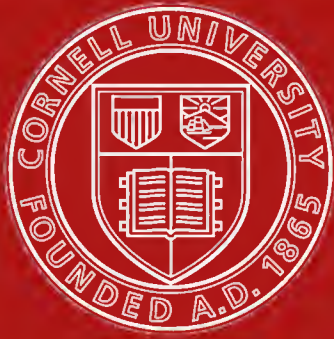




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PROOF EDITION

THE EAGLE AND BROOKLYN:

THE RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF THE

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

ISSUED IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL AND OCCUPANCY OF ITS
NEW BUILDING; TOGETHER WITH THE

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

HENRY W. B. HOWARD

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VOLUME TWO.

PUBLISHED BY

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

1893

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THE UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.

Used also as the Headquarters of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



ALL large cities have many social problems to solve, but none requires more careful thought and attention than that relating to the care of the poor and needy. The city, with public funds, maintains hospitals and asylums, homes for paupers, prisons for criminals, and reformatories for wayward youths; but there is a very large class of people to be cared for who are not outcasts, criminals or paupers, and, even if they had a claim on public charity, are deserving of better homes and better treatment than the city or county institutions would afford them. No panacea for poverty has ever been discovered, and so it has devolved upon one class of people to help provide for the necessities of another class—the unfortunates. There is no escaping this duty. The only question is how best to perform it. Promiscuous and indiscriminate alms-giving is often productive of more harm than good. Not only does it encourage pauperism, but, by helping the undeserving, it tends to lessen the sympathies of those who are moved to charitable giving. The idea is now growing into prevalence that only by means of responsible organizations, thoroughly equipped and intelligently managed, can this work be properly done; and no city in America is to-day doing this kind of charitable work better than Brooklyn. Her charitable institutions are numerous and cover almost every case that should be reached. Like New York city, Brooklyn has an unusually heavy burden to bear because of the large influx of immigrants from other countries. When the unfortunate foreigner becomes stranded within the city precincts he must be cared for in some way, even if he is not a citizen and has no just claim on any of the city's eleemosynary institutions. It is no easy matter to classify or reduce to numbers the organized charities of the city. Every church, Catholic and Protestant, and every synagogue is, in a degree, a charitable organization. The innumerable circles of King's Daughters, the "relief committees," "helping hand" societies and kindred organizations, are all more or less engaged in the work of relieving human suffering. There are also many hundred secret and benefit societies, like the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of

Honor and other such fraternities, reaching into nearly every family in the city, each one of which is, to an extent, a charitable organization. The Grand Army posts, too, are particularly noted for their charities. All these philanthropic agencies are more or less restricted to the relief of their own members, thus assuming burdens that otherwise would fall elsewhere. Apart from all such specialized kinds of charity, there are several organizations for relieving and aiding the needy irrespective of class, age or sex. Two of these are of a character which render them equal or superior to any similar organization in the country, and their work is conducted on a scale which extends their work throughout the entire city and gains for them liberal support. For the purpose of concise and comprehensive mention of Brooklyn's charitable organizations and their respective aims, they are here classified under five general heads. First, societies whose object is the general relief of the poor; second, such as give special attention to the care of children; third, those that give aid to needy women; fourth, institutions devoted to the care of the aged and indigent; and fifth, societies engaged in miscellaneous charitable work.

FOR THE GENERAL RELIEF OF THE POOR.

First under this head, by reason of the comprehensive character of its work, is the BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES. It was founded in 1879 and incorporated in 1887. The first president was the Hon. Seth Low, and associated with him was A. T. White, as secretary. The work of the society at the outset was confined, principally, to keeping a register of the names, addresses and description of those who were receiving relief from the public treasury, as well as from private sources and churches. Personal visits were made to those who claimed they were in need of assistance. It was found that one of the chief causes of distress among the lower classes was lack of employment. To offset, in some measure, this difficulty, the society started a woodyard in 1884, where such men as applied were set to work, being paid enough to keep them from starving or having to wander about the streets. The scope of the work has grown larger and larger, and within the twelve months ending in May, 1892, \$2,858.58 was paid out in wages. For convenience the city has been divided by the bureau into three sections. The central offices are at 69 Schermerhorn street, where workrooms and a laundry (for the employment of women), a day nursery, etc., are in successful operation. The offices for the eastern section of the city are located in the new Industrial Building, at 1658-60 Fulton street. In the rear of this building, extending to Herkimer street, is a woodyard for the temporary employment of men in need of work. The district office for all that portion of the city north of Flushing avenue is at No. 50 South Eighth street. In the rear of this, and at 52 and 54 South Eighth street, is another woodyard. Anyone, whether a subscriber to the bureau or not, is invited to send applicants for relief to some one of the offices mentioned. They are kept open until 10 P. M., and no distinction is made on account of race, religion, sex or age.

UNION FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.—Several meetings of persons favoring the formation of a liberal Christian Union in Brooklyn resulted on Tuesday evening, November 20, 1866, in an organization of which Isaac H. Frothingham was elected president, and this organization exists as the Union for Christian Work. The presidents, in the order of their service, have been Isaac H. Frothingham, Robert Foster, Chas. P. Gerrish, Sylvester Swain, Ripley Ropes, Josiah B. Blossom, who served two years, and Robert Foster, who was elected in 1872 and has served continuously until the present time. The place first selected for meetings of the society and for the reading room, which was at once opened, was a large room in the Hamilton building on Court street. In June, 1871, the society was incorporated under the title of the Union for Christian Work. For many years, notably during the presidency of Ripley Ropes, in 1870, newsboys, homeless youth and others from humble homes were gathered every evening in the rooms of the Union, where, for one hour, they received instruction in some of the more important branches of a common school education. These classes were not disbanded until the Board of Education had made generous provision for evening schools. The Union maintained for a dozen years or more a large sewing school, which was eventually discontinued, because the board of managers, in view of the fact that similar schools were numerous in every quarter of the city, did not feel warranted in devoting to the school in the new building room which was needed for the extension of the rapidly growing library. For five years previous to 1880 Mr. Geo. T. Clark filled with fidelity and success the office of superintendent of the Union. During this period he rendered creditable service in furnishing employment and in devising various methods to lift those in straitened circumstances out of their want and wretchedness. His shoe shop connected with the Union was recognized by hundreds as a very helpful agency. In 1877 the proprietors of two wood yards in the city were persuaded, at great inconvenience to themselves, to discontinue the use of steam power and have the work of preparing kindling wood done by hand. The object of this was to make the sawing and splitting of wood a "labor test" for able-bodied persons who applied at the Union rooms, or to friends of the Union, for money or work. Messrs. Seth Low and A. T. White, each afterwards president of the Bureau of Charities, devised this scheme of benevolence and met the attendant expense. In the year 1880 Wm. A. Butler was appointed superintendent of the Union, and the most important function of his

office has been the providing of employment for all worthy seekers. Employers in Brooklyn and New York soon learned to trust the recommendations of Superintendent Butler, and within the past ten years he has been able to respond favorably to nearly twenty-two thousand applications for employment, placing very many of those thus aided in permanent situations. The Union has since 1866 continually maintained at least one reading room, and for several years it has kept two rooms open to all residents of Brooklyn. In December, 1880, the library was opened as a free circulating library. The city government has each year for four years appropriated \$5,000 towards the maintenance of the library. This action is in accordance with the provisions of the Library Act passed by the state legislature in 1886. The Union building, at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, was erected by the board of managers of the Union. It was paid for as it was built and with funds contributed for the purpose by the citizens of Brooklyn. The property of the Union, its building with the furnishings, and its large library with its costly appurtenances, is clear of any incumbrance whatever. Only one-half of the building is at present occupied by the Union, the other half being leased to the Bureau of Charities. The officers of the Union include Robert Foster, president; William C. Gardner, secretary; Isaac H. Cary, treasurer.

Little sympathy need be wasted on the individual who is able to work and will not when he has the opportunity. But there are very many cases where immediate relief is necessary, either in money or in food and fuel, and to such the BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR extends the necessary assistance. It was organized in October, 1843, by a number of public spirited citizens for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures for the relief of worthy people in temporary distress. The first officers were Seth Low, president; Abraham Halsey, treasurer; James How, recording secretary; Stephen Crowell, corresponding secretary and general agent. The association was incorporated on October 20, 1864; the names of the incorporators being R. W. Ropes, Dwight Johnson, Richard P. Buck, Samuel Bayliss, Arnold A. Lewis, E. E. Bowen, John Avila, James H. Storrs, D. T. Leverich, A. T. Baldwin, Alphonso Wood, A. D. Wheelock and A. D. Matthews. The principles and objects of the association were generally defined to be "to elevate the moral and physical condition of the worthy poor, and, as far as possible, relieve their necessities." The aim of the association was not to supersede existing charities but to supplement them, and to help those who were willing to help themselves. On June 2, 1873, the premises on Livingston street, then numbered 108, were purchased. The building was a two-story frame house, and there the association had its quarters until May, 1881, when an adjoining lot was bought, the frame house removed and a four-story brick building erected, at a cost of about \$25,000. In May, 1891, the association purchased for \$6,000 a plot of land on the west side of Throop avenue, between Gates avenue and Quincy street, and erected a large three-story brick building, which is known as the branch headquarters of the association. The headquarters of the association on Livingston street consist of a building containing three stories besides basement and attic. On the first floor is the reception room for applicants, the general waiting room, the general agent's receiving office, and the depot for supplies; the second floor contains the general offices and a large meeting room, and on the third is the clothing department, in which is a commodious waiting room for women and a "cutting out" room. An important part of the work performed by the association is under the direction of the ladies' clothing committee. This committee was organized in December, 1882, by eight ladies. Goods, consisting of calico, muslin, flannel, batting, etc., were purchased, at wholesale prices, cut into patterns and given to women who had applied for work. The women receive tickets or vouchers for work performed, and on presenting them to the general agent receive orders for provisions or clothing. This system results in making the better class of women feel that they have earned the help they receive, and the result is advantageous to the association as well as to the workers. Some idea of the work of the association can be derived from the fact that 9,974 families and 44,933 individuals were helped in 1890. Grocery orders to the number of 4,393 were given out, also 640 tons of coal, 1,567 pairs of shoes and rubbers, and 150 garments, besides a great many other articles. The membership exceeded 4,000 in 1892.

ST. PHEBE'S MISSION, which is one of the local institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held its first formal meeting February 8, 1882. The first board of managers consisted of Miss Harriette Low, president; Mrs. Augustus Evans, secretary; Miss Cornelia King, treasurer. Although the mission has had a formal existence of only a decade, its real birth occurred nearly a score of years before. In 1860 Mrs. Fellows, wife of a disabled clergyman, began regular visits to the city jail, to hospitals and other institutions receiving compensation from friends. In January, 1869, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn appointed Mrs. Fellows a city missionary at a yearly salary of \$500. Soon after this Mrs. Fellows was forced to abandon her labors on account of age, and she was relieved by Sister Eliza, of the Order of St. John the Evangelist. Sister Eliza visited the unfortunate inmates of the county buildings at Flatbush, the penitentiary, city jail and in hospitals. The women of the diocese began to take an active interest in the work, and it was decided that a mission house was needed—a place to which supplies could be sent for the sick and the

poor, where a resort for the sick poor could be established, and where discharged inmates of the different institutions could remain until suitable occupations could be found for them. On February 8, 1882, the house at 10 Lafayette avenue was occupied and consecrated. In 1884, Miss Low, the president of the



ST. PHEBE'S MISSION.

charity, was removed by death. In May, 1886, St. Phebe's Mission began the occupancy of its memorial building at 125 De Kalb avenue. The building was presented by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low as a memorial of their daughter, Harriette. The entire expense, not of construction alone but of furnishings and equipments as well, was borne by the donors. The field covered by the mission has naturally outgrown its original size. One of the branches is the Fresh Air Work. In the summer of 1891 four hundred and sixty-seven persons were sent to the country and many free excursions to the various beaches and up the Hudson river were given. Dinners were given at the Mission, and families were supplied with wholesome meals, sent to their homes. In addition to food, potted plants are freely distributed. Bibles, prayer books, maga-

zines and newspapers are distributed; lodgings are provided at places other than the Mission House, owing to its crowded condition, and prescriptions are freely compounded for the sick, who are visited by the nurse. During the year ending April 1, 1892, 4,418 prescriptions were furnished, and the expense of thirty-five burials was borne by the Mission. During the year 43,278 persons were helped by the Mission, 18,028 were visited and assisted, and 5,370 meals were furnished. Physicians, to the number of twenty-three, gratuitously gave their professional services when called upon to do so. St. Phebe's Mission is doing its extensive and noble work without regard to race, creed or color.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL HOME had its inception at a meeting held September 12, 1877, by the ladies of a missionary society of the First German Presbyterian Church. The permanent organization was completed on December 9, 1878, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Maria A. Miller, president; Miss Eliza Loch, vice-president; Miss Caroline Nienaber, secretary; Miss Louisa Moersch, treasurer. The purpose of the German Evangelical Aid Society is to provide the necessaries of life and employment for such persons as may need this care and who are members of the German Evangelical churches of Brooklyn. The society was incorporated on March 28, 1879, by Mrs. Maria A. Miller, Mrs. Catherine Elsasser, Mrs. Augusta Duerholz, Mrs. Catherine Mühlbauer and Mrs. Philipine Achteuwath. One of the chief promoters of the society was Prof. George C. Seibert, D. D., Ph. D., who delivered lectures and worked industriously for the advancement of the cause. In January, 1881, a large tract of land was purchased on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Fairfax street, and the present building was begun, the corner-stone being laid on October 15, 1882. The building was occupied in the following February. Meanwhile the work had been carried on in a small house at No. 79 Himrod street. The doors of the institution were opened on April 1, 1881. Mrs. Maria A. Miller was appointed matron, a position she now fills. On July 5, 1885, the corner-stone of a large addition to the original building was laid, and the work was completed the following September. About the same time additional land was purchased and within two years the necessity for larger quarters resulted in the erection of another wing. In 1877 ten more lots were purchased on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Moffat street, and in 1891 yet another building was erected at a cost of over \$17,500, with a stable and a laundry. The financial condition of the Home is excellent, its property being valued at \$110,000.

THE BROOKLYN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was organized in 1845 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a trust left by Cornelius Heeny, who gave for charitable purposes 151 lots of land lying between Hicks, Columbia, Congress and Henry streets. By the provisions of the trust the income of this property was to be expended for the relief of the poor, an especial sum being set apart for the benefit of orphan children. The headquarters of the society are at No. 84 Amity street. The funds are spent principally among the Catholic poor, and the bishop of the diocese is president of the society.

For the purpose of assisting the needy through a judiciously regulated system of relief there are two Hebrew benevolent societies in this city, one having its headquarters at 272 Dean street, and another at 93 South Ninth street. Food, clothing and fuel are furnished the worthy poor, the society deriving its income from the dues of members and the contributions of the charitable.

In all parts of the world where the Roman Catholic Church has a foot-hold the SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL has its conferences and councils, and their members devote themselves to doing good. They visit the poor in their homes, carrying means of relief when it is needed and assisting, when they can, in the instruction of poor children. All this work is voluntary. The society was organized in Paris, France, nearly sixty years ago and is governed by a council-general which is located in that city. The council of Brooklyn includes thirty-one conferences. Each conference is connected with one of the churches in the diocese and is under the supervision of a clergyman as spiritual director, all the other officers being laymen. The council of Brooklyn is composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the several conferences within the district it governs. The first of these conferences, that of St. James, was organized on January 10, 1855, by the late Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., and the organization of other conferences soon followed. The council was formed on September 9, 1857. The aggregate membership of the conferences in the diocese of Brooklyn is six hundred and fifty-seven, and the present officers of the council are Rev. P. J. McNamara, spiritual director; T. W. Hynes, president; Thomas G. Mulligan, vice-president; Christopher J. Dellahunt, secretary; Alfred J. Hook, assistant secretary; Patrick O'Connor, treasurer. The aggregate income of the conferences amounts to more than twenty thousand dollars, derived from poor boxes in the churches, donations, collections at meetings and similar sources. In the thirty-seven years of their existence the Brooklyn conferences have expended about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in beneficence; and, although it is distinctively a Roman Catholic organization, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul allows no considerations of creed, race or sex to limit the scope of its well-doing. Under the auspices of the society there is maintained an institution for boys known as St. Vincent's Home for Boys, which is in a prosperous condition. Visitations to inmates of the county jail, the penitentiary and the Home for Truants are made regularly by members and there is a thorough and extensive system of visitation of the poor, attended by the judicious distribution of food, fuel, clothing and money. The last annual report shows that during the year 22,425 visits were made to 1,765 families, with the result of affording needed relief to an aggregate of 7,860 persons; the disbursements included \$13,461 for groceries and fuel, \$1,233 for clothing, \$788 for funeral expenses and \$2,306 in cash to worthy recipients, besides money contributed to St. Vincent's Home, St. Mary's Hospital and for other charitable purposes.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION was formed in May, 1872, with headquarters in New York, for the two-fold object of promoting an active public interest in the state charities, with a view to the physical, mental and moral improvement of their pauper inmates, and of making more efficient the present system of caring for paupers and bringing about such reforms as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, science and philanthropy. The system includes the central organization and a number of local visiting committees, the latter making regular reports to the central association; these reports are regarded by the state commissioners as being of sufficient value to be received and acted upon as if they were official. The membership is composed very largely of women and nearly all the offices are held by them, although there is an advisory board composed of a number of leading clergymen, physicians and other citizens. The Brooklyn branch of the association is known as the Local Visiting Committee for Kings County Public Institutions. It was organized October 14, 1873, and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan has been president from the beginning. The work is laid out systematically and every one of the charitable institutions in Brooklyn is under the supervision of a standing committee which makes regular visits. Every member of the organization is required to serve on one of these committees and there is an executive committee, composed of the officers of the association and the chairman of the standing committee.

SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF THE YOUNG.

No beneficent association in Brooklyn serves a grander purpose than does the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. It shelters and cares for friendless and vagrant boys, furnishing them with food, lodging and clothing, and providing instruction and occupation; it aids girls similarly in special institutions provided for the purpose; it gives excursions for mothers and children to the seashore during the hot summer months; it has a seaside home for them at Coney Island; it has established a Newsboys' Home, industrial schools, sewing machine schools and day nurseries. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society had its inception at a meeting held in the residence of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden on the evening of January 13, 1866, and its first institution, the Newsboys' Home, was opened on September 1 of that year. The society's field of effort rapidly widened, and to-day no charitable institution in the city exercises a more effective influence for good. The Hon. S. B. Chittenden was its first president and William Appleton Lawrence the general

superintendent. These offices in 1892 are filled, respectively, by Charles K. Wallace and L. C. Hill. In addition to its other work, the society has devoted itself for some time past to procuring homes in the West for friendless boys. This work has grown to considerable proportions and is becoming one of the most important of the association's special lines of effort.

It was in 1880 that the attention of Mr. Henry R. Jones, then president of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, was first called to the fact that there was no individual or department in this great city in whom the proper authority was vested to prevent children from being cruelly and inhumanly treated. On investigation, Mr. Jones found that the police could not make arrests in such cases. On the evening of December 13, 1880, thirteen gentlemen assembled at the residence of the late Horace B. Claffin, on Pierrepont street, and organized what is to-day known as the BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. The men who signed their names to the article of incorporation were: The Rev. Joseph Fransioli, S. V. White, Alfred T. White, Thomas S. Moore, George L. Pease, W. B. Leonard, William



BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

G. Low, Henry R. Jones, N. Dana Wells, Alexander Munn, Richard D. Douglass, H. B. Claffin and Charles A. Denny. At this meeting Henry R. Jones was elected president; Horace B. Claffin and William B. Leonard, vice-presidents; Alexander Munn, secretary; George L. Pease, treasurer; Thomas S. Moore and N. Dana Wells, counsel; Jerome Walker, physician; and Robert J. Wilkin, superintendent. Within two weeks the organization of the society was perfected and offices had been opened in the basement of the Brooklyn Library building. Business increased so rapidly that one year later the society was obliged to move into more commodious quarters. In 1885, Mr. Horace B. Claffin died. One of his last requests to his son John was that he should give \$25,000 to the society. A portion of the money was used in the purchase of the premises 141 Montague street, to which house the society moved in 1886. In 1887 the work of the society was enlarged so as to include the whole of Long Island, and agencies were established in the counties of Queens and Suffolk. Under the provisions of the Police Matron Law of 1891, it became incumbent on the society to care for all girls under the age of sixteen arrested by the police. In order to supply these girls with a temporary home, the society purchased the house and grounds at 105 Schermerhorn street and fitted it up in comfortable style. The society has thoroughly investigated the subject of illicit infant boarding houses and lying-in asylums, and with the cooperation of the board of aldermen and the health department an ordinance was passed requiring such places to have a license. The measure was considered so meritorious that at the session of the legislature in 1891 it became a state law. Within the last twelve

years the society has investigated 11,692 cases of cruelty, prosecuted 3,053 offenders and secured 2,702 convictions. In 1892 there were 1,269 cases investigated, 279 offenders prosecuted, of whom 237 were convicted, and 1,387 children rescued.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM, the first institution of its kind to be established in Brooklyn, was organized May 17, 1833, through the efforts of a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Phœbe Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, Mrs. Charles Richards and Mrs. P. W. Radcliffe. The old Jackson house on the Heights was the first home of the society, and during the first year fourteen boys and twelve girls were cared for. Removal was subsequently made to Cumberland street. Jenny Lind sang and Fanny Kemble read, and many others labored in various ways in behalf of the building fund of the society. On December 1, 1870, the corner-stone of the present structure, at Atlantic and Kingston avenues, was laid, and on June 15, 1872, the asylum building was formally opened. The institution is supported by bequests, specific donations, endowments and by general charitable contributions. Mrs. Anna C. Field was president of the society in 1892, and the asylum was under the charge of Mrs. S. A. Hill.

THE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AND HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN began its work



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL No. 2, FOURTH STREET.

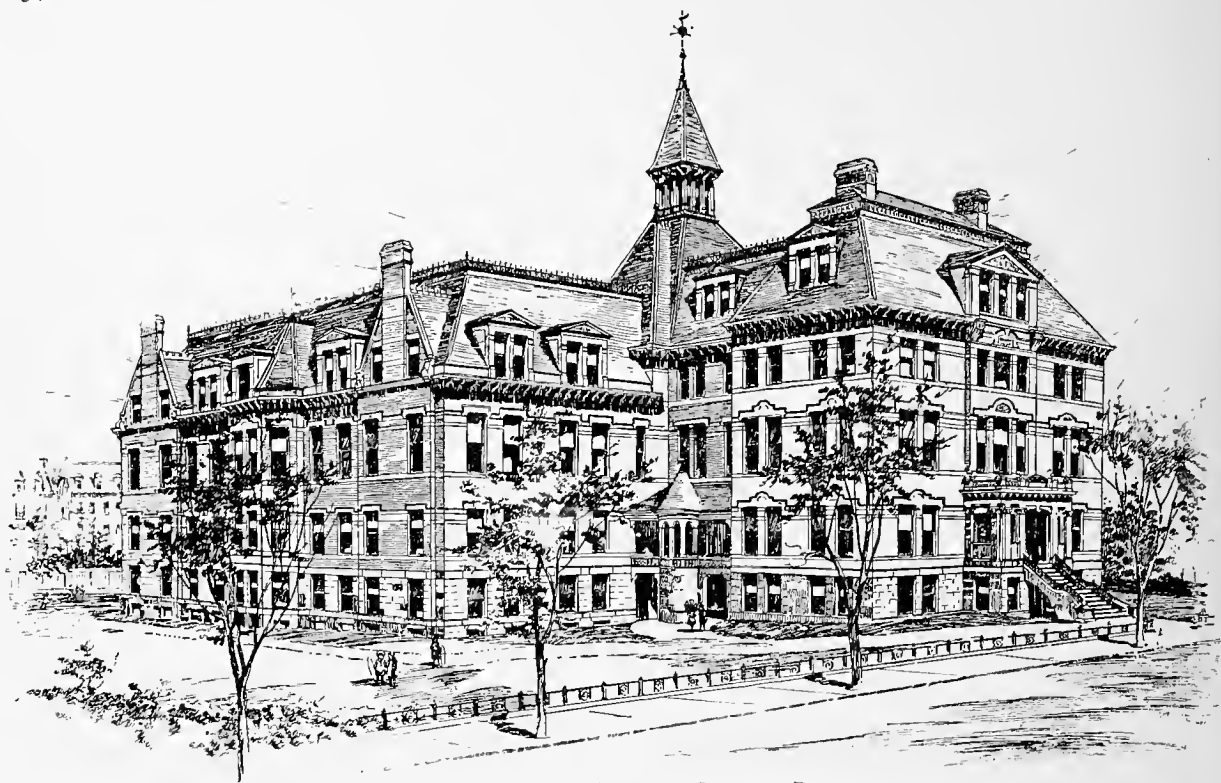
in 1854 and was incorporated in 1857. The Home, on Sterling place, between Vanderbilt and Flatbush avenues, was erected in 1861, and several additions to it have since been made. The association has established six industrial schools, as follows: No. 1, on Concord street, opposite Prince street; No. 2, at 10 Fourth street; No. 3, at the Home; No. 4, at 206 Twelfth street; No. 5, on Throop avenue, near Ellery street; No. 6, at 101 Steuben street. Children receive an elementary course of instruction and moral and religious training in these schools. The children in the Home are those whose parents cannot provide for them. Orphans and half orphans are not received at the Home, but are sent to the Orphan Asylum. Nearly every Protestant Church in Brooklyn is represented in the board of managers, and the work is supported by church collections and voluntary contributions. An annual fair also adds to the revenues. Mrs. Joseph Merwin is president of the association.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY was founded in 1829, with Peter Turner as its president. The society was incorporated on May 6, 1834. The first asylum was at 188 Jay street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, but now there are three institutions—St. John's Home, corner of Albany and St. Mark's avenues, for the care of destitute or orphan boys; St. Joseph's Asylum, corner of Sumner and Willoughby avenues, and St. Paul's Industrial School, corner of Congress and Clinton streets, for destitute female orphans. Cornelius Heeney gave the society ten lots on Congress street, and after his death, which occurred in 1848, the society received as a bequest the greater portion of his large estate for the support of orphans. The bishop of the diocese is president of the society. Its offices are at 42 Court street.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME was incorporated in July, 1869, for the care and instruction of friendless boys. It occupies two buildings, one at 7 Poplar street and the other at 10 Vine street, the space between being utilized for a playground. The institution is under the charge of a board of managers composed of Roman Catholic clergymen, with the bishop of the diocese at their head.

THE BROOKLYN NURSERY AND INFANTS' HOSPITAL, occupying a handsome structure on Herkimer street, near Kingston avenue, is the outcome of the Flatbush Avenue Industrial School and Nursery, established in 1871 through the efforts of Mrs. E. B. Rollins, Mrs. H. F. Aten, Mrs. Charles Rushmore, Mrs. W. G. Lawrence, Mrs. A. G. Houghton, Mrs. L. W. Seaman and others. The nursery was originally located on Adelphi street, and then removed to 188 Prospect place. The present quarters were first occupied in 1884. The object of the society is to care for the infants of parents who are unable to support them entirely. The institution is under the charge of Mrs. L. K. Moore.

THE BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS originated in the fall and winter of 1888-'89 in the efforts of some charitable ladies to improve the condition of friendless young girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, by providing them with employment and instruction. The home was chartered on April 9, 1889. The first officers and incorporators were Mrs. M. T. Maine, president; Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, first vice-president; Mrs. Jas. S. Suydam, second vice-president; Mrs. Theo. Conrow,



HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, STERLING PLACE.

treasurer; Mrs. Edw. B. Jordan, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Manney, corresponding secretary; Abbie T. Boody, Catherine D. Ryder, Anna E. Rickerson, Mary F. Purdy, Henrietta Pearsall, Anna L. Hayes, Nellie R. Parsons, Sarah B. Finch and Belle I. Herrick. At first the home was located at 360 Schermerhorn street, but after a fair held in November, 1889, the house at 80 Livingston street was leased. This in time proving too small, the house at 336 Fourteenth street was leased. This also has been taxed to the uttermost to accommodate applicants for admission.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL had birth in the philanthropy of Mrs. Harriet Brown, who, impressed with the degraded and ignorant condition of the poor children of Williamsburgh, collected \$600 in small subscriptions and called a meeting of friends on February 20, 1855. The organization was perfected with Mrs. Brown as chairman, and it was determined to have an industrial school to be located in the old North American Hotel, on North Second street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was opened on March 7, 1855, with eleven scholars rescued from the highways, with Mrs. Fister as teacher. Mrs. Van Naughton was chosen the first matron. In 1860 the association was incorporated for the purposes of instruction in "elementary English, habits of neatness, domestic duties, and to provide food and clothing and secure employment for children arriving at a suitable age." Nine trustees were elected in the persons of James Hall, Robert Duncan, George Ricard, John Broach, J. M. Halley, Richard B. Hunt, John A. Brady, M. D., Joseph H. Van De Water and George W. Edwards. Mrs. Eliphalet Lyon, the first directress, had a bill drawn in 1866 which she personally carried to Albany, where she labored until it was passed and signed by the governor. It gave the school \$10,000, providing that an equal sum should be raised, and Mrs. Lyon soon saw that the condition was fulfilled. Mr. George Ricard afterwards presented four city lots on North Second street, on which it was decided to build, but instead, in 1869, the Pease estate was bought and occupied at a cost of \$25,000. A wing costing \$32,000 was added to it in 1877, and in 1885 the old building was razed and a new structure erected. The institution also owns and occupies as a branch—known as the Gillispie Memorial—a lot and house on Humboldt street, which was presented by one of its many friends. The first board of officers was Richard B. Hunt, president; George W. Edwards, secretary, and John Broach, treasurer.

THE BROOKLYN TRUANT HOME, established in 1855 by the common council of the city, for the reformation of disorderly, idle and truant children between the ages of six and fourteen years. The refuge was first known as the Juvenile House of Industry and existed under that name for thirteen years in the old Kings County Penitentiary at Flatbush, under the care of Mr. Van Epps, and his brother as superintendent and teacher. The first boy was committed on November 30, 1857, by Alderman Clark. In 1869 the common council purchased from John I. Snedcor his hotel at Cypress Hills and about ten acres of land and erected a brick building, 80x40 feet and three stories high, suitable for the accommodation of 150 children.

Martin Kalbfleisch was then mayor and Alderman John McGroarty chairman of the committee on building. Charles Demarest was superintendent. In 1890 a brick building was erected adjoining the school structure, for the use of employees, water was introduced and many improvements made. Until 1874 both boys and girls were admitted, but since that time boys alone have been taken.

The kindergarten has become a popular method of primary instruction in Brooklyn, but it remained for the BROOKLYN KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION to formulate a plan which it is now carrying out—the opening of a complete system of these schools throughout the city. Although the association has been in existence only since June, 1891, it already has two free kindergartens in operation and the opening of a third in the near future is contemplated. About \$1,200 a year is the cost of maintenance of each of these schools, and the necessary funds are raised by membership fees instead of solicited subscriptions. Any one may become a yearly member of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association on payment of \$3 dues and there the obligation ends. The society is not an incorporated body. The initial meeting was held in December, 1890, and the following April a public meeting was held at the Pratt Institute, at which the formal organization was completed by the election of officers. On June 17 the association established the Woman's Club Kindergarten, which holds daily sessions in the Bethel Chapel on Hicks street. The second school was opened under the charge of Miss Florence M. Perry on April 6, 1892, in the building of Memorial Industrial School No. 1. Under the same auspices and through the kindness of Mr. F. B. Pratt a training school for kindergarteners has been organized at Pratt Institute and many young women are availing themselves of this interesting instruction. The officers of the association are: Frank L. Babbott, president; Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, first vice-president; Henry W. Maxwell, second vice-president; Henry Sanger Snow, treasurer; Caroline B. Le Row, secretary; Dr. Palmer Townsend, assistant secretary.

THE SHELTERING ARMS NURSERY, at 157 Dean street, was incorporated in 1871. It had been established the preceding year to provide a place where poor mothers obliged to work could leave their children during the day; but subsequently a nursery for permanent inmates was provided in a house on Pacific street. Finally, after several removals, the present location was secured in 1877. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1880, but was immediately rebuilt. The Nursery is a diocesan charity and has a permanent fund for its support. Mrs. S. H. Wood is the president and Mrs. E. A. Bradley the treasurer.

The kindergarten refuge maintained by the HOLY INNOCENTS UNION of St. Peter's parish is located in a building owned by the church organization at 110 Congress street. It was established by the late Rev. Father Joseph Fransioli in the latter part of 1884, in the building at 102 Warren street, which was owned by the church. In February, 1885, a number of the charitable women of the parish formed the Society of the Holy Innocents Union with Mrs. J. W. Prendergast as president; Mrs. J. Slevin, vice-president; Miss M. H. Loughlin, secretary; Miss J. Carroll, corresponding secretary; Miss M. Clevin, treasurer; and Mrs. Bessie Dainty, superintendent. Four years later the union was incorporated by Mary H. Prendergast, Mrs. J. Slevin, Mrs. A. Gaffney and Mrs. B. Dainty.

THE CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, on Willoughby avenue, between Classon and Graham avenues, was incorporated on March 8, 1865. Its object is to provide for and educate orphans and destitute children. The institution is supported by the school and other labor of its inmates, by donations and by aid from the city.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY was incorporated in August, 1878, and a house at the corner of Stuyvesant avenue and McDonough street was opened for the reception of orphans on January 7, 1879. Two years later grounds on McDonough street, adjoining the original building, were purchased, the corner-stone of the building having been laid June 26, 1883. On May 3, 1892, was laid the corner-stone of the new asylum on Ralph avenue, Pacific and Dean streets. This building cost \$235,000 and was dedicated on December 28, 1892. It will accommodate about 400. Ernst Nathan was the first president of the society and he held that office during ten years, Ira Leo Bam-burger being elected his successor in 1890.



THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An association was formed in New York, by the advice of General O. O. Howard and C. H. Howard, in 1866, to aid freed colored women who came north, and provide a home for their children. On September 7, 1868, the society was incorporated as the BROOKLYN HOWARD COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, it having meanwhile established itself in this city. The institution is located on Dean street, near Troy avenue. Mrs. L. A. Cooper, who was its first directress, is president, and the Rev. W. I. Johnson is general manager.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE AID OF WOMEN.

On March 5, 1880, a number of ladies, who had devoted much of their time to visiting the penitentiary and jail for the purpose of influencing women confined in those institutions to reform their lives, organized a society to improve the condition of homeless women, especially such as had been discharged from prison, by providing them with employment and instruction in a temporary home, where they might be surrounded by elevating and refining influences, and ultimately to procure for them suitable homes. On May 28, 1880, the society was incorporated and the WAYSIDE HOME was established on Schenck street, near DeKalb avenue. The first officers were Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, president; Mrs. Anna C. Field, vice-president; Miss C. E. Coffin, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Shepherd, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Eliza F. Rawson, treasurer. These ladies, together with Phebe W. Titus, Sophia S. Boggs, Helen M. Nelson, Mary C. Johnson, J. R. Pitt, M. A. Brown, Elizabeth R. Coffin, Lizzie R. Barstow, Amelia S. Hart and Mary S. Willets, were also the incorporators. In the early part of 1892 the legislature of the state passed an act making the Wayside Home a reformatory to which girls and young women may be committed, and as a result the present building, at 352 Bridge street, which accommodates over forty inmates, is continually well filled. A laundry is operated in connection with the Home and the income from this pays about three-fourths of the running expenses. Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, the first president of the society, still retained that office in 1892.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, now located on Concord street, between Washington and Fulton streets, had its origin in the charitable efforts of Mrs. Catharine Duryea Elwell to reform some poor women who had been confined in Raymond street jail for crimes growing out of intemperate habits. This was in 1868, and, aided by three friends, she furnished several rooms on Canton street, for which Mr. James Elwell paid the rent for six months. In these rooms the unfortunate women were given shelter, and before long several other women and two children also became inmates. In May, 1869, more commodious quarters were secured, and during the year 156 women and 60 children were sheltered. On April 28, 1870, the society was incorporated. An appropriation of \$10,000 was received from the state, \$19,000 was collected, and the present home was purchased for \$30,000 and occupied in May, 1871. Since then thousands of women and children have been given aid and shelter. Mrs. William S. Packer is president of the society and Mrs. S. M. Conklin is matron of the home.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, located at Dean street and Atlantic avenue, is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who first established it on Henry street, near Atlantic avenue, on May 8, 1868. The object of the order is the reformation of erring women and the inculcation of principles of virtue in young girls. The inmates include those who voluntarily go there for reformation and others sent by friends or the authorities.

THE FACTORY GIRLS' IMPROVEMENT CLUB, at 872 Bedford avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, was organized in 1886 by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and was successfully carried on under its supervision until last May, when it was transferred to the care of the King's Daughters. The object is to instruct, refine and bring under Christian influences girls of from twelve to twenty years of age who work in factories. They are from the overlooked and neglected class in the community, whose opportunities for improvement are exceedingly scant. These girls meet in the rooms five evenings in the week, and are taught sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking and singing. One evening in the week is devoted to Bible lessons, and one evening to such general information and training as will help them to become useful and self-respecting women. In addition a reading-room is open where they can spend an evening socially; there is also a sewing class on Friday afternoon for little girls. Mrs. C. A. Henry is the missionary in charge. The support of these rooms is by voluntary contributions, principally from or through the King's Daughters, who have also rendered very efficient help as teachers.

THE HOME ASSOCIATION FOR WORKING WOMEN AND GIRLS, incorporated in 1879, has for its object the furnishing of a comfortable boarding-place for working women and girls at a price proportioned to their earnings. The present location is at 352 Pacific street. Mrs. W. A. Huster is president of the association.

THE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, which owns and occupies the building at 93 Court street, furnishes work to poor women, paying them more for it than they would be likely to obtain elsewhere. Free instruction is also given in needlework, and employees are aided when sick or in want. The society was incorporated in 1854, with Mrs. A. A. Low as president. Mrs. E. M. Chapman now fills that office.

THE WOMEN'S WORK EXCHANGE AND DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN grew out of the benevolent action of a gentleman connected with Christ Church who, in 1873, organized a little society with the

object of obtaining work for the members of his Bible class—particularly for a crippled girl who had no means of earning a livelihood. His experiment attracted the favorable attention of many of the women in the church, who promoted and sustained it, with the result that the South Brooklyn Employment Society was formed. For several years the society occupied the building at 122 Atlantic avenue and, under the presidency of Mrs. Nehemiah White, it did a very useful work. In 1879 the Women's Work Exchange was established for the sale of articles of use or beauty made by women who were obliged to support themselves and to whom no other way of earning their bread was open. This movement was soon followed by a union between the new society and the South Brooklyn Employment Society. Four years later the older society went out of existence, and in 1886 the present society was incorporated. It has been located since May, 1892, at 130 Montague street, where it receives and places on sale, for the benefit of the producers, such articles as decorated china, needlework, embroidery, pickles, preserves, cake and other products of the ingenuity or skill of women.

