mr. Amos was numbered among the most successful men of the city. Although he started out in life empty handed, strict integrity, unflinching persistency of purpose and unwearied industry gained him notable prosperity and won for him a host of friends. He remained one

of the prominent and honored residents of Syracuse up to the time of his death, which occurred April 26, 1883.

Jacob Amos, whose name introduces this record, was the third in a family of seven children and acquired a public-school education in Syracuse but put aside his text-books at an early age to assume the management of his father's flour mill at Baldwinsville. It was his intention to leave school only temporarily but he became so interested in and imbued with the spirit of business that he set about to master every detail of the milling industry and under his guidance the business developed and prospered. He later became owner of the famous Amos mill in Syracuse in connection with his brother C. L. Amos upon the death of their father in 1883 and continued as the most prominent representative of milling interests in this part of the state for a number of years. Eventually, however, Mr. Amos sold his mills to the Standard Milling Company of New York. His business interests are large and varied and he is financially connected with many enterprises and is one of the best and most favorably known of captains of industry in Syracuse. He is vice president of the Third National Bank, a director in the Commercial National Bank and a trustee in the Syracuse Savings Bank, so that he figures prominently in financial circles. He is likewise president of the Paragon Plaster Company, a gigantic concern; vice president and treasurer of the Louisiana Improvement Company of New Orleans; president of the St. Lawrence Trolley & Electric Light Company; vice president and director of the New York Brick & Paving Company, of Syracuse; director of the Syracuse Independent Telephone Company; president and director of the Buffalo Auto Station Company; and vice president of the C. L. Amos Coal Company of Syracuse.

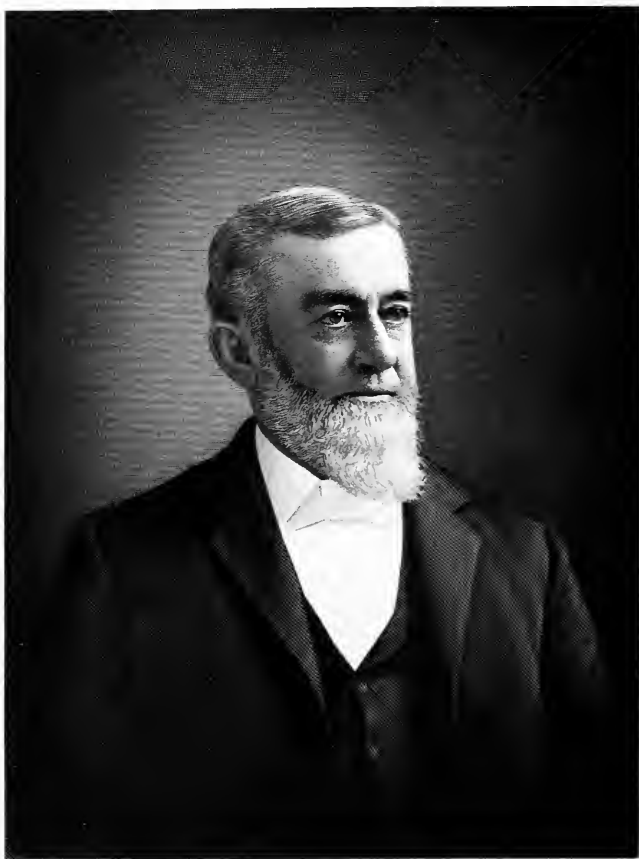
While his success alone would entitle him to distinction as one of the representative men of his native city, he is perhaps equally well known because of his excellent service as the city's chief executive. He was elected in 1892, defeating George Penn, and in 1894 was victorious over two candidates, Jay B. Kline and Duncan Peck, in a memorable contest. His second election was the expression of popular approval of his former administration. During his tenure of office he was instrumental in securing more public improvements than any previous or subsequent mayor. Nominated against his wishes by those who recognized his splendid business capacity and executive force, when elected he bent his energies to the performance of his official duties with the same thoroughness that characterized his business career. He immediately set to work to secure needed reforms and improvements and more substantial improvements were made during his term of office than in any other like period. He caused the New York Central to pave the entire length of Washington street, was instrumental in securing the over crossing at West Genesee street of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and in securing the new

depot. He established the Gray system of sewerage and during his first administration completed the city hall. He secured the new central railroad station and turned on the Skaneateles water that now supplies the city. He believed in giving the people full value for the taxes which they paid and his administration won the endorsement of all fair minded citizens of progressive public spirit. He is and always has been a stalwart republican but partisanship never warped his official service and he commanded the respect of his political opponents as well as those of his own party. Mr. Amos likewise served as commissioner in 1898 from the state of New York to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha and was commissioner to the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo from New York state in 1901.