SOCIETIES WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

There is no local charity that has progressed more uniformly or more effectively upon the lines originally laid down for it than the BROOKLYN HOME FOR AGED MEN, which had its inception in the efforts of a number of representative women during the year 1877. One of these had discovered six old and infirm men in a dilapidated building, without food, fire or furniture. She informed several of her friends; they held a meeting, devised ways and means, and the immediate wants of the aged men were soon supplied. Then these charitable women began the work of establishing an unsectarian home, where worthy men, disabled by age and reduced to want, could pass their declining years in comfort. A permanent organization was effected, with Mrs. Mary G. Brinckerhoff as first directress; Mrs. C. D. Jennings, second directress; Mrs. Martha E. Wilburn, secretary; Mrs. Sarah A. Kibbe, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mary E. Whiton, treasurer. A temporary home was established in a small house on Grand avenue, where a number of aged inmates were maintained until March, 1878, when removal was made to 84 State street; the premises being purchased by means of donations. It was but a short time before this—on February 27, 1878—that the society was incorporated. It was not very long before the new quarters were found inadequate to the demands made upon them, and the managers determined to in some way build a home that would enable them effectively to carry on the work to which they had devoted themselves. As a result of much hard work on their part, on May 1, 1887, they entered the handsome structure now known as the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, at the corner of Classon avenue and Park place. The corner-stone had been laid on September 13, 1886, and Messrs. Alfred S. Barnes, Hayden W. Wheeler and D. H. Cochran were the building committee. Since entering the new home the board of directors have paid off the debt on the building and added to the grounds, making the lot 135 feet on Park place and 125 feet on Prospect place. The entire cost has been about \$85,000. There is a four-story stone front house on Park place side, and this is to be attached to the main building and utilized for aged couples.

THE BROOKLYN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM was incorporated in May, 1883, by Mrs. Mary M. Voorhies, Mrs. William I. Preston, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Mary I. Phillips, Mrs. George Copeland, Mrs. John French, Mrs. Joshua A. Gascoigne, Mrs. Oliver L. Gardner, Mrs. Lewis S. Pilcher, Mrs. Noah Loder, Mrs. Griffin B. Halsted, Mrs. John Truslow, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham and Mrs. Albion P. Strout. On June 4, following, permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. M. M. Voorhies; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. I. Preston, Mrs. M. V. Phillips, Mrs. L. D. Tice, Mrs. C. E. Hemmenway; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Taft; recording secretary, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha Young. The purposes of the association are to provide for aged and infirm men and women, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a comfortable residence, with board, clothing, religious privileges, medical and other necessary attendance; also in the event of death to give them respectable burial. In the autumn of 1883 the premises at 367 McDonough street were leased and the work of the society began. In 1886 a plot of ground 255 by 330 feet on New York avenue, extending from Park place to Butler street, was purchased and a building costing about \$60,000 was erected, being first occupied in May, 1889. It accommodates about fifty inmates.

THE BAPTIST HOME is an institution where infirm and needy members of the Baptist churches of Brooklyn are provided with a home, support and employment. It was incorporated on April 9, 1869, and the present building, at the corner of Greene and Throop avenues, was dedicated on June 22, 1875. Alexander McDonald and Francis D. Mason together contributed \$25,000 toward the building fund, but both died before the corner-stone was laid on October 22, 1873. The expenses of the Home are defrayed by contributions from churches and individuals, and it has been the recipient of several liberal bequests. Charles H. Dutcher is president of the Home, and it is under the charge of Miss J. L. Kirk.

Of the many charitable institutions encouraged and fostered by the late Bishop Loughlin none has served a more beneficent purpose than the HOME FOR THE AGED, at the corner of DeKalb and Bushwick

avenues, which is conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. This institution, which was established in September, 1868, includes in its sphere of usefulness the Eastern District and all that part of the Western District lying north of Atlantic avenue. Destitute men and women, over sixty years of age and of good moral character, are admitted to the Home without regard to their creed or nationality. There they are provided with food and clothing and nursed in sickness by the sisters. The institution has no regular fund and receives no pension, but depends entirely upon voluntary contributions and the efforts of the sisters who go about soliciting among the charitable, who give them clothing, food and money with which to maintain their aged charges. Since its doors were first opened to the poor the Home has sheltered thousands of aged persons, and during the year 1892 over 300 inmates were cared for by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME, also called the Graham Institution, and officially known as THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES, was established for the benefit of



CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

poor gentlewomen unfitted, by previous culture and refinement, to willingly accept the public asylum provided by the state. In January, 1851, a building site, on Washington, near DeKalb avenue, was donated by John B. Graham, a charter was obtained, and through the coöperation of twenty-six church congregations the enterprise was established on an unsectarian basis. The society failing to raise sufficient money for the erection of the Home, Mr. Graham supplied the necessary funds, and on October 26, 1852, the building was dedicated. Mr. Graham had intended to give the society two lots adjacent to the Home grounds, but he died suddenly while in the very act of executing the deed. Bequests, annual subscriptions and donations have served to put the Home upon a sound basis, and it is

to-day one of the most prosperous of our beneficent institutions. Mrs. Theodore Polhemus is now president of the society, and U. Howard is secretary.

THE GREENPOINT HOME FOR THE AGED, located at the corner of Oak and Guernsey streets, is especially designed for the care of the aged of the seventeenth ward. It was incorporated November 20, 1882. Mrs. Edwin Finkel has been the president from the beginning, and the institution is conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, which also concerns itself with various other forms of charity in that section of the city.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

"MEMORIAL HOME OF INDUSTRY" is the legend inscribed above the doorway of the three-story building at 70 Willoughby street. It is a place where a kindly word and a helping hand are offered to the wayfaring ex-convict. Michael Dunn, himself a convict who had spent many years within prison walls, was its founder. In January, 1892, its doors were first thrown open at 201 Livingston street. Ex-convict Dunn's christianity was of the practical sort. First the bodily comfort of the stranger was looked to, food, lodging and clothing were given if needed; then he endeavored to win the erring one from the evil of his way. It was the sixth institution of the kind which this man had founded since his conversion in 1878. Broom making was the industry pursued at the Home. Upon the death of Mr. Dunn in February, 1892, the management of the Home was undertaken by Darwin J. Meserole. In the following April the Home was removed to the building it now occupies. In connection with the city missionary work of the Home is conducted an industrial farm, near Smithtown, L. I. About two and half miles east of that place are located 100 acres of ground owned by Asa W. Parker, which were placed at the disposal of the Home committee, of which he is a member. Here in May last a number of the inmates began, under the supervision of B. M. Bailey, a practical farmer, the cultivation of broom corn, and an excellent quality has been produced, and enough farm produce also raised to supply the farm table and make frequent shipments to the city headquarters. The government of the Home is vested in Mr. Meserole, the manager and treasurer, and a committee consisting of Alfred H. Porter, chairman; Asa W. Parker, Charles W. Ide and G. Le Lacheur, M. D.

THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT AND EMERGENCY FUND OF THE G. A. R. was established in the spring of 1884. It is an offshoot of the memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for Kings County, from which it derives its authority. The Bureau of Employment was suggested by Joseph L.

Follett, then a member of Devin post, but now of Winchester post. The Emergency Fund was first proposed by General James McLeer. The bureau was incorporated on April 11, 1885, for the purpose of aiding distressed soldiers, sailors or marines, who had served in the civil war, or their widows and orphans, and to improve the condition of such persons generally by providing employment. The present bureau is composed of Andrew J. Lyons, chairman; Geo. H. Jackson, secretary; Jos. S. Cavendy, treasurer; Henry Eichorne, Harry Draper, Walter Westlake, Charles McFarland, Louis A. Wiebe, John G. Noonan, William Kimball, John W. Chapman, Geo. S. Little, medical examiner; C. Hull Grant, M. J. Cummings. The bureau is located in the committee rooms in the basement of the city hall. The memorial committee now consists of the post commanders of the various posts of Kings County and one delegate for every fifty comrades in each post. Mr. M. J. Cummings is the president and Mr. Geo. H. Jackson the secretary and practical director of the bureau of relief.

On October 27, 1872, a number of charitably inclined men, all of whom were addicted to smoking, met together and pledged themselves to put aside a penny for each cigar they should smoke, the amount thus accumulated to be used for benevolent purposes. The association adopted the title THE WILLIAMSBURGH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the object to be the relief and assistance of the worthy poor of the Eastern District. The first annual report, issued January 1, 1874, showed the income during the year to have been \$271.37, and donations to poor families \$160.50. A. Meiner was the first president and John L. Mandel the first secretary. The society's field of effort rapidly widened. Its resources, too, were increased by donations and collections, and it gave aid to many deserving families. It was incorporated on December 3, 1881, by Henry E. T. Voigt, William Diehl, Adam Dietrich, Frederick Huene, John L. Mandel, William Klein, Robert Sneider and C. Volkman Zinssmann. The Turn-Verein has allotted the use of several rooms in its building at 61 Meserole street to the society and these are used for meeting purposes and for the receiving of applications and the dispensing of aid to the needy. The officers of the society serve gratuitously and as a consequence all funds received go to the poor, there being absolutely no expenses to pay. The eighteenth annual report of the treasurer shows receipts amounting to \$3,540.70 and disbursements of \$1,050.97.

THE CHRISTIAN RESCUE TEMPERANCE UNION was organized in the spring of 1880 by Mrs. John Duer, of South Brooklyn. Originally the society bore the name of the Rescue Juvenile Temperance Union and was organized under that name on June 15, 1880, Mrs. Duer acting as superintendent and Mr. C. G. Johnston as treasurer. The Union has usually directed its efforts toward rescuing the young, particularly those of depraved parents, and in this line of work has had excellent success. A few months after the Union was organized, Templar Hall, 476 Fifth avenue, was rented and a Saturday school and Sunday afternoon prayer-meetings were instituted and have been continued from that time until now. In July, 1882, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Duer for the purpose of forming an adult department of the work and of becoming an incorporated society. This was soon accomplished, the society assuming as its corporate title the name it now bears. In August, 1882, Templar Hall was opened as a reading-room for the general public, as well as for school and religious services. In January, 1886, a chapel, at the corner of Eighth street and Fifth avenue, was secured, and there the work has been carried on since.

One of the most beautiful beneficences in the city of Brooklyn is the FLOWER AND FRUIT CHARITY, the aim of which is to distribute flowers, fruits and other delicacies, reading matter, etc., among the sick poor in hospitals, asylums and their own homes. It was organized in May, 1874, and the work has been carried on ever since by a number of ladies, who are aided by voluntary contributions of money and supplies. They meet regularly at 119 Montague street, arrange the donations and attend to their distribution. Miss J. H. Duckwitz is president of the society.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN is an organization designed to interest the public in the cause of hospital charity; it originated with the appointment of a committee by the trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital on the suggestion of William G. Low to enlist all the hospitals of the city in such an organization. The first meeting was held December 21, 1881. All the hospitals had signified their willingness to join in the movement excepting the Roman Catholic hospitals, which declined through Bishop Loughlin. A permanent organization was effected May 16, 1882, and the officers elected were William G. Low, president; William H. Fleeman, vice-president; Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall, secretary; William M. Richards, treasurer. The association is not incorporated. Its objects are to induce benevolent gifts for hospital purposes by bringing the claim of these charities simultaneously before the public, to stimulate and foster the giving by personal donations and church collections on appointed days in behalf of such institutions as the donor or donors may choose to assist, and to provide for obtaining and distributing the gifts of those who sympathize with the general object of hospital charity, without having interest in any special institution. To this end the last Saturday and Sunday in each year are devoted to a simultaneous presentation of the claims of the following hospitals: Brooklyn Hospital, Long Island College Hospital, Eastern District Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn Maternity, St. John's Hospital

Lutheran Hospital Association, Norwegian Relief Society and St. Martha's Sanitarium. The first annual collection in 1882 realized \$4,351.22; in 1892 the amount of the collection was \$5,947.70.

THE BROOKLYN GUILD ASSOCIATION was organized in 1888. The establishment of a kindergarten was at first the principal motive, but when the first Guild House, at 245 Concord street, was opened in October, 1888, there were also formed a mother's club, a young woman's club, a young men's club and a children's club. There are about two hundred members of the guild, contributing in annual dues as many dollars. The branch clubs now fostered by the general body are the kindergarten day school; the Girls' Concordia Club; the Young Men's Concordia Club and the Hand-in-Hand Club, whose little girl members are taught needlework, doll's dressmaking and physical culture. Every October the guild distributes, to those of the members and neighbors who desire, growing plants to be cared for and reared in window decoration during the winter for a joint exhibition in the spring.

The Brooklyn agency of the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS was established October 31, 1881, under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Pye. The present superintendent of the Brooklyn branch is F. O. Clark, and the offices are at 415 Fulton street.

Among other prominent charitable organizations affording either special or general relief to the poor, or to persons temporarily in need, are the following: The Norwegian Relief Society, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-sixth street; the Red Cross Society, at 195 Montague street, teaches how to administer first aid to the injured; the Working Women's Vacation Society, at 172 South Ninth street, which sends poor and overworked women to the country; the King's Daughters Day Nursery, at 958 Atlantic avenue; the Dominican Home, at the corner of Montrose and Graham avenues, for the care of orphan children; the orphanage department of the Church Charity Foundation, corner of Albany avenue and Herkimer street; St. Ann's Day Nursery, at 124 Lawrence street; St. Giles' House, 422 Degraw street, for crippled children; St. Malachy's Home, at the corner of Atlantic and Van Sicken avenues, for destitute children; Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, Dean street, between Albany and Troy avenues; Home for the Aged, Church Charity Foundation, Albany avenue, near Herkimer street; St. Peter's Home for the Aged, 110 Congress street; the Wartburg Home for the Aged, Fulton street, near Sheffield avenue; the Helping Hand Mission for homeless women; and the Good Samaritan Association, with two buildings, on Jay and Nassau streets, respectively.



SEASIDE HOME OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
At Coney Island.



THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PHYSICIANS.



AN account of the establishment and growth of institutions in Brooklyn for the care of the sick or injured carries the reader no further back than to the second quarter of the present century; for it was not until 1839 that a hospital was established here; but the medical history of the territory now occupied by the city begins with the advent of the first medical man in Breuckelen. His name was Paulus Van Der Beeck and he arrived here in 1644, or not long after — this being the most exact information to be gained from the chronicles of that period. There was not much sickness among the hardy Dutch settlers of those times that could not be cured by means of housewifely medical lore, and so, perforce, Dr. Van Der Beeck became a sort of jack of all trades and, later in his history, he is spoken of as “Dr. Paulus, surgeon and farmer.” He prospered and grew rich, according to the chronicle, but it was not by physicing folks. Gerardus Willemse Beekman was the next doctor to settle in the village, and he, it seems, combined two avocations now esteemed as highly profitable, as he is described as having been “a physician and politician,” and he “remained an office holder until the time of his death.” Later in the records there is an account of a Dr. Nerbury’s presenting a bill of £6 4s. against the authorities “for taking care of a poor man at Mr. Stryker’s, of Flatbush.” Dr. Hendrick Van Beuren is the next practitioner mentioned in the accounts of the village, and besides putting in a number of bills which show him to have had considerable practice, he distinguished himself by publishing in the *New York Gazette, or Weekly Postboy*, in May, 1754, a letter in which he denounced “pretenders in the practice of physic and surgery,” or what are now more tersely denominated “quacks.” It is said there were many such practicing about that time. Among Dr. Van Beuren’s contemporaries were Drs. John Lodewick and Harry Van De Water. The fighting on Long

Island during the revolutionary war brought many army physicians and surgeons to Brooklyn and vicinity, and they were indefatigable in relieving as far as possible the sufferings of those confined in the temporary military hospitals established in private houses, churches and other buildings. At the close of the war a number of these physicians settled here, among them being Dr. Beck, who established himself in Flatbush, and Drs. John J. Barbarin and John Duffield, in Brooklyn. From this period until the organization of the Kings County Medical Society, on April 2, 1822, the names of George A. Clusman, Samuel Osborne, Charles Ball and Matthew Wendell are among those which appear prominently in the local records of the medical profession. The first officers of the Kings County Medical Society were : Cornelius Low, president ; Matthew Wendell, vice-president ; Adrian Vanderveer, secretary ; and John Carpenter, treasurer. It was left for Dr. Isaac J. Rapelyea, president of the society in 1835, to make the first determined effort towards the permanent establishment of a hospital in Brooklyn. He urged the matter upon the attention of the society in his inaugural address, delivered on July 13 of that year, and a memorial was presented to the city council. It was without result and it was not until five years later that a public place was provided where immediate aid could be rendered the injured. Then a few public-spirited citizens engaged physicians and surgeons to attend patients in a house owned by Cyrus P. Smith, on Adams street, and on August 5, 1839, the common council appropriated \$200 per annum for the support of this embryo hospital. In 1844 this appropriation was discontinued, but at a public meeting held on February 7 of the following year, a committee was appointed to provide for the incorporation of a hospital, and in the following May an act creating the Brooklyn City Hospital was passed by the legislature. This institution, which is elsewhere more fully referred to, was the nucleus from which, indirectly at least, has proceeded that large number of hospitals, dispensaries and other similar establishments whose architectural beauty, completeness of appointment and effectiveness of service constitute one of the grandest testimonials to Brooklyn's municipal progress and of the public-spirited liberality of her citizens. Of no class of citizens has Brooklyn greater reason to be proud than of her medical men. The profession in this city has always been representative of sterling integrity, distinguished ability and humane and charitable effort. Its members have made enduring record for skillful service rendered in combating disease and death, for philanthropy among the poor and for noble intrepidity in the face of pestilence and epidemic. During the four years following April, 1861, the members of the Kings County Medical Society rendered gratuitous professional services to the families of volunteers who were fighting for the Union, and a number of local practitioners volunteered to go to the front. The first homœopathic physician to establish himself in Brooklyn was Dr. Robert Rosman. This was in 1840, and he, with the other pioneer practitioners in the new school of medicine, met with much opposition on the part of the allopaths. The law required that every practicing physician should be a member of the county medical society, and this gave the doctors of the old school a pronounced advantage over the newcomers. Dr. Rosman had been admitted to the Kings County Medical Society without opposition, but when Drs. A. C. Hull and P. P. Wells, the next two homœopaths who sought to practice in this city, applied for membership they were refused, the society making use of its privilege to reject such applicants as they might declare unworthy. Dr. Hull took the matter to the courts to establish his qualification for membership. Decision was rendered in his favor, but his opponents by means of repeated appeals, until the case reached the highest court, kept the matter in litigation sixteen years. Dr. Hull triumphed finally, however, but did not accept membership in the society, for on November 12, 1857, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kings County was incorporated, and he became its first president. Thenceforward the new school of medicine prospered in Brooklyn, and its progress was marked by the establishment from time to time of the present system of pharmacies, dispensaries and hospitals. The eclectic school of medicine was established here in 1847, Dr. D. E. Smith being its first exponent. On October 1, 1856, the Eclectic Medical Society of Kings County was organized, and in the same year the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine was established, the avowed objects of its members being to investigate all medical methods, without prejudice, and to adopt the best means of curing disease. The later history of medicine and surgery in this city has been one of continued advancement, and the attainment of distinguished reputation and eminence on the part of local practitioners in the various branches of the healing art ; and in this connection is given some account, in detail, of the various local medical and surgical institutions.

The first of these to be established, the BROOKLYN HOSPITAL, was incorporated on May 8, 1845, as the "Brooklyn City Hospital." Later a change was made in the legal title of the institution by the omission of the word "city" in order to remove the prevailing impression that it was a municipal institution supported from the city treasury. In 1848 the growth of the city and a generous gift of the late Augustus Graham opened the way for more extended efforts. The present hospital at DeKaib avenue and Raymond street was opened to the public in May, 1852. The Orthopedic Dispensary was opened in 1869 to meet the pressing needs of the more dependent class of citizens. The Training School for Nurses has developed into a strong and successful institution and is now doing most effective work in connection with

the hospital. A home for the nurses has recently been provided on the hospital grounds. This school was organized as an independent institution. The initial steps of establishment were taken in November, 1880, by a few ladies who, through their active interest in the Fruit and Flower Charity and the distribution of its gifts in the hospitals and homes of the city, had been led to appreciate the pressing need for better nursing of the sick. The first board of officers consisted of Mrs. A. J. Perry, president; Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Seth Low, corresponding secretary; Miss Dora B. Robinson, recording secretary; William G. Low, treasurer; Mrs. C. T. Pierce, assistant treasurer. The following year Mrs. Seth Low was elected president and held that office until 1891, when the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses passed from the control of its board of officers and managers into that of the trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital, becoming an integral part of that institution. An efficient ambulance service was established in connection with the hospital in 1889. The officers of the hospital in 1892 were: William G. Low, president; Henry P. Morgan, vice-president; Edward Merritt, treasurer; Edward H. Kidder, secretary; Charles V. Dudley, superintendent.

What is now known as the LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES was chartered by the legislature in 1858. It was the successor of an organization which, under the title of St.



LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

John's Hospital, on November 5, 1857, took charge of what had been the German Dispensary and on December 23 of the same year opened a hospital at 147 Court street. There the quarters were soon found to be inadequate, and shortly after the change of name had been made the Perry mansion and grounds, in the block bounded by Pacific, Henry and Amity streets, were purchased. There the Long Island College Hospital was established, and in 1860 the medical college in connection with it was fully organized. From time to time alterations and additions to the structure were made, brick and stone took the place of wood, and finally the present admirably appointed structure was completed, and the hospital became one of the best and most conveniently arranged in the country. It was not without a hard struggle, however, that the institution reached its present prominent position. During the Civil war the hospital was crowded, a large number of the inmates being government beneficiaries, and it received all necessary assistance in carrying on its work, but at the close of the conflict there came a reaction which threatened the very existence of the hospital. The prospects had become very dark indeed, when Drs. Theodore L. Mason, William H. Dudley and Chauncey L. Mitchell offered to continue the work at their own expense. Their offer was accepted, and they succeeded in raising enough money among themselves and their friends to pay off the entire indebtedness of the institution. Thenceforward the progress of the Long Island College Hospital, if not at all times rapid, has been at least continuous. Its accommodations and facilities were increased, the *personnel* of its

staff became of the highest order of experience and ability, and the field of its usefulness constantly widened. Its medical college was the first in this country to introduce clinical teaching, by which effective graded instruction was greatly facilitated. Connected with the hospital proper are a dispensary, an ambulance system and a training school for nurses. The sources of income include an annual appropriation of \$4,000 from the city, a portion of the excise moneys, the amounts received from paying patients and subscriptions by the managers and their friends. The government of the institution is vested in a board of regents and a medical board, and there is also a faculty of the hospital and a faculty of the college. The last three bodies constitute a joint board, which submits to the regents such plans for the improvement of the institution as may be agreed upon. Alexander J. C. Skene, M. D., long the dean of the faculty, was elected president in March, 1893, and was succeeded as dean by J. S. Wight, M. D. Thomas S. Moore is president of the board of officers, succeeding Thomas H. Rodman, who had served from 1875 to the time of his death in 1892. The total number of graduates from the institution from its organization until June, 1892, was 1,336.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (formerly the Brooklyn Woman's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary) was founded by a few earnest women, who had consecrated their lives to the study and practice of medicine. Impressed with the need for medical treatment required by the large number of shop girls, and knowing their reluctance to go to the public hospitals for admission, these women opened a dispensary on Myrtle avenue, near Grand avenue, in 1881. Their work grew and incorporation was secured in April, 1883. In the spring of 1887, as the need for hospital accommodations became more apparent, the managers hired a building at 1318 Fulton street, where a few patients were received and another dispensary was opened. In 1890 a building at 811 Bedford avenue was leased, and the dispensary work was all consolidated. In 1891 the hospital was removed to 200 South Oxford street, where a larger building had been secured. This house proved inadequate to its wants, and in 1892 the hospital was removed to 808 Prospect place. In 1891 the Memorial Training School for Nurses was incorporated. The staff of physicians in the Memorial Hospital consists exclusively of women. The officers in 1892 were: Mrs. J. H. Burtis, president; Mrs. J. L. Marcellus, first vice-president; Mrs. T. W. Lowell, second vice-president; Miss A. K. Mirrielees, recording secretary; Mrs. A. H. Tifft, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. C. Martin, treasurer.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION was organized in 1889 for the purpose of founding a general hospital particularly, but not exclusively, for Germans. Several years were spent in raising funds and acquiring land, and 1892 work was begun toward erecting a hospital building on St. Nicholas avenue, near Himrod street. John H. Doscher is president of the association.

THE LUTHERAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION maintains an institution at East New York avenue and Carroll street for nursing the sick and wounded. It was established in 1881. There are no restrictions as to the age or religious affiliations of those admitted. Edward Hanselt is president of the association, and the hospital is in charge of Miss E. E. Roeselhi. The city pays \$1,500 a year toward the expenses of the institution.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, on St. Mark's avenue, between Rochester and Buffalo avenues, is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The ground upon which the structure stands occupies an entire block,



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

which was purchased by the late Bishop Loughlin in 1878. On October 18, 1879, the corner-stone of the hospital building was laid, and the first patients were admitted the latter part of November, 1882. The incorporators, who also constituted the first board of trustees, were the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, John D. Keiley, Jr., John J. Kiernan, Dr. John Byrne, James Clyne and three members of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. St. Mary's Hospital is non-sectarian, and a very large number of non-

paying patients are annually treated within its walls. These are supported by contributions and money received from the city and excise funds. The medical and surgical staff of the hospital includes many men who have attained very high professional positions as specialists.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL, which is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, was established in 1869 in the old Thursby farmhouse on Bushwick avenue. It soon outgrew its original quarters and the erection of a suitable building was discussed. A location was secured on Montrose avenue and building operations continued during 1874, 1875 and 1876, the new hospital being first occupied on September 8, 1876. The buildings are large, convenient and finely appointed, the total cost of land and structures amounting to nearly \$250,000. The managers of the hospital are the officers of the church under whose auspices it is conducted.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL and the ATLANTIC AVENUE DISPENSARY are part of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, of which Bishop Littlejohn is president, the work being conducted entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church of Long Island. The hospital and dispensary were organized by a special



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

committee of the board of managers in the summer of 1871, and located at 1620 Fulton street, the store being used as a dispensary and the upper floors for hospital purposes. Under the charge of Sister Julia the hospital has been carried on twenty years. In 1872 the hospital was moved to the building on Herkimer street now used as a home for the aged, and the dispensary was located at 849 Atlantic avenue. In 1873 the managers erected a separate building for the hospital. This was succeeded by the brick structure on the corner of Atlantic and Albany avenues, which was completed in 1883. The managers of the hospital are the Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., chairman, the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, W. H. Fleeman, Lyman R. Green, James S. Connell, Dr. William Wallace and C. H. Phillips. The managers of the dispensary are the Rev. H. T. Scudder, J. W. Whiting and Thomas Hegeman.

The establishment of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL was suggested in an editorial article published on January 27, 1881, in the *Christian Advocate*, in which the duty of the church in the matter of providing charitable foundations for the care of the sick was strongly urged. In its issue of February 27 the *Christian Advocate* published an offer from George I. Seney, of Brooklyn, to give a site in Brooklyn for a Methodist hospital and to subscribe \$200,000 toward the expense of building such an institution. Following this a meeting was held on February 28 to take steps for the acceptance of Mr. Seney's offer and the carrying out of the proposition. As a result of that meeting the legislature was asked for a charter and it was granted, establishing a body corporate to be known as "The Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the City of Brooklyn." Under this charter a permanent organization was effected at a meeting held on April 2, 1881. James M. Buckley, D. D., was elected president and James N. Fitzgerald, D. D., secretary of the board of managers. A building committee was appointed, and it was announced that the city block bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, between Sixth and Seventh streets, had been purchased by Mr. Seney, who had secured

the title to the hospital. The block has an area of about three and a half acres. The corner-stone of the main central building was laid on September 20, 1882. The plan of the hospital contemplates nine buildings, and of this number two lateral pavilions were begun at the same time with the main central building. In May, 1884, the three buildings were roofed in but were not finished; the cost of land and the expenses of construction until that date represented a total outlay of \$410,000, all of which had been furnished by Mr. Seney. The board of managers then undertook the occupation of the buildings, and appealed to the Methodist Episcopal Church for funds with which to put the hospital in operation. The work of raising the required money was undertaken first by the Rev. George P. Mains and later by the Rev. John S. Breckinridge, whose energetic and successful labors in this direction continue to assist the great enterprise in its progress toward completion. One of the pavilions was the first of the buildings to be completed and on December 15, 1887, it was dedicated and formally opened for the reception of the sick. Since then one floor of the main central building has been so far completed as to permit the opening of a ward for children



METHODIST EPISCOPAL (POPULARLY CALLED THE "SENEY") HOSPITAL.

and a number of rooms for private patients, while in the basement of this building rooms for the administrative departments of the institution have been provided. The accommodations of the hospital in 1892 allowed for the care of about seventy patients, and there had been established an active ambulance service which responds to about one thousand calls in a year. When completed the hospital will be one of the largest and most admirably equipped institutions of the kind in America, containing nearly three hundred beds and prepared to care for more than forty-five hundred patients annually. The board of officers consists of James M. Buckley, D. D., president; James McGee, vice-president; Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., secretary; John French, treasurer; Rev. John S. Breckinridge, superintendent.

At Kingston avenue and Fenimore street, Flatbush, a short distance north of the county buildings, is the BROOKLYN HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, or small-pox hospital. For years the citizens of Brooklyn who were afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases were removed to the county hospital, but the day came when the facilities for handling such diseases there were inadequate and the department of health, represented by its commissioner, resolved upon the erection of a separate building for the purpose. The fight for it was a long and hard one, but a bill passed the legislature which authorized its establishment and appropriated the money necessary for construction. The search for a site resulted in the choice of a seven-acre lot at the point above named. The people of Flatbush made determined but unsuccessful opposition to the enterprise from the first, and after the building was completed obtained an injunction restraining the health department from making use of it. This injunction was vacated, and after a while local opposition to the establishment died out. The main, or administration building, is a handsome

two-story and basement structure with a frontage of eighty feet, a depth of forty-four and a large extension. It is faced with Philadelphia brick. Back of this administration building are five pavilions of wood in which the patients are kept. There is ground in plenty for the construction of as many of these buildings as the necessities of the occasion may require. A little apart from the administration building and the pavilions are the boiler-house and the stable. The original cost of the hospital, including site, was about \$60,000. About \$12,000 covers the annual cost of maintenance. People living in the county towns are received the same as residents of the city, an act of charity which is really a safeguard against the spread of disease. Treatment is free, but a plan is now on foot to furnish the fifth pavilion for patients who are both able and willing to pay for their treatment. The hospital was opened in November, 1891, with Henry Bulwinkle, M. D., as superintendent. Although a young man the doctor's success at the head of the institution has been remarkable. Until the first of October, 1892, there were one hundred and forty-seven cases in his charge, of which he lost only seventeen. These cases comprised eighty of small-pox, with ten deaths; thirty of diphtheria, with four deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-four, with two deaths; measles, nine, with one death; three cases of erysipelas and one of yellow fever, with no deaths. A wonderful record. A. P. Delette, M. D., is assistant superintendent.



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

The late Rev. Joseph Fransioli, assisted by several of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, established ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL in the double house at Hicks and Congress streets in 1864, and besides caring for a number of patients during that year they gave a temporary home to over two hundred children of soldiers who were serving in the Union army. The hospital was incorporated in 1866, and thenceforward the accommodations were repeatedly increased until, finally, the present commodious structure was erected. The Sisters of St. Francis, who have charge of the institution, visit the homes of the sick poor and receive in the hospital those suffering from injuries or sickness, regardless of creed or color. There are at this writing 170 patients being cared for. The income of the hospital is derived from city and excise funds and the contributions of the charitable. The field of beneficence is confined to no particular district, as patients from all parts of the city and suburbs are received.

THE BROOKLYN HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES is one of the local charitable institutions of the hospital class which is operated altogether on the broad principles of humanity. It has been in existence about eleven years, although the present quarters were not established until 1888, and during that time it has offered to consumptive invalids of either sex, and of every race, creed and color, succor and solace, free of cost. Half a dozen philanthropic men and women, having learned that the doors of all the city hospitals were closed against this class of sufferers, and that the almshouse was their only refuge, issued a call to the benevolent people of Brooklyn, with the object of discussing the ways and means to establish an institution for consumptives. The meeting was held in Plymouth Church, and in due time a society was formed, and later incorporated as the "Garfield Memorial Home." In August, 1888, a dwelling house was rented on Washington avenue, and placed in charge of a matron, one nurse and a servant. Eight months later, as the result of a liberal public response, the trustees were enabled to purchase the building at 219 Raymond street, which was occupied for several years, until the institution again needed larger quarters. The first year sixty-nine persons were sheltered and nursed. After the work of the institution had expanded and become known the name was then changed to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. Several lots were

purchased soon after on Kingston avenue, between Douglass and Butler streets, on which a new Home was erected at a total cost of about \$80,000. It is a neat three-story brick structure of modern architecture, and will accommodate, beside the staff of nurses, employees, etc., about seventy-five patients. Fourteen of the beds are endowed, and none remain empty long. The building and grounds were purchased with a fund made up entirely of gifts from the charitable people of Brooklyn, and were first occupied in September, 1888. As all the patients in such an institution are very weak—many on the verge of death—requiring the most delicate and nutritious of foods, the cost is necessarily heavy. The annual expense of the Brooklyn Home, which is now free of debt, is about \$20,000, made up by subscriptions, with the exception of a small state appropriation and a sum from the excise moneys. Only those consumptives who are utterly destitute are received. Since the beginning of the good work 1,430 patients have been cared for, many of whom have been discharged improved, and even cured. During the year 1892 233 patients were admitted. The officers are: Mrs. S. V. White, president; Mrs. J. S. Plummer, first vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Molineux, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Hewitt, recording secretary; Mrs. H. B. Platt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Benjamin Edson, treasurer.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, at 108 South Third street, had its origin in the Williamsburgh Dispensary, which was established on September 1, 1851, at South First and Fifth streets



EASTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

largely through the efforts of Captain Samuel Groves. He continued president of the dispensary association until his death. Among the first physicians of the staff were Drs. C. H. Schapps, E. M. Colt and B. F. Bassett. In 1860 the dispensary was removed to 165 Fourth street, and subsequently hospital accommodations were provided, and the institution was given its present title. Later the South Third street site was purchased, and what is now one of the finest hospital buildings in this city was erected. George H. Fisher is president of the board of trustees, and the institution is under the charge of Dr. E. P. Orrell. It receives a share of city and excise moneys. During the year 1891 the board of trustees purchased land adjoining the hospital building, and in 1892 began the erection thereon of an additional wing for dispensary uses, intending to reserve the main building exclusively for a hospital.

THE LONG ISLAND THROAT AND LUNG HOSPITAL AND PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY, which is located at 1025 Gates avenue, near Broadway, was incorporated on May 31, 1889, and reincorporated on March 24, 1891, to furnish special treatment to those afflicted with diseases of the nose, throat, eyes, ears and lungs, the treatment to be free to the worthy poor. Its board of directors is composed of representative citizens, and prominent clergymen. D. M. Woolley, M. D., instructor in diseases of the ear, eye and throat in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, is surgeon-in-chief. Much good work has been done for this hospital by the

churches and the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The officers of the hospital association are: Thomas J. Kenna, president; Benjamin Lewis, first vice-president; Rev. James S. Chadwick, D. D., second vice-president; George H. Fisher, counsel; Frank P. Sellers, treasurer; D. Morris Woolley, M. D., secretary.

THE BROOKLYN THROAT HOSPITAL, at Bedford avenue and South Third street, one of the most admirable and useful institutions in the state for the treatment of the nose, throat, eye, ear and lungs, was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. Reuben Jeffery, and was opened to the public in 1889; B. G. Latimer being the first president and Rev. Henry A. Powell, D. D., the first secretary. It is non-sectarian, and its affairs are managed by a board of fifty directors, the present officers being: Henry A. Powell, president; Andrew D. Baird and J. Henry Dick, vice-presidents; Robert P. Lethbridge, treasurer; and Robert L. Wensley, secretary. There is a staff of eighteen physicians. The average number of inmates is fifty, and 23,000 patients were treated in the out-door department during 1892. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions.



HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE BROOKLYN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL had its beginning in December, 1852, as the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, which was incorporated for the gratuitous medical relief of the sick and destitute by means of homœopathic remedies. Its incorporators were Edward W. Dunham, John A. Davenport, Theodore Victor, Samuel G. Arnold, Sheldon P. Church, John N. Taylor, Albert G. Allen, Edward Corning and Alfred S. Barnes. The dispensary began its work at 50 Court street, and twelve years later moved to 178 Atlantic avenue, where it remained until 1871. In that year an act of the legislature was passed, changing the name of the dispensary to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. The act increased the number of its trustees to thirty-five. In 1882 the number of the trustees was, by another act of the legislature, increased to fifty. The dispensary continued its work in Atlantic avenue until 1871, when Dr. A. E. Sumner secured the premises on Cumberland street and Carlton avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, which were formerly owned by the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and upon which there was an old but substantial building. The work of the institution progressed so rapidly that it was soon found necessary to increase the size of the building by adding a wing at the southerly end. Later another wing was added at the north end, running from the back of the old building to Carlton avenue. Again the institution outgrew its facilities, and in 1888 the trustees determined to erect an entirely new building, the two wings being used and incorporated in the structure. The premises now consist of eight full city lots, 100 feet on Cumberland street and running through to Carlton avenue, a distance of 200 feet. In 1880 a training school for nurses was established. The first class was graduated in 1882. Since that time there have been graduated in all seventy-six nurses. One of the most important organizations connected with the hospital is the Ladies' Aid Association, founded

in 1874, upon whose efforts the hospital largely depends for the means to meet its expenses. It has given public social festivities and entertainments, by which the revenues of the hospital have been largely increased.

The establishment of the BROOKLYN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL was primarily due to the efforts of Drs. A. Matthewson and H. Newton. These gentlemen, realizing the need of such an institution, consulted in 1868 with Drs. C. R. Agnew, E. G. Loring and Daniel B. St. John Roosa, of New York, upon the subject. The project was favorably considered and the five doctors already mentioned associated themselves with a score or more of Brooklyn's influential and charitable citizens and formed the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital Association. The first meeting was held in the spring of 1868, a permanent organization formed and officers elected. The institution was incorporated on May 4, 1868, and a house at Johnson and Washington streets was rented. These quarters were soon outgrown and in a short time the building at 190 Washington street was bought, where the work of the hospital greatly increased. In 1882 the house at 94 Livingston street, which is now occupied, was purchased at a cost of \$48,500. It was enlarged and renovated in 1891 at an expense of \$6,000. In 1873 the treatment of the skin and throat was added to that of the eye and ear, and in 1878 the treatment of nervous diseases was also included. In 1891 the hospital treated 10,567 people. The total number of cases received since April 15, 1868, when the hospital was opened, until December 31, 1891, was 117,168. The present officers are: Cornelius D. Wood, president; Thomas E. Stillman, vice-president; A. D. Wheelock, treasurer; F. H. Colton, M. D., secretary.



KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL is one of the county institutions at Flatbush, and has been in operation since 1837. It is intended for the destitute sick, without restriction as to age, and is under the supervision of the board of commissioners of charities and corrections. The cost of its maintenance in 1892, when the total number of inmates was 3,080, was \$79,750. J. T. Duryea, M. D., is the medical superintendent.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN DEACONESSES' HOME AND HOSPITAL, at Forty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, is for the relief of suffering Norwegians without regard to age. It is a denominational institution, and was founded in 1886. C. Ullenass is president, and Sister Elizabeth Fedde has charge of the institution.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION was incorporated on January 5, 1891. It is a result of the efforts of the "King's Daughters for China." The objects of the association are to maintain a hospital for the treatment of Chinese afflicted with diseases not contagious. Following are the first and present officers of the society: Edward Braislin, D. D., president; Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, secretary; Dr. Charles E. Bruce, treasurer; Mrs. N. B. Sizer, assistant treasurer; Dr. Joseph C. Thomas, superintendent; Drs. William A. Little, C. E. Bruce, and N. B. Sizer, medical staff. The hospital is located at 45 Hicks street, where until May 1, 1892, 76 patients had been admitted. A ladies' auxiliary board, under the presidency of Mrs. N. B. Sizer, assists in the work.

THE BROOKLYN MATERNITY, in connection with which is the New York State Training School for Nurses, is the outcome of the work of several charitable ladies who, in the fall of 1870, held a meeting to discuss the project. The first regular meeting of the organization was held in January, 1871, when the following officers were elected: Mrs. B. C. Mitchell, first directress; Mrs. A. Burtis, second directress; Mrs. C. E. Arbuckle, third directress; Mrs. W. T. Coale, treasurer; Mrs. Tobias New, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary A. Downs, recording secretary. The Maternity was incorporated in February of the same year under the title of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum. Subsequently a charter was obtained for a nursery, a woman's and children's hospital and lastly a branch of the New York State Training School for Nurses; this being the first school of the kind established in the United States. The title of the Brooklyn Maternity was then adopted. The property now occupied by the institution, at 46 and 48 Concord street, was purchased in 1873. This has recently been sold and land for new buildings has been purchased and a building fund instituted.

Not a few prominent physicians have received material benefit from their early training in the BROOKLYN CITY DISPENSARY, which was opened to the public on August 10, 1846, and incorporated on March 13, 1850. It was moved about to various localities from time to time, until in 1864 the trustees raised sufficient money to purchase and equip a building on Tillary street, between Fulton and Washington streets. The premises were admirably arranged for its purposes and a thoroughly competent medical and surgical staff was secured, and the character of its *personnel* has ever since been maintained. The extent of the beneficent work accomplished by the dispensary is shown by the fact that during 1890-1891 there were 34,592 patients treated and 34,853 prescriptions given out. The officers of the institution in 1892 were: Samuel Rowland, president; R. S. Bussing, vice-president; Leonard C. Bond, treasurer; Henry Warren Beebe, secretary.

THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY was established on August 1, 1855, at the corner of Fulton street and Hanson place, in response to a demand in the upper part of the city for free medical service and medicine that the Brooklyn City Dispensary could not supply. The incorporators of the institution were the Rev. Josiah West, James Van Dyk, William Swift, Wm. B. Badge, T. L. Majaganos, William H. Hallock, Alexis H. Crittenden and D. Thompkins Dodge. The dispensary was moved to Flatbush avenue and Nevins street in 1858. Drs. Crittenden, Hallett, Swift, Gray, Teller and Black formed the first volunteer medical staff. On May 1, 1870, the dispensary was located at 104 Flatbush avenue, where it remained until the increased number of patients necessitated a removal to larger quarters. The building at 29 Third street was purchased by the trustees in March, 1890, and entirely remodeled to suit the needs of the dispensary. During August, 1855, there were 114 patients treated; during February, 1892, the number of patients was 1,931. The present officers are: Theophilus Olena, president; Thomas E. Pearsall and Michael H. Haggarty, vice-presidents; N. H. Clement, treasurer; George V. Brower, secretary.

THE SOUTHERN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, at 119 Third place, was located there shortly after its incorporation in 1874. It was established at Sackett and Court streets the year previous, with Dr. Nathaniel Ford as its first president. Theodore Ritter now holds that office and the institution is under the charge of Dr. L. W. Pearson. It receives an annual appropriation from the city and excise funds.

THE BEDFORD DISPENSARY was established by Drs. William Waterworth and W. E. Conroy in October, 1880, and was supported by their voluntary efforts for nearly a year. The great increase in the number of patients in that time led to the incorporation of the institution in June, 1881, by William G. Hoople, George Stannard, H. L. Judd, Thomas P. Wilkinson, Oliver P. Edgerton and H. Waller Brinckerhoff. The officers for the first year were the above-named gentlemen, as trustees, with William G. Hoople, president; Thomas P. Wilkinson, vice-president; George Stannard, treasurer; H. Waller Brinckerhoff, secretary. The medical staff consists of Drs. William Waterworth, Jared Wilson, and A. M. Curry; Dr. C. F. Dubois, dentist, and a number of consulting physicians. There is also a ladies' visiting committee. The institution during its period of early growth moved from one place to another on Fulton street. Later two frame buildings on Ralph avenue, near Atlantic, were obtained and converted into a suitable house for the work and in May, 1892, the new building was opened.

THE BUSHWICK AND EAST BROOKLYN DISPENSARY, at Myrtle and Lewis avenues, was opened on March 1, 1878, under the auspices of members of St. Barnabas' and St. Matthew's P. E. churches, a charter having been previously obtained. The institution soon covered a wide field of usefulness, and numbered among its officers and staff a number of representative men. Dr. Edward Braislin is president of the association, and Dr. J. C. Thoms is in charge of the dispensary.

THE BROOKLYN MEDICAL MISSION NO. 1 was established in March, 1887, as the Red Hook Dispensary, No. 1, by Dr. Le Lacheur as a branch of the International Medical Missionary Society, for the purpose of combining Christian instruction with medical charity. The mission is located at 412 Van Brunt street, and there is a Brooklyn Medical Mission, No. 2, at 305 Concord street, the latter having been organized in 1889. Dr. William Stewart has charge of both branches.

THE BROOKLYN DIET DISPENSARY is unique among the charitable institutions of this city. It was established for the purpose of supplying the indigent sick with nourishing food, on the certificate of a physician that such was requisite to the successful treatment of the case. It is sustained by voluntary subscriptions, and by the appropriations from the state and excise funds; its accounts have never yet exhibited a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The institution is possessed of a certain permanent income from sources which, including the Julia E. Brick fund of \$5,000, aggregate in value \$7,559. The main office, where the meetings of the directors are held, is situated in the frame building at 21 DeKalb avenue, and there are additional dispensaries at 883 Myrtle avenue, 289 Sackett street, 379 South First street, 86 Dikeman street and 39 Sumpter street. The institution dates from a meeting held on the evening of December 29, 1875, at the residence of Mrs. George Stannard, 381 Franklin avenue. The following officers were appointed to manage the organization during the first year of its existence: Mrs. George Stannard, president; Mrs. F. B. Fisher, vice-president; John W. Hunter, treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, assistant treasurer; Mrs. James Scrimgeour, secretary. The dispensary was incorporated on March 5, 1877, by Mrs. George Stannard, Mrs. F. B. Fisher, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland and the Misses Alice Hewitt and A. W. Gleason. The first kitchen was opened at 49 High street, and the dispensary established its first branch, on Atlantic avenue, on June 4, 1877. From the six dispensaries ministering to the needy in various portions of the city, more than six thousand patients are annually benefited. The officers of the dispensary are: Mrs. J. S. Plummer, president; Mrs. Peter Bogert, treasurer; Mrs. R. B. Fithian, recording secretary; Mrs. George A. Allin, corresponding secretary.

On June 26, 1889, a charter was granted to ST. MARTHA'S SANITARIUM AND DISPENSARY, which was established for the treatment of chronic and incurable diseases other than consumption. The institution was at first located on Washington avenue, but subsequently the grounds and buildings at Dean street and Kingston avenue were purchased at a cost of about \$30,000. The progress of St. Martha's during its existence has been marked by the relief of much suffering and a constantly increasing demand upon its resources. The work of the institution has met with a wide appreciation and has been from time to time advanced by life endowments, donations and church collections. The board of officers consists of Miss Thomasine Mary Kearny, president; the Rev. William G. Webb, vice-president; Mrs. George W. Dickinson, secretary; James C. Abbott, treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Hyatt, chairman executive committee.

THE GATES AVENUE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY was established on February 19, 1867. The institution was incorporated by Thomas L. Thorp, John Simpkins, John B. Norris, Peter Noltman, Myron H. Strong, Volney Aldridge and Grosvenor Lowrey, on charter bearing the date of March 9, 1867. The first house physician was Dr. S. Hopkins Keep, brother of Dr. J. Lester Keep, one of the principal movers in the organization. Dr. S. Hopkins succeeded Dr. Keep on January 1, 1880, and served until his death in October, 1887. During this time the dispensary was located at the junction of Gates and Fulton avenues. On October 1, 1885, the trustees purchased the brick building at 13 Gates avenue and fitted up the second floor for dispensary purposes. This is the present home of the institution. The dispensary work has grown largely but has been fully equaled by the outside work of the physicians, which is entirely one of private charity. The officers are: Robert D. Benedict, president; Wm. B. Boorum, treasurer; V. Aldridge, secretary.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, at 194 and 196 South Third street, is an unsectarian institution which furnishes medical aid to the sick poor. It was incorporated on March 14, 1872, through the efforts of the late Dr. William Wright and a number of other prominent citizens, the first officers having been Dr. Wright, president; James A. Faulkner, secretary; and William E. Horwell, treasurer. A portion of its income is derived from city and excise funds. George V. Tompkins was president in 1892, the dispensary being under the charge of Dr. J. Albro Eaton.

THE CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY had its inception in September, 1883, at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Almeda M. Pond, 14 Spencer street. The institution was incorporated a month later. The dispensary is located on the second floor of 39 Sumpter street and is under the medical direction of Dr. Edward W. Avery. The present officers are: Mrs. William Hart, president; Mrs. John F. Cook, vice-president; Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, secretary; Mr. Jerome Allen, treasurer.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT DISPENSARY affords medical and surgical treatment to women and children by women practitioners. It was established on October 31, 1881, and incorporated soon afterward. It is under the charge of Anna F. Rowe, M. D.; the Rev. S. H. Camp is president.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM, a private institution designed for the care of that class of female patients who suffer from nervous or mental diseases, yet do not require the restraint of a large asylum, is located at 945 St. Mark's avenue. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Thomas L. Wells, M. D.

THE FAITH HOME FOR INCURABLES was established on December 2, 1878, at 112 Lexington avenue, for the purpose of caring for incurable invalids. In 1880 A. S. Barnes, together with other friends of the charity, built a commodious edifice at Classon avenue and Park place for the use of the Home. This building will

accommodate about fifty patients. The property of the Home is valued at about \$40,000 and it has an income about sufficient for its wants. Following is the board of officers: C. D. Wood, president; James M. Ham, treasurer; Dr. S. B. Childs, secretary; Miss A. H. Campbell, manager.

With the object of redeeming those addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and furnishing an asylum where they would be removed from temptation and receive skilled and effective treatment, the **INEBRIATES' HOME FOR KINGS COUNTY** was incorporated on May 9, 1867. A temporary home was estab-



INEBRIATES' HOME, FORT HAMILTON.

lished at Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street on October 10, of the same year. Subsequently the sum of \$200,000 was provided, to be paid out of excise receipts, for the erection of suitable buildings. This money was converted into United States bonds and finally the present home, near Fort Hamilton, was built. George Hall, J. S. T. Stranahan and Dr. Theodore L. Mason have been presidents of the institution. That office is now occupied by G. G. Herman, Dr. J. A. Blanchard being the superintendent, with 194 inmates under his charge.

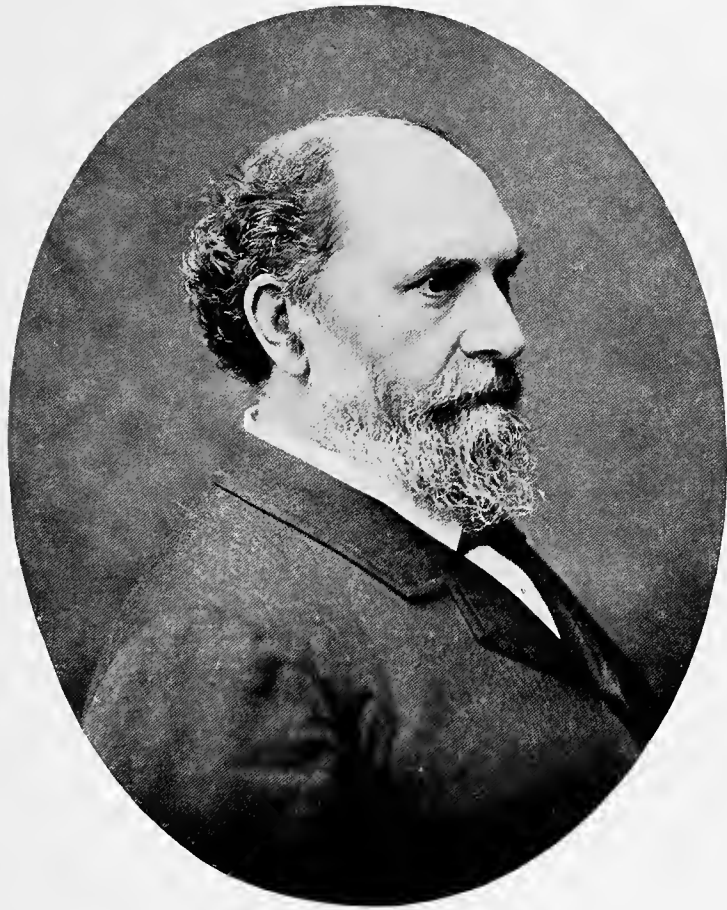
Other local medical and surgical institutions are the **NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG DISPENSARY**, at 545 Fulton street; the **ATLANTIC AVENUE DISPENSARY**, at Atlantic and Waverly avenues; the **ECLECTIC DISPENSARY**, 142 Prince street; the **HAHNEMANN DISPENSARY**, 130 Gold street; the **HILLSIDE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY**, 478 Bergen street; the **HELPING HAND DISPENSARY**, 266 Jay street; the **POLYCLINIC DISPENSARY**, on Myrtle avenue, near Central avenue; and **ST. MARY'S MATERNITY**, 155 Dean street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, president of the Long Island College Hospital, not only has taken a high position in the ranks of his profession, but is conceded to be one of the ablest gynecologists in the United States. Nor is he distinguished by these considerations alone, for he shines as a lover of the fine arts; not altogether an admirer of the moment, but an ardent and penetrating student, and one who endeavors to put into practice the suggestions received from his readings. In addition he has been, in war and in peace, a defender of the Union and a lover of the free institutions of the country, a thoroughly upright citizen, a

Brooklynite in sympathies, and a courteous man at all times. A race of warriors, statesmen and professional men, closely identified with a great part of the history of Scotland, is the family to which he claims kinship, and which he honors in no less degree than any of the eminent ones who have gone before him. The genesis of the history of the Skenes is told in a story to the effect that when Malcolm II., king of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes, at Mortloch in Moray, in 1010, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a young son of Donald of the Isles thrust his arm, which was wound in the plaid, into the wolf's mouth and with his dagger slew the beast. The king, appreciating the boldness of the action, gave to the young man certain lands which now form the parish of Skene in Aberdeenshire. This incident gave rise to the family name Skene, meaning a dagger or dirk; and a dirk occupied, together with three wolves' heads, a very conspicuous place in the family's armorial bearings. Colonel Philip Skene, of the British army, one of the doctor's ancestors, was a leading participator on the royalist side in the military movements in northern New York during the revolutionary war. Before the war he engaged with Lord Howe, in 1756, in the attack on Ticonderoga, and afterwards with Lord Amherst at its capture, and that of Crown Point. To strengthen the British hold on Canada, Colonel Skene received a large grant of land on Lake Champlain, and founded on Wood Creek the town of Skenesborough, now Whitehall, N. Y. He developed the commerce and industries of the country about him, and became governor of Crown Point, colonel in the local militia, judge and postmaster. His loyalty to the British during the revolution swept away the benefits of all these services. The British burned Skenesborough when they evacuated it, and after the war the Americans attainted him and his son, Major Andrew Skene, of treason and confiscated their estates. In the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, in the year 1838, Dr. Skene was born. His childhood and youth were spent there, and at the age of nineteen he embarked for this country. He had become possessed of a strong desire to study medicine, and was also intensely fond of zoological studies. Immediately on his arrival in this country he entered the University of Michigan, and from there he proceeded to the Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1863. He took his diploma when the Civil war was in its hottest period, and the moment he saw an opportunity for his usefulness he proffered the government his services and went to the front. He rendered signal service, and in the midst of his exciting duties found time to evolve a plan which is adopted to-day in the army corps and among the state militia, namely, an ambulance corps. On joining the army he was delegated assistant surgeon at Port Royal and Charleston Harbor, S. C., and afterward at Decamp's hospital, David's Island. Before he went to the front he had been appointed an assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine. When the war was over he returned to his alma mater, having received the appointment of adjunct professor at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, with which he has been connected ever since. During his service at the hospital he has been brought into consultation on a thousand critical cases. Diagnosing has always been his forte, though it must be said in addition that few men are able to control instruments with the same deft hand. He is a frequent contributor to the medical journals on the subjects in which he is recognized as an authority. He is the author of what is generally conceded to be the best work ever written on the diseases of women. It was published by Appleton in 1883, and contains the results of twenty years of experience. The book has had a vast circulation, and was lauded by the medical authorities of Europe as liberally as it was here. In addition to his presidency of the Long Island Medical College, he also occupies the chair of gynecology. He has been professor of gynecology in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, president of the American Gynecological Society of the Kings County Medical Society and the New York Obstetrical Society, and is corresponding member of the British, Boston and Detroit gynecological societies, and other societies of France, Germany and Belgium. Aside from his profession he is an amateur sculptor and practices this art in his leisure hours. Dr. Skene was lieutenant-colonel and surgeon on the Second Division staff of the National Guard during the period of General E. L. Molineux's command.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, M.D., surgeon, was born in Adrian, Mich., in 1845. His father, the Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher, was one of the pioneers of the territory of Michigan, having gone there as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1829, from Ohio, in which state his father before him, Stephen Pilcher, had likewise been a pioneer, having removed from Virginia in 1807. The family came originally from Kent, England. Dr. Pilcher was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1862; having taken a post-graduate course for a year, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1863. He immediately took up the study of medicine, but after a few months he enlisted in the United States army as hospital steward, in which capacity he served in the department of Missouri until August, 1865. Returning to the University of Michigan he renewed his attendance upon medical lectures, and received there his degree in March, 1866. After a number of months of country practice, in the neighborhood of Flint, Mich., he repaired to New York city, and spent the winter in special studies and hospital attendance. In April, 1867, he was accepted by the naval examining board and commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States navy. He served five years, chiefly in Brooklyn and the West Indies, and was promoted to the grade



Alex. D. C. Greene.

of passed assistant surgeon. Then he resigned and established himself in private practice in Brooklyn in January, 1872. In the autumn of 1872 he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, adjunct surgeon in 1873, and assistant professor of anatomy in 1879, positions which he resigned in 1882. In 1881 he was selected as one of the incorporators of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, and gave much time and study to the development of that institution during the succeeding years; became the secretary of the board of managers in 1888; was appointed one of the visiting surgeons when the hospital was opened in 1887, and the president of its medical board. He served as visiting physician to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum from 1876 to 1882, since which year he has been retained as consulting physician. He is consulting surgeon to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, the Methodist Home for the Aged, the Brooklyn Home for Inebriates and the Guild of St. Giles the Cripple. In 1885 he was elected professor of clinical surgery in the Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York, a position which he retains. In 1881 he was elected a member of the New York Surgical Society. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was vice-president in 1890, and president in 1892. In 1889 he relinquished the general practice of medicine and devoted himself entirely to surgery. With a number of his professional colleagues he formed, in 1878, the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, whose chief purpose was to secure for its members opportunities for practical anatomical study, and for rehearsing surgical operations. In connection with their work was begun the publication of a monthly journal, *The Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. The society was disbanded in 1881, but the publication of the journal was continued by Drs. Pilcher and George R. Fowler as the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery* for three years longer, when it was suspended. After an interval of a year, at the solicitation of many of the subscribers to the former periodical, Dr. Pilcher undertook the editorship of a journal to be devoted exclusively to surgery, and named *The Annals of Surgery*. This journal was successful from the outset, and he remains at its editorial helm. He has made many contributions to current surgical literature, and has delivered a number of public addresses. Dr. Pilcher's most important contributions are as follows: "The Treatment of Wounds; its Principles and Practice, General and Special" [1883]; "Tracheotomy"—article in Woods' Reference Handbook of Medical Science [1889]; "Naevus"—article in Keeting's Cyclopædia of the "Diseases of Children" [1889]; "The American System of Surgery" [1892]; "Chapters on Wounds, Surgical Diseases of Microbic Origin, Diseases of the Lymphatics and Surgical Diseases of the Female Generative Organs;" "The Surgical Reports of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn," annually since 1888. In 1870 he married Martha S. Phillips, daughter of Aaron H. Phillips, of Brooklyn. The residence of the family is in Gates avenue, Brooklyn, except during the summer, when they remove to their summer home at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

GEORGE RYERSON FOWLER, M. D., was born in the city of New York on December 25, 1848. His father, Thomas W. Fowler, and mother, Sarah Jane Carman, were both born on Long Island. His early life was spent in Jamaica, L. I., to which place his father had removed. His medical education was received at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in February, 1871. He entered at once upon his professional duties in the eighteenth ward, subsequently locating in the twenty-first ward. In 1872 he was appointed upon the staff of the Central Dispensary, a position that he held two years, when he resigned. In 1878 he was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the 14th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. In the same year the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society was organized, Dr. Fowler being one of the founders. Two years afterwards he was elected its president. He was associate editor of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. Upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary in 1878 he was nominated its first visiting surgeon; upon the complete organization of its medical staff, he was chosen by the latter body as its presiding officer. In 1887 he resigned from the active staff and was made consulting surgeon. He was appointed in 1883 surgeon-in-chief to the department of fractures and dislocations, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn; he now has entire charge of the general surgery of this hospital. He has been surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital since its opening in 1887. He was elected president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings for the year 1886, but positively declined a reelection for the reason that such a course deprived others of the honors and prestige which this position afforded. This example has been invariably followed by those since elected to that office. In 1891 he was elected a fellow of the American Surgical Association. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. In January, 1892, he was elected a member of the New York Surgical Society. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which in 1891 he was president; and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1889 he was elected a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. When a law was enacted in 1890 separating the educating and licensing power in the state, the State Medical Society submitted the name of Dr. Fowler to the board of regents of the University of the State of New York at Albany, and he was appointed one of the seven members of the examining board representing the state



Lewis S. Fletcher

society. At the first meeting of the board of examiners he was appointed examiner in surgery. He is consulting surgeon to the Relief (E. D.) Hospital and to the Norwegian Hospital. During a trip to Europe in 1884 he was present at a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a watering place on the Lancashire coast. He there formed the resolution to establish classes for instruction in first aid to the injured on his return to America. Arriving home he set about agitating the question of forming such classes. His connection with the national guard suggested placing the matter on a sound footing in that organization, and at the state camp at Peekskill in the following year he established classes for instructing the men in caring for injured persons in emergencies. This was followed by an order, at his instance, from Gen. James McLeer, establishing the instruction in the armories as a part of the soldiers' duties during the winter season. In the year following the surgeon-general of the state ordered similar instruction to be imparted to all of the national guard organizations in New York, and in a year thereafter an order was issued from the adjutant-general's office at Washington, ordering similar instruction to be given at all military posts of the United States. In the early part of 1890 the Red Cross Society, of Brooklyn, was organized, and Dr. Fowler was elected president. A part of the work of this society consisted in delivering a series of short and practical lectures to members of the police force, having obtained the permission of the head of the department. He has made many important contributions to the literature of surgery, and has taken an active and prominent part in the work of the societies of which he is a member. In 1873 he married Louise R. Wells, the youngest daughter of the late James Wells, of Norristown, Pa.; of their four children, three are living. Dr. Fowler retains his connection with military affairs, being surgeon on the staff of the Second Brigade, with the rank of major. He is a member of the Church of the Messiah. Among Dr. Fowler's many contributions to current surgical literature the most important are the articles on extirpation of superior maxillary nerve and Meckel's ganglion for facial neuralgia; antiseptic excision of knee-joints; surgical treatment of facial neuralgia; fractures of the elbow-joint; the wire suture in fracture of the patella; excision of the rectum for carcinoma; the listerian treatment of wounds; antiseptic incision in abscess of liver; hæmarthrosis of knee; lumbar colotomy; neurectomy for the relief of facial neuralgia; the importance of the early removal of caseous lymphatic glands; dry wound dressing; compound comminuted fracture of patella; explorative laparotomy; Alexander's operation for shortening the round ligaments; surgical infection; laparotomy for extra-uterine pregnancy; gunshot wound of the brain; operative treatment of acute intestinal obstruction; transplantation of skin; resection of knee-joint in children; drainage of the bladder; gunshot wound of the head; location of bullet by means of the telephone probe; hallux valgus; laryngectomy; radical cure of hernia; nephrectomy; sterilization of caecus.

JOHN G. JOHNSON, M. D., is a native of Massachusetts; his paternal and maternal ancestry was represented during the revolutionary days by officers who held commissions in the continental armies. His father was Dr. Samuel Johnson, a prominent surgeon of Essex County, Mass. Dr. John G. Johnson was born at Andover on October 10, 1833; he was graduated from Harvard University and studied medicine under Professor James R. Wood, M. D., and also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he received his diploma. For eighteen months after completing his studies he was one of the resident surgeons at the Bellevue Hospital; he began practice in Brooklyn in 1857. The same year he received an appointment on the surgical staff of the Long Island College Hospital, and when the institution was removed to its present location, he performed the first operation within the walls of the new building. An association with Dr. George Marvin led him to give up hospital work and apply himself to private practice. He has been and is associated in a professional capacity with a number of large corporations, and was surgeon to the East River Bridge Company during the time that the great span was in process of construction; the facts he collected relative to the memorable panic which resulted in the loss of life on the New York side proved that the occurrence was unavoidable, and he was instrumental in inducing the court of appeals to dismiss the suits for damages brought against the cities of New York and Brooklyn. As an expert in legal cases demanding the aid of medical jurisprudence he has had large experience. He has performed many original surgical operations; he was the pioneer in this country in the exsection of the ankle-joint, and his success in this field was chronicled in the records of the State Medical Society, on the authority and at the request of the Kings County Medical Society. He successfully removed a minie ball, weighing an ounce and a quarter, which had lodged for six weeks in the brain of Lieutenant Thomas W. Chandler, who recovered and died from natural causes a quarter of a century later. He was in charge of the Brick Church and White Church Hospitals at Sharpsburg during the battle of Antietam. For several years he was associate editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, and contributed to every issue some twenty pages of interesting medical and surgical literature. His paper on vaccination, read before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, resulted in putting a stop to the use of the humanized vaccine; he succeeded, with the assistance of the EAGLE, in preventing the canning factories of Baltimore from utilizing chloride of zinc instead of rosin as a flux in sealing their goods for market. His studies in bacteriology have resulted in widely read papers on the dangers of contracting consumption from rare meat and from the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis:



George Ryerson Fowler, M.D.

he investigated the diphtheritic germ, and was the first to advocate the employment of pineapple juice and the use of a weak solution of corrosive sublimate in fighting the disease; it was also due to him that the slaking of quicklime was adopted as a measure of destroying membranous tissue characterizing diphtheritic croup. He has demonstrated that scarlet fever is caused by a disease germ, which increases rapidly in the blood, passes to the smaller capillary vessels of the skin, and there multiplies. By bathing the afflicted person with a mercuric chloride solution the germs are destroyed and recoveries from the disease are rapid.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Kings County Medical Society, the Pathological Society and Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs.



JOHN G. JOHNSON, M. D.

It is only within forty years that preventive medicine has found practical application to the problems of public health, and with this sanitary reform movement no name has been more prominently identified from its inception than that of Dr. AGRIPPA NELSON BELL. He is a type and representative of that body of young enthusiasts who, about the middle of the century, entered upon the task of organizing sanitary administration. Dr. Bell was born in Northampton County, Virginia, on August 3, 1820. He is descended in both parental lines from the earliest Virginia colonists. His early life was passed on a farm, where he developed an excellent physique. It was not until he was eighteen years of age that he began a systematic course of study. He attended an academic school at Newtown, Conn., and so rapid was his progress that he was able two years later to enter the Tremont Medical School in Boston, where Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds, D. Humphrey Storer and O. W. Holmes were his preceptors. After attending medical lectures at Harvard he went to Philadelphia,

and in 1842 received his degree from the Jefferson Medical College. He established himself in his native county and soon acquired a large practice. In November of that year he married Julia Ann, daughter of Arcillus and Jerusha Hamlin. Subsequently he practiced three years in Waterbury, Conn. The public importance of his career, however, may be said to date from 1847, when he received a commission in the navy and was at once ordered to the sloop of war "Saratoga." From that time until the end of the Mexican war he served in the Gulf squadron. He was next assigned to the coast survey in and about New York. In 1849 he went on a cruise to the West Indies and along the Spanish Main. His next and last cruise was on board the flagship "Germantown," for two years off the west coast of Africa. Then, after serving two years more on board the receiving ship, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and meanwhile gaining his promotion to surgeon, he resigned his commission in 1855, and began his practice in this city. The familiarity he had gained with yellow fever in the Gulf and on the coast of Africa enabled him to render valuable aid during the prevalence of that disease on Bay Ridge and at Fort Hamilton, in 1856. He helped to organize the local hospital which did so much to check the spread of the malady to Brooklyn. Though convinced by experience that yellow fever was not contagious, he entered at once upon a vigorous campaign for quarantine reform. He denounced the system of merely detaining infected vessels and maintaining a quarantine establishment in proximity with a populous neighborhood, as inconceivable barbarism; and finally the citizens became so aroused that on September 1st, 1858, an excited throng destroyed the New York quarantine structures on Staten Island by fire. Not one of those engaged in the removal of the patients sick with yellow fever took the disease. His communications to the national quarantine and sanitary convention at Boston, 1860, constituted the basis of all subsequent quarantine reform. A bill embodying most of his ideas applicable to ports of arrival became the law of New York in 1863. It contained, however, some sections against which he protested in vain. Attempts to erect quarantine buildings on Staten Island and then on Coney Island were frustrated; and West Bank, the site which Dr. Bell had advocated from the first, was adopted, but he was for the time ignored. One provision of this law designated steam as a disinfectant, the efficiency of which he had himself discovered in 1848. During the first year of the Civil war he was superintendent of the floating hospital for yellow



A. N. Bell

fever patients in the lower bay, and again demonstrated the non-contagiousness of this disease by the person. From 1870 until 1873 he was supervising commissioner of quarantine of the state of New York. When the National Board of Health was organized he was made an inspector of quarantine and rendered invaluable service along the southern seaboard. He has written a great number of articles on sanitary matters, soil drainage, school hygiene, methods of heating, etc. The proceedings of many societies of which he is a member contain papers from his pen. He is author of "Knowledge of Living Things" [1860], which contains *the* germ of the germ theory of disease. He is also the author of "Climatology and Mineral Waters in the United States" [1885]. In 1873 he founded *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the public health. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Climatological Association, Kings County Medical Society, Kings County Medical Association, New York Medico-Legal Society, honorary member Connecticut State Medical Society, corresponding member Epidemiological Society, London, etc.

JOHN BYRNE, M. D., was born in Ireland, on October 13, 1825. His father, Stephen Byrne, who was a well-known merchant, sent him to the diocesan seminary at Belfast, at which institution and subsequently from private tutors, he received a thorough classical education. At the age of sixteen he matriculated at the Royal Belfast Institution and entered the General Hospital as a medical student. During the succeeding five years his medical education was pursued in the universities of Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, from the latter of which he graduated in 1846. His course of study all through was based on the curriculum of the British navy, for which service he was intended and which at that period demanded a longer probation and extra branches not required by the colleges. During the Irish famine in 1847 he was appointed to full charge of one of the temporary fever hospitals, which he conducted with marked success until its close. He came to the United States in 1848, and though soon after leaving his native land his appointment to the British navy was received he decided to remain here and settled in Brooklyn, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1857-8, in conjunction with the late Dr. Daniel Ayres, Dr. Louis Bauer, now of St. Louis, and a few generous lay friends, he obtained a charter for the Long Island College Hospital, which he helped to organize. About this period, owing to improved methods of investigation regarding the diseases of women, he decided to devote his best energies to the study and practice of this specialty and one



JOHN BYRNE, M. D.

incurable than any other living surgeon. His remarkable statistics of nearly 400 operations for cancer, published in 1889, are now of world-wide note. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Maternity, chief of gynecological department and president of the faculty of St. Mary's Hospital, president of the American Gynecological Society, ex-president of the New York Obstetrical Society, corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, ex-president of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and member of the State and Kings County Medical societies.

JOHN T. CONKLING, M. D., was born in Suffolk County, L. I., in 1825, but much of his early life was spent in the west. He graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1855, and for thirty-seven years has been a busy practitioner on Brooklyn Heights. When the metropolitan health board, including the counties of New York, Kings and Queens, was organized in 1864, he was selected as the Brooklyn superintendent, and by untiring vigilance succeeded in enforcing the new sanitary regulations now recognized as the basis of the good health of the city. His success in establishing the first ambulance service, his labors during the cholera epidemic of 1866 and his exertions in making the first contracts for the removal of garbage separate from other refuse, are a part of the city's history. When in 1873 the health department was reorganized, he was chosen one of the medical members of the board, because of his experience and previous record. In 1874 he was again appointed a member and president of the health board. From 1864 to 1870 he was a member of the board of education, and was instrumental in establishing the first graded course of study in the public schools. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was at one time its president. He is a member of the council of the Long Island College Hospital and of the

of his earliest contributions to gynecological literature, read before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1860, was reprinted in various medical journals both here and in Europe. Since then his original papers and clinical reports on subjects connected with his specialty have been numerous and of acknowledged merit. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, a position which he still occupies. In 1882, on the completion of the first wing of St. Mary's Hospital on St Mark's avenue, he was entrusted with the duty of organizing its medical and surgical staff. In 1869 he undertook an exhaustive series of experiments in electro-physics with the hope of being able to devise or construct a more perfect apparatus than it was then possible to procure for the generation of heat by the galvanic current, and in 1876 he forwarded to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia his well-known electro-thermal battery for surgical operations. The remarkable power of this little apparatus was then demonstrated before a select assemblage of scientists, including the late Emperor Dom Pedro, Sir William Thompson and others, all of whom were lavish in their expressions of approval. Through its agency and by ingeniously devised instruments he is said to have operated more frequently and with greater success in a class of diseases otherwise



JOHN T. CONKLING, M. D.



JOHN F. TALMAGE, M. D.

Hamilton Club. His only son is Dr. Henry Conkling, who was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital and studied in London, England. After his return he associated himself with his father in the practice of medicine, and is now assistant physician and pathologist to St. Peter's Hospital.

One of the oldest and most widely known practitioners in Brooklyn is ISAAC H. BARBER, M.D., attending surgeon at the Kings County Hospital, and for the past twenty-five years connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary in almost every capacity from president down. He is one of the board of trustees of that institution. He was born in Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1829, and received an academic education in the academy of Amsterdam, N. Y. In 1851 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed surgeon to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which capacity he served for a term of years, passing through the noted epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, which were raging on the Pacific coast during the years 1853 and 1854. Retiring from the sea, he settled in Brooklyn in 1856, becoming a resident of the eleventh ward, where he still resides. He has practiced in this city constantly for the past thirty-six years as a general practitioner. He has served as surgeon to the Kings County Hospital a number of years. His membership in the Kings County Medical Society, the Practitioners' Club and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association dates back for many years. He married in 1856 Miss J. M. Freemyre. His son, Calvin F. Barber, is a physician, and is associated with him in practice.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN TALMAGE, A. M., M. D., was born on March 11, 1833, at Mont Verd, near Somerville, N. J. In 1849 he entered Rutgers College at New Brunswick, passing over the freshman year and taking his place in the second term of the sophomore class. In 1852 he was graduated and for a term filled the chair of Latin and Greek in Orville University. About this time he decided to adopt the medical profession and after studying a short time at Huntsville, Ala., he came north and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Deciding in favor of the then new school of homœopathy, he studied with Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, and in 1859 received a diploma from the University Medical College. After passing further time in Dr. Hull's office he became his preceptor's partner and remained in that relation twelve years. For a year he acted as physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. For about a year he served in the department of diseases of women in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary. When Asiatic cholera visited this country in 1866 he issued a circular of hints and suggestions. Though intended for private circulation only, it so admirably met the emergency that the leading newspapers of Brooklyn, New York and other cities printed it in their columns with highly favorable comment. His treatment of cholera cases at that time was extensive and successful to an extraordinary degree. After the death of Dr. Hull, Dr. Talmage associated with him in practice his brother, Dr. Samuel Talmage, who was also a graduate of the Medical College of the New York University. In 1863 Dr. Talmage married Miss Maggie Hunt, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt. He has served at various times as surgeon of the 11th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., visiting physician of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and consulting physician of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Nursery. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs and the Zeta Psi Club, of New York.

WILLIAM GILFILLAN, M.D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since 1860, and has attained a high position in the profession by his knowledge and skill in both medicine and surgery. He was born near the historical city of Derry, in the north of Ireland, and comes of very old families on both sides. His father was assistant surgeon on the British ship "Dorothea" when that vessel and the "Trent" made their famous Arctic voyage; he died in his young manhood. William Gilfillan went to Edinburgh in 1850 at the age of seventeen and began to study medicine, prosecuting his studies under many advantageous circumstances. He received his degree on August 1, 1854, having previously taken first senior prize in the practice of medicine and second prize in the practice of surgery. For a year he was house physician in the Royal Infirmary, and at the end of that time he was selected to accompany the Marchioness



ISAAC H. BARBER, M. D.