Mr. Amos was married to Miss Florence E. Wells, of Baldwinsville, New York, who died January 28, 1906, leaving a daughter, Christine, who was born in 1883.

Mr. Amos belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in Masonry has attained the Knight Templar degree. He also affiliates with the Mystic Krewe and is a member of the Century, the Citizens' and the Onondaga Golf and Country Clubs. The marvelous development of Syracuse is due to such men as Mr. Amos, whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is one of the strong because one of the best balanced, the most even and self-masterful of men, and has acted so well in his part in both public and private life that Syracuse has been enriched by his example, his character and his labor.





Michael Ryan

Michael Ryan



MICHAEL RYAN, who was one of the best known and most popular citizens of Syracuse, departed this life on the 20th of December, 1895, at the age of fifty-six years. He was born on the old Rust farm or "Rust garden," in what is now known as West Onondaga street, in March, 1839, and was a young lad when his parents removed to Onondaga Hill, then the county seat, where he spent his youth. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Onondaga Academy and when about twenty years of age he came to Syracuse to make his home here and entered the employ of Marsh, Dillaye & Rogers, druggists. His elder brother, John Ryan, had by that time firmly established himself as a very successful undertaker in Syracuse, and Michael Ryan, after working for some time in the drug business and not finding it to his liking, decided to learn the undertaking business. He accordingly entered into that business with his brother and for many years the firm of Ryan Brothers, undertakers, was known all over the state. Both brothers were remarkably successful in business, conducting undertaking parlors on Salina street. In 1873 John Ryan died, after which Michael Ryan formed a partnership with A. K. Hoyt, under the firm style of Ryan & Hoyt. After a partnership of about three years the firm was dissolved and Mr. Ryan continued alone in business on East Jefferson street, near Salina, whence he afterward removed to No. 434 South Salina street, while the business is now located at 514 South Salina street, being now conducted by Charles Ryan, the only son, who was admitted to a partnership by his father, under the firm style of M. Ryan & Son.

Mr. Ryan was not only successful in business as the result of his enterprise and capable management but was also prominent in public life of the city and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him supervisor of the sixth ward in 1893. He capably served until his death and was deeply mourned by the board. This office was the only public position he ever filled, yet he was always a stalwart champion of every movement for the public good and gave his cooperation to many measures that have proved of benefit in promoting the city's welfare. His political preference was for the republican party.

Michael Ryan

Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Laura Ward Griffin, who died January 14, 1907, and the children of the family are Irma and Charles Phelps, the latter the father's successor to the business. In his fraternal relations Mr. Ryan was a past master workman and an ex-trustee of Central City Lodge, A. O. U. W. He likewise belonged to the Odd Fellows society and was a member of the Onondaga Historical Society. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Ryan was also a member, and he had a very wide acquaintance in this county, where his entire life was passed. While he did not seek to figure prominently in public life or to win public attention in any way, he nevertheless gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, geniality and deference for the opinions of others. As the circle of his friends was almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance his death was the occasion of deep and sincere regret throughout Syracuse.





Katharine Luther

Mrs. Kate M. Cullen



MRS. KATE M. CULLEN, principal of the Townsend school of Syracuse, came with her parents to this city at the age of six years and has since made her home here. Her education was acquired in the public schools and she was graduated from the high school as the youngest pupil of the class of 1862. Immediately following her graduation she was appointed a teacher in the old No. 12, now the Townsend school, and with the exception of three years

has taught continuously since in the same school, of which she has been principal for twenty-three years. She has succeeded in gaining the lasting love and gratitude of the thousands of pupils who have come under her care and instruction to a remarkable degree. She is constantly alert in studying out new and advanced methods, and in the work has made continuous progress.

Mrs. Cullen's vacations have been spent in travel in this country and abroad and her letters have been read with deep interest whenever published. She is particularly interested in all that pertains to the advancement of women, especially the public-school teachers and those who are numbered among the world's workers. Her proudest achievement is the assistance which she has given in accomplishing the passage of the teachers' pension law, a law giving the public-school teachers one-third of their salaries on their retirement after a certain period of connection with the schools. She is a broad reader, her library containing hundreds of volumes, many of which are upon history and travel. She is also interested in current events and is a reader of the newspapers and magazines of standard reputation for veracity in noting the great questions of the day. Mrs. Cullen belongs to the Professional Woman's League, to the Political Equality Club and to the Women Principals' Association. She is extremely frank and sincere, loyal to her friends and regardful of the feelings of all those with whom she comes in contact.