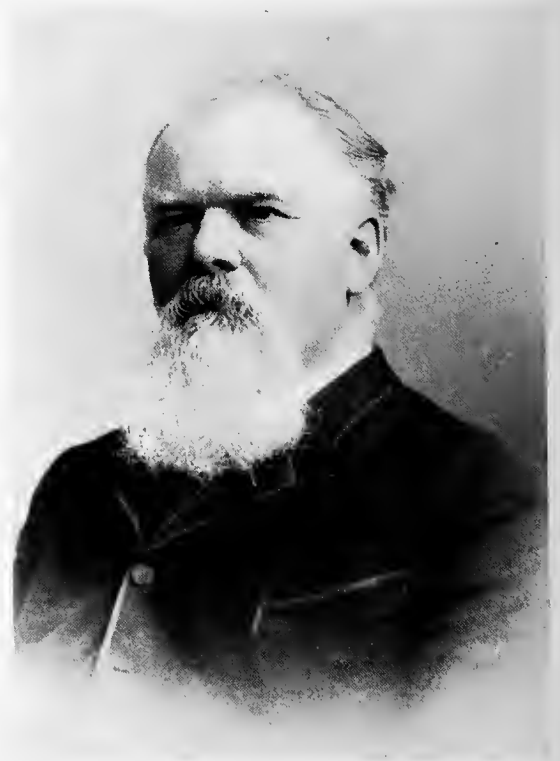
WILLIAM GILFILLAN, M. D.

he received his education preparatory for college at the famous old Erasmus Hall Academy, of Flatbush, subsequently matriculating at the New York University, where he was graduated in 1850. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Medical College of the University, from which he was graduated in 1853. After serving one year as interne in the Kings County Hospital he began the practice of medicine in 1855 and has since been one of its most respected general practitioners. He acted as health physician in Flatbush from 1880 to 1890. He has long been a member of the local board of improvement. In this capacity he has actively assisted in securing better paved and lighted streets and great advancement in the sanitary condition of the town. He has been prominently identified as well with the educational interests of Flatbush, having long been a trustee of Erasmus Hall Academy and a member of the local school board. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and is consulting physician of the Kings County Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital. He has contributed frequently to the various journals of medical literature and his position as an able writer has long been assured. He married Eliza B. Garvin, of Flatbush, in 1861. His handsome residence in Flatbush is adjacent to the Reformed Church, of which he is a trustee and an active member. He is the second oldest physician in the town of Flatbush, his senior being Dr. Ingraham, who was at one time a student in the office of Dr. Zabriskie's father, Dr. John Zabriskie, who settled in Flatbush in the year 1830.

One of the most respected homœopathic physicians of Brooklyn is Dr. WILLIAM S. SEARLE, an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of medical reform, who has been instrumental in securing legislation in New York of such evident value that other states have imitated it; and who continues to add to the arduous duties of a large general practice the burden of further labor in this direction. In 1868 he submitted to the

of Bute and her son, the present Marquis, on a tour of the Continent, lasting several months, as physician to the lad, who then was ten years old; the boy was a ward in chancery and under the English law it was necessary for a physician to accompany him. After his return he was made house surgeon in the Royal Infirmary. Deciding to come to America he was engaged in 1857 as surgeon on the Cunard line of steamships, and in May, 1858, he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he soon built up an extensive practice. In November, 1859, he married Miss Carrie M. Ladd, of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., and as the climate of St. Louis did not agree with her he came to Brooklyn in February, 1860. Here he became surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital and lectured on materia medica, meanwhile establishing a good practice. In 1869, after three years' service at the hospital, he resigned, owing to the opposition of the council of the hospital to what they regarded as innovations. From that time he devoted himself to private practice, but he holds the honorary position of consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine.

JOHN LLOYD ZABRISKIE, M. D., has all his life been identified with the interests of Flatbush. Born there in 1831, of American parentage, of Dutch extraction,



JOHN LLOYD ZABRISKIE, M. D.

state legislature a bill establishing a state board of examiners in medicine, and in an annual address before the state society he presented arguments in favor of the proposed legislation. His efforts and those of his sympathizers resulted in the law of 1872, under which was appointed the first state medical examining board in America. That this reform was desirable needs no stronger evidence than the subsequent legislation of twenty-five other states, which have followed the example of New York in taking the licensing power from the medical colleges and placing it in the hands of state boards. Dr. Searle is a strong advocate of still wider reforms along the same line. He desires the establishment of a national board, which shall have power to grant the honorary degree of "State Physician and Surgeon." His plan is to make this degree attainable only by candidates who have received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine and a license to practice issued by some state board. In order to obtain this new degree candidates would be required to pass a rigid and practical examination from which, of the various branches of medical science, therapeutics alone would be excluded, this exclusion being made in order that "state physicians" might be exempt from those distinctions of sect or school which have proved so serious hindrance to medical progress. In addition to this great work of reform Dr. Searle has busied himself with literature, and has long been a welcome contributor to both the general and medical fields of the world of letters. Among his writings is a valuable work on nervous diseases. He has continuously been one of the medical examiners of New York state under the law of 1872, and for ten years he was chairman of the board; he still holds his position as an examiner under the law of 1891. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and has been a member of the hospital staff from the time of the opening of the institution in 1874. His residence in Brooklyn dates from 1869. For ten years previous to that he practiced in Troy, N. Y. He was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1833, and is the son of the Rev. Moses C. Searle, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. After suitable preparatory study he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1855. His medical studies were begun at the University of New York, but he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859.



WILLIAM S. SEARLE, M. D.

HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D., of Flatbush, is the son of Elias Bartlett, one of whose paternal ancestors, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, was heroically conspicuous during the stormy scenes of 1776-83, and his mother was Eliza, daughter of Eleazar Wheelock, one of the first who preached the Gospel to the North American Indians. Homer L. Bartlett was born at Jericho, Vt., and after acquiring a fair classical education he began to study medicine in the office of his father's family physician, Dr. J. Hamilton, of Jericho; and when that practitioner moved to Albany his pupil accompanied him, continued his studies and improved his advantages by attending a lecture course at the Albany Medical College, having previously attended lectures at the College of Woodstock, Vt. At the end of a year he came to New York for the purpose of continuing his studies in the office of the late Professor Willard Parker. He also attended a course of lectures at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, during the winter of 1854-55, from which institution he received his diploma in the latter year. At the time of his graduation the Kings County Hospital was under the direction of Dr. Thomas Turner, and Dr. Bartlett was appointed to a position under him as assistant physician. His service at the institution was marked by an association with Dr. D. B. Simmons, afterwards medical missionary to Japan, in conjunction with whom Dr. Bartlett arranged a complete anatomical cabinet. When his duties at the hospital had drawn to a close he narrowly escaped death from a severe attack of erysipelas, which obliged him to spend the summer at his old home for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. Toward the close of 1856 he returned to New York, and, acting upon the suggestion of Dr. Parker, commenced practice in an office on Eighty-sixth street. He remained there exactly one week, when an urgent demand was made for his services at New Utrecht, where Drs. Crane and Dubois had died while fighting the yellow fever scourge. Without a moment's delay he accepted the call, viewing it as an imperative duty which he was not at liberty to decline. In New Utrecht he remained, manfully combating



HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D.

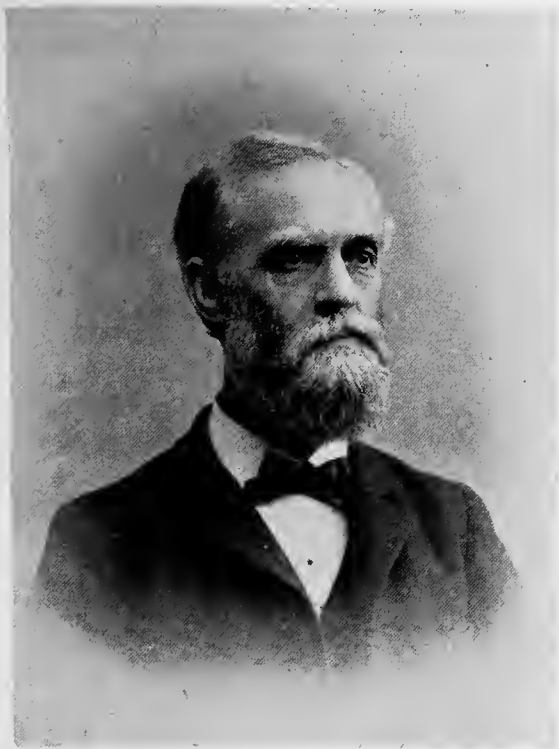


RESIDENCE OF DR. BARTLETT, FLATEUSH.

disease and alleviating suffering, until the subsidence of the fever. In the spring of 1857 he was urged to remove to Flatbush, where he has since resided. He was at once appointed consulting physician to the Kings County Hospital, a post which he still occupies. He has conferred many benefits upon the town of which he is a resident; he was instrumental in organizing the first health board, and was health officer twelve years. He was also one of the originators and the first president of the police board. He is physician to the Kings County Penitentiary, a member of the Kings County Medical Society, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, from which he was a delegate to the medical congress held in London in August, 1881; and he is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. As a Mason Dr. Bartlett has become noted, having been master of his own lodge three terms and a facile

and brilliant writer of masonic literature. His contributions to the press have been frequent and, besides his professional essays, he has delved into legends and historical records, and produced an attractive volume under the title of "Sketches of Long Island." In 1859 he married Margaret Strong Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; she died in 1876, leaving four children. In 1888 he married Harriette Forde Moore, daughter of William Moore, of Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Bartlett was one of the founders and the first president of the Midwood Club.

JARVIS SHERMAN WIGHT, M. D., is a descendant of Thomas Wight, an emigrant from the Isle of Wight, 1635, and was born at Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., in 1834. After graduation from Tufts College, Mass., in 1861, he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Long Island College Hospital, where he received his degree in 1864. He served a year as assistant surgeon in the volunteer army, and at the close of 1865 settled in Brooklyn, where in the Long Island College Hospital he has been surgeon to the dispensary, adjunct surgeon to the hospital, surgeon to the hospital, lecturer on diseases of the skin, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, professor of principles and practice of surgery, and professor of operative and clinical surgery, a position which he now holds; he was for many years registrar of the college. He is consulting surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, and at the



JARVIS S. WIGHT, M. D.

geon in the public hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he remained until 1861, when he received a commission as surgeon in the United States navy. He served at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital and on the United States steamers "Wyandotte," "Harriet Lane" and "Massachusetts." In 1863 he resigned from the navy and began to practice privately in Brooklyn. From 1876 to 1879 he was president of the Medical Society of Kings County; he is a life member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was president during the year 1882. He is consulting physician of St. John's, St. Mary's and the Long Island College Hospitals, and regular physician at the Brooklyn Hospital; he was instrumental in founding *Proceedings*, the official journal of the Medical Society of Kings County, and in establishing the society's reading room and library. He is the author of several monographs and essays. The educational institutions of the city interest him and he was an organizer and is a trustee of Froebel Academy. He is a trustee and the secretary of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, and is a prominent member of the Hamilton Club. Since 1863 he has been connected with St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school and for several terms was manager of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union.

HARRISON WILLIS, M. D., for fifteen years has been one of the censors of the Kings County Homœopathic Society, and two years its president. He is a descendant of that branch of the Willis family of which Nathaniel P. Willis, the author, was a conspicuous member, and traces his American ancestry back to 1640, when his forefathers came to this country and joined the Plymouth colony. Born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1836, he went to school at the Seekonk Classical Academy, now in East Providence, R. I. He was graduated at the Cleveland, Ohio, Homœopathic Medical College in 1865, having previously attended lectures at

Eastern District Hospital and a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn Surgical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Surgical Association, British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York. He has performed many major operations, has invented various instruments and has written articles of both a professional and a literary character; he is the author of "The Weight and Size of the Body and its Organs;" "Myodynamics, or the Dynamics of the Muscles;" "A Memorial of Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D.;" "A Biographical Memorial of O. W. Wight, M. D.;" and "Suggestions to the Medical Witness." He stands high as a medical witness, and is respected by judges, lawyers and juries. On January 9, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Center.

ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, A. M., M. D., was born in New York city on January 24, 1835. He was graduated at Williams College in 1857 with the highest honor of his class—that of valedictorian. Entering the New York Medical College he was graduated in 1860, and was immediately appointed surgeon on the steamer "Star of the West" of the New York, New Orleans and Havana steamship line. This position he soon resigned to accept an appointment as house sur-



HARRISON WILLIS, M. D.

the Pittsfield Medical College. He began to practice medicine in Clinton, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in 1868. For two years he attended obstetrical lectures and clinics at the Bellevue Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons and began his surgical career with a series of clever operations that stamped him as an original, independent, and highly capable operator. As a lecturer on gynecology he shows a rare faculty of engaging the attention and communicating instruction. He is the visiting surgeon of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital and consulting surgeon of the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital, the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and the Brooklyn Nursery. His contributions to medical literature have been chiefly in the columns of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and the transactions of the State Homœopathic Society. He is a member of the Lincoln Club. In 1866 he married Ellen White, of Pawtucket, R. I.; she died in Brooklyn in 1872, and in 1874 he married Isabella M. Mirrielees. His two oldest sons are now both practicing medicine, Harrison Willis, Jr., M. D., being at present resident surgeon at St. Martha's Sanitarium.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WUNDERLICH, M. D., who has been a successful practising physician in Brooklyn since 1869, began his medical education in a very practical way as an apprentice to the druggist's business,



FREDERICK W. WUNDERLICH, M. D.

from which he went into the Union army as a hospital steward in the early days of the war; and he perfected it by thorough courses of regular study and a long service in both the army and the navy. He was born in Wittelde, Germany, in 1841. Until he was fourteen years old he attended school in his native land. Then he came to America and went to St. Louis, where in a short time he became apprentice to a druggist. He was appointed as a hospital steward in the army when the war began, and served in a general hospital at St. Louis until the fall of 1863. He took up the regular study of medicine while at this post of duty, and, after taking the course at the St. Louis Medical College, was graduated in 1864. After his graduation he passed examination for appointment as acting assistant surgeon in both the army and navy and, receiving an appointment to the army, was assigned to duty in the general hospital at Leavenworth, Kansas. Subsequently he was appointed as an acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and resigned from the army. On May 10, 1865, he was appointed assistant surgeon, having passed an examination for that grade before a board of naval surgeons at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. After various tours of duty he was sent to the Brooklyn navy yard, and was attached to the receiving ship "Vermont" from June 10, 1867, until January 18, 1868. He was with Admiral Farragut on the cruise from Lisbon to the coasts of Holland and England, and then to Gibraltar and up the Mediterranean from April 29 until October 15, 1868. In 1869 he was promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, and served at the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1869, when he resigned to engage in private practice, establishing himself in Brooklyn in November of that year. For some time he was connected with the outdoor department of the Long Island College Hospital, and he was a member of the attending staff of St. Mary's Hospital several years. Since January, 1883, he has been an attending surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn Surgical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Deutschen Medic-Gesellschaft der Stadt New York, Brooklyn Germania Club, Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn Art Association, Long Island Historical Society and the Brooklyn Chess Club.

JOHN LESTER KEEP, M. D., was born March 18, 1838, in New Haven, Conn., and received his preliminary education at Thelford Academy, Vt., and in Dr. Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, Conn. After a partial course at the Yale Medical College, he was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the class of 1860 and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1866. He began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn in the spring of 1860 and in 1862 went to Europe as surgeon of the ship "James Foster, Jr.," of the Black Ball line. He married, in 1865, Sarah Coit Avery, and they have three children. In 1867 he established the Gates Avenue Homœopathic

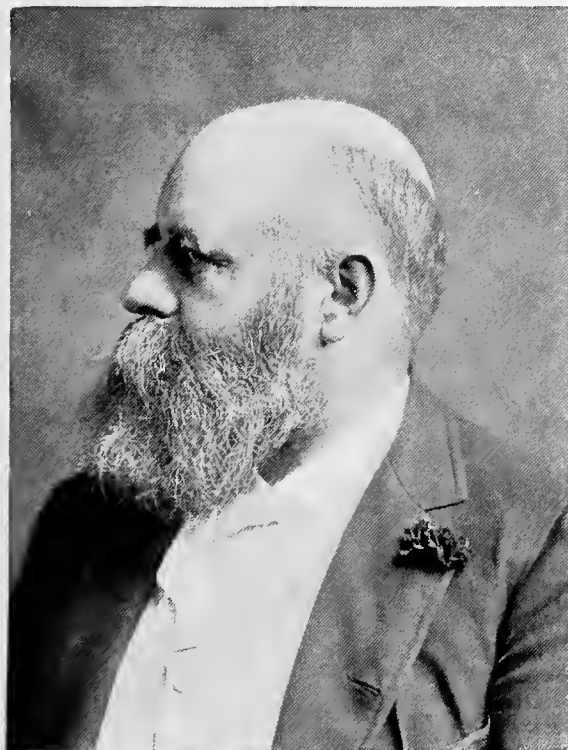
Dispensary, of which he is a trustee and medical director. He is consulting physician at the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary and a member of the medical staff of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. He has been prominently identified with Brooklyn military organizations, being a life member of the 13th Regiment Veteran Association; he was commissioned surgeon of the 13th Regiment in 1868 and of the 5th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., in 1869. He was surgeon of the Second Division in 1880, was brevetted colonel in 1883, and rendered supernumerary in 1884. His father, Lester Keep, M. D., was an old Brooklyn practitioner and his grandfather, John Keep, of South Lee, Mass., was a soldier in the revolution. Dr. Keep is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a life member of the Long Island Historical and New England societies and a member of Altair Lodge, 601, F. & A. M., the Brooklyn, Montauk and Crescent clubs and the New York and Philadelphia Medical College alumni associations; he was vice-president of the New York Medical College Alumni Association in 1890. He has been vice-president and necrologist of the Hahnemannian College Association and for two years was secretary of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society. It has been his custom for many years to spend the summer months at Shelter Island, at which place he has a pleasant cottage and is regarded as one of the leading men in the summer colony.

WILLIAM M. L. FISKE, M. D., is descended not only from one of the earliest and most honorable New England families, tracing its pedigree to Symond Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stradhaugh, parish of Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, who lived in the reigns of Kings Henry IV. and VI., but from a line of able, and in some cases celebrated physicians extending through several generations. Phineas Fiske, who with his sons, James, John and Thomas, settled at Wenham, Mass., was the pilgrim father of the family of Fiske

in America. The father of Dr. Fiske was Almond D. Fiske, a manufacturer and inventor of note. Dr. Fiske was born in New York on May 10, 1841. At the age of ten and after the death of his father the family removed to Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., and later he attended the Bakersfield, Vt., and Champlain, N. Y., academies, where he prepared for college and the study of medicine, and in 1859 became a student at the New York Medical College. At the opening of the Bellevue Medical College he was one of the first to enter as a student there. Not long afterward, after passing a competitive examination, he was appointed one of the physicians at Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital and served eight months. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A. of the 47th Regiment as a private soldier. After a month's service in the ranks he was appointed by General Morris to act as steward in the convalescent hospital, at Fort McHenry, and a few weeks later was promoted to be acting assistant post surgeon, in charge of the post hospital, and served in that capacity until the expiration of the regiment's three months' service. Returning to Brooklyn he again entered the Bellevue Medical College and was graduated in 1863. Immediately after his graduation he became a student of homœopathy with Dr. Albert Wright, of Brooklyn, and was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1864. After a



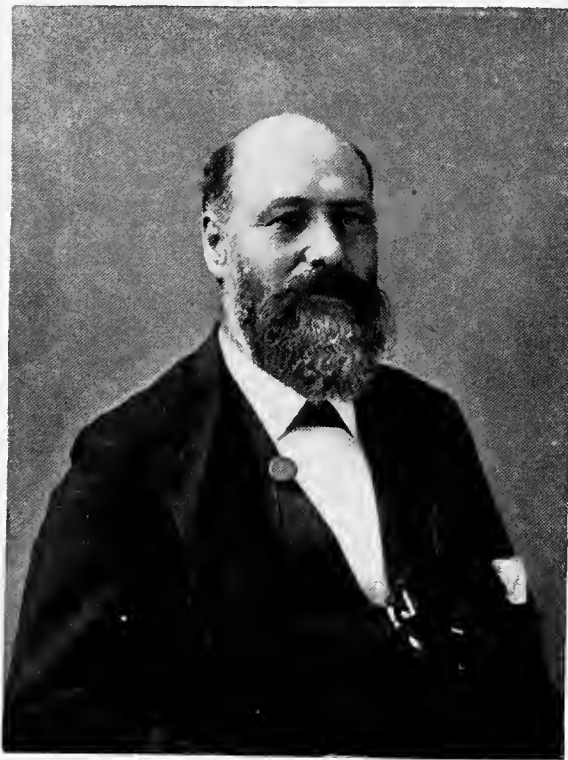
J. LESTER KEEP, M. D.



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few months in private practice he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served until the close of the war. After the war he practiced two years in Aurora, Ill., and five years in Rochester, N. Y. At the solicitation of Dr. Wright he returned to Brooklyn to become a partner with him, a relation which continued until the death of Dr. Wright in 1874. He associated himself with the chair of surgery in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary and upon the organization of the Cumberland street hospital became one of its surgeons; in 1882 he was unanimously elected medical director and president of staff. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn, E. D., Homœopathic Dispensary and was its president during a long period; he is still consulting surgeon and trustee. He was one of the organizers and lecturers of the Brooklyn Maternity and Training School for Nurses; and is consulting surgeon for the Woman's Memorial Hospital, ex-president of the Kings County Homœopathic Society, president of the New York State Homœopathic Society [1892], senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and member of the American Gynecological Society. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the State Board of Regents. He was connected with the Smithsonian Institute, establishing the first weather bureau in Florida, previous to the organization of the present weather bureau service.

SAMUEL SHERWELL, M. D., who holds an honorable rank in the medical profession, came to America from his native country, England, under peculiarly interesting auspices. He was a lad of seventeen when



SAMUEL SHERWELL, M. D.

the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858 and through the courtesy of a family friend, Captain Hudson of the United States frigate "Niagara," he was the guest of that officer on the memorable cable-laying trip, and landed in New York in company with the late Cyrus W. Field on August 9 of the year just mentioned. He was born in 1841, near Plymouth, England, and is a grand-nephew of the late Augustus Graham, founder of the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn Hospital and other local institutions. After coming to America, he began in 1864 to study medicine, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital in 1868, after which he served as resident surgeon at the Brooklyn Hospital until the summer of 1869. In the same summer he went to Europe, where he remained nearly two years, spending the greater portion of the time in study in Vienna. While he was abroad the Franco-German war began, in the fall of 1870, and he joined the Anglo-American ambulance corps at Sedan early in September. With this corps he served there and in the interior of France till the end of the campaign. When the war ended he received with his chiefs, Sir William McCormac and Marion Sims, the decoration of the cross of the military order of merit conferred by the Bavarian Government. In the summer of 1871 he returned to Brooklyn, and has been an active practitioner till the present time. He was appointed lecturer on dermatology at the Long Island College Hospital in 1877, and was made

clinical professor in 1886; he retains the latter position. Since 1874 he has been surgeon to the skin and throat department of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and he has been visiting physician of the Brooklyn Hospital since 1879. He is a member of most of the local medical societies, and he is a permanent member of the State Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine in New York. In 1881 he was elected president of the New York Dermatological Society; he was vice-president of the American Dermatological Society from 1879 until 1889, and at the present time he is president of the Brooklyn Dermatological Society. To the literature of his profession Dr. Sherwell has been a constant contributor. He has prepared valuable papers for the several learned societies in which he holds membership, and has written articles for several well-known medical publications. He has contributed to the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* from its inception. His social club connections are with the Germania and Riding and Driving clubs.

Military and club as well as social and medical circles have long been familiar with the presence of EDWIN A. LEWIS, M. D., for ten years surgeon of the 23d Regiment and professor of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Naugatuck, Conn., in 1847 and settled in Brooklyn in 1875. He was graduated from Yale College in 1870, and in 1873 was graduated with high honors at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The two years intervening between his graduation and his settlement in Brooklyn were

spent by him in Bellevue Hospital as resident interne. He was made surgeon to the Brooklyn City Dispensary in 1875, and the year following, 1876, became surgeon to the 23d Regiment. He early identified himself with the best elements of Brooklyn life. He became a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Brooklyn Surgical Society, and as well of the Brooklyn Excelsior and Germania clubs and the Union League Club, of New York. He served two years as police surgeon and two as fire surgeon under the administration of Mayor Low. He is visiting surgeon in the Brooklyn and the Long Island College hospitals and consulting surgeon to the Eastern District Hospital. His contributions to the medical magazines have given him a place among writers on scientific subjects.

ARNOLD WELLES CATLIN, M. A., M. D., was born in Hudson, N. Y., on September 25, 1841, and came with his parents to Brooklyn when he was four years old. He made his preparatory studies for college at Dr. Richards' seminary in the old house at Litchfield, Conn., where Henry Ward and Harriet Beecher were born. Entering Yale College in 1858, he was graduated in 1862 and at once began his medical studies, spending two years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city and his third year in the

University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1865. After serving honorably during the Civil war as an assistant surgeon he began practice in Philadelphia; but later he returned to Yale to obtain the degree of Master of Arts and then went abroad to study in France and Germany. In the year 1868 he settled in Brooklyn, where he has since engaged in a successful practice. He has been connected with St. John's Hospital almost from its inception as one of the attending physicians and was one of the first to move in the work of establishing the Home for Consumptives, serving also for a time on its staff. In the

spring of 1880 he married Miss Cornelia W. Woodward, of Brooklyn, and was left a widower the following year. Subsequently, in the fall of 1885, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Woodward. He has one son and one daughter. Benefaction attends the work of the skilled physician, and where there is added to skill the quality of heart which gives birth to personal interest in his patient, he becomes not only the medical counsellor, but the valued friend. Dr. Catlin is such a physician and his generous meed of success is the natural result of an absorbing interest in his art, and an unselfish, devoted love for his suffering fellow creatures. His belief that the work of healing is not confined to the weakened body, but extends to the broken spirit, is attested by a grateful and loyal following. Love of literature is one of his strong characteristics and his extensive acquaintance with books and libraries has naturally called forth a deep interest in the cause of education by the free distribution of pure reading matter among the masses. He has been liberal with his time and means in forwarding this work and the Long Island Free Library, of which he has been president for many years, practically owes its existence to his guiding energy and ever zealous devotion.

JOSEPH HOWARD RAYMOND, M. D., has long been identified with all that is most progressive in medical



EDWIN A. LEWIS, M. D.



ARNOLD WELLES CATLIN, M. D.

matters in Kings County. He was born in Brooklyn in 1845 and is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute; he took his bachelor's degree at Williams College in 1866, and his degree in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital in 1868. The following year he received also a degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and at about the same time was made a Master of Arts by his alma mater. He then went to Europe and studied his profession in Paris and Berlin. Returning to this country in the summer of 1870 he was appointed resident physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island; these positions he held until 1871, when he was made resident physician and surgeon at the Brooklyn City Hospital. The following year he served for a short time as public vaccinator, and at this time entered into practice. In the same year, 1872, he was appointed assistant to the chair of physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, and two years later he was made professor of that department, which position he still holds. His chair has, for the past ten years, also included sanitary science, and he is secretary to the faculty. In 1876, he was appointed visiting physician to St. Peter's Hospital; previous to this period, however, in 1873, he had become sanitary inspector, an office which he held up to the time when he was appointed sanitary superintendent in 1877. In 1882 he was appointed health commissioner by Mayor Seth Low, a position which he filled with ability and distinction during the four years of Mr. Low's mayoralty. Dr. Raymond's father, Israel Ward Raymond, was an old resident of Brooklyn, and with his brothers, John H. and Robert R. Raymond, was one of the founders of the Hamilton Literary Association, afterwards the Hamilton Club. I. W. Raymond was one of the earliest of California pioneers, and was well known as a steamship man throughout the United States, being at one time vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Dr. Raymond is a direct descendant of Richard Raymond, of Salem, Mass., who was made a freeman (or citizen) of Massachusetts in 1634. He was a member of the first jury ever impanelled in Salem. His grandfather was Eliakim Raymond, who was prominent in the public, church and benevolent affairs of Brooklyn seventy years ago. On his mother's side, Dr. Raymond descends from Joseph Howard, of Salem, Mass., and afterwards of Brooklyn. He has made a reputation as editor of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* since its first issue in 1888; as vice-president of the American Public Health Association; director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital; director, secretary and treasurer of the Hoagland Laboratory; lecturer on physiology and hygiene in the Brooklyn Normal School for Physical Education; member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; fellow of the Gynecological Society; visiting physician of the Seaside Home at Coney Island; medical adviser of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and trustee of the Polytechnic Institute. For the past eight years he has been a physician in the dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, during the last five of which he has been connected with the department of diseases of women. In private practice he is associated with Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene.

SAMUEL FLEET SPEIR, M. D., is one of the most conspicuous characters among the physicians of Brooklyn. He was born in this city, where he has always lived and here has been the field of those labors which have gained for him fortune and distinction. Combining the work of a general practitioner with the facilities of a specialist, he has made it possible for his patients to have under his own eye and amid home-like surroundings all the advantages of special treatment and hospital service. He maintains a private laboratory of his own and three chemists to prepare his prescriptions. Four buildings are demanded for the wants of his various departments. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1860, with high honors, when twenty-two years of age. He is the son of a distinguished New York merchant, Robert Speir, and of Hannah Fleet Speir, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island. Samuel Fleet, the grandfather of S. Fleet Speir, was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, from Captain Thomas Fleet, the American ancestor of the Fleet family, who came to this country about 1650, and settled at Northport, near Huntington, L. I. The English patronymic was Fleetwood, the latter part of the name having been dropped on his arrival in America by Captain Thomas Fleet, son of Sir William Fleetwood, an admiral in the English navy. Captain Thomas Fleet, previous to coming to this country, was an officer in the British navy and possessed of ample means; he became one of the original patentees of Huntington, L. I. Dr. Speir was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and by a private tutor. After his graduation he went abroad, where he spent some eighteen months attending the various hospitals and clinics. He caused the introduction of the use of plaster of paris splints into the army of the Potomac, and received the thanks of the United States sanitary commission. Upon his return from his second European trip in 1864, where his studies were chiefly in the direction of ophthalmology and otology, he was appointed surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary. During this year he wrote a monograph on the "Pathology of Jaundice," for which he was awarded a gold medal by the American Medical Association. Among the other papers which have assisted to gain him a high reputation in medical literature an essay on a new method of arresting surgical hemorrhage by the artery constrictor won the "Merritt H. Cash prize," awarded by the New York State Medical Society. His plan of procedure has subsequently been embodied in the works on surgery of Professors Gross and Hamilton as well as of Bryant of Guy's Hospital, London. He is a member of the American Medical



S. FLEET SPIER, M. D.

Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Kings County Medical Society, and the New York Journal Association, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and by invitation a member of the "International Medical Congress" which was held in Philadelphia in 1876. He has served as physician, curator and microscopist to the Brooklyn City Hospital, of which he is surgeon; and he has served as surgeon in the tumor and cancer department of the Brooklyn City Dispensary and as demonstrator of anatomy to the Long Island College Hospital. He originated the Dispensary of the Helping Hand. In addition to his office at 162 Montague street he has one at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, where he has his summer home. To his foresight and liberality was due the establishment of the seaside sanitarium for children at Coney Island, of which he was the visiting physician; he has long been a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Aid Society. He is president of the Robins Island Gun Club at Great Peconic Bay, L. I., an organization of which he was the founder.



CHARLES JEWETT, M. D.

A native of Bath, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, CHARLES JEWETT, M. D., brought his habits of New England energy to a congenial field when he made his home in Brooklyn in 1867. About that time he began the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the Long Island College Hospital, a position which he still holds. He is also a member of the hospital staff and is recognized as one of the most eminent gynecological specialists in the country. He was for a time editor of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. He is the author of one or two well-known books in his specialty and of numerous papers on obstetrical and other subjects. Among the learned bodies with which he is identified are the Medical Society of Kings County, of which he was three times elected president, in the years of 1879, 1880, and 1881; the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, and both the British and American Gynecological societies. He is a trustee of the Eye and Ear Infirmary and vice-president of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, a member of the New England Society and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He has been appointed honorary chairman of the obstetric

section of the Pan-American Medical Congress for 1893.

JOHN D. RUSHMORE, M. D., is a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital. His birth occurred in this city in 1845. In 1864 he was graduated from the Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute; he entered Williams College the same year, and was graduated in 1867. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, three years later. During one winter he served in the Child's Hospital, on Randall's Island, and the following year he served in the Brooklyn Hospital. In 1872 he began practicing privately in connection with the late Dr. J. C. Hutchison; some six years later he associated himself with Dr. C. L. Mitchell, continuing until the death of Dr. Mitchell. He is professor of surgery at the Long Island College Hospital, attending surgeon to the Brooklyn Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, New York Ophthalmological and Otological Society, New York Surgical Society, American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, American Medical Association, and the American Surgical Association. He is also a member and an ex-president of the King County Medical Association, and a member of the Hamilton Club.

WILLIAM MADDREN, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn about twenty years and is one of those physicians who continually make a study of their profession. He was born in London, England, on August 14, 1845, and has lived in Brooklyn since 1857. His primary education was acquired at the public schools and under private instruction, and he studied medicine at the Bellevue Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated in 1873. For twenty years he has been connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary as attending physician in the department of diseases of

women and children, and surgery. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society and a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, treasurer of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Practitioners' Club of Brooklyn and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. His contributions to medical literature have been of a practical and valuable character, including a paper on "Trichinosis," published in the "Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, August, 1879," an article on "The Complications and Sequelæ of Typhoid Fever," in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* of December, 1889; and "A Few Remarks upon the Brandt System of Treatment of the Diseases of Women," published in the same journal in May, 1892.

JOHN E. RICHARDSON, M. D., was born in Albany, N. Y., on February 28, 1851. He is the son of William and Mary Richardson. In April, 1865, he removed with his parents to New York city and in November, 1867, they made Brooklyn their residence. He entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, taking the liberal course. From there in 1873 he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. From this college he was graduated in 1877, being chosen president of his class; he was also one of the honor



WILLIAM MADDREN, M. D.

men of his class. After graduation he became an interne in the Brooklyn Hospital, in which institution he served in both the medical and surgical wards a year and a half. At the expiration of this period he left the hospital and went to Europe, spending considerable time in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin and London, under the personal instruction of such men as Profs. Von Langenbeck, Billroth, Politzer, Hebra, Virchow, Tobold, Lister, Jonathan Hutchinson and Morrell Mackenzie. After spending nearly a year and a half in Europe he returned to Brooklyn, and in January, 1880, commenced the practice of his profession. Among

the different professional positions of honor which he has held have been those of police surgeon for five years, surgeon to the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery, the Baptist Home and surgeon to the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has written many articles on subjects of interest to the profession which he has read before the different societies of which he is a member. He is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and of the Oxford, Germania and Riding and Driving clubs.

WILLIAM H. B. PRATT, M. D., is one of the leading family physicians in Brooklyn and has been established a number of years in the twenty-second ward, his home being at 94 Sixth avenue. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1842, and after attending school in Hartford, Conn., entered Yale College in the class of 1864, with which he was graduated. Taking the full course of study at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was graduated from that institution in 1867 and supplemented his medical education by twelve months' service as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York. This



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he followed up by three years of study in Vienna, where he took a general course. He devotes himself to family practice, but he was visiting physician at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from its opening until April, 1892, and he is now consulting physician at that hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and is a contributor to its annals. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Yale Alumni Association, the Skull and Bones Society of Yale, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Carleton and the Riding and Driving clubs. He is a past master of Orion Lodge, 717, F. & A. M. In 1876 he married Miss Mary H. Houghton, of Brooklyn, and they have two sons and one daughter; the family attends Grace M. E. Church, in which Dr. Pratt holds the office of trustee.

One of the oldest and most respected of the long established practitioners of the city is DR. STEPHEN CHANDLER GRIGGS. He comes of an old family, distinguished through many generations in the annals of New England. He was born at Pomfret, Conn., in 1819, and received a liberal education at Brown University. For several years he taught school in Massachusetts and subsequently in Maryland, but turning to the study of medicine, he took his degree at the New York University in 1849 and in the following year began to practice in Danielsonville, Conn. In 1858 he married Miss Harriet Backus, of the well-known New England family of that name, and in 1860 settled in Brooklyn, where he soon acquired an extensive practice and became the valued friend as well as medical advisor of many of the leading families of the city. Always a generous friend and helper to the younger generation of physicians, he enjoys the esteem of all his fellows in the Kings County Medical Association, of which he has been a member for more than thirty years. His unflinching modesty prevented him from accepting the presidency of the association, which was offered to him. At different times he has been connected in an official capacity with the Orphan Asylum Society, the Home for Destitute Children, and the Central Dispensary; he is at present consulting physician in the Bedford Dispensary. Dr. Griggs is not a specialist, but his most extensive experience has been in the obstetrical branch of medical science, in which he is recognized as one of the most competent authorities. He has an intense and genuine love of nature and his close personal observation has given him a minute knowledge of the habits of birds and the peculiarities of flowers. His early fondness for hunting and fishing has never deserted him and his aim is still as steady and his skill as great as among his native hills of New England half a century ago.



HENRY W. RAND, M. D.



WILLIAM H. B. PRATT, M. D.

The president of the Brooklyn Surgical Society for 1891-92, HENRY W. RAND, M. D., is a physician who has won distinguished consideration from the citizens of Brooklyn, as well as from his colleagues in the medical profession. He is clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases in the Long Island College Hospital, and is lecturer on surgery in the reading term. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1851, and graduated at Acadia University in 1873, receiving subsequently the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation he studied in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1877, obtaining

a prize for his final examination in obstetrics. He was the same year appointed resident physician and surgeon in the Brooklyn Hospital, after which he was appointed attending surgeon to the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, filling the latter position four years. For several years he was visiting physician to the Home for Destitute Women and Children, on Concord street, and had charge of the department of diseases of women at the Atlantic Avenue Dispensary. During this period he was also surgeon-in-ordinary at the Long Island College Hospital dispensary. In 1884 he was appointed attending surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital and in 1890 to St. John's Hospital, and he is filling both positions at the present time. He has contributed a number of articles to medical journals, mostly on surgical topics. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn Surgical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society and Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

FRANK ELIOT WEST, M. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine, in the Long Island College Hospital, was an active agent for the relief of suffering in Brooklyn's greatest tragedy, the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre in December, 1876. As the surgeon attached to the ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital, he was called to the scene of the calamity while the living were yet entombed within the smoking walls. During the awful scenes which ensued his efficient service, his energy and devotion won him a reputation and a grateful recognition in the memory of the people. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1851, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College in 1872. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the Long Island College Hospital in 1876; and until 1878, when he finally settled in Brooklyn, he acted as interne in that institution. Although making a specialty of diseases of the chest, his general practice has



FRANK E. WEST, M. D.

embraced every department of his profession, and success has attended his efforts. He was made a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital in 1886, but he had been teaching since 1881. His lectures were principally on physical diagnosis, and diseases of the kidneys, heart and lungs. As physician to the Brooklyn Throat Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital he is constantly extending the scope of his usefulness. He was president of the Kings County Medical Society in 1891, and is now one of its trustees. He is a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the Hamilton and Germania clubs of Brooklyn, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of New York.

JOHN C. SHAW, M. D., is the professor of mental and nervous diseases and the consulting physician on the same specialties at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in the island of Jamaica, West Indies, in 1845. He came to the United States for the purpose of studying medicine, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1862. For a time he continued to combine the study and practice of medicine after the manner of young physicians, but in 1878 he became superintendent of the Kings County Insane Asylum. After resigning



JOHN C. SHAW, M. D.



CHARLES L. BONNELL, M. D.

connected with the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been secretary of its board of trustees eighteen years. He was six years on the staff of the Brooklyn Maternity and has been a lecturer to the training school for nurses both in that institution and the Homœopathic Hospital. He is equally well known in social and in professional circles. On both sides his family has long been identified with Brooklyn. His father, Nathaniel Bonnell, who died in 1873, was an old Brooklynite and his mother's father, the distinguished Shepard Lewis, dated his connection with Brooklyn back almost to the revolutionary days when it was a village.

A high rank among general practitioners is held by JULIO J. LAMADRID, M. D., who has been established in Brooklyn a score of years. He was born in Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, on April 14, 1848, and is a grandson of the late Bishop Antonio Lamadrid. He was educated at the Collegio de Lavalley Pombo in the town of Carthagena. Coming to New York in 1866 he studied at the Manhattanville College and later at the New York University. He was graduated from the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and established himself in medical practice in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., where he remained two years; at the end of that time he moved to Brooklyn and opened an office at 412 Greene avenue. He has remained there ever since, and has built up a large practice. Among many valuable papers which he has written in connection with his profession are: "Railroad Fractures, Amputation," and "On Fistulous Opening over the Sacrum, containing Hair," both published in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* in 1873; "The Influence on the Infant of Medicines, Particularly Narcotics, Administered to the Mother during Pregnancy and Labor," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children* [1877]; "A Supposed Case of Melancholia," read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings and published in the "Proceedings" of that year; "A Case of Puerperal

that post he was appointed to fill various other important positions, until he formed his present connection with the Long Island College Hospital. He is the consulting physician on nervous diseases at St. Catharine's Hospital and in several sanitariums which make the treatment of these disorders a specialty. He is the author of a number of papers on various branches of this subject, and of a text-book on the "Essentials of Nervous Diseases and Insanity."

Among the homœopaths in Brooklyn who have commanded success and distinction is CHARLES L. BONNELL, A. M., M. D. Born in Brooklyn in 1846, he was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1868 and received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1871. He was graduated in the spring of that year from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, after two years' preliminary study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and settled to practice in Brooklyn in 1872. He has been president of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society two terms and for five years chief of staff in the Homœopathic Hospital, to which he is visiting surgeon. He is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, has been a director eight years of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the Montauk Club. He is prominently



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Convulsions in Eighth Month of Utero-gestation before and after Delivery, Successfully Treated by Chloroform and the Induction of Premature Labor, with Remarks on the Treatment," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children*, 1878; "A Case of Opium Poisoning treated by large doses of Atropia hypodermically; Recovery," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, 1878; "Pruritus Hiemalis," and "Camphor Poisoning, followed by Symptoms of Acute Gastritis; Recovery," both published in the same journal in 1879; "A Case of Labor complicated by a Narrow Pelvis and Prolapse of the Cord," "Craniotomy, with remarks," proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1880; "Treatment of Post-partum Hemorrhage," same journal, 1881.

A. WILBUR JACKSON, M. D., is a native of New York, in which city he was born in 1848. His early education was obtained at the Polytechnic Institute of this city, whence he went to Yale College. In 1867 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Berkshire Medical College, in Pittsfield, Mass., and



A. WILBUR JACKSON, M. D.

at once became a special practitioner in Brooklyn. He has made a special study of mental and nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics, and has largely treated "morphinomania" and chronic alcoholism, both in this country and Europe. In Paris he acted as the colleague of Dr. Oscar Jennings. He is a member of the Electro-Therapeutic Society of Paris, and a fellow of the Scientific Society of London. He is the author of many medical works and pamphlets, and has invented several medical instruments greatly admired by professional men. He was at one time head of a hospital in this city, devoted to the treatment of diseases induced by excessive indulgence in morphine or alcohol. He removed to New York in 1892, and is at present an examiner for the New York state commission in lunacy.

GEORGE MCNAUGHTON, M. D., is a Scotchman by ancestry and a New Yorker by birth. His academic education was received in Monroe County, N. Y., where he lived from the time of his birth, in 1856, until his removal to New York to attend the lectures at Bellevue Hospital, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. After a hospital course of one year in Jersey City he settled in Brooklyn in 1881. He was the first man appointed under the civil service rule as assistant sanitary inspector to the board of health, a capacity in which he served four years. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a delegate to the New



GEORGE MCNAUGHTON, M. D.

represent the homœopaths on the state board of medicine. He was born in Maine, N. Y., in 1850, and was educated at Cortland Academy and Hamilton College, receiving his degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from the American Institute of Homœopathy and Hahnemann. He settled in Brooklyn in 1883. Prior to that time he had been connected with the State Homœopathic Hospital for the insane at Middletown for nine years; he received its first patient. During his term of service he was given one year's leave of absence to study abroad. He passed the winter of 1877-8 attending lectures in the School of Medicine of Paris and taking a special course of lectures under Dr. Charcot and private clinical instruction in La Salle Detoriese, the great nervous disease hospital of France in which 4,000 women are confined. He is the visiting physician having charge of nervous diseases in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, consulting physician in the Brooklyn Memorial Hospital and lecturer in the Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, and the New York State Homœopathic Society. His treatise on "Home Care of the Insane" is considered one of the most valuable of his controversial papers.

GLENTWORTH REID BUTLER, M. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1854 and came with his parents to Brooklyn when eleven years old. He is the son of the Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D. D. After preliminary preparation at Professor Davidson's Academy he entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1877. Three years later he was made a doctor of medicine by the Long Island College Hospital and served as interne in that institution one year. This position he resigned to become a visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital in charge of the department of diseases of the chest. He discharged the functions of this office during the period from 1882 to 1891, acting

York State Society. He is the assistant gynecologist at the Long Island College Hospital and was formerly connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary, in the latter of which he has charge of the department of diseases of women. In his practice he makes a specialty of gynecology. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to various medical journals, among which have been noticeable those on "Extra Peritoneal Hæmatocele," on "Primary Cancer of the Pancreas," and "Separation of the Synphyses Pubis during Labor." Dr. McNaughton demonstrated for the first time in Brooklyn O'Dwyer's method of intubing the larynx. He is a member of the Practitioners, the Brooklyn, Oxford, Crescent and Aurora Grata clubs.

WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER, M. D., specialist on nervous diseases, has done much to advance the cause of homœopathy in Brooklyn. As an author of many pamphlets presenting the claims of homœopathy, and on the treatment of nervous diseases and on the care of the insane, he has often attracted public attention since he settled in Brooklyn in 1883; and his brother physicians recognized his abilities in January, 1892, by electing him president of the Kings County Homœopathic Society and by sending him as one of the fourteen candidates from whom were to be chosen seven to rep-



WILLIAM M. BUTLER, M. D.



JOHN A. MCCORKLE, M. D.

also through two years of this time as visiting physician for the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases. He was for five years the president of the staff of the Atlantic Avenue Dispensary and for two years was adjunct physician at St. John's Hospital. He was the first assistant at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, with which he has been connected since its inauguration and since February, 1891, has been attending physician. He is also the physician to the Training School for Nurses, and is one of the lecturers in the course of instruction there. He has published a textbook entitled "Emergency Notes," besides various articles in the *New York Medical Journal*, the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* and elsewhere. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he is the censor and assistant secretary; he is also a member of the Gynecological Society, the Pathological Society, the Climatological Society and a delegate to the State Medical Society.

at that time under the direction of the late President Garfield. In 1874 he was appointed lecturer on chemistry at the Long Island College Hospital, and shortly after acted as chemist to the Brooklyn board of health, establishing the present excellent chemical laboratory in connection with this department of the city government. He resigned this position only in deference to the claims of his general practice. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Long Island College Hospital, holding this position until 1886, when he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, made vacant by the death of the late Professor Samuel G. Armour, M. D., LL. D. Since 1881 he has also held the position of visiting physician to the hospital. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president two terms. He is also a member of the Kings County Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hamilton, Crescent and Excelsior clubs. He has made a number of contributions to medical literature on the subjects of therapeutics and general medicine, but has more especially devoted himself to didactic and clinical teaching in the institution with which he has been connected during the whole of his professional career.

The name of ELIAS HUDSON BARTLEY, M. D., has been familiar to Brooklynites for half a decade. As chief chemist of the health department, he made during his six years' term analyses of Brooklyn's wells that were read all over the world; and his reports on food supplies were topics of periodical interest and discussion. He is professor of chemistry and toxicology and lecturer on diseases of children in the Long Island College Hospital and attending physician at the Sheltering Arms Nursery. Born in Bartleyville, N. J., he was graduated from Cornell University in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and was appointed instructor in analytical chemistry at his alma mater

Born in Ohio, of directly American, but remotely Scotch ancestry, JOHN A. MCCORKLE, M. D., received his degree in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1873, taking a second degree at the Long Island College Hospital in the same year and settling in Brooklyn in the year of his graduation. He had obtained his preliminary intellectual training in Hiram College,

In 1874 he was appointed lecturer on chemistry at the Long Island College Hospital, and shortly after acted as chemist to the Brooklyn board of health, establishing the present excellent chemical laboratory in connection with this department of the city government. He resigned this position only in deference to the claims of his general practice. In 1880 he received the appointment of professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Long Island College Hospital, holding this position until 1886, when he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, made vacant by the death of the late Professor Samuel G. Armour, M. D., LL. D. Since 1881 he has also held the position of visiting physician to the hospital. He is a member of Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president two terms. He is also a member of the Kings County Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hamilton, Crescent and Excelsior clubs. He has made a number of contributions to medical literature on the subjects of therapeutics and general medicine, but has more especially devoted himself to didactic and clinical teaching in the institution with which he has been connected during the whole of his professional career.

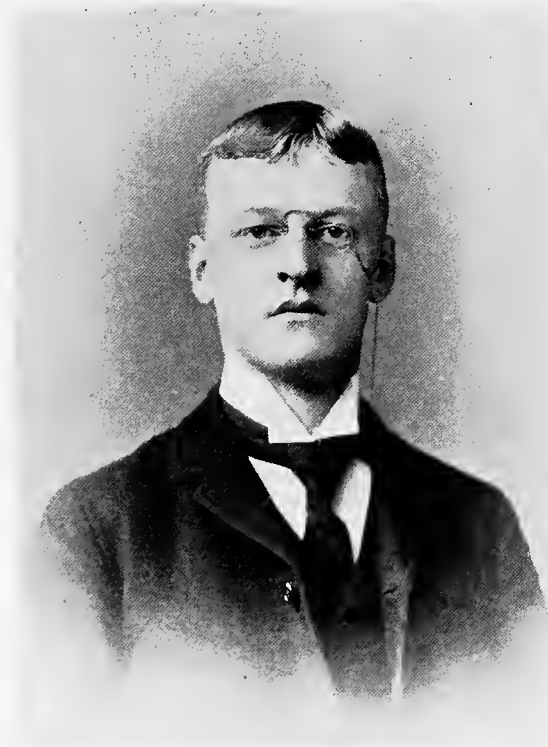


ELIAS H. BARTLEY, M. D.

in 1874. His chemical investigations led him to study medicine. He resigned a lucrative professorship in Strathmore College and began his studies in Philadelphia. After one year there he entered the Long Island College Hospital and settled in Brooklyn as a practising physician. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association and the Kings County Board of Pharmacy. His work, "Elements of Medical Chemistry," is a standard text book. The annual reports of the health department from 1884 to 1889 furnish other evidences of his erudition.

One of the physicians in Brooklyn to whom the profession is indebted for the infusion in current practice of some of the best influences of the German School is WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College in 1876, and in 1881 from the University of Leipsic, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to New York in the same year he at once received the appointment of house physician at the German Hospital, and established himself in Brooklyn in the following year. Since 1883 he has been neurologist to the Long Island Hospital Dispensary, and since 1887 he has acted as lecturer on anatomy and physiology of the nervous system at the Long Island College Hospital. He is a member of the editorial staffs of the *Annals of Surgery* and the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, and a member of the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, the Association of American Anatomists, and the American Neurological Association. His contributions to medical literature have been many and have attracted wide attention.

HENRY BULLWINKLE, M. D., superintendent of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, is widely known in



HENRY BULLWINKLE, M. D.



WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D.

Brooklyn, and his professional ability and social qualities have made him popular. His father and mother left Hanover, Germany, in 1848, and on coming to America settled in Brooklyn, where Dr. Bullwinkle was born on September 24, 1865. Having studied at public school No. 3 and St. Luke's Academy, he became a student with Dr. Pennoyer, who prepared him for a course of study at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was graduated in 1888, and he secured practical experience in surgery in the surgical department of the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital in New York and then in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn. During this period he was appointed a food inspector in the department of health, and held the position until he was appointed superintendent of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in 1891. He is an earnest, studious physician, and brings to bear upon his work a combination of knowledge, skill and keen observation that promises to have a marked influence in developing that branch of medical science which deals with contagious diseases, although it is his ultimate aim to engage in general practice. He is courageous and indefatigable, and shrinks from no responsibility. An adventure which he had on April 10, 1892, was an illustration of the man's indomitable will, for he took a young small-pox patient from a house in lower Sackett street at the peril of his own life. The

patient was a boy whose father objected to his being taken from their home, which was in a crowded tenement building, and sent two pistol balls whizzing past the doctor's ears when the removal was begun. The boy's life was saved by skillful treatment, and the father thanked the man he had tried to kill. Dr. Bullwinkle is a firm believer in the Democratic party, but is prevented by his position from taking an active part in politics. He married on June 8, 1892, Miss Rost, of Brooklyn.

JOSHUA MARSDEN VAN COTT, JR., M. D., son of the Hon. J. M. Van Cott, was born in the city of New York in 1861, and his residence in Brooklyn began one year later. His primary education was acquired at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and he afterward obtained a thorough business education in Wall street, with the banking firm of Blake Bros. & Co. In 1882 he commenced the study of medicine, which had been always a fixed purpose with him, matriculating at the Long Island College Hospital. In 1885 he was graduated, and received appointment as interne on the house staff of the hospital, serving there sixteen months. Leaving the hospital in the summer of 1886 he was appointed to the department of histology and pathological anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital as adjunct to the chair and also a physician-in-ordinary to the out-patient department, holding there the chair of diseases of children. In the fall of 1888 he went to Berlin, Germany, spending six months with Professor Koch in the study of bacteriology, and three months in the study of general pathology with Professor Rudolph Virchow, at the Pathological Institute of the Berlin University. He visited all the important hospitals and laboratories in Germany, Austria, the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and some of the medical institutes in London, returning home in the summer of 1889. He was then appointed a surgeon-in-ordinary to the out-patient department at the Long



JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, JR., M. D.

Island College Hospital, pathologist to the hospital and adjunct professor of pathology. When the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* was founded he accepted the charge of the department of pathology under the general head of "Progress in Medicine," a function which he still performs. In 1891 Professor Frank Ferguson resigned the chair of pathology at the college and Dr. Van Cott was appointed his successor. In the same year, it being deemed advisable by the regents to send to Berlin for the Koch lymph, Professor Van Cott was chosen to fulfill this mission, which was accomplished between January 19 and February 17, 1891. Dr. Van Cott is director of the department of pathology at the Hoagland Laboratory; he is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, pathologist to the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and president of the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He is a member of Dr. Storrs' church, and maintains his social relations as a member of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs.

GEORGE SMITH, M. D., was born in Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on November 12, 1843, and inherited a splendid physique and a perfect constitution. Having laid the foundations of a broad culture by study at the academies of his native town, he entered upon the study of medicine with a zest and enthusiasm born of keen love for his work. Circumstances forced him to earn



GEORGE SMITH, M. D.



REUBEN JEFFERY, M. D.

the largest congregation and Sunday-school of that denomination in Brooklyn. Dr. Reuben Jeffery is one of the younger physicians of the city. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 14, 1860. He had the educational advantages of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, Colgate University, Columbia College School of Mines, the University of Colorado and the Long Island College Hospital. The University of Colorado conferred on him the degree of Mining Engineer in 1881 and the Long Island College Hospital the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. After receiving the engineer's degree he traveled extensively through the west, covering many thousand miles in the saddle. In all his journeyings he has been on the lookout for rare medical books and curios, thus laying the foundations of a collection that will in a few years be of great value to the medical profession. In June, 1889, he founded the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, enlisting the enthusiastic coöperation of many prominent citizens and physicians. He has been secretary and treasurer of the alumni association of the Long Island College Hospital for several years. Until recently he was a member of the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He is a member of a large number of medical and scientific associations and of the Hanover Club. He is known as a careful and conscientious physician, conservative as a surgeon and original in his methods, and his practice includes a large consultation business; he makes a specialty of the diseases of the nose, throat and ear, and designed a laryngological cabinet that is said to be the most complete in the world. On November 23, 1886, he married Miss Jeanie C. Newton, daughter of the late Isaac S. Newton, of Norwich, N. Y. He has Dr. G. A. Walther associated with him in his professional work.

In CHARLES M. BELLOWS, M. D., Brooklyn has a physician who has had a comprehensive experience in all the branches of his profession. He is the eldest son of Henry S. Bellows, United States commissioner,

the money to pay for his medical education and he cheerfully accepted the conditions. He was graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1869, with an excellent record, and started immediately to build up a practice. He is a typical family doctor of the old type. He has never been a specialist, written text-books nor attached himself to exacting hospital work. He has just visited the sick, year in and year out, day after day without easing the strain, and night after night without seeking his bed. He has never spared himself. This industry was prodigious and his practice grew apace with resultant growth of his wealth and reputation. What spare time he found he gave to his family and now and then to a day in the woods with a gun and a dog. His family and professional necessities demand two houses, his residence being in the large brownstone house on the corner of Greene and Reid avenues, and his offices occupying the adjoining residence.

REUBEN JEFFERY, M. E., M. D., is a Brooklyn physician whose great-grandfather and grandfather were physicians of marked ability and ranked among the foremost medical men of their day. His father, the late Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., was the first pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church and by his eloquence and personal qualities was enabled to build up



CHARLES M. BELLOWS, M. D.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE SMITH, M. D., GREENE AND REID AVENUES.

and a nephew of the late Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., the Unitarian minister. Dr. Bellows was born in Brooklyn in 1862. He was graduated from the public schools and later from the Lockwood Academy. The next year he was a student at Columbia College, from which he retired with honors. He entered the medical college at Bellevue Hospital and received his diploma in 1883. He afterwards served as ambulance surgeon at Bellevue. The succeeding four years he spent in the office of Dr. J. R. Wood and assisted him in some of his most difficult operations. He also spent two years as surgeon in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and one year in the Maternity Hospital in New York. He devoted the same length of time to lecturing and practising in the New York Dental College. He began practice in Brooklyn in 1886, and shortly afterwards was appointed surgeon to the Kings County Elevated Railroad and the North Second Street Railroad, both of which positions he now holds. He was also surgeon to the Nostrand avenue and Lorimer street railways prior to their purchase by the Brooklyn City Railroad. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society. He has had considerable experience in gynecology in the hospitals, and in private practice he has treated upwards of two thousand cases. He has also performed successfully several operations in hysterotomy. He is a 32° Mason and is a member of the Aurora Grata bodies, the Mystic Shrine and the Brooklyn Club.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Modern methods are more complete than those of old, even though there be some lost arts. Dentistry affords one of the examples. There was a time when the dentist knew no better implements than the little mallet and wedges with which he clumsily forced the offending bicuspid or molar out of the troubled jaw, frequently to the damage of the latter. The village barber, who also usurped the blood-letting function of ancient surgery, and even the village carpenter, were once considered fully competent to act as dentists. Even when science came to the rescue of the sufferer who was wont to bear, to the limit of endurance, the evil of an aching tooth rather than risk the possible evil of a broken jaw, it was a long time before dentistry became, as it is to-day, one of the learned professions. Dental surgery as practiced by recognized professors of the art is a science to which is given the most careful and systematic study. Brooklyn dentists include many who hold high rank among their brethren, and have contributed materially to the fame of American dentists, who throughout the world are recognized as the most progressive, original and skillful members of their profession.

Among the prominent dental surgeons is Dr. ORVILLE E. HILL. He is a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, but attended school at Olean Academy, Steuben County, N. Y. Entering the profession of dentistry in 1855, he began practising in the town of Owego, N. Y., where he remained three years. The next

two years were spent in travel through the southern states and visits to Texas and Indian Territory. He came to Brooklyn in 1860. He early saw the importance of organization for the development of dentistry and personally visited every dentist in the city in 1862, inviting them to meet at his office to discuss the feasibility of forming an association. The meeting was held and a society organized "for the advancement of its members in dental science, the encouragement and maintenance of a high order of professional excellence, the establishment of a dental infirmary and the instruction of the public in dental hygiene." Since 1869 this organization has been known as the Brooklyn Dental Society. In 1870 the Dental Infirmary was established at the junction of Fulton and Washington streets, it being the first establishment of its kind in the country. Dr. Hill was the first president of the new institution, and to his personal efforts at Albany is due the appropriation of \$1,500 per annum that the legislature voted for its support. Another of his progressive moves was the establishment of a dental journal, in connection with nine of his brother dentists, in 1883. Previous to that there had been no journal published directly in the interests of the profession; the new publication was called *The Independent Practitioner*. Dr. Hill aided in perfecting and procuring the passage of a law by the legislature, in 1868, for the



DR. ORVILLE E. HILL.



DR. JAMES H. RACE.

in his camp, in Ontario, Canada. He has a retreat on Stony Lake, with roomy and comfortable buildings for the entertainment of his Brooklyn friends. The residence of Dr. Race, on Clinton street, is a commodious building of brick, three stories and basement in height, trimmed with brown stone, and presents a generally pleasing exterior appearance. The entire first floor is devoted to the purposes of his profession. The finishings and decorations of the interior are elaborate and beautiful, and the house is luxuriously furnished. In the rear of the parlors are twin operating rooms, the walls and ceilings of which are finished in lincrusta Walton, with designs displaying elegance of workmanship, intricacy of pattern, and variety of tone. The work of fitting up this suite of rooms occupied about six months, and was executed under Dr. Race's personal supervision, at the cost of many thousands of dollars.

HORATIO G. MIRICK, M. D. S., the veteran dentist of Clinton street, was born in Worcester, Mass., in October, 1832. His education was obtained at Worcester Academy, under the tutelage of Dr. William Newton, with whom he studied for three years after leaving the academy. In 1852 he began to practice the profession of dentistry on Clinton street, for one year acting as assistant to Dr. James Miller. In 1860 he married, and he has a family consisting of a son and daughter. He is treasurer of the Dental Society of the State of New York; he was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; he is a member of the Odontological Society of New York, and of the Second District Dental Society, of which he was at one time president, and of the Hamilton Club. In 1892 he retired from active practice.

ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, M. D. S., was born of New England and Quaker stock in the town of Bridgewater, N. Y. From early youth he was fond of study, and finding, as he grew up, the school privileges of his native place insufficient, he left home when a lad of fifteen, walking a distance of seventy miles, in mid-winter, to attend an excellent school at Summer Hill, N. Y. He subsequently attended public schools in Syracuse and Rochester and the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and finally was graduated, in 1854, from the Rutgers College Grammar School, in New Brunswick, N. J. He at once entered upon the study of his profession in the office of A. D. Newell, M. D., in New Brunswick, where he remained two years, afterwards continuing his studies with Professor Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, and E. L. Swartwout, D. D. S., of Utica. In 1857 he became associated in practice with Dr. Rush McGregor, of Rochester, and having remained with him two years, he moved to Chittenango, N. Y., where he lived until he became a resident of Brooklyn, in 1862.



HORATIO G. MIRICK, M. D. S.

purpose of incorporating dental societies and regulating the practice of dentistry, which was the first law enacted in this country upon that subject. By this law the state is divided into eight districts for the licensing of dentists—Brooklyn constituting the second district. Dr. Hill has been president of the State Society, and of the Second District Society several different times; he is the present incumbent of the latter office. He is a member of the Crescent and the Hamilton clubs, and the Amaranth Society, Brooklyn, and of the Odontological Society and the Twilight Club, in New York.

DR. JAMES H. RACE was born in the town of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1840. He attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home for a time, and then took a course in Oxford Academy, from which he was graduated in 1858. After teaching school a short period he took a course of study, in 1860 and 1861, in the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, of which he is a graduate. After giving six months to travel he came to Brooklyn and established himself in the practice of his profession at 366 Clinton street, where he still has his office. He is identified with the District, Brooklyn and State Dental associations. He is on the list of members of both the Crescent and Brooklyn clubs, and is a director of the latter. With his family he spends the summer months



ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, M. D. S.

was fourteen years of age, when he came to this country with his parents. They at once settled in Brooklyn, and, with the exception of something less than four years, Dr. Jarvie has resided here ever since. When fifteen years of age he commenced to study dentistry with Dr. A. A. Wheeler and afterwards he spent three or four years under the tuition of Dr. W. W. Codman, of Boston. In 1864 he returned to Brooklyn and commenced the practice of his profession, and he succeeded in establishing a valuable practice. In 1883 he erected the premises which he occupies at Clinton and Joralemon streets. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Dental Association and was afterwards its president. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Second District Dental Association; president of the New York Odontological Society in 1885-6; vice-president of the New York State Dental Society two terms; a member of the



FRANK T. VAN WOERT, M. D. S.

years he was secretary of the State Dental Society; he is a member of the Odontological Society of New York, the Masonic fraternity, the Hanover and Aurora Grata clubs, the Amphion Singing Society and several organizations connected with the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. He is married and has two children.

He is a member, and was three terms president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; he is also a member of the Second District Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society, of which he is vice-president, the State Dental Society, in which he held office several years as treasurer, and the American Dental Association. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress. The various social organizations of which he is a member are the Oxford and Rembrandt clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Portland Club, of New York. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Institute. He believes in croquet as a scientific pastime, and is an enthusiastic champion of the game; he was one of the founders and is now a member of the Brooklyn Croquet Association. His student proclivities have rendered him familiar with a wide range of literature; but especially that of a scientific and philosophic character has received his attention. He is a member of the Second Unitarian Society.

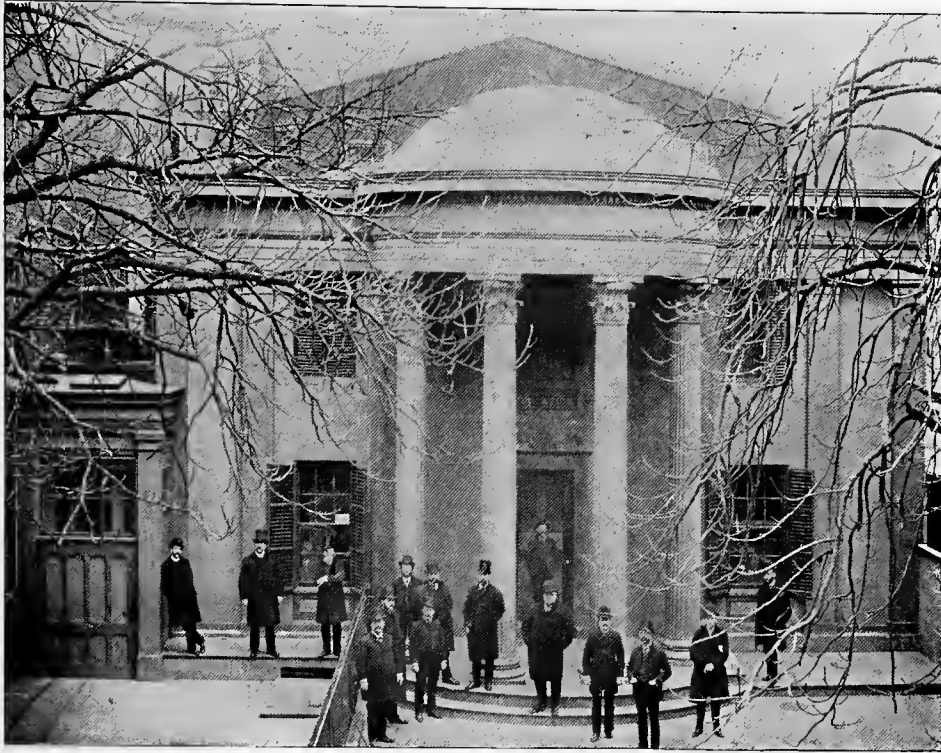
WILLIAM JARVIE, M. D. S., was born in the city of Manchester, England, in 1841, and attended school there until he



WILLIAM JARVIE, M. D. S.

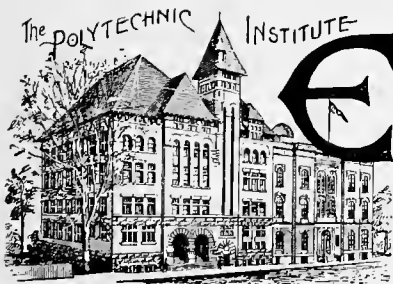
board of censors for New York state since 1876; trustee of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital; vice-president of the Apollo Club, and a life member of the Hamilton Club. In 1874 he received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery.

FRANK THORNE VAN WOERT, M. D. S., vice-president of the New York State Dental Society, was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1855. He was educated at the Brooklyn public schools, spent three years at Wright's Business College and was placed, for some time, under the instruction of private tutors. At the age of fourteen he was thrown upon his own resources and became an architect and mechanical draughtsman, at Newark, N. J. This profession he abandoned within five years for the purpose of studying dentistry with Dr. James Osmun, of Newark, in whose office he remained for three years. He began practice in Brooklyn in 1878, having previously acquired a general knowledge of medicine under private tuition. His first office was in the Eastern District, to which section of the city his professional labors have since been confined. He is treasurer of the Second District Dental Society; for two



BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING, 1850 TO 1888.
Underhill Mansion.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



E DUCATION in Brooklyn has received a degree of attention wholly commensurate with the city's size and importance. A public school system was organized on a broad and comprehensive scale and has been steadily expanded in harmony with the advanced educational principles of the day. There are now nearly one hundred public schools, affording advantages to about one hundred thousand pupils; they are supported by the city at an annual expense, for salaries, supplies, building and repairing, of over two and a half million dollars, and the wise liberality of the educational authorities in their compen-

sation to teachers has attracted to the service of the city a corps of instructors unrivaled in excellence and efficiency. The private schools of the city have a national reputation; from the ranks of their teachers and pupils, colleges have been furnished with professors and presidents; they have kept in touch with the times and occupy an unchallenged position among the finest collegiate institutions of the land.

The story of the origin and development of the schools of this city is thoroughly unique. It is perhaps not generally known that on each recurrence of the Nation's natal day the school children of Brooklyn especially, and, indeed, all citizens interested in public education, have a double anniversary to celebrate, for it was on the fourth day of July in 1661 that the first free school ever founded on the American continent was established in the locality over which Brooklyn City now extends. It is true, a semi-public school was established in Flatbush as early as 1659. But it was a sort of a compromise between a public and a private school, for while it provided for the instruction of all the children of the village, the old Dutch settlers would not accept education in any form savoring of charity, and the parents paid from three to four guilders each for the tuition of their children. It is a fact most gratifying to a community so largely descended from the

New Netherland Dutch, that the American people are indebted to the sturdy sons of Holland for the establishment of free schools, a system which their descendants have done so much to extend and develop. The first school tax levied in Breuckelen was for the sum of one hundred and fifty guilders, or not quite twenty dollars of our money. This proving insufficient for the purpose, Governor Stuyvesant subsequently ordered an appropriation of fifty guilders from the public treasury. Under such conditions it was that, one hundred and fifteen years to a day before the Declaration of Independence went ringing through the land, the public school idea first took shape on the shores of the new world. Ancient records fail to specify the exact location of the first school house, but it is believed to have been organized in the "Octagon Church" edifice, where, for a time at least, the school was held. This building stood near the present junction of Fulton and Bridge streets, not one hundred yards from the present headquarters of the Board of Education. It was doubtless in large measure due to the energetic initiative of the first pastor of the church, Henricus Selyns, that the services of Carel de Beauvois (Carl Debevoise) were secured. He was a French Huguenot but recently arrived from Holland, and a man of much learning and varied attainments. His salary in the office of schoolmaster was the whole amount received for school taxes, in addition to a house, rent free. This first school retains to this day the numerical designation which historical justice demands, and is known as public school No. 1 of Brooklyn. A second school was established in 1662 in Bushwick, which Peter Stuyvesant had recently erected into a burgh or township. This school was organized in the Bushwick Church, near the intersection of North Second street and Bushwick avenue. Boudwyn Manout, from Crimpen-op-Lock, Holland, was chosen master of the new school. He was also appointed clerk of the bailiwick; and the union of these two offices was an arrangement which was maintained far down into the present century. For the clerkship he received the value of four hundred guilders in Indian wampum, while in payment for teaching he was given the munificent reward of "house-rent and fire-wood, free of cost." His duties were as varied as those of his brother drudge in Breuckelen, and there was added to them, perhaps, that of castigating public offenders; the whipping-post stood in front of the school house, between it and the town house opposite. When, in 1855, the Brooklyn Board of Education assumed control of the free schools of Bushwick village, this old district school house was still standing, and near by stood six other houses whose foundations had been laid during that same period. This primitive village school No. 1 of Bushwick then became No. 23 of the present public school system.

In 1663 Bedford village joined the educational procession with a third school, located at the junction of the old Clove and Cripplebush roads, near what is now the corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, and there it continued to flourish until 1841, when the building was given over to the police for a headquarters. The Bedford school was remarkable for the longevity of its teachers. John Vandevoort presided over it for sixty years, teaching three generations of pupils; he occupied one-half of the building as a living apartment and was allowed to add to his income by selling groceries. Tuition was given exclusively in the Dutch language until 1758. When the village schools were united into one common system in 1843, this ancient institution became public school No. 3. There was another school founded in those Dutch times which is perpetuated still, but the history of its origin is lost in the dim past. This was known as Bushwick district school No. 2. In 1830 the building where it had been held for an indefinite period of years bore evidence of great antiquity and all was thoroughly Hollandish in character. It continued to occupy this venerable structure until 1847; and when Bushwick was consolidated with Brooklyn, it became public school No. 24. When the English rule succeeded that of the Dutch in the New Netherlands, the old free school system was abolished and for a century and a half these schools were supported solely by their patrons. Not long before the outbreak of the Revolution another school was established on the north side of the Wallabout Creek. There is evidence of its existence during the Revolution, but the exact date of its establishment cannot be ascertained. It was removed to Classon avenue in 1838 and subsequently became public school No. 4. Soon after the Revolution another school was opened on a lane of the Bergen farm near the present junction of Third avenue and Forty-fourth street. Documents show it to have existed in 1792. In 1820 it removed to Martense lane and in 1843 it was made, in violation of chronological sequence, public school No. 2. In all the Brooklyn schools tuition was afforded in both the Dutch and English languages between the years of 1758 and 1800. The Dutch studies were not abandoned in the Bushwick and Gowanus schools until some years after; the pupils of the Bushwick school pursued them until 1830. Each one of them was established in a Dutch neighborhood and almost solely under the influence of that nationality, although record remains of the establishment of a school in half of a one-story house, occupied by a farm laborer, about where the old Gowanus and Port roads met, in the neighborhood of what is now Fourth avenue and Macomb street. At the corner of Red Hook and Cornell's lanes there was another school established during the first quarter of the present century; the earliest records show it in that location prior to 1827; the site which it now occupies as public school No. 6 was not far distant on Degraw street, near Court. In 1827 it had an attendance of sixty scholars. These schools continued to derive their support from the tuition fees of their patrons for a long period of years, for although the state legis-

lature, in 1795, appropriated \$50,000 a year for five years, and, in 1805, established the common school fund, the slow burghers of Brooklyn neglected to take advantage of their privileges until 1813, when the trustees of district school No. 1 were elected. The new system did not meet with the sympathy or coöperation of the thrifty but sluggish-minded Dutchmen, who for three years bitterly opposed it and refused to accept even the benefits for which they were taxed. The sum of \$2,000 was levied upon district No. 1—which in 1816 included the whole village—with which to establish a school, and notice was given publicly by the trustees that on May 6 of that year it would be opened on the lower floor of Kirk's printing office in Adams street, near Sands. There was a stormy meeting of citizens on May 3, when the board of trustees, Andrew Mercein, John Seaman and Robert Snow, were unceremoniously deposed, and a new board elected. The school was established on the day appointed; and the late Judge John Dikeman, as its principal, inaugurated the present system of public education. At that time there were 552 children attending no school. The tuition was conducted on the monitorial, or Lancaster plan, and in 1824 the school had grown so that 200 children received free education. Among the honored names connected with district school No. 1 are: ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, one of its trustees years before the existence of a board of education, and Ephraim J. Whitlock. Other school districts already mentioned fell into line in the march of mental advancement, and took advantage of the state law and its appropriations.



BOARD OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS, LIVINGSTON ST. FRONT.

Seven district schools have been referred to, all of which were established prior to 1842; in that year an eighth was organized in Bushwick as district school No. 3 of that village. This became subsequently district school No. 1, of Williamsburgh, and when it passed into the hands of the Brooklyn board it received the number 16 in our present series. Of these eight schools mentioned, it will be seen that three, namely; those now enumerated as 16, 23 and 24, were beyond the restricted limits of the city of Brooklyn when, in 1843, the new board of education entered upon its labors. There were ten district schools within the city limits in 1843 and over these ten the board then assumed control. Five of these, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, have been duly noticed. The present public school No. 5 was doubtless in existence prior to 1827, although we find no official record until 1839. No. 7 dates likewise from 1827. It was then known as village school No. 2, for the village limits were very restricted and included besides this one only the oldest school of all, dating from 1661. No. 8 was established in 1830 on its present site; and its progress and development were due to the wise management of Cyrus P. Smith. Some time between 1830 and 1836, No. 9 was organized on the ground which is now included in Prospect Park. It formerly drew a large contingent from Flatbush, but the municipal orders have since been more strictly enforced. In the old school which shared a one-story tenement with a humble farm laborer in Gowanus, we doubtless have the beginning of what is now known as public school No. 10; documents place the date of its inception between 1825 and 1830.

These schools had been formed from time to time in accordance with the demands of the villagers and the increase of the population; each was governed by its own trustees; and was independent until the obvious necessity of a system of unification was perceived and the present plan was devised and put in operation. Accordingly, in 1843, the board of education united under its direction the ten schools which fell within the jurisdiction of the city. As has been seen, the numerical designation of the schools accords only in two or three instances with the actual chronological sequence of their establishment, and, at the time of organization, three old-established schools were excluded from the system because of their not being within the city limits.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The formation of the board of education was authorized by an act of the legislature in 1843. The appointing power was vested in the common council, which was directed to choose annually two or more citizens to represent each district, they, together with the Mayor and a county superintendent, to form the

"Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn." Three representatives were chosen from most of the districts, so that when the first board of education held its initial meeting in the common council chamber in that year, it consisted of twenty-eight members. There the meetings were held until it was thought advisable to establish a headquarters, which was done in the building which a short time before had been erected for public school No. 1, at Concord and Adams streets. An amendment to the law creating the board was passed in 1850, changing its composition somewhat by increasing the number of members to thirty-three, to be so selected that each should represent but one district. About this time the rapid increase in population and necessary extension of schooling facilities, so added to the labors of the board, that a need for larger and better accommodations became forcibly felt. A suitable place was found in the Underhill mansion, a pretentious frame structure, which stood in Red Hook lane, near Fulton street. Into this ancient building, which was at first leased and afterwards purchased, the members moved with all due pride and pomp in 1850. After serving as a headquarters for over half a century, this building was torn down, in 1888, to make room for the present building occupied by the board. A second and more radical change was effected in April, 1854, when the town of Bushwick and the city of Williamsburgh were consolidated with Brooklyn, which was fast encroaching upon their borders. It was another legislative move which repealed the act of 1850 and again increased the board to forty-five members, thirteen of whom were to be residents of the newly acquired territory. When the plan of consolidation was carried into effect there were fourteen schools in the twelve wards of the city. No limit to the membership of the body was fixed until 1862, when the legislature again passed an amendment relative to the filling of vacancies and recognized forty-five as the legal limit. It was in the same year also that the power to name the persons whom he desired should make up the board, was given to the Mayor, the nominations to be made in the month of February. This left the common council with only the power to confirm the appointments, failure to do so, or the Mayor neglecting to fill the vacancies, to result in the fifteen members whose terms would have expired holding over for another year. This alternative unexpectedly occurred that very year, the aldermen withholding their approval of the names submitted. With a view to remedying all irregularities in the existing law, another bill was passed in 1868, which required the Mayor to designate which members should hold terms of one, two and three years, respectively, and on the first of July following

the decision was made accordingly. That same date is to-day recognized as the period at which the terms of the fifteen "short-term" members expire. At the present time the appointing power rests with the Mayor alone, each member being chosen for three years and one-third of the number, unless reappointed, going out of office every year. This was brought about in 1888, when during "a 'revision and combination of all the laws affecting public interests in Brooklyn,' all the school laws were massed and amended according to the views of the revisers, concerning what was and what ought to be the law relating to the schools and their orderly arrangement." Under these epitomized laws the public school system of the present is governed and conducted.

When the "fall term" of 1892 opened there were under the control of the board of education, a training school, where recently appointed teachers may study and qualify by examination for the higher grade certificates; a high school for each sex, whose pupils



BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARCY AND PUTNAM AVENUES.



GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, NOSTRAND AVENUE AND HALSEY STREET.

have graduated from grammar grades; thirty-two grammar schools, three of which are colored; sixteen independent intermediate schools, supplying pupils for the grammar schools; two independent primary schools, eight branch intermediate schools; twenty-four branch primary schools; and two attendance schools, where truants are probated for a term, the incorrigibles being sent to the Truant Home. This total of eighty-seven schools is exclusive of the fifteen evening schools, which were established about 1850 for the working class, old and young, of both sexes; eleven industrial and asylum schools, which, though in private charitable institutions, are controlled by the city board, and the Eastern District library, which contains several hundred volumes of books collected from the libraries of the schools in Williamsburgh and Bushwick, when they were consolidated with Brooklyn. All of these now share in the general educational funds. During the month of September, 1892, the eighty-seven schools proper were attended on an average by 85,860 scholars, who were taught and ruled by 2,186 teachers, heads of departments and principals, while 2,640 other little ones were refused admission, principally for lack of room in the lower primary grades, despite the fact that new accommodations are being made with all the speed that money can command. The same month showed a total registry of nearly 100,000, an increase of 4,310 over that of the corresponding month of the preceding year. Following the consolidation of Bushwick, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, and the organization of the enlarged board in 1855, the late J. W. Bulkley was called upon to fill the position of city superintendent, to which he was reëlected regularly for many succeeding years. In 1873 he was succeeded by the late Thomas W. Field, who had been a member of the board of education since 1855. Mr. Bulkley, despite his years, remained in the service as assistant superintendent until 1885—four years after the death of his successor—when he resigned. Cyrus P. Smith, who was for a quarter of a century a member of the board, was also its first president, continuing in that office for twenty-one successive years. He resigned in 1868. Dr. J. S. Thorne, the second to take the helm, retired voluntarily in 1871 and his place was filled by Ephraim J. Whitlock, whose official career, after eleven years of service, was terminated by death. His connection with the schools covered a period of twenty-three years, during which he accomplished much good and many reforms, and after his death, which occurred in 1881, the public school teachers of the city erected a memorial tablet in the board rooms bearing a suitable inscription and a bust of the deceased in marble relief. It may now be seen by the visitor in the main hall of the new headquarters building. Daniel Maujer was elected to fill the vacancy; but he served less than six months and was succeeded by Tunis G. Bergen, who was chosen in January, 1882, and occupied the position until July 6, 1886. Robert Payne was the next president, and he gave way to Joseph C. Hendrix, the present incumbent, in July, 1887. The position of superintendent, which has by law received the euphonious addition "of public instruction," is now held by William H. Maxwell,



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 12, ADELPHI STREET, NEAR MYRTLE AVENUE.

separate supervision and the work almost exclusively was that of checking truants. Under the reorganization, all those children who attended no school were sought, as well as truants, and the report of this branch of the department shows that 1,103 children were placed in school in 1891. Among the important reforms instituted and now in vogue, have been: the teaching to read by the word and phonetic methods; the teaching of script writing from the first day of a child's entrance to school, instead of the old method of printing; language and composition, which had formerly been confined to two or three grades, made universal; arithmetic drills in simple examples, making individual work more definite; and a revision of the course of study. The prevailing promotion system was altered also; the studies of the training school extended, the regrading of the fifteen classes accomplished, and the setting of the present high standard to be attained by would-be tutors. The free book system which had been adopted by the New York board of education was adopted in this city and put in operation at the beginning of 1884, after which date text-books, slates, etc., the cost of which had before made a heavy drain upon many a poor parent's shallow purse, were furnished to every child at the expense of the city. For this purpose about \$100,000 are expended annually. The president and vice-president of the board of education and all the non office-holding members of the body serve without salary. The clerical work of the body is transacted by a secretary and staff of clerks—non-members—who are appointed for terms of from one to three years under salary. The superintendent is allowed four clerks, who receive a stipulated annual stipend, in addition to two associate superintendents, a director of music, sixteen music teachers, a supervisor of drawing, seven drawing teachers and ten attendance agents. For the support of this great institution \$1,805,363.28 were allowed in 1891 by the board of estimate, to which the state tax added \$379,041.07, making the total to be expended for the year 1892, \$2,184,404.35.

The board of education in 1892 comprised the following members: Terms expiring in 1893—Tunis G. Bergen, Robert A. Black, James B. Bouck, James L. Drummond, William Ferris, Franklin W. Hooper, William J. Lynch, Peter H. McNulty, Eben Miller, Daniel W. Northup, John K. Powell, Arthur S. Somers, George Straub, Charles E. Teale, John W. Weber. Terms expiring in 1894—Albert C. Aubery, Thomas Cacciola, John J. Cashman, John Flynn, Harlan P. Halsey, William Harkness, John Harrigan, Joseph C. Hendrix, Arthur R. Jarrett, John McNamee, Edward Rowe, Anton Schimmel, C. Simis, T. McCants Stewart, J. Edward Swanstrom. Terms expiring in 1895—John Y. Culyer, William M. Davis, Nelson J. Gates, Samuel Goodstein, John Guilfoyle, A. Augustus Healy, Courtes T. Hubbs, Horatio C. King, Henry McLean, Thomas F. Moran, Jasper Murphy, John R. Thompson, John D. Walsh, James Weir, Jr., John W. Kimball. The officers are—president, Joseph C. Hendrix; vice-president, John R. Thompson; secretary, George G. Brown; assistant secretary, James H. Tully; superintendent of public instruction, William H. Maxwell;

who was elected in 1882 as the associate of Superintendent Calvin Patterson, now principal of the girls' high school, who had defeated him for the higher position the year before. With the completion of the girls' high school and the selection of Mr. Patterson as its head, Mr. Maxwell assumed the duties of his present position. With Mr. Patterson he was actively engaged in establishing rules governing the grading of certificates to teach, which have done so much in elevating the standard for admission to the teacher's profession in the schools of the city and to improve their work and usefulness. Other reforms and needed changes in the methods and course of studies have been carried out since his selection as superintendent in 1887, and the five years that have elapsed have noted a steady advancement in the general school work. The attendance department and the administration of the compulsory education law have during all that time been under the care of the superintendent. It was formerly under

associate superintendents of public instruction, Edward G. Ward and John H. Walsh ; superintendent of buildings, James W. Naughton ; assistant superintendent of buildings, Frank A. Regan ; chief engineer, William F. Cunningham. The clerks employed in the superintendent's office are : Emerson W. Keyes, Charles W. Field, Josiah H. Pitts, Carlotta de Buck. The clerks in the secretary's office are : Parker P. Simmons, E. F. Underhill, Ephraim J. Whitlock, Henry O. Dyer, P. J. McGurrin, John Monroe, Anthony Wahle, Francis J. O'Malley, S. Ella Terrell, John P. Smith. The clerk to the superintendent of buildings is Henry L. Romer. The attendance agents are : DeHart Bergen, Thomas S. Kearney, William Fischer, William H. Birck, Charles H. Hart, Edward J. Lyman, Louis Mulhauser, B. F. Daly, James Bellew, Michael Falvello. The director of music is Albert S. Caswell ; and Walter S. Goodnough is the supervisor of drawing. There are twenty-three standing committees, namely : on finance, teachers, law, school house, heating and ventilating, libraries, supplies, printing, evening schools, studies, school books, music, drawing, attendance, sites and localities, health, rules and regulations, girls' high school, boys' high school, training school, free scholarships, eastern district library, credentials. Besides these there are local committees for the library, training school, high schools, evening schools, the industrial and asylum schools and one for each of the separate schools.

Following is an enumeration of the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary schools, with the location and the name of the principal of each : Girls' high school, Nostrand avenue, corner Halsey street, Calvin Patterson. Boys' high school, Putnam, corner Marcy avenue, Alec. G. McAllister. Training school, Ryerson street, near Myrtle avenue, J. Gallagher. No. 1, Adams, corner Concord street, Charles R. Abbot. No. 2, Forty-sixth street, near Third avenue, Jacob Sand. No. 3, Hancock street, near Bedford avenue, Benjamin Y. Conklin. No. 4 (branch of No. 9), Berkeley place, near Fifth avenue, C. Agnes Reilly. No. 5, Duffield, corner Johnson street, William T. Vlymen. No. 6, Warren, near Smith street, Alfred E. Ives, Jr. No. 7, York, near Bridge street, William J. O'Leary. No. 8 (branch of No. 1), Middagh, near Henry street, Agnes Y. Humphrey. No. 9, Sterling place, corner Vanderbilt avenue, John Mickleborough. No. 10, Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street, John H. Haaren. No. 11, Washington, near Greene avenue, LeRoy F. Lewis. No. 12, Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, James Cruikshank. No. 13 (branch of No. 78), Degraw, near Hicks street, Lyman A. Best. No. 14 (branch of No. 5), Navy, corner Concord street, Harriet M. Coffin. No. 15, Third avenue, corner State street, Wm. L. Felter. No. 16, Wilson street, near Bedford avenue, Leonard Dunkly. No. 17, Driggs avenue, corner North Fifth street, James Cusack. No. 18, Maujer, near Ewen street, Edw. Bush. No. 19, South Second, corner Keap street, Walter B. Gunnison. No. 20, Union avenue, near North Second street, Sarah S. Hunt. No. 21, McKibbin, near Ewen street, Kate E. McWilliams. No. 22, Java street, near Manhattan avenue, Lyman B. Hannaford. No. 23, Conselyea, near Humboldt street, William L. Fitzgibbons. No. 24 (branch of No. 74), Wall, corner Beaver street, Joseph V. Witherbee. No. 25, Lafayette, near Throop avenue, Charles E. Tuthill. No. 26, Gates, near Ralph avenue, Jas. E. Ryan. No. 27, Nelson, corner of Hicks street, Elmer Poulson. No. 28 (branch of No. 35), Herkimer street, near Ralph avenue, Ella Folger. No. 29 (branch of No. 78), Columbia, corner Amity street, Mary J. Merritt. No. 30, Wolcott, near Van Brunt street, Thomas D. Murphy. No. 31, Dupont street, near Manhattan avenue, Marc F. Vallette. No. 32, Hoyt, corner President street, Samuel M. Sprole. No. 33, Heyward street, near Broadway, James Priddy. No. 34, Norman avenue, near Eckford street, Frank R. Moore. No. 35, Decatur street, corner Lewis avenue, Joseph S. Burns. No. 36, Stag street, near Bushwick avenue, Edw. P. Crowell. No. 37, South Fourth, near Berry street, George L. A. Martin. No. 38, North Seventh, near Berry street, Nathan Upham. No. 39, Sixth avenue, corner Eighth street, Channing Stebbins. No. 40, Fifteenth street, near Fourth avenue, Frank L.



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 35, LEWIS AVENUE AND DECATUR STREET.

Green. No. 41, Dean street, corner New York avenue, Mary B. Dennis. No. 42, St. Mark's, near Classon avenue, Mrs. E. M. Warren. No. 43, Boerum, near Ewen street, William B. Ridenour. No. 44, Throop, corner Putnam avenue, William A. Campbell. No. 45, Lafayette, near Classon avenue, William M. Jelliffe. No. 46 (branch of No. 78), Union, near Henry street, Mrs. Caledonia V. Dix. No. 47 (branch of No. 15), Schermerhorn street, near Third avenue, Libbie J. Eginton. No. 48 (branch of No. 17), North First street, near Bedford avenue, Eveline L. Petty. No. 49 (branch of No. 18), Maujer street, near Graham avenue, Andrew I. Sherman. No. 50 (branch of No. 19), South Fourth, near Havemeyer street, Elizabeth R. Duyckinck. No. 51 (branch of No. 23), Meeker avenue, corner Humboldt street, Frances Higbie. No. 52 (branch of No. 74), Ellery street, near Broadway, Emily J. Black. No. 53 (branch of No. 74), Starr street, near Central avenue, Mrs. Alice E. Field. No. 54 (branch of No. 45), Walworth street, near Myrtle avenue, Emily Henderson. No. 55 (branch of No. 25), Stockton street, near Marcy avenue, Alice A. Douglas. No. 56 (branch of No. 26), Bushwick avenue, corner Madison street, Minerva H. Ellis. No. 57 (branch of No. 26), Reid avenue, corner Van Buren street, Elenore E. Elliott. No. 58 (branch of No. 32), Degraw, near Smith street, Sara J. Reid. No. 59 (branch of No. 34), Leonard street, near Nassau avenue, Sarah A. Staley. No. 60 (branch of No. 10), Fourth avenue, corner Twentieth street, Sarah A. Scott. No. 61 (branch of No. 76), Fulton street, corner New Jersey avenue, Mrs. Charlotte F. Sheville. No. 62 (branch of No. 76), Bradford street, near Liberty avenue, Honor E. Quinn. No. 63 (branch of No. 84), Hinsdale street, near Glenmore avenue; No. 64, Berriman street, near Belmont avenue, Wm. Ten Broeck S. Imlay. No. 65, Richmond street, near Ridgewood avenue, Alonzo A. Ashmun. No. 66 (branch of No. 84), Osborne street, near Sutter avenue, George W. French. No. 67 (colored), N. Elliott place, near Park avenue, Charles A. Dorsey. No. 68 (colored) (branch of No. 67), Troy avenue, corner Dean street, Georgiana F. Putnam. No. 69 (colored), Union avenue, near Stagg street, Mrs. C. T. Clow. No. 70, Patchen avenue, corner Macon street, Geo. W. Edwards. No. 71 (branch of No. 33), Heyward street, near Lee avenue, (vacancy). No. 72 (branch of No. 64), New Lots road, near Barbey street, Ida L. Morrison. No. 73, McDougal street, corner Rockaway avenue, C. Warren Hamilton. No. 74, Bushwick avenue, corner Kosciusko street, Almon G. Merwin. No. 75, Evergreen avenue, corner Ralph street, William S. Mills. No. 76, Wyona, near Fulton street, Frank B. Stevens. No. 77 (branch of No. 39), Second street, near Sixth avenue, Mary E. Sloan. No. 78, Pacific, near Court street, Seth T. Stewart. No. 79 (branch of No. 25), Kosciusko street, near Throop avenue, Evangeline E. Whitney. No. 82 (branch of No. 2), Fourth avenue, corner Thirty-sixth street, Margaret E. Palmgreen. No. 83, Bergen street, corner Schenectady avenue, Frank K. Perkins. No. 84, Glenmore, corner Stone avenue, Marcus A. Weed. Attendance schools.—No. 1, 93 Wyckoff street, Denis F. Tarpey. No. 2, Driggs avenue, corner South Third street, Richard B. McKenna. Eastern District library, Driggs avenue, corner South Third street; librarian, Arthur D. Stetson.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, president of the board of education, and also president of the Kings County Trust Company and congressman from the third district, is a man who has been so prominent in the city and whose genius and executive talents have been manifested in connection with so many institutions, both public and private, that it is difficult to classify him. He has served as president of the board of education since 1887 and has been the originator and promoter of many improvements. But in view of his election to congress, which, though at this writing is an untried field to him, undoubtedly will afford the opportunities for his triumphs in the immediate future, his biographical sketch is placed with those of the other congressmen in the chapter on "Political Life."



JOHN R. THOMPSON.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, as vice-president of the board, has been a creditable and distinguished member. He was appointed to the board in 1886 by Mayor Daniel Whitney and reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of the committee of public school No. 16 and also of the evening school committee. He is a member of the attendance, girls' high school, and training school committees. Mr. Thompson has been unremitting in his efforts to further the success of the evening school system and has devoted much of his time to this particular branch of educational work. Mr. Thompson is a member of the firm of McLoughlin Brothers, toy-book publishers. He was born in Brooklyn in the year 1847. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when a situation was offered him by the firm in which he is now interested. In 1863 he enlisted in the 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and fought until the close of the civil war. He took part in a number of well-known engagements, including the famous bombardment of Fort Fisher. On his return he reentered the employ of McLoughlin Brothers, and advanced rapidly to his present position. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He is a member of the Nineteenth

Ward Association and a delegate to the general committee. He has artistic tastes well cultivated, and the art work of his firm is under his supervision. His home is at 92 Morton street.

EDWARD ROWE is the oldest member of the board. He was first appointed by Mayor Wood in 1864 and for ten consecutive terms has held the office under every municipal administration. No one connected with school affairs in this city has evinced a more devoted interest than Mr. Rowe in all that affects public education. He has been chairman of the book committee for seventeen years; he is a member of the finance committee and chairman of the committee of public school No. 9. Mr. Rowe was born in New York city, on February 17, 1815. After a few years of study at private schools he obtained, when thirteen years old, a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. Then he began to learn the trade of a hatter and for a number of years kept a hat store in New York. His next venture was the importation of foreign merchandise, a business that continued to absorb his attention until a few years ago. He held the presidency of the New York Bank for twelve years, resigning in 1872. Mr. Rowe has represented the seventh ward, both in the board of supervisors and the board of aldermen; and he was one of the presidential electors sent by the third congressional district of New York to the national convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him as assistant appraiser of the port of New York, and he held that position for five years. Mr. Rowe was married in 1834 and has seven sons and two daughters living. He is a lover of art and has collected a number of valuable pictures in the course of forty visits which he has made to Europe.

NELSON J. GATES is the next oldest member of the board. He was born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pa., on April 9, 1831, was educated at the district schools in his native county, and was graduated from the Academy of Northern Pennsylvania at Bethany. At the close of his academic course Mr. Gates devoted himself to the profession of a teacher and, from 1858 until 1865, was the principal of the public school at Flushing, L. I. He resigned to enter the employ of Frederick A. Potts & Co., wholesale coal merchants in New York, and was shortly admitted to partnership. His business career has been one of unbroken success. Mr. Gates came to live in Brooklyn in 1866 and has resided here uninterruptedly ever since. Although never evincing any desire for political honors he has been a zealous advocate of Republican principles. He was appointed to the board of education by Mayor Hunter in 1875 and has been a member of that body until the present time, with the exception of four years from 1881 until 1885. He served for many years as chairman of the evening school committee, and in that capacity bore a most conspicuous share in organizing evening schools throughout the city. He aided materially in consolidating the academic classes in the grammar school and in establishing the high schools for girls and boys. When Mr. Hendrix was appointed



NELSON J. GATES.

president of the board Mr. Gates succeeded him as chairman of the committee in charge of the girls' high school, a position which he now holds. Mr. Gates has frequently been a delegate to the Republican general committee of Kings County and has been sent to many of the state conventions of his party. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888. He is a trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, a director of the Bedford Bank and of the Clinton Bank of New York. His home is at No. 1047 Dean street. He is a member of the Oxford and Union League clubs and of the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

TUNIS G. BERGEN, in point of priority, is the third member of the board. He is a son of Garret G. Bergen and was born on May 17, 1847, in the old family homestead on Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. He bears the name of his uncle, the distinguished Teunis G. Bergen, now deceased. He received his primary education at public school No. 2, which was then largely maintained by the Bergen family; he mastered French under the tuition of Principal Peter Rouget of public school No. 10, and eventually passed through the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Rutgers College. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1867. In 1868 he received his degree from the law school of Columbia College. He visited Germany where, for some time, he studied in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, receiving from the latter, in 1871, the degree of Doctor in Public Law. From Heidelberg he

went to Paris and pursued his profession in the law department of the university there. He attended also lectures at the Sorbonne and at Oxford. Afterwards he went to Switzerland, and fortunately was induced, soon after starting, to withdraw from an expedition to climb Mont Blanc with a party, all of whom, with guides and porters, perished in the ascent. While in Europe he contributed many interesting articles to American newspapers, some of which related to the Franco-Prussian war. In 1879 Mr. Bergen was the chosen orator of the Rutgers College Alumni. It is a noticeable fact that some one bearing the name of Bergen has been connected with the Brooklyn board of education ever since the establishment of that organization. Tunis G. Bergen was appointed to the board in March, 1876, and afterwards officiated as chairman of various committees, and as a member of the studies, central grammar school, law, and finance committees. In July, 1881, he unsuccessfully contested for the presidency of the board with Daniel Maujer, but the next year he was elected president, and was reëlected until July, 1886. Mr. Bergen received the Republican nomination in the fourth assembly district in 1876; on this occasion he received the support of the independent Democrats, and ran 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He has declined hitherto to accept other political nominations which have been offered him. Mr. Bergen is an enthusiastic sportsman and clubman; he is a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs, and of several New York organizations, and various hunting and fishing clubs. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession as counsel for various corporations, estates and transportation companies; and he is identified with the development of South American railways. Ten years ago Mr. Bergen married Miss McPhail, daughter of Doctor McPhail, of Pierrepont street, and both he and Mrs. Bergen have been active and influential in the city's social life. Their home is on Pierrepont street.



COL. JOHN Y. CULYER.

COLONEL JOHN Y. CULYER for the last quarter of a century has been prominently identified with the interests of Brooklyn. He was born in the city of New York fifty-two years ago. He had the advantages of a substantial education in some of the best schools of his native city, and early developed a talent for the profession of civil engineering, for which he received special training. His tastes led him to combine a study of horticulture and the artistic side of engineering. At the beginning of the development of Central Park he joined the corps engaged on that work, under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of the park, where he acquired a familiarity with the details of the work which he utilized with advantage in his subsequent career. At the beginning of the war he accompanied Mr. Olmsted to Washington to assist in the organization and administration of the work of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. After serving a year in this capacity he entered the service of the U. S. Engineer Department as an assistant to the engineer in charge of the line of defence south of the Potomac, under the late General J. G. Barnard, and remained in that service till the close of the war. In the spring of 1865, Colonel Culyer was present in Ford's Theatre when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and he retains a vivid recollection of that startling event. About this time he received an offer from the Hon. A. H. Green, then commissioner of the New York parks, to return to that city as an engineer, which he did. He left his work there to accept the position of assistant engineer in charge at Prospect Park, on the special invitation of Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan. On the retirement of Mr. Olmsted, and of the gentleman who had served as chief engineer, he was appointed chief engineer and superintendent, and under his supervision a large part of the unfinished work of the various parks and parkways was completed. He has been for many years identified with the national guard, serving as engineer on the staff of Generals Jourdan and Molineaux, and is now the ranking engineer in length of service in the military establishment of the state. In the management of Prospect Park he was permitted by the commissioners to largely develop its various public uses, then almost unique in park management, the approval of Mr. Stranahan and his long and intimate association with that gentleman serving as inspiration to his labors. Following the radical changes which the retirement of Mr. Stranahan caused, Col. Culyer resigned his position and engaged actively in his professional work as a civil engineer and landscape architect, in which he has attained both success and a reputation of a high order. He is the consulting engineer of the department of parks in this city, and has designed the small parks in the seventeenth and eighteenth wards, and is otherwise intimately associated with other park work of Brooklyn. Mr. Culyer has been an active and influential member of the board of education during the greater part of the time since 1872, and has been identified with its most useful work serving as a member of its most important committees. He is a member of the committee on teachers, studies, sites and localities, heating and ventilation, and drawing, and is chairman of the committee on free scholarships, and of the boys' high school. He was a member of the first rapid transit commission in this city, and he was engineer of the committee for the Atlantic avenue route. He is a member of the

department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of its committee on art education, a member of the Oxford and Brooklyn clubs, and of the Union League Club of New York, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has a well selected library and art collection.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM, who was appointed to the board in 1888 and reappointed three years later, is the son of the Rev. J. P. Swanstrom, who came to the United States in company with John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor." Both these young Swedes at that time, and for some years after, were comparatively unknown, yet each attained eminence in his adopted country. J. Edward Swanstrom was born in Brooklyn on July 26, 1853. He became a pupil of the public schools, and afterwards studied at the University of the City of New York, from the law school of which he was graduated in 1878, having three years previously entered the office of the New York legal firm of Miller, Peet & Opdyke. He graduated with the highest honors attainable. He at once began a successful private practice in New York, and the reports of the state bar attest the extent and importance of the cases which have been committed to his care. In the board of education he has rendered good service, and is chairman of the committee on rules and regulations; also he is one of the three members of the law committee.



J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.

CAESAR SIMIS was appointed a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney and reappointed by Mayor Chapin; he is a member of the local committee of schools Nos. 41, 73, 67 and 68, and a member of the committees on teachers and studies. In politics he is a Democrat, and was associated with

the Jeffersonian movement in this city, both as a member and as an officer. He was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, on April 13, 1849, and was brought to this country when two years of age. His parents located in the sixteenth ward of this city, and were residents of that locality for many years. Mr. Simis received the ordinary public and German school education offered in that district, and is a graduate of the Law School of the University of the city of New York. He was admitted to practice, but having an inclination for a mercantile life, he entered into the hat trade, both wholesale and retail, he has continued in this business ever since, and has the reputation of being one of the largest retail hat merchants in the United States. Mr. Simis is a thorough musician, and as a pianist he performed, in his younger years, at many concerts in Williamsburgh. He is married and resides at the corner of New York and St. Mark's avenues. He has a son and a daughter.



CAESAR SIMIS.

and after studying at private schools entered Manhattan College in New York city, where he was graduated on his nineteenth birthday, in 1869. Afterwards, in 1873, he was graduated at the University of the City of New York. In July, 1873, Dr. McLean was appointed as ambulance surgeon in the Eastern District, but he resigned in the following October to accept the position of resident physician in the Kings County Hospital; he remained there until 1875, when he entered upon general practice and

HENRY C. MCLEAN, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since he was twenty-three years old and was one of the first persons to hold an appointment as ambulance surgeon in this city. He was born at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, on June 26, 1850,



HENRY C. MCLEAN, M. D.

he has since resided in the third and twenty-second wards, his present residence being at 101 Sixth avenue. He has been visiting physician at St. Mary's General Hospital, and St. Mary's Maternity and Infants' Hospital since 1887, and was for seventeen years an attending physician at the dispensary on Third avenue, near State street. Dr. McLean was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney in 1886 and was reappointed by Mayors Chapin and Boody. He is chairman of the committee on drawing, and is a member of the committees on music, training school, and health. He is a member of the Columbian Club and the Young Men's Democratic Club.



MAJOR PETER H. McNULTY.

MAJOR PETER H. McNULTY, who holds the reins which control the drygoods house of Wechsler & Abraham, is well known and respected in commercial and financial circles, in private and public life and among military men. During his seven years incumbency of a responsible business position he has found time for outside affairs and has taken an energetic part in the management of one department of the city government. As a member of the board of education he has worked faithfully and is proportionately valued. Major McNulty was the first member of the board to suggest the advisability of the introduction of manual training into the schools. The system embodies a course by which the hand is educated in sympathy with the eye; and it provides for the teaching of wood carpentry and the trades where measuring and calculations are required. Major McNulty is chairman of the committee which has the matter in hand, and intends to have the system introduced. Peter H. McNulty was born in Middagh street, in Brooklyn, on May 4, 1858. He attended public school No. 8, which then was located in Middagh street. Afterward he studied at St. Francis' College and completed his education at St. John's College. In 1871 he began work as a bundle boy in the employ of Peake, Opdyke & Co., wholesale drygoods dealers, of New York. From that position, through various changes of employers, he gradually won his way to the one he now fills. He enlisted as a private in the Third Gatling Battery, and was promoted to a lieutenancy; then he was appointed a captain on General Ward's staff. He was afterwards appointed and now is major and quartermaster on General McLeer's brigade staff. He is a member of the Montauk and Columbian clubs, and of the Emerald Association. The great coaching carnival which was held in Prospect Park, in the summer of 1891, was first proposed by Major McNulty, and at the various meetings held to perfect arrangements for that event he always presided.

CHARLES E. TEALE was appointed as a member of the board of education in the spring of 1878, by Mayor Howell, and was reappointed by the same Mayor in 1880. He was reappointed twice by Mayor Seth Low, and received two reappointments from Mayor Chapin. As a member of the library committee he was instrumental in the introduction of the free book system. He advocated the present system of paying the teachers' salaries by check instead of cash, while a member of the finance committee of the board. He has been chairman of school No. 15 for many years, and during that time has looked favorably on the establishment of the present system of buildings with isolated class rooms. He was active in the work of instituting the training school. He is now chairman of the finance committee, member of the committees on rules, text-books, boys' high school, and training school. Mr. Teale is the head of the tailoring firm of Charles E. Teale & Co., on Fulton street. He has been an active and prominent member of the Hanson Place M. E. Church since 1858, and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a director in the City Savings Bank and in the Brooklyn Choral Society. He is a member of the social committee of the Oxford Club and one of the directors of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. Mr. Teale was born in Nottingham, England, on June 1, 1843, and came to America with his parents when he was six years old. For four years he attended public school No. 8, and at the age of twelve years he was studying in the night at school No. 6, in Warren street. He began his working life as a messenger boy at the offices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

HARLAN P. HALSEY is an unassuming, yet sturdily built man, of medium stature, conventional in dress and business-like in manner. Few, seeing him on the street, would recognize him as the author of the "Old Sleuth" series of detective stories; but the fact is, that in the past twenty years he has written more than 170,000 manuscript pages of novels and series. He is about 46 years of age, and gained his early education at a private academy in New York city, where he was born. He had an inherent literary bent, and when in his teens began to write for different magazines; in the younger days of Frank Leslie's paper he was employed on it. When but sixteen years of age he wrote a novel of 300 pages, which he had published at his own expense. Some of his earliest stories and poetical compositions were published in the EAGLE nearly forty years ago. He wrote "Old Sleuth" for George Munro; and after the story became

famous he took the title of the book for a *nom de plume*. Mr. Halsey is not a politician, nor is he an enthusiastic party servant. He was appointed to the board of education in July, 1885, by Mayor Seth Low, and since then has been twice reappointed under Democratic administrations. Politically, he is a Republican, and votes with that party. He is fond of all athletic amusements, and as soon as his day's work is done he seeks recreation in that direction. In his work he is as methodical as a carpenter at his bench, writing a fixed amount and then stopping. He is a property-owner in the city, an organizer of several financial projects, and a director in the Hamilton Trust Company.

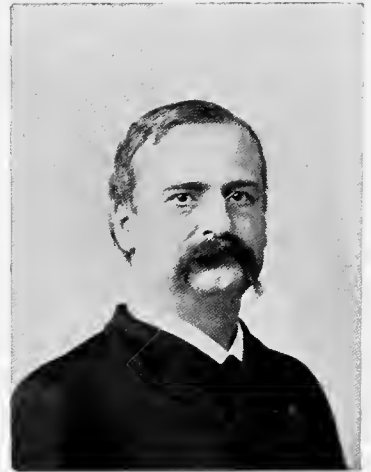
WILLIAM FERRIS was born in Ireland on January 21, 1850, and came to this country fifteen years later. His first employment was with D. Appleton & Co., but seeing little opportunity for advancement he severed his connection with that firm, and engaged with the New York Printing Company, where he remained until 1872. In September of that year he connected himself with J. J. Little & Co. His progress with this firm was so rapid that he soon became superintendent, his present position. For a long time Mr. Ferris lived in the thirteenth ward, but about four years ago he moved to the twenty-fifth ward. He is a staunch Democrat, and is an active member and a trustee of the Bushwick Democratic Club. In the board of education he is chairman of the printing committee, and a member of the library, school-book, and supplies committees. Mr. Ferris has displayed much ability in dealing with educational matters. He is married, and with his wife and their five children occupies a pleasant home at 783 Monroe street.



WILLIAM FERRIS.

JAMES B. BOUCK was born in New York city on February 16, 1840. He began study at the Utica French Academy, and after spending two years there attended the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School for three years. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the school presided over by Dr. Haccius at Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to America, two years later, he entered the junior class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1859. In June of the same year he entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank in New York as a clerk, and in the following May he became connected with Messrs. David Dows & Company, commission merchants, with which firm, at the end of three years' service, he held the position of confidential clerk. In December, 1864, he engaged in the same line of business for himself. In 1869 he moved to Brooklyn, and being a Democrat in politics, at once joined the Seventh Ward Democratic Association, of which he is president. He is a member of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club, and has been a member of the Democratic general committee of Kings County since 1880. In 1887 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education, and three years later he was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. At present he is chairman of school No. 45, chairman of the committee on teachers, member of the committee on school houses, and of the committee on text-books. He is an active member of the Lincoln Club.

JOHN GUILFOYLE was born in New York city on November 3, 1854, and studied in the public schools there. With his parents he settled in Brooklyn in 1866, and then entered St. John's College, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. During the succeeding four years he was apprenticed to the bricklaying trade, and in 1875 went into partnership with his father, a builder. The latter died in 1879, and John Guilfoyle continued the business. In 1887 he was appointed as superintendent of construction of the new federal building by Secretary Daniel Manning, and served until August, 1889, when he was succeeded by William Booth. In 1886 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education. He received reappointment from Mayor Chapin, and is now chairman of the committee on public school No. 7, and a member of the school house, drawing, and manual training committees. Mr. Guilfoyle is a Democrat and has been a member of the Democratic general committee for fourteen years; he is the secretary of the Fifth Ward Democratic Association. He is the contractor for the mason work on the new 13th Regiment armory at Sumner and Putnam avenues.

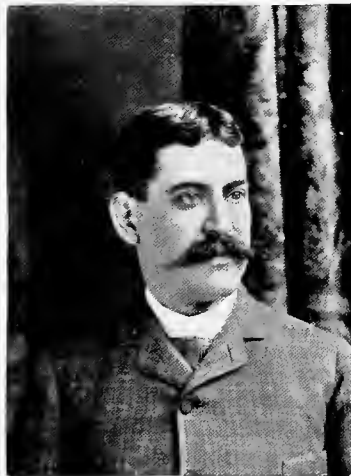


HARLAN P. HALSEY.



JOHN GUILFOYLE.

DANIEL W. NORTHUP was born in Troy, N. Y., on April 24, 1845. He received his primary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, going from them to the mathematical and classical academy of Prof. McLaren at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y. After his graduation in 1864, he returned to Brooklyn, and pursued a course of higher studies before entering the Columbia College Law School. In 1867 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of law in the courts of this state, leaving his office, at 26 Court street, only to take a citizen's part in the direction of local affairs. Mr. Northup is a Republican in politics, having been for some time a member of the executive committee of the Republican general committee. He was appointed to the board by Mayor Whitney. He has been a member of many of the active committees of the board, including the committee on law, of which he is chairman, and the committees on the girls' high school, teachers, libraries, and rules. Mr. Northup traces his descent from Governor Bradford, of Connecticut, when that state was a colony under British rule. His home is at No. 38 Halsey street. He is well known among the Brooklyn clubs, being a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and the Union League. Mr. Northup has a special taste for art, and has visited the principal galleries, both at home and abroad.



SAMUEL GOODSTEIN.

SAMUEL GOODSTEIN was born in New York city on February 25, 1849. His education was gained in the public schools there and in the New York Free Academy. He then for two years worked as a clerk with the law firm of Messrs. Collins & Hughes; and afterward he was with a mercantile house four years. In 1869 he came to Brooklyn and established himself in business as a loan broker, in which he continues. Having made Brooklyn his home, he at once identified himself with religious and charitable institutions. When twenty-three years of age he was president of the congregation of Temple Israel. He is now vice-president of the congregation. He was president of the Hebrew Benefit Society of the Western District, and for eleven consecutive years was vice-president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. In 1866 Mayor Whitney appointed him as a member of the board of education and three years later he was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of schools Nos. 5 and 63, and their branches, and a member of the school-house committee. Mr. Goodstein is a member of the Constitution and Laurence clubs. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, a member of the Twenty-second Ward Association, and an ex-member of the Democratic general committee.

JAMES L. DRUMMOND, who was appointed as a member of the board by Mayor Chapin in 1888, and reappointed during Mr. Chapin's second term in 1890, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 5, 1849, and came to this country with his parents in 1853. He attended the public schools in New York until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the service of the late U. D. Ward, then a publisher and bookseller in New York; on February 1, 1879, he was admitted to a partnership. The firm name became Ward & Drummond, and that title has been preserved until the present time. In November, 1875, Mr. Drummond removed to Brooklyn and soon became identified with educational affairs here. In the board of education he is chairman of committees on public schools Nos. 22, 34 and 59, and of evening school No. 22, besides being a member of the music, printing, and library committees. Mr. Drummond is an active member of the masonic fraternity, a past master of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., past commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templars; he is a 32° mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine and is district deputy grand master for the second masonic district.



JAMES L. DRUMMOND.

WILLIAM J. LYNCH, who was appointed as a member of the board of education in July, 1890, by Mayor Chapin, is an active and useful member and has served on some of the most important committees. He was born in 1863 and was educated at the public schools in Brooklyn. When seventeen years old he began to study law with the late Edward P. Wilder, and after graduation from the Columbia College Law School, in 1884, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced until January 1, 1892, when John Cottier, who had been elected county clerk of Kings County, tendered him the appointment of deputy clerk, which he accepted.

JAMES WEIR, JR., is chairman of the committees on schools Nos. 10 and 40, chairman of the committee on sites and localities and a member of the school-house committee. He was appointed to the board by Mayor Whitney in 1886. He was born in England on October 17, 1843, and was brought to this country

before he was one year old. When a boy he went to public school No. 2, and later concluded his studies at the Polytechnic Institute. Having inherited from his father a love for flowers and a predilection for their cultivation as a business, he began as a florist in 1866. He is a well-known member of several social organizations. He has been a mason for a number of years and is a member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 569, F. and A. M. He is especially fond of yachting and fills the position of rear commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. In politics Mr. Weir is a Democrat, and has held various offices both by election and appointment. From 1879 until 1883 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Brooklyn; and during the last year of his service was honored with the position of chairman of the board. He has also served on the Democratic general committee and has been several times a delegate to state conventions.

COURTES T. HUBBS was appointed as a member of the board by Mayor Chapin, in 1891, to serve the unexpired term of John Cottier. He is chairman of the committee on public school No. 75, and a member of the printing, high school, and Eastern District library committees. Born on August 13, 1843, in New York city, he attended the public schools there until 1857, when he removed to Williamsburgh and entered public school No. 18, from which he was graduated in 1857. He then entered the Twentieth street public school in New York, where he was graduated; and he followed that up by a one year course in the College of the City of New York. He is a member of the Seymour, the Bushwick Democratic, and the Twenty-eighth Ward Business Men's Democratic clubs. He is the president of the Homestead Coöperative Building and Loan Association. In the masonic fraternity he is a member of the DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, honorary member of the Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, and a past master of the Hope Lodge, No. 244, in New York city.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS has been a druggist in the city for the past thirteen years. He was born in Troy, N. Y., on June 13, 1848, and began his education at a public school in that city. He came to Brooklyn in 1876. During 1889 and 1890 he was president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and he now holds a similar position in the Board of Pharmacy of Kings County. He is the first vice-president of the College of Pharmacy of Brooklyn. In 1889 Mayor Chapin appointed him as a member of the board of education, in which he is a member of the committees on sites and localities, and music, and chairman of public school No. 25. Mr. Davis is now taking a course of lectures at the Long Island Medical College with the view of obtaining a physician's diploma.

EBEN MILLER is a man who has for a number of years taken a prominent and active interest in Brooklyn's educational institutions. He was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Howell, and was reappointed by Mayors Low, Whitney, and Chapin. He suggested and managed the redistricting the city and consolidating of its schools, thereby reducing grades of schools and saving a large amount of room and expense. For ten years he was a member of the committee on finance; he is now chairman of the committee of school No. 11, and chairman of the training school committee, besides being a member of the studies, attendance, rules and regulations, and drawing committees. He was born in New York in 1845, and is the head of the firm of Miller & Flynn, paper dealers, in that city.

JOHN McNAMEE was appointed to the board of education in February, 1880, by Mayor James Howell and was continued in office by successive reappointments. For several years he has proved an efficient chairman of the committee on heating and ventilation, and he is one of the standing committee on school houses and sites. He is a native of Brooklyn, having been born in the second ward, and educated in the public schools. His business is that of a contractor.

JOHN W. KIMBALL was appointed in December, 1892, vice Henry M. Winter, deceased. Mr. Kimball was born in Sandwich, N. H., in April, 1848. He acquired the rudiments of his education in Rochester, N. H.; subsequently he studied at educational institutions in West Lebanon, N. H., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He came to Brooklyn and established himself in the drug business in 1868. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Prospect Home Building and Loan Association and, in addition to his drug business, represents several insurance companies. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN K. POWELL was born at Manetto Hill, Queens County, L. I., on April 23, 1848, being descended from an old Quaker family. He was appointed as a member of the board of education by Mayor Whitney and was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is chairman of public school No. 76, and a member of the committee on heating and ventilating and on free scholarships. He is a dentist by profession and a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Glenmore Rod and Gun Club and of the Constitution Club.

JOHN FLYNN has been a member of the board of education since Mayor Schroeder appointed him in 1876. He is chairman of the committee of public school No. 42, and is a member of the committee on teachers, evening schools, music, and the training school. He was born in Ireland on February 1, 1839. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1854.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING is another of those men who have gained eminence in several capacities, and are not to be placed exclusively in any particular class. He has served on the board, and has done important work in committees since July 1, 1884. His biography is printed in the chapter on Bench and Bar.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER is one of the newer members of the board, having been appointed by Mayor Boody in March, 1892. He is best known as the director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a biography of him is given in connection with the sketch of that institution in this chapter.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY is another member who was appointed by Mayor Boody in 1892. He is prominent in political circles, and a sketch of him is given in connection with the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

WILLIAM H. HARKNESS, who is a wall-paper merchant, was appointed to the board in 1879. ROBERT A. BLACK, M. D., is a practising physician, who was appointed in July, 1890. ARTHUR S. SOMERS, who was appointed in 1892, is in the color manufacturing business. GEORGE STRAUB has served since 1889. He is a builder. A. C. AUBERY is a lawyer, whose service dates from 1888. THOMAS CACCIOLA, the Italian member, was appointed by Mayor Chapin. He is a lawyer. JOHN J. CASHMAN, appointed in March, 1892, is a builder. JOHN HARRIGAN, M. D., was appointed in 1883. ARTHUR R. JARRETT, M. D., was appointed in 1888. ANTON SCHIMMEL, appointed in 1891, is an agent. THOMAS MORAN was appointed in 1892. He is a boatman. JASPER MURPHY is a shipwright, who received appointment in 1890. JOHN D. WALSH, appointed in 1892, is a contractor. JOHN W. WEBER was appointed in 1889, and is a brewer. T. McCANTS STEWART, the only colored member, is a lawyer, and was appointed in April, 1891.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, the active head of our educational system, was elected associate superintendent in October, 1882. He was chosen superintendent of public instruction in 1887 by the unanimous vote of the board of education to fill the unexpired term for which Calvin Patterson had been elected. In July, 1888, he was reelected for the full term of three years, and a similar recognition of his worth occurred a second time in 1891. The advantages which accrued to the public through Mr. Maxwell's tenure of this particular post have been many. He has been the adviser of the board in the important revisions and extensions of the course of study in the training school and the girls' and boys' high schools. Under his direction object teaching has been introduced in the schools, and he is responsible for the adoption of a system of drawing much less mechanical and more attractive than that which it superseded. Toward the close of 1891, on Mr. Maxwell's recommendation, a most important step was taken to improve the work of teaching by the adoption of a rule which provided that all teachers without satisfactory experience who pass the preliminary examination must either render substitute service, satisfactory to the superintendent, for one hundred days, or must take the regular course in the training school before receiving the lowest grade of certificate. William H. Maxwell was born on March 5, 1852, at Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, who was the Rev. John Maxwell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brigh, prepared him for college after he had received his elementary education at the local national school. In 1868 he was matriculated at Queen's College, Galway, one of the three colleges that constituted the Queen's University; immediately upon his entrance he won the prize which Sir Robert Peel had established for English composition, and by competitive examination he secured the first of five literary scholarships. His success was remunerative enough to pay his entire collegiate expenses. He stood first in Latin and logic in the tripartite examination for a Bachelor's degree at Dublin in competition with all the students of the colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors in ancient classics in 1872 and the degree of Master of Arts with similar honors in 1874. Immediately upon receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts he was appointed Professor of English literature and history in the Ladies' Collegiate Institute at Belfast and became one of the sub-masters of the Royal Academic Institution; these are the two largest schools of high school grade in Ireland. In 1874 he came to America. After spending some time in Philadelphia he moved to New York and within a few months made his home in Brooklyn. Failing to obtain employment as a teacher he engaged in journalism. He held situations in New York on the reportorial staffs of the *Evening Mail*, *Tribune*, and *Herald*. He was assistant editor on a weekly paper known as the *Metro-politan*, and for five years he was managing editor of the *Brooklyn Times*. While employed in this last capacity he was asked to teach and deliver lectures in literature and history before the two evening high schools. Mr. Maxwell is the author of three school text-books which have a very large circulation, but his most important work, perhaps, has been in inciting the teachers under his immediate supervision to study not only professional literature, but also general literature, science and art. In September, 1892, Mr. Maxwell was elected president of the department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute; he was appointed a member of the committee of ten for the organization of congresses in connection with the World's Fair in 1893; and he is a member of the advisory board appointed by the state authorities on the exhibit of school work from New York state.

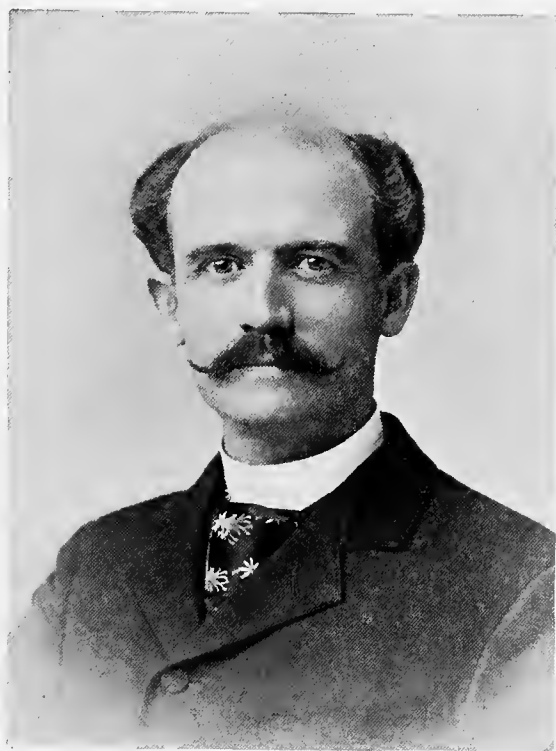
EDWARD G. WARD, the senior associate superintendent of public instruction, is a native of the Eastern District and is a descendant from an old colonial family which was prominent in Connecticut before the Revolution; his great-grandfather served in the patriot army and his grandfather was a soldier of 1812. During and since the Revolution the family has lived in New York and two of his brothers served in the union army; but his father would not allow Edward to follow their example. He was born on June 18, 1843. At the early age of five years he became a pupil at a public school in New York and subsequently attended

school in Hoboken, N. J. His genius for teaching was made evident when he was ten years old by his gathering together the younger children of the neighborhood for instruction. When he was only twelve years old he was teacher of the lowest grammar grade in Hoboken, becoming vice-principal at the age of seventeen. Until he was twenty years old he studied and taught and at the same time took an active interest in athletic sports, becoming a noted player of base ball. Resigning his position as teacher he took a partial course at the New Jersey State Normal School and then resumed teaching, continuing his studies privately; he was the principal of Hoboken's first evening school when he was twenty-one years old. In the same year he married Miss Sarah McCain, of Newburgh, N. Y. Although his salary at this time was only \$800 a year, he refused to give up teaching to accept an offer of \$1,500 a year for his services as pitcher in the first professional base ball club. In 1868 he became principal of grammar school No. 1, Bergen, N. J., which soon became No. 11 of Jersey City. For several years he was an instructor in the Jersey City Normal School, and in 1879 he was elected as principal of No. 19, Brooklyn, solely on his record as a teacher. He was elected to his present position in 1885.

JOHN H. WALSH, associate superintendent of public instruction, was born in Brooklyn on March 17, 1853, and was educated in this city at St. James' Cathedral school in Jay street and at St. Francis' Academy; he took a full course at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York and afterwards entered the famous college at Georgetown, D. C. From this institution he was graduated in 1873 after taking the complete arts course. He is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School and successively occupied positions on the faculties of Loyola College at Baltimore, Georgetown College and St. Francis' College in this city. In September, 1885, he was elected principal of public school No. 27; he was elected associate superintendent of public instruction in January, 1889, to fill out the unexpired term of Christopher Cunningham, who had died a short time previously. He was reelected in July, 1891, for the usual three years term.

EMERSON W. KEYES has been connected with the board of education since 1883 in the capacity of the chief clerk in the office of the superintendent; he has lived in the city since 1871. He has held various positions under the state government, principally in relation to the educational system. He was appointed deputy state superintendent of public instruction in August, 1857, and was acting superintendent from April, 1861, until the following February. He resigned in August, 1865, to accept the post of deputy state superintendent of the banking department; this office he occupied until April, 1871, having in the meantime transacted the duties of acting superintendent during the period between November, 1865, and February, 1866. He was the state bank examiner in 1871, 1872, and 1873. Mr. Keyes was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on June 30, 1828. He was graduated from the State Normal School in March, 1848; he spent the greater part of the succeeding nine years as a school teacher, and next engaged for awhile in mercantile life. In May, 1862, he was admitted to the bar in Albany County. In 1868 he presented to the legislature a "Special Report on Savings Banks," which has since become a standard authority on the subject. "Keyes' Court of Appeals Reports" (4 vols.) and his "History of the Savings Banks in the State of New York" were both published in 1871. The latter work was followed in 1876 and 1878 by the "History of Savings Banks in the United States" (2 vols.); in 1879 he published in New York the "Code of Public Instruction," and in 1892 he produced a work entitled "Principles of Civil Government."

WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM, chief engineer of the board, made a record as an engineer during the early days of the Fire Department. He was born in Brooklyn, October 29, 1841, and attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age. During the succeeding three years he worked in the ropewalk of Messrs. Tucker, Cooper, Carter & Co., in Graham street. He was then apprenticed to the machinists in the establishment of James O. Morse & Gillis on John street, New York, where he remained until 1859. The year 1860 found him in the employ of the New Haven Machine Co., where he worked at the manufacture of machinists' tools. In 1861 he entered the Brooklyn volunteer fire department and



EDWARD G. WARD.

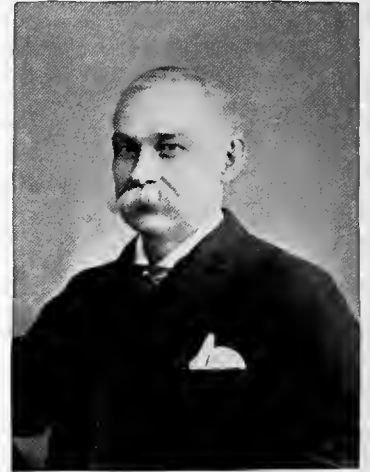
was appointed engineer of engine company No. 7. He was with that company until 1869, when he joined the New York metropolitan fire department. One year later he returned to Brooklyn and was made engineer of engine No. 6. When the paid fire department was organized he remodeled and fitted up the



WILLIAM F. CUNNINGHAM.

first engine used under the new regime. In 1870 he was appointed as inspector of boilers and served for three years. He was appointed as chief engineer of the board of education on January 6, 1874, which is his present position. Mr. Cunningham is the inventor and patentee of a safety column for boilers; a vacuum and safety valve; a drinking fountain, and an outside weather strip, all of which are in use in the various departments of the board. He is a Democrat and a staunch upholder of Democratic tenets, but is not over active in the political field.

JAMES W. NAUGHTON, the superintendent of buildings of the board of education, was born in Ireland in the year 1840 and came to this country with his parents in 1848, becoming a resident of the fourth ward. He was educated at public and private schools, including a small private school presided over by Henry McCloskey, subsequently editor of the EAGLE. At the age of fourteen, on the death of his father, he left school and secured a place in the drygoods house of Sweetzer & Bro., on Atlantic street. A year later he started west, and shortly after his arrival in Milwaukee, Wis., he became an apprentice with J. & A. Douglass, architects and builders of that city. Four years later, having completed his apprenticeship, he entered the State University in Madison, Wis., where he continued his studies until 1861, when he returned to Brooklyn, located again in the sixth ward and engaged in building, continuing his architectural studies at Cooper Institute after working hours. In 1871 Mr. Naughton was elected supervisor of the ward, and served in the position during 1872-3. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of buildings for the city, in which position he served for two years. When the office of superintendent of construction and repairs for the county was created in 1877, he was appointed to the position. In 1879 he resigned to take his present position, since which time he has made school architecture a special study; more than two-thirds of all the public school buildings in the city, numbering more than one hundred, have been constructed after his plans, and under his personal supervision. These have been pronounced by competent judges to stand second to none in any city in the country in design, appointments and workmanship; in the expenditure of four million dollars for their construction less than eight thousand dollars have been paid for extra work, caused by changes in plans or any cause outside of the original contract prices. Mr. Naughton is married and with his wife and three children resides at 334 Clinton street. He is a Democrat in politics.



JAMES W. NAUGHTON.



ALBERT S. CASWELL.

ALBERT S. CASWELL, the director of music, is a native of New Jersey. He is in the prime of life and stands in the front rank of musical instructors and skilled performers in this city. In September, 1876, he was appointed upon the musical staff of the board of education, and on March 27, 1880, was promoted to the position of director. He at once began to systematize the methods of instruction and established a regular course of study. Shortly after his appointment, he made a special visit to England and Scotland to investigate the systems in use there and received special aid from the distinguished composer Dr. John Hullah. He revised and improved the course and stimulated the work of the teachers and pupils by frequent tests, including semi-annual examinations held under his supervision in all the schools. In November, 1882, a further important reform was made by requiring critical public examinations of all applicants for appointment as music teachers, and no appointments have since been made by the board save from the list of persons duly licensed by the director of music. Mr. Caswell has been director of music and organist at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church since May, 1, 1887; and instructor of the vocal class of the Young Men's Christian Association since October 1, 1880. In October, 1881, he organized the Brooklyn Cecilian, and the gratuitous instruction given its members has greatly promoted the interest in music and has been a prime factor in encouraging its study generally throughout the city.

WALTER S. GOODNOUGH, the supervisor of drawing, is a native of Boston and received his early education in the schools of that city. On completion of his public school course he was engaged for nearly three years as a reporter on a trade paper which he left to prepare for general teaching. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., after a two years' course. While he was a student there the Massachusetts legislature passed the law requiring drawing as a regular study in all the public schools of the state, and requiring the establishment of free evening art schools in every city of 10,000 inhabitants. He gave to this subject all the attention his other work would permit, determining, near the close of his course, to make it a specialty. After his graduation he went to Prof. Walter Smith, who had been appointed as state director of art education in Massachusetts and director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and studied under his direction. On Prof. Smith's recommendation he was appointed as teacher of drawing in the State Normal School in Salem, the largest school in Massachusetts. As soon as the State Normal Art School was established in Boston he entered it as a student, continuing his work at Salem. He obtained his certificate at the end of the first year's work; and he was the first secretary of the Massachusetts Art Teachers' Association. In September, 1874, he became supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and in 1878 he was elected by the Columbus Art Association to organize and act as director of the Columbus Art School, which position he held, in addition to that in the public schools, until January, 1891, when he took his present position in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Art Department of the National Educational Association in 1883, and president of the department in 1886. For a number of years he lectured on "Methods of Teaching Drawing" in many county institutes in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the Summer School of Methods at Martha's Vineyard in 1888, and the Interstate Summer School of Methods held in four states in 1890. One of his most important services was as commissioner of the department of fine arts of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1887-88.

CALVIN PATTERSON for the past ten years has been generally known as a most efficient worker in our public school system. His father, Calvin Colton Patterson, was one of the pioneer farmers of western New York. Born and bred on a farm, but receiving a liberal education in the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the University of Rochester, Mr. Patterson was appointed, at the age of twenty-one, principal of a large public grammar school in the city of Rochester. He held this position one year, resigning to take a position as associate principal in the Buffalo Classical School. Three years later he was made professor of mathematics in the Buffalo State Normal School, and assisted in its organization. In 1873 he was invited to the principalship of the old Degraw street school in this city. Under his management this school in nine years more than doubled its numbers. During this period he also successfully organized the first evening high school. His work in these positions so favorably impressed the board of education that in 1882 he was elected as superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Patterson's able administration during the five years he held this position is well known to the citizens of Brooklyn. In 1887 the friends of higher education persuaded him to accept the principalship of the Central School, offering as one of the inducements the largest salary then paid to any high school principal in the United States.

He at once planned to make an independent school of the boys' department, doing much to persuade the board of education to erect the magnificent building the school now occupies on Marcy avenue. Mr. Patterson retains the principalship of the girls' high school on Nostrand avenue, which under his direction has grown to be the largest in America.

ALEC. G. MCALLISTER, principal of the boys' high school, was born in Boston, October 17, 1849. He prepared for college in the town of Melrose, Mass., and at the age of nineteen entered Tuft's College, Medford, where he was graduated in 1872. He was appointed principal of the high school at Chelmsford, Mass., in which capacity he served for three years. He then declined to accept an offer of the position of principal of the high school at Nashua, N. H.; and connected himself with the New York *Illustrated Press*.



CALVIN PATTERSON.

Weakness of the eyes compelled him to return to his former calling, and he accepted an appointment as principal in Warwick High School, Orange County, N. Y., where he worked faithfully for eleven years. In the winter of 1885 he associated himself with the Brooklyn high school as instructor in English. When the girls took possession of the new building on Nostrand avenue, 1886, he was made acting principal of the boys' department, and in February, 1891, when the two schools were separated, he was appointed as principal of the boys' high school.

WALTER B. GUNNISON, A. M., Ph. D., principal of school No. 19, E. D., was born in Abington, Mass., in 1852. When he was about five years old his father, a prominent Universalist minister, became American consul at Halifax, N. S., and Mr. Gunnison's boyhood was spent in that old town until the time came for sending him away to school. The school chosen was the Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me., and he was graduated with credit in 1871. Then he entered the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., taking the classical course, being graduated in 1875. He was immediately elected assistant professor of the Latin

language and literature, and in the following year was elected to the full professorship, which he held until his departure for Brooklyn, ten years later. As vice-president of the University—he was elected to that office in 1883—he did yeoman service in the work of raising very much needed funds. Meanwhile, in addition to his other acquirements and occupations, he read law in the office of Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell, in Canton, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. The work of teaching suited him best, and in 1885 he was appointed to the principalship of public school No. 19 in the Eastern District, left vacant by the advancement of E. G. Ward to the post of associate superintendent. Coming to one of the oldest grammar schools in the city where the memory of a man so able and so well-beloved as the late Thomas W. Valentine was still fondly cherished, Mr. Gunnison adapted himself to his new surroundings with such good will and cordial friendliness that in a very short time it seemed as if he had always been there. His new associates found him firm but never intolerant, and equally free from tiresome pedantry and exasperating dogmatism. Never neglecting his immediate charge, no educational movement fails to attract him. He was chairman of the executive committee of New York State Teachers' Association in 1889, and to his energy and good management the magnificent success of the three days' convention,



WALTER B. GUNNISON.

held in Brooklyn in 1890, was largely due. Very properly he was chosen president of the association for the ensuing year. He is an active working member of the various organizations of teachers for professional advancement that exist in this city of churches and schools. At present he is much interested in the department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute, and is chairman of the committee on the work of the kindergarten. In all these various relations Mr. Gunnison's co-laborers have always found him "pleasant to serve under" and "pleasant to serve with." When partisan fervor is demanded he is not backward, but with its warmth he unites the liberal judgment of a sound and generous mind. He is a man of fine presence and attractive manner. In all respects he is an admirable representative of the teaching body, and one of whom his fellows are justly proud.

LEONARD DUNKLY, of public school No. 16, is the recognized Nestor of Brooklyn principals; and if the measure of a teacher's success is the number of children he has developed into good citizens, then Mr. Dunkly is one of the greatest modern educators. Two generations have felt the impulse of his work, and hundreds of men and women in every department of life acknowledge their indebtedness to his personal influence, and continue to profit by his stores of learning. To rare insight into the true aims of education he adds great organizing and administrative power. He is not dependent on old methods of instruction nor forward in adopting new ones; yet his keen judgment, fine sense of practicability, and matchless skill in adaptation have made his school famous. It is a well-known fact that, for more than twenty years, teachers coming from every state in the Union to investigate the best metropolitan methods, have been directed to the Wilson street school. Mr. Dunkly's ability as a pedagogical leader has found frequent recognition;

but large salaries, high honors, prominent positions in this and other cities have been offered to him in vain. His life is devoted to the advancement of the model school which his genius has created.

WILLIAM M. JELLIFFE, principal of school No. 45, was born in Darien, Conn., in 1835, and came to New York about 1840. He was educated at the public schools there and entered the city college (then known as the Free Academy) in 1849. In 1852 he began teaching, and after passing through the different grades in day and evening schools, was vice-principal for seven years. He was appointed principal of No. 8, Brooklyn, in 1863 and was transferred to No. 4, in Ryerson street, in 1870. In 1888, the grammar school was removed to the new school, No. 45, in Lafayette avenue. He received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from the New York University. Dr. Jelliffe is perhaps most widely known through his elocutionary work on the platform, in the evening high schools and in large private classes of teachers and other persons during the past twenty-five years. School No. 45 ranks among the first in the city.

B. Y. CONKLIN, principal of school No. 3, has been a teacher for forty years, and for thirty-seven years he has been identified with the public schools in New York and Brooklyn. His earliest schooling was at a private academy at Southold, L. I., where he was born in 1831. From Southold he went to New York city, and was graduated from the Saturday Normal School. He began teaching in Southold in 1852, and in 1855 became an instructor in public school No. 34, in New York city, remaining thirteen years, the last five of which he served as vice-principal. In April, 1868, he was appointed principal of public school No. 5, in this city. For ten years he served as the head of that school, and in October, 1878, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Conklin is the author of "Conklin's Grammar and Composition," a treatise in popular use in the schools. He is a man of scholarship and managerial tact, and is esteemed as a citizen as well as in his profession.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.B., principal of school No. 12 and of the evening high school, was born at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1831, and removed with his family to St. Lawrence County, when eight years old. He was graduated from Union College, in the class of 1851, and in 1853, in conjunction with his brother, established a boarding school on Long Island. From 1855 until 1866 Dr. Cruikshank was chief clerk in the department of public instruction, in Brooklyn, and during the same period served as director and lecturer in the State Teachers' Institute. For eleven years, from 1856 to 1867, he edited the *New York Teacher*, the official organ of the Teachers' Association and of the department of public instruction. During the period between 1866 and 1872, when he occupied the position of associate superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools, Dr. Cruikshank systematized work in the primary grammar grades, prepared courses of study and held weekly meetings for the instruction of teachers. He resigned after his seventh reappointment, and in June, 1875, was made principal of public school No. 12. He began his connection with the evening high school in the same year, as lecturer on English literature and history. After lecturing for two years he was appointed principal. Dr. Cruikshank has been president of the State Teachers' Association, and was its corresponding secretary for seventeen years. He was one of the organizers of the National Educational Association, founded in 1857, and at various times he has been its secretary, treasurer, vice-president, a member of its board of councilors and president of the elementary department.

WILLIAM L. FELTER, principal of school No. 15, was born in Brooklyn, on December 5, 1862, and was graduated at the head of his class, in school No. 34, in 1877. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York, in 1883, being tenth in a class of forty-five, and taking prizes in history, belles-lettres and public debating. He has been teacher in grammar school No. 35, New York, and vice-principal of grammar school No. 29. In June, 1887, he was appointed principal of intermediate school No. 63, in Brooklyn, and two years later was promoted to his present position. For three years he has also had charge of the department of rhetoric and English literature in evening high school No. 1. Mr. Felter is vice-president of the Brooklyn Principals' Association and financial secretary of the Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Association. He also holds the chairmanship of the committee on manual training of the department of pedagogy, Brooklyn Institute.

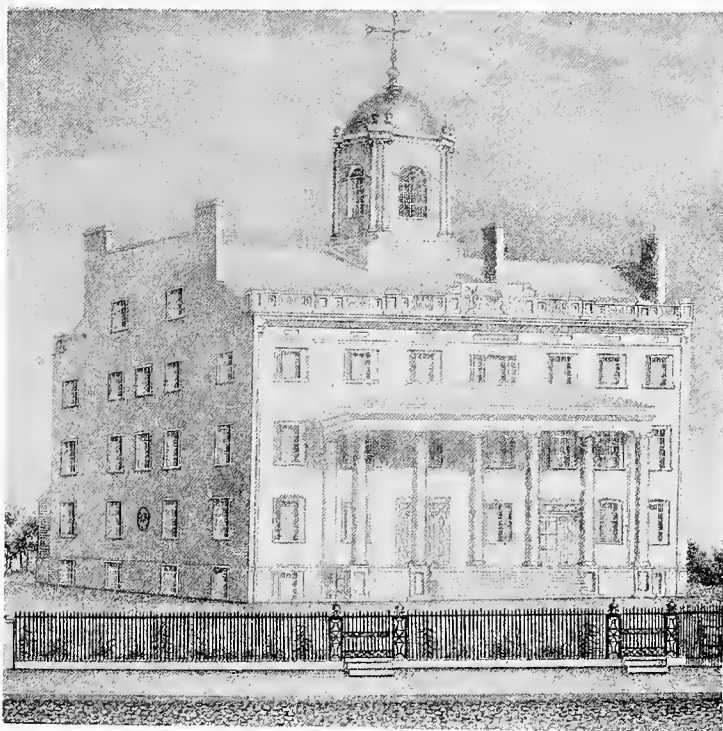
JOHN MICKLEBOROUGH, Ph. D., principal of school No. 9, was born in Canada, on November 5, 1840. He attended the provincial Normal School, Toronto; the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind., which conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon him. From October, 1865, until March, 1884, he was connected with the public school system of Cincinnati, and was principal of the Cincinnati Normal School for six years. He was vice-president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, a member of the publishing committee of the society's journal and curator of the Museum of Paleontology. His Brooklyn career began with his election, in 1885, as a teacher in the central grammar school. In December of the same year he was appointed as principal of public school No. 9, his present office. He is president of the zoological department of the Brooklyn Institute.

SETH THAYER STEWART, principal of school No. 78, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and was

graduated at Yale in 1873; he took first rank in mathematics and astronomy, and became known as an excellent private tutor. After nine years service as an instructor of the higher mathematics elsewhere, he succeeded Calvin Patterson as principal of school No. 13, Brooklyn, in May, 1882, and in March, 1889, he was transferred to school No. 78. For about six years he was principal of evening school No. 35. He has organized much of the work of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, having been its president and chairman of many of its important committees. In addition to his labors as a teacher he has written a number of text-books and he was the first to begin in this country an organized movement for university extension. This work he carried to a point at which the state of New York took it up, he having spent about \$4,000 of his own money in the effort. One of the immediate outgrowths of his labors was the Schoolmasters' Club of New York and vicinity. In the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States he holds the position of a director. He is a trustee of the New York Avenue M. E. Church and secretary of the board of trustees; and he is a manager of the Brooklyn Church Society of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. While teaching in New York he completed the law course at Columbia College and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, principal of school No. 75, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1850. He attended the schools of Joliet, Ill., both public and private, during the winter terms, until he was eighteen years old, when he began teaching. In 1870 he entered the State Normal University of Illinois, where he was graduated in 1875. He was superintendent of schools in West Joliet from 1876 until 1880. Then he moved to New York city and entered Columbia College and was graduated as Bachelor of Laws in 1882. The next five years were spent in study, and in 1887 he became principal of school No. 49, Brooklyn. He took charge of No. 75 on the completion of the new building in October, 1889.

ACADEMICAL, SPECIAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.



BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1828.
Now part of the Mansion House, Hicks Street.

In addition to the excellent public school system, Brooklyn affords exceptional educational advantages through her collegiate institutions and private schools of the first rank. In the early days there was doubtless now and then some poor settler who was glad to impart the remnants of his scanty education to the youth of the place in consideration of a meagre fee, but the free schools supplied for the most part the needs of the settlement during the Dutch period, and it is not until towards the end of the last century that we find any record of a private school being established. All trace of such early schools has long since passed away, and it is mainly through the quaint advertising columns of the old-newspapers that their names have been preserved. An advertisement appears in 1773 of the Flatbush grammar school, then kept by one John Copp, where Latin and Greek were taught, and boarders had "the advantage of being taught geography in the winter evenings, with many other

useful particulars that frequently occur to the teacher." In Flatlands and New Lots there were school houses as early as 1711, or earlier, but it does not appear whether these were private or free. The newspaper slips, which belonged to General Johnson, and which were probably cut from the *Long Island Courier*, refer to the district schools already mentioned in Bedford, Gowanus, and at Brooklyn Ferry; the following item also occurs: "A beautiful eminence to the east of Brooklyn Ferry will afford an eligible situation for an academy." This was about the year 1800, and reveals the fact that the matter of an institution for more advanced education had already entered the minds of the good burghers. In Thomas Kirk's *Long Island Star*, in the year 1809, there is an advertisement of George Hamilton's



GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, PIERREPOINT AND CLINTON STREETS.

This Building is now a part of the House of the Brooklyn Club.

Select School, where "students are taught to make their own pens." In September of the same year John Gibbons announces that he has established an academy for both sexes at the place lately occupied by that of Hamilton, whose successor he appears to have been. He proposes to teach various branches "on unerring principles;" and "Mrs. Gibbons will instruct little girls in Spelling, Reading, Sewing and Marking." It was furthermore the intention to institute an evening school for young men: "N. B., Good Pronunciation." Ten years later the number of such private schools had grown materially; John Mabon was preceptor in the Brooklyn Select Academy over which Joshua Sands, S. Sackett and S. T. Feltus presided as trustees. There was an old stone building opposite the "Corporation House," on the east side of the road, known as Benjamin Smith's Inn; here on Christmas eve, 1810, the scholars of Platt Kennedy were advertised to hold an exhibition. It is only in such sporadic and chance references that we read of the predecessors of the private and semi-private institutions existing to-day, until the year 1786 is reached, when was founded Erasmus Hall Academy, which still exists. Although this excellent school, the only relic of the earlier representatives of the class, is outside of the city limits, its history belongs appropriately to Brooklyn, for many of the city's most distinguished citizens received their education there, notably the first Mayor of the city—the Hon. George Hall. Coming down to the present century, there are several schools which flourished for a time and disappeared and whose names are well remembered by older residents. Among these is the Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, which was situated, says its first catalogue, "on Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York." The originators were the Rev. Isaac and Mr. J. Livingston Van Doren, who organized the school in 1828, having moved to this city from Newark, N. J. The building at present occupied by the Mansion House on Hicks street was originally erected by these gentlemen as the home for their school. In 1834 the school was sold to Mr. Charles W. Bazeley, who conducted it for about ten years, after which it expired from natural causes. The Greenleaf Female Institute will be readily recalled to memory by the older Brooklynites. It was one of the landmarks on the Heights, at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepoint streets, where its site is now occupied by the new house of the Brooklyn Club. It was established in 1837 at 79 Willow street, from which place it was removed to its better known location. During the later years of its history it had two principals—Alfred Greenleaf, its founder, and Edward E. Bradbury, whom Mr. Greenleaf associated with himself. The civil war and its consequent disturbances were the cause of this school being closed. Eames and Putnam's English and Classical School was organized in 1831, and for several years was quite prosperous; and the same is true of Professor N. Cleveland's school for girls, which was conducted on Pierrepoint street from about 1840 till 1850. The Grecian Academy was formerly conducted by Professor Metcalf, on South Eighth street, Williamsburgh, between the years 1850 and 1855, as a school for young ladies. On the annexation of that district to the city of Brooklyn and the introduction of the public school system, the school began to decline and presently ceased to exist. Other schools in later years are known of, though often the dates of their existence are unascertainable. John Bryon for several years kept a school on Nassau street, near Washington. He was

a noted citizen, and a member of several civic societies in his day. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Seabury, formerly his assistant, who moved the school to an old meeting-house on the site of the present St. Ann's building. Some years after Bryon's time Mr. B. W. Dwight conducted a school on Livingston street, near Clinton. He was a well-known figure in Brooklyn streets, and his memory is not yet extinct. Julius R. Pomery kept a school for boys at 65 Henry street, when he was succeeded by his brother Daniel, who moved to Willow street. A. B. Morehouse had a very popular school for young ladies in Clinton street, near Sackett, for many years. The Lawrence Institute, kept by the Misses Lawrence, is also well remembered, as is Prof. J. C. Doremus' school for boys.

Individual munificence has greatly enriched the city in regard to institutions of a collegiate character, and there are flourishing to-day, within the city's limits, three endowed, non-money-making institutions of learning where the higher education may be obtained at an expenditure which is not by any means commensurate with the actual cost; and in addition to these there are two technical or special course institutions which are conducted on a similarly public-spirited plan. Added to them are the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and similar organizations which, although primarily aiming at religious development, are practically educational powers. It is owing to this admirable condition of educational possibilities that private, money-making schools are few in proportion to the population; and the high standard fixed by the philanthropic organizations has its effect on the private schools which do exist, of impelling them to seek high levels in order to establish their worthiness and secure attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH.

In 1786, Jacob Lefferts, Joris Martense, Peter Lefferts, Johannes E. Lott, Cornelius Vanderveer, John Vanderbilt, William B. Gifford, Peter Cornell, Matthew Clarkson, Aquila Giles, John I. Vanderbilt and Garret Martense, of Flatbush, united to establish an academy. They builded, at a cost of \$6,250, an edifice one hundred feet by thirty-six, with a basement, two stories and a high attic. It was a great undertaking for those times, for the war of the revolution had closed only three and a half years before and the country was burdened with debt and was poor. The founders contributed from ten to one hundred pounds each the pound of that day being equal to two and a half dollars. Aid was received from New York from such notable men as Richard Varick, Brockholst Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, D. C. Verplanck, Walter Rutherford and Aaron Burr, each giving ten pounds; William Duer, Peter Cornell, George Clinton and John Jay, each giving fifteen pounds; and Comfort Sands, who gave twenty pounds. A wing was added to the structure in 1826-7, and the original building is still in use by the academy. It is one of the oldest in the county. The Reformed Dutch Church gave a perpetual lease of the site, which included three acres, in consideration of twenty-five pounds paid on December 29, 1797. As the building did not accommodate all the pupils who came from a distance, the founders, who were the first trustees, received them in their homes as boarders. The academy was incorporated by the regents of the University of New York on



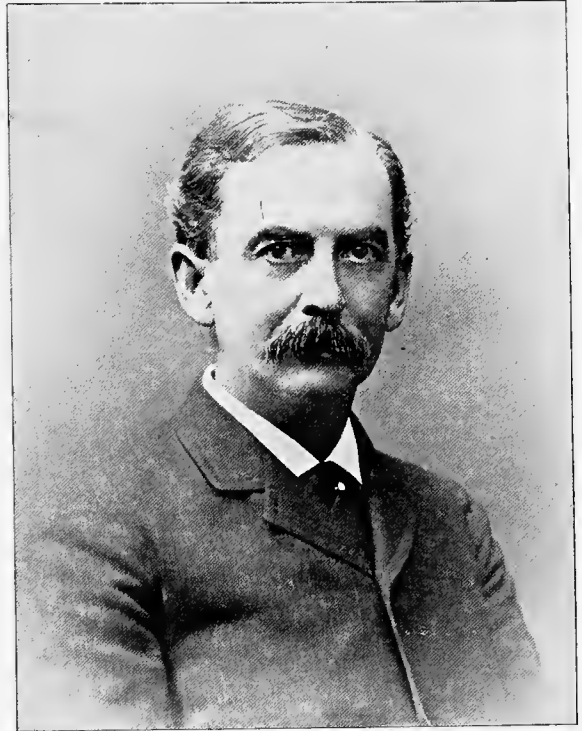
ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY.

November 20, 1787. The first principal was the Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., a learned man and famous preacher, who was teaching a class of theological students in the village, which class was the nucleus of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. Among his successors were Peter Wilson, professor of languages in Columbia College, 1792-1804; Joab G. Cooper, afterwards editor of Cooper's "Virgil," 1804-6, and again in 1817; Jonathan W. Kellogg, 1823-34, and the Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., who was president of Rutgers College, 1834-38. The average attendance of pupils during the century has been about one hundred. At the beginning they came from many of the then existing States, from the West Indies and Central and South America. This patronage from remote localities continued until about 1840. Many of the graduates became distinguished as professional men and others were called to positions of large financial responsibility. At the present time the academy is in charge of R. Arrowsmith, Ph. D., as principal; he is assisted by an able corps of instructors. The trustees have decided to erect a new and more commodious school building as soon as practicable.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Local opportunity for an education higher than that attainable by attendance at the public schools was afforded to the girls and young women of Brooklyn several years before it was at the command of the boys and young men. The Brooklyn Female Academy was opened in May, 1845, and was so successful that the lack of a similar institution for boys became conspicuous. The matter of supplying this evident need was earnestly discussed among several large-minded citizens and action upon it was hastened by what seemed to be a calamity. On the morning of January 1, 1853, the building of the Brooklyn Female Academy was burned to the ground; but by that strange evolution of good out of evil, which has been so frequently seen in the history of mankind, there sprang from the ashes two of the noblest institutions that Brooklyn possesses—the Packer Institute and the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Both have acquired national reputation, and while the one is brilliantly represented in every walk of life where the modern woman emulates the sterner sex in intellectual activity, the other has made noteworthy contributions to the ranks of men who have achieved success in business or professional labors. The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was projected as an academy and preparatory school for young men intending to complete their education at the universities; but in much less than half a century it has outgrown those limitations and under its new name of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn it is itself a college vested with full collegiate privileges and powers and a member of the grand educational system known as the University of the State of New York.

The prime movers in agitating the project of an academy for boys were James How, Dr. J. S. Thorne, Edward Anthony, Cyrus P. Smith and John H. Prentice, who had frequently conferred with other gentlemen in regard to it. On the morning after the burning of the Female Academy, Messrs. How and Prentice decided to invite Luther B. Wyman and others to attend a meeting at Mr. Prentice's house to consider the matter, and there the first board of trustees of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was chosen. The generous offer of Mrs. Packer to erect with her own means a new building for the Female Academy, in memory of her husband, placed it in the power of the stockholders in that institution to withdraw their investments in it, so far as they were made good by the insurance on the destroyed building and the sale of the land upon which it had stood, or to divert them to some other similar enterprise, and the result was that when the board of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was permanently organized, John H. Prentice, as treasurer of the Female Academy, turned over to John T. Martin, the treasurer of the new institute, the par value of the Female Academy stock. The permanent organization of the board was effected on January 20, 1854, and the officers chosen were Isaac H. Frothingham, president; Josiah O. Low, secretary; John T. Martin, treasurer. The other members of the board were: J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles R. Marvin, H. B. Claflin, L. B. Wyman, James How, S. B. Chittenden, D. S. Landon,

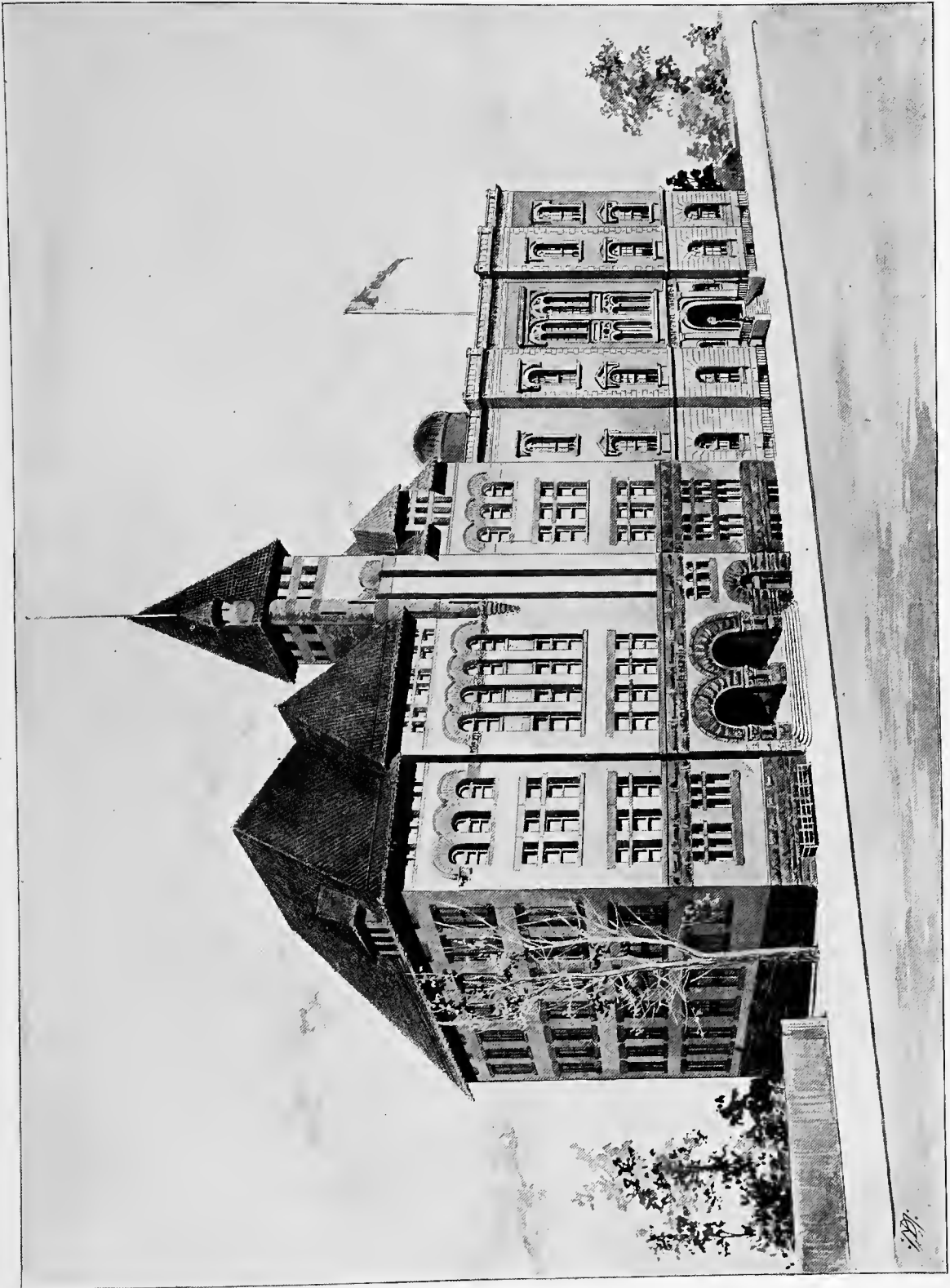


DAVID H. COCHRAN, PH. D., LL. D.

H. R. Worthington, G. Harrington, R. S. Tucker, C. S. Baylis, J. L. Putnam and G. S. Howland. On January 31, 1854, a plot of ground, with one hundred and three feet frontage on Livingston street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet, was purchased for \$16,000, and the erection of a building, from designs by F. Peterson, was begun; the edifice was completed and opened for inspection on September 6, 1855, and the institute was opened about the middle of the month with a full corps of professors and teachers. John H. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., who had formerly been professor of rhetoric at Rochester University, was president of the faculty. During that first decade of the existence of the institution, when each formative influence put an indelible stamp upon its character, the genius of Dr. Raymond was most strongly felt; and he it was who laid the firm foundations upon which his successors have erected the fair superstructure of to-day. He surrendered his post in 1864 to accept the presidency of Vassar College, where again his peculiar skill as an organizer made the cause of education his debtor. Soon after the death of Dr. Raymond, which occurred in the summer of 1878, there was spread upon the records of the Polytechnic's board of trustees a memorial minute, of which room is here afforded for a brief excerpt only: "Methodical, judicious, painstaking, he gave to the early years of the institute, the years of its unfolding and growth, the best powers of a gifted mind and the faithful labors of an earnest life. * * * A genial companion, a true and sincere friend, an educated, high minded, pure and patriotic Christian gentleman, a trusted educator of the mind and heart in all that was generous and ennobling, he won our warmest love and our sincerest esteem; and his memory and services will ever be held by one and all of his associates in the work of the institute, and in the wider spheres of his usefulness, in grateful and cherished remembrance."

When the institute was opened there was a mortgage debt of \$20,000, a floating debt of between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and large obligations assumed in the appointment of the faculty and corps of instructors. For some time after the resignation of Dr. Raymond the presidency was vacant, but the office was eventually filled by the selection of David Henry Cochran, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., who for ten years had been principal of the State Normal School at Albany. The institute was reorganized, and important modifications were made in its arrangements and classifications, in its methods of teaching and of making examinations. The executive ability of President Cochran and his known scholarship gave to the institute both intellectual and material strength, and coincident with the growth of its reputation in the educational world it was in receipt of an income more than equal to its current expenses; the entire indebtedness was paid off by 1866, and the permanent property of the institute in buildings, fixtures and apparatus had been increased in value more than \$100,000 before 1880. In 1869 the high character of the work done by the institute had become so apparent to the Regents of the University, that they gave it authority to confer the collegiate degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. The institute has on several occasions outgrown its accommodations, and has been obliged to deny admission to numbers of applicants. In 1880 an east wing was added to the building at an expense of \$12,000; a new laboratory was built in 1882 at a cost of \$8,000; a west wing was added to the main building at a cost of \$12,000 in 1885; and in 1887 an observatory was built at a cost of \$3,500. All these improvements were made without any assistance being asked or received from outside persons, and the institute having been organized as a private stock company was thereby precluded from receiving any endowments or bequests. The institute had not been designed to make money for its promoters and supporters, and its continual growth led them to consider the matter of putting it upon a new basis. Accordingly steps were taken to surrender the charter under which the institute existed and to obtain a charter for an institution of more comprehensive scope and with larger powers. It was desired moreover to reorganize upon a basis that would allow the corporation to acquire and receive property by purchase, gift or bequeathal, and permit it to continue the academic department in connection with other departments which it was designed to establish. On August 8, 1889, the regents of the University of the State of New York granted a provisional charter to the present corporation, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; and soon afterwards the buildings and equipment of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute were transferred to the new corporation; the old corporation had in the meantime surrendered its charter and had been dissolved. Having acquired the endowment required by law, the new corporation received an absolute charter in January, 1890, conferring upon it "All the rights, powers and dignities given by law and the ordinances of the regents to a college, including membership in the University of the State of New York." The charter is dated January 30, 1890, and bears the signature of the late George William Curtis as chancellor. The success of the negotiations which ended in securing this charter was in the largest measure due to the well-directed efforts of Henry Sanger Snow, LL. M., an alumnus of the Polytechnic Institute and one of its trustees. By drafting and procuring the enactment of necessary legislation he provided the method both for the dissolution of the old corporation and for the granting of a liberal charter to the new institution.

With an amplified curriculum and more than eight hundred students enrolled, while hundreds more were knocking for admittance, the institute needed more room and steps were taken by the new corporation



THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

1877

to obtain it. Land adjoining the site of the original building was purchased and ground was broken for a new building in May, 1890; the work of construction was completed by September, 1891, and the building was occupied at the opening of the regular term in that month. The new building is occupied by the higher departments of the institute, and the academical department occupies the original building. The acquisition of the land which made possible the erection of this new building was due to the energetic action of the president of the faculty. After the committee of the corporation had reported that the purchase of the lot was impracticable and that the offer to secure it had been abandoned, President Cochran, who had continued in close correspondence with the owner since the time of its purchase from the corporation of the Dutch Church, seized the opportunity offered by the dissensions of the parties who had planned to sell it to the city and purchased it. William Augustus White, to whose untiring energy and devotion to the interests of the institute the new buildings are mainly due, upon learning the facts promptly furnished the financial backing to fulfill the conditions of purchase and at less than one-half the price at which it had been held during the negotiations of the committee to secure it. Mr. White's father, A. M. White, was also intimately associated with this movement, and his generous donations, amounting to \$75,000 or \$80,000, bore a very important part in bringing the matter to a successful issue. The new building, which is from designs by W. B. Tubby, cost \$350,000, is Romanesque in style and is constructed of brick with stone trimmings; it is five stories in height with a fine basement, and there is a large tower which extends to a considerable height above the roof. The frontage on Livingston street is one hundred and seventeen feet, and the depth of the building is one hundred feet. The structure is thoroughly fireproof, is lighted by electricity and is furnished with electric elevators. The interior arrangements are perfect, including a gymnasium in the basement, which is fitted up with the best appliances for physical culture. There are commodious lecture rooms, comfortable study rooms, carefully arranged laboratories, and every adjunct needed to secure the perfection of scientific research and experiment. One of the features of the institution is the "Spicer Library" which occupies an apartment in the new building thirty-two feet by thirty-four in its dimensions. The library was given by Captain Elihu Spicer as a memorial to his son Uriah D. Spicer, a member of the class of 1873; it has been selected with great care, and is designed for general reference and study in all departments of the institute work. The cost of the library was upwards of \$35,000. The removal of the institute to its new quarters and the occupancy by the academic department of the entire building previously used by the school made possible the reorganization and extension of the courses of study in the preparatory school. The students of the different courses are assigned to suits of rooms specially fitted for their work. The commercial course, based upon a good elementary English education, gives a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, accounts and commercial law, and with its optional studies of French, German, Spanish or stenography offers opportunities unequalled probably by those of any other commercial school, while the students from its preparatory, classical, liberal and scientific courses take the highest rank in the institute or in other colleges which they may enter. The large and fully equipped laboratories with which the institute is provided enable it to add to its courses of study and research in the departments of chemistry and physics, and civil and electrical engineering, so that, with the aid of the Spicer library, the institute now offers advantages unsurpassed by those of the best technical schools. The present faculty of the institute numbers sixteen, and the total number of persons included in the corps of professors and instructors is fifty-three. The annual tuition income amounts to \$120,000. As the institute is free to accept endowments and bequests, it is expected that offers of endowments and scholarships which were made to the former corporation but could not be accepted, will now be renewed. During the academic year of 1890-91 a scholarship was established by gift in memory of Henry Ginnel De Witt, which provides perpetually for the tuition of one pupil. The institute now belongs in fact, as it has always belonged in the spirit of its management, to the whole community and to the world, and its future cannot fail to be even more progressive than its past has been.

DAVID HENRY COCHRAN, Ph. D., LL. D., has been active in educational work for nearly half a century, and during the greater part of that time has had national reputation as a man in whom are united the rarest gifts of the teacher with wide learning and general culture, a union of qualities rendered especially effective by his admirable executive ability. His presidency of the Polytechnic began in 1864. He was born at Springville, New York, July 5, 1828. His father was of Scotch descent; on his mother's side he came of a Huguenot family that found refuge in this country during the seventeenth century. Early in life he developed a habit of close observation and manifested a decided love for natural science. Pecuniary reverses obliged him at the age of fifteen to resort to teaching and in this way he carried himself through Hamilton College. His proficiency in chemistry enabled him at the same time to fill the position of lecturer on that subject at the Clinton Liberal Institute where, upon his graduation in 1850, he became professor. In the following year he was chosen principal of the Fredonia Academy, and in 1854 became professor of chemistry and natural science at the State Normal School at Albany. Soon afterwards although he was the youngest member of the faculty he became principal, and while principal he filled the

chair of the theory and practice of teaching. In 1862 the Board of Regents conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Philosophy and he was one of the first two persons to receive that degree in this country. He is a trustee of Hamilton College and is prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Home for Aged Men. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Century Club in New York and in Brooklyn he is identified with the Hamilton Club, of which he is a charter member. In 1851 he married Miss Harriet Striker Rawson and their family consists of four children.

THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

When in this country the question of the higher education of women was considered somewhat too problematical for conclusive argument, before Vassar was thought of and when other institutions for female advancement, which have since become famous, were merely embryonic in their existence, the Brooklyn Female Academy—the precursor of the Packer Collegiate Institute—was incorporated and placed upon a working basis. The influences exerted upon a great community through the inception and subsequent expansion of such an enterprise cannot be estimated at too high a valuation. For nearly fifty years it has afforded a broad mental training to those who have been destined to mould the thought and shape the character of future generations; and the full realization of what it is accomplishing in the present can come only to the observation of posterity. During a considerable period the Packer Institute stood a unique creation among the educational institutions of the country. Its curriculum was more catholic and comprehensive than that of any other school for the training of girls, and although it has since surrendered its original pre-eminence it remains in the front rank of those secondary institutions whose energies are necessarily restricted by local limitations. In such repute is the educational system in vogue at the Packer held by other collegiate institutions for women, that they admit its graduates to their junior and sophomore classes without the requirement of a preliminary examination. The Packer never has contributed to the aggrandizement of individual or corporate interests; its ends and aims are purely philanthropic. Its earnings, amounting annually to \$80,000, or thereabouts, are all expended in the interests of the students. The rates of tuition are much lower than could be afforded by an unendowed school, and large contributions are made each year for the benefit of individual students who may be unable to meet the regular charges. There are thirty free scholarships, which are awarded to students in the higher grades of the school, and their assignment is determined as much by individual merit as individual necessity. So great has been the assistance rendered by the institute to deserving students that the amount of financial aid contributed to worthy recipients by the board of trustees since 1875 has aggregated \$120,000. The corps of teachers numbers fifty-three, forty-six of whom are women, and many of them hold diplomas of colleges. At the opening of the institution there were three hundred students on the list. The number in recent years has ranged from seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred.



TRUMAN J. BACKUS, LL. D.

The origin of the Packer Collegiate Institute is found in the Brooklyn Female Academy, which was incorporated in 1844. The presidency of this institution was accepted by Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, who had earned some measure of distinction, prior to his advent in Brooklyn, as head of the Albany Female Academy. Among those who lent their active countenance to his work in this city was William S. Packer, who had deeply interested himself in promoting legislation in New York State favorable to the higher education of women and who, in the capacity of trustee, had been prominently associated with Dr. Crittenden at Albany. The Brooklyn Female Academy was opened on May 5, 1846, and experienced prosperity until the dawning of the year 1853, when its building, which stood on Joralemon street, between Clinton and Court, was burned to the ground. Mr. Packer had recently died, leaving a large property in the hands of his wife, who shared her husband's interest in educational affairs. Before the embers of the fire had ceased smoking she addressed

a note to the trustees, saying she had reason to believe her husband had entertained the purpose of devoting a sum of money for the establishment of an institution for the education of youth and it was her desire, as his representative, to carry out his wishes. The misfortune overtaking the academy afforded her an opportunity which she was ready to meet, and she informally offered the sum of \$65,000 for the erection of a building for the instruction of her own sex. Her generous proposition was gratefully accepted. The corporation of the old academy was dissolved and its stock was applied to the founding of a high school for boys, which now exists as the Polytechnic Institute. Through this munificent gift of Mrs. Packer's, which at that time was the largest ever made to advance the higher education of women, a new charter, granted on March 19, 1853, was secured for the girls' academy, under the corporate title of The Packer Collegiate Institute. The tribute paid to the memory of her husband in giving his name to the new institution was suitably acknowledged by Mrs. Packer; and at the instance of the trustees the charter of incorporation embodied a clause which gave her the right to nominate those whom she might desire to



THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

occupy the vacancies which from time to time occurred in the board of trustees. Her selections, made in accordance with this request, were honored until her death in 1892, and the range of her personal acquaintance rendered it comparatively easy for her to secure the active coöperation of those whose services in such a capacity proved invaluable. Among those who were especially active in the reorganization and conduct of the institute were: A. A. Low, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, A. B. Baylis and Henry P. Morgan. The institute was formally opened on the evening of November 9, 1854. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D. From that time until the founding of Vassar College, in 1865, the Packer Collegiate Institute stood without a peer among those educational institutions which were exclusively devoted to women. Until the opening of Vassar, and other institutions of a like nature, large numbers of students from all parts of the country came to Brooklyn to secure the instruction given at the Packer Institute. But the establishment of well-endowed institutions for women caused a decrease in the number of non-resident students at the Packer. The trustees had occasion to consider the policy to be pursued in the future, and as early as 1870 it came to be the accepted view of the board that the institution should be conducted as a school designed especially for the young women of Brooklyn. With this end in view certain modifications, which still exist, were made in its constitution.

The buildings of the institute occupy a plot which extends from Joralemon to Livingston street, between Clinton and Court streets. The lot is two hundred feet square. The main building, which is gothic in style, was one of the last works of Minard Lefevre, the well-known architect, and still ranks,

architecturally, among the best structures devoted to educational purposes in this country. Land adjoining the institute was purchased in 1886, and on the plot of ground a building one hundred feet by twenty-eight was erected. It contains the laboratories for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology and natural history. The whole of the first floor is furnished as a gymnasium. Both the old and the new buildings are heated and ventilated by the best modern methods. In material appointments, as well as in educational methods, the institute strives to hold an advanced position. Its property is estimated to be worth half a million dollars. Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, the first president of the institute, remained at its head until his death, in 1883. Dr. Darwin G. Eaton had been his colleague during the last thirty-two years of his administration. These two gentlemen were of one mind in the service they rendered the institute, and Dr. Eaton shared many of the responsibilities of the principal. At Dr. Crittenden's death Dr. Eaton was elected as president, but ill health compelled him to decline the well-deserved and honorable appointment. Dr. Truman J. Backus was invited to accept the position; he had been familiar with recent movements looking towards the more systematic and advanced teaching of women, having been the professor of English language and literature at Vassar College since the opening of that institution. He promptly accepted the call to Brooklyn, and since 1883 has been the director of the institute. Since his administration began there has been a steady increase in the equipment and resources of the institute, and a conservative but constant strengthening of the course of instruction and an enlargement of the teaching force. The alumnae of the institution are organized under the title of the Associated Alumnae of Packer Collegiate Institute. They have for years maintained post-graduate classes for study, and have used their organization for the promotion of the welfare of their alma mater. They have in several instances contributed to its equipment. They furnished the new gymnasium, and have made large appropriations from their funds for the furnishing of the lecture room of natural history. The presidents of the corporation have held office in the following order: John Skillman, George Wood, Seth Low (grandfather of ex-Mayor Low), G. G. Van Wagenen and A. A. Low, who has been president since 1858.

DR. TRUMAN JAY BACKUS, the president of the Packer Institute, was born in Lock, Cayuga County, New York, in 1842. His father was for a long time a prominent resident of New York city, and was secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Dr. Backus obtained his education at the public schools of New York and at the University of Rochester, being graduated with the class of 1864. He spent the next three years in post-graduate studies at Rochester and in New York, taking his master's degree from the university in course. In 1867 he was called to occupy the chair of English language and literature at Vassar College, where he remained until called to the presidency of the Packer Institute in 1883. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D., from Rochester University. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of the Brooklyn Institute, president of the Brooklyn Library and of the advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, the Century Club of New York, and the Hamilton Club of this city. He married a daughter of L. Harris Hitchcock, a prominent member of the New York constitutional convention. Mrs. Backus is an alumna of Vassar and a trustee of that college; she is also a member of the Brooklyn Woman's Club. They have four children, one of whom is now at Amherst College and another is an auditor of the Standard Oil Co. Dr. Backus is the author of many learned papers, of a work entitled "Great English Authors," and is the reviser of Shaw's work on English literature. He has been well-known as a lecturer.

THE ADELPHI ACADEMY.

This institution grew out of a private school which was incorporated in 1869 by the aid of money contributed by twenty-one public-spirited citizens. The academy was organized with a board of trustees consisting of twenty-four members. During the first two years of its existence no less than fifty thousand dollars were contributed by private gift for its maintenance. In 1873 further donations, coming for the most part from the trustees themselves, enabled them to add a wing to the west end of the building, and in 1880, with funds derived from the same source, a second wing was built at the eastern end. But it was not until 1886 that the academy trustees began to develop plans for an important extension of its curriculum, and the institution began to assume its present dimensions. In that year, Charles Pratt, the president of the board of trustees, provided means for the erection of a new building, adequate to the needs of the academy's larger purposes, by the gift of \$160,000. This gift was made subject to certain wise conditions concerning the disposal of future revenues, etc., which were cheerfully acceded to and which, in part, have since been carried out. At the beginning of the school year in September, 1888, the new building was practically completed and ready for occupancy. This new edifice is situated at the rear of the old buildings and occupies the corner of St. James' place and Clifton place. The entire end of that block on St. James' place, extending from Lafayette avenue to Clifton place, is covered by the buildings of the Adelphi Academy. The plot measures one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. Between the two main structures is the chapel, with a seating capacity of about one thousand. The thirty and more rooms in the old



THE ADELPHI ACADEMY.

buildings are devoted to the use of the preparatory department and to the first four grades of the academie. In the new building, which is known as the collegiate, are the chemical and physical laboratories, the library and a spacious study room for the use of the students of the collegiate department; on the top floor are the large and beautifully lighted art rooms. In the basement is a gymnasium, divided into three large rooms and fitted with bath and dressing rooms. Adjoining this is the engine room with an engine and dynamo. The hygienic and sanitary appointments throughout are excellent, this having been one of the principal aims of the founder. With the beauty and dignity of the exterior of this splendid structure every citizen of Brooklyn is familiar; it constitutes one of the most prominent architectural ornaments of that part of the city. The buildings are valued at \$500,000.

In connection with the work of the academy there is a kindergarten, and pupils may thus receive instruction from the earliest rudiments up to the highest branches of the collegiate studies under the auspices of the same institution. There are three departments: the preparatory, the academic and the collegiate. The first is open to pupils between the ages of six and ten, and the course is completed in three years. In the academic department the ages range from nine to sixteen, and in a five-year course all the essential branches of a good English education, Latin, French and German, physiology, English history and literature are taught. The collegiate department is divided into three courses, and diplomas are awarded to such students as shall complete any one of them. The classical course is intended to meet the requirements for entrance examinations at college, and to this three years are devoted. The literary and scientific courses embrace a curriculum of four years each and the latter includes the laboratory practice for which superb facilities have been provided. Art education began in the Adelphi Academy almost from its inception, it being among the first, if not the first, of the schools of this country to acknowledge the influence of art as complementary to youthful culture. Accepting as a basis for this work the higher traditions of art, it at once took means to put this fact into practice by making drawing part of the regular school work, and adding to the drawing of simple forms (which were executed in the class rooms) special facilities for study from the antique and life. The elementary work was at first under the instruction of Louis Grube, followed by Prof. F. T. L. Boyle, who introduced drawing from the cast, which was done in a small room in the attic of what is now the academic building. He also introduced the idea of special art pupils, carrying the work forward until the resignation of Prof. Sprague, when he also resigned. With the appointment of Dr. Taylor, art received a strong impetus in the school proper. Under the direction of the present professor the work was so arranged that every student from the time of entrance until the fourth academic year was compelled to draw; after which it became optional until the year of graduation. Larger accommodations

were furnished for the advanced and special students, who rapidly increased in numbers, and the study of portraiture and full length drawing from life were added. In connection with the regular course of instruction, lectures and loan exhibitions of pictures were held in the chapel. The regular yearly exhibit of students' work inaugurated a system of annual competition, at which prizes were awarded for the best drawings from the cast and from life, as well as in painting from life. With this extension of accommodations came a corresponding growth in the character and quality of the work, until at present the work of the department is second to that of no school in the country, and the equal of what might be called the legitimate art schools, such as those of the National Academy of Design or the Students' Art League. It can claim as its former pupils a number of young men and women who are well known in the art world and are constant exhibitors at all the leading exhibitions of the country as well as at the Paris Salon. The rooms at present devoted to the study of art in the new, or collegiate building, have possibly no superior in the world. They consist of a suite of five, which are specially arranged for drawing from the cast, from life, still life and modeling. These rooms are for advanced and special pupils, the more elementary school work being accomplished in the class rooms under the direction of a special teacher. Special students can enter at any time without adopting the regular special course, which extends through a period of four years, including, beside drawing and painting from life, artistic anatomy, perspective, composition and the history of art. These subjects are all taught by special teachers by whom the students are examined; and after passing a satisfactory examination they receive a diploma graduating them from the department and certifying to the extent and quality of their attainments.

On December 18, 1889, the academic building was seriously damaged by fire, but the injury was speedily remedied. The internal equipment of the academy is excellent; it has been furnished at an expense of \$31,500, while its apparatus and library are valued respectively at \$9,800 and \$4,000. The presidents of the board of trustees and their terms of service have been: the Rev. William I. Budington, D.D., 1869-74; Charles Pratt, 1874-91; and Charles M. Pratt, 1891-93. In the following list appear the names and terms of service of those who have held the principalship of the academy from the date of its incorporation in 1869 until the present day: John Lockwood, August, 1869-May, 1870; Homer B. Sprague, 1870-75; Stephen G. Taylor, 1875-1883; Albert C. Perkins, 1883-1892; John S. Crombie, 1892.

JOHN S. CROMBIE was a successful teacher in the west before he came to Brooklyn to take charge of the Adelphi; and in Minneapolis, where he was principal of the high school, and had done a good deal to build up the cause of education, his departure caused general regret. Under his administration the high school became one of the best in the country. He was born in Pontiac, Mich., in 1854, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. His first position was that of principal of the high school in Coldwater, which he resigned in one year to become superintendent of education in the same city. Three years later he accepted a similar position in Big Rapids, where he did splendid work for four years. His next call was to Minneapolis, and his record there for seven years was such as to secure for him the warm recommendation of many prominent educators when it was proposed to place him in his present position. He took charge of the academy in September, 1892. He is a married man, and has two children.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

This is so distinctively and peculiarly an institution of Brooklyn, managed by representative Brooklynites and for the general people, that it is a subject of great local interest and pride. Its work is somewhat in the line of the "university extension" movement, now so popular; the avowed purposes stated in its charter being "the establishment and maintenance of museums and libraries of art and science, the encouragement of the study of the arts and sciences and their application to the practical wants of man; the advancement of knowledge in science and art, and in general to provide the means for popular instruction and enjoyment through its collections, libraries and lectures." Further provisions of the charter are that its museums and libraries shall be open and free to the schools of the city, both public and private, and to the general public on such terms of admission as shall be approved by the mayor and park commissioner. The institution is endowed, and its membership privileges, affording opportunities for special scientific courses, are fixed at very low, nominal figures. Its trustees are citizens prominent in public and social life. Its history is one of slow and sound growth, with a continual widening of the scope.

The institution had its birth in the summer of 1823, when several gentlemen, chief among whom was Augustus Graham, met at Stevenson's tavern for the purpose of establishing, for the apprentices of Brooklyn, a free library. They adopted a constitution and issued a circular in which they solicited donations of books and money with which to effect their purpose. On November 20, 1824, they were incorporated by the state legislature under the name of The Brooklyn Apprentices' Library Association, and on July 4, 1825, the corner-stone of the first building owned by the association was laid by General Lafayette, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. The first lecture delivered in the completed structure was by Professor Dana. By 1835 the association had outgrown its original quarters, and the institution was



J. B. Woodard

removed to the site on Washington street, then the centre of the city's wealth and culture. In order to broaden the scope of the association, an amended charter was granted by the legislature in 1843 and the name therein was changed to the Brooklyn Institute. For many years thereafter the institute was an important factor in the social, literary, scientific and educational life of Brooklyn. From its platform were heard such eminent scientific men as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Henry, Morse, Mitchell, Torrey, Guyot and Cooke; such learned divines as Doctors McCosh, Hitchcock, Storrs and Budington; and such famous orators and thinkers as Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Beecher, Emerson, Everett, Curtis, King, Bellows and Chapin. Its library had a large circulation and its hall was used for many social and historic gatherings. During this period of its history the institute received from Mr. Graham two important donations. On July 4, 1848, the building, which had been heavily mortgaged, he presented to the trustees free from all encumbrance, and through his will, made known to the board of directors shortly after his decease on November 28, 1851, he bequeathed the sum of \$27,000 as a permanent endowment fund. The will directed that the interest on \$10,000 of this fund should be used for the support of lectures on scientific subjects and for the purchase of apparatus and collections of a scientific character. The income from \$12,000 was to be appropriated to Sunday evening lectures of a religious character, and that of the remaining \$5,000 to be used in the support of a school of design and a gallery of fine arts. For several years prior to 1867, the institute building began to be regarded as behind the times. The entrance was faulty and its interior arrangements were inadequate. The income of the building dwindled to a low figure and the support of the free library became insufficient. The directors remodeled the building in 1867, at an expense of about \$30,000, a part of which was raised by life membership subscriptions of \$50 and \$100, and the balance by a mortgage on the building. For twenty years (1867-87) this indebtedness necessitated the application of a large portion of the income from the rent of the building and from the Graham endowment fund to the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt. Final payment on the mortgage was made early in 1887. During this period the most the institute was able to do was to circulate its library, keep up its classes in drawing and provide for the annual address on February 22. Freed from debt, the institute was able once more to use the whole income from its funds and building for their legitimate purposes, and to become an important agent in the work of education in the city. The property of the institute in 1887 consisted of the institute building and land, a library of 12,000 volumes, and endowment funds of \$46,000. These last comprise the \$27,000 bequeathed by Mr. Graham, the Cary fund of \$10,000, for the support of the library and an increment of \$9,000, realized through premiums on the sale of bonds.

During the year 1887-88 a new era in the history of the institute was inaugurated. It was determined to make the property of the institute the nucleus of a broad and comprehensive institution for the advancement of science and art and its membership a large and active association, laboring not only for the advancement of knowledge, but also for the education of the people through lectures and collections in art and science. In December, 1888, a committee of members of the institute was appointed by the council to organize a movement which it was hoped might lead to the formation of museums of art and science in Brooklyn. This action of the council was endorsed by the board of directors early in January. The committee determined, after some deliberation, to call a public meeting of citizens, and to that end drew up a letter of invitation to a meeting to be held on February 5, 1889. This letter, signed by about two hundred residents of Brooklyn, was sent to fifteen hundred citizens who were known to be specially interested in art or science. At a citizens' meeting, held on February 5, pursuant to the above call, Gen. John B. Woodard, who acted as chairman of the meeting, stated its purpose, and spoke of the desire felt by the directors that the property of the institute should be made more valuable to Brooklyn and a nucleus of a much larger property to be used in the erection of museums of art and science for the education and enjoyment of the

people. On the motion of Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, a committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed to act in conjunction with the directors of the Brooklyn Institute in organizing an association which should labor to secure a museum of art. The motion having been seconded and adopted, the following persons were appointed on the committee: Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Hon. Seth Low, Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Alexander E. Orr, Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, David H. Houghtaling, Hon. Darwin R. James, Charles Pratt, Henry Hentz, John T. Martin, Joseph H. Knapp, John Gibb, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Rev. Charles R. Baker, Wm. Hamilton Gibson, Rev. John W. Chadwick, A. Augustus Healy, Hon. Frederick A. Schroeder, Carll H. De Silver, William H. Male, Col. Henry T. Chapman, William Berri, John P. Adams and Frank Squier. To this committee were afterwards added the following ladies: Mrs. F. H. Wing, Miss Matilda McLean, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. B. Duryea, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Harriet Judson, Miss Susan M. Barstow, Miss Christina Rounds, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Miss Caroline B. Le Row and Mrs. F. W. Rockwell. A form of organization was adopted which contemplated the formation of a large association of members and a continual increase of the endowment funds and the collections of the institute. Provision was made for a subdivision of the membership into departments, representing various branches of art and science, each department forming a society by itself and yet enjoying all the privileges of the general association. A general invitation was extended to citizens specially interested in science and art to become members of the institute; courses of lectures on science and art were provided; the directors' room of the institute was enlarged to accommodate the meetings of some of the departments contemplated, and a large lecture room on the third floor of the institute building was fitted up, at an expense of \$2,600, for the occupancy of some of those departments that would make use of apparatus and collections at their meetings.

During the first fifteen months after the organization of the institute, a membership of three hundred and fifty persons was recorded. The Brooklyn Microscopical Society joined the institute in a body with sixty-four members, and became the Department of Microscopy. The American Astronomical Society, whose members resided mostly in New York and Brooklyn, became the Department of Astronomy, with thirty-two members. The Brooklyn Entomological Society united with the institute and became the Entomological Department, with forty-one members. The Linden Camera Club of Brooklyn became the Department of Photography, with twenty-six members. Departments of physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoology and archaeology were successively formed, and each of the twelve departments named began holding monthly meetings. The permanent funds and property of the institute were increased by \$3,000; additions were made to the library and its circulation increased from a rate of 12,000 to 46,000 volumes per year; the lecture courses were fully attended and the classes in drawing were enlarged. At the first joint meeting of the committee and the directors, held on February 21, Dr. Charles H. Hall was elected chairman, and Prof. F. W. Hooper, secretary. The progress of the institute during the year 1889-90 was even greater than in the preceding fifteen months. The membership of the twelve departments organized the previous year was more than doubled; eight new and strong departments, viz.: architecture, electricity, geography, mathematics, painting, philology, political and economic science, and psychology were formed; the membership was increased from three hundred and fifty to more than twelve hundred; to the collections of the institute were made very large additions; the library was reorganized and its circulation increased from the rate of 46,000 volumes



THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON STREET.
Removed for Bridge Extension, 1890.

to 55,000 volumes per year; 1,500 new books were added for the benefit of the departments and their members; the number of lectures, exhibits and meetings of departments was increased from about ninety in the previous year to two hundred and thirty; the attendance of the department meetings was more than doubled, the number of members taking an active part in the meetings and in the work of the institute was quadrupled; the quality of the lectures and addresses excelled that of the previous year; and out of the abundance of active and increasing interest in art and science awakened by the old Brooklyn Institute, the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was born, destined to command the attention, the admiration, the love and the support of every resident of Brooklyn; to become a means for the education, the refinement and the uplifting of all its people, and to encourage all other educational institutions in the city.

The growth of the institute received a slight check in the fall of 1890. On September 12 a serious fire in the institute building rendered it unfit for immediate use. But owing to the generous hospitality of other institutions in the city it was possible to carry on its work elsewhere. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Union for Christian Work, the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, the Church of the Saviour, the Adelphi Academy and the Brooklyn Art Association each contributed the use of rooms for the lectures and other work. The office of the institute was located temporarily in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 502 Fulton street. Despite adversity, the growth of the institute was of a permanent and substantial character—three hundred and twelve new members were added; the membership of each of the twenty departments was increased; the number of lectures and meetings was three hundred and ten as against two hundred and thirty in the previous year. Each of the departments did more and better work than in any other preceding year; the attendance on the lectures was considerably greater, reaching a total of about 56,000; the Geographical Department brought together a collection of geographical appliances consisting of maps, globes, charts, reliefs, models, atlases, treatises, text-books and other publications, valued at \$6,000; these were exhibited in Brooklyn for four weeks and in Boston for three weeks; the Boston exhibition being visited by about 16,000 people and the Brooklyn exhibition by upwards of 37,000 people; subscriptions towards the endowment fund of the proposed museums were made to the amount of \$52,500, and by act of legislation the city was authorized to expend \$300,000 in the creation of the proposed museum buildings on Prospect Hill. Owing to the sale of the institute property in Washington street to the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge for extension purposes, the work of the institute was carried on in 1892 much as during the previous year, but with ampler facilities. The provision of permanent quarters for the institute will engage the immediate attention of the officers of the institute during the coming months. The work of erecting the museum buildings will be begun at once. The first section erected will cost \$300,000. The