Mrs. Cullen's success is for the most part due to her indomitable energy and perseverance. In anything that she undertakes no effort on her part is too great to carry it to a successful completion. When the Syracuse pension for teachers was under consideration, she worked among the teachers to create sentiment in its favor. By writing and personal interviews

she influenced those upon whom its success depended, until it was finally passed at Albany. Mrs. Cullen has had charge of some of the most successful entertainments for the benefit of the pension. Her work in its behalf is disinterested, as she is a woman who by her own efforts and ability will have ample to take care of her when she retires. The teachers and principals, when working for an increase in salary, always sought her counsel. No person has ever done more individual and successful work for increase of salaries. Mrs. Cullen is optimistic in all her views and a willingness to help in any cause for the advancement of all makes her a force for good among the teachers of Syracuse.





George F. Moss

Captain Dwight F. Morss



CAPTAIN DWIGHT F. MORSS, who, during an active life was regarded as one of the most influential business men of Syracuse, was born in Windham, Greene county, New York, October 7, 1818. His father, Foster Morss, was the first tanner that settled on the west side of the Catskill mountains. He came to this state from Massachusetts in 1802 and passed away in 1835, being survived by eleven of his fourteen children. Of this number only one is now living, Mrs. William H. Richmond, of Scranton. Captain Morss was reared in his parents' home and is indebted to the district-school system of the state for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was captain of a militia company in 1840. In early life he acquainted himself with the tanning trade and in 1850 went to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he built a tannery in connection with his half-brother and also founded the town of Legedale. After two years, in 1852, he was married to Miss Marion B. Steele, a daughter of Colonel Stephen Steele, a farmer of Windham, New York.

Captain Morss remained in Pennsylvania for several years and in 1860 took up his abode in Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, where he was engaged in the tannery business and in mercantile pursuits, lumbering, milling and farming. He thus became an active factor in the business development of that locality, where he continued to reside until 1873, when he came to Syracuse and soon afterward engaged in the oil business, becoming the senior partner of the firm of Morss, Tuller & Potter, this firm being the predecessor of the present Syracuse Oil Company. In later years he was engaged in lumbering in Delaware and Sullivan counties and in farming in Oswego county. He was a man of marked enterprise and unwearied industry and could not content himself without some active occupation or business pursuit. When his own private interests did not claim his attention he willingly gave his time to aiding his friends, of whom there were many, and at his death he was executor of the William Ballister estate of Oswego county. In his own business life, through his careful management, keen foresight and judicious investment, he was successful. His business judgment was seldom at fault and his counsel was valued by his many friends. For many years he was considered a valuable authority on stocks and other investments.

Captain Dwight F. Morss

Captain Morss was married in 1852 to Miss Marion B. Steele, a native of Windham, Greene county, New York, where she was born February 15, 1828, dying at her home in Syracuse January 31, 1906. She was an active member of the First Presbyterian church from the time that they became residents of Syracuse in 1873, and was an earnest, energetic woman of great strength of character, interested in many charities, but devoted to the best good of her family and a helpmeet to her husband. This noble Christian woman was highly respected and much loved by those who knew her. Her seventy-eight years rested lightly upon her, not robbing her of her characteristic cheerfulness, activity and enthusiasm, neither bringing silver to the dark locks nor dimness to the bright eyes. She never grew old and enjoyed extensive travel until overtaken by illness. Captain and Mrs. Morss are survived by a son and three daughters: Arthur B., of Syracuse; Lucy B., Marion S. and Nellie L., the three sisters residing at the old family homestead at No. 607 West Genesee street.

Something of Captain Morss' personal popularity is indicated by the fact that while in Williamstown he was twice elected supervisor by the unanimous vote of both parties. He was never an office seeker, however, yet he stood as a staunch defender of all those interests and measures which tend to promote general welfare or advance the interests at large of the community. His life was one of activity crowned with success. His years were fraught with honorable purposes and kindly motives and wherever he was known he gained the esteem and friendship of the great majority of those with whom he came in contact. His salient personal qualities were such as gained for him favorable regard and cause his memory to be cherished, although he has passed from this life. His death occurred March 2, 1886, after an illness of two days.



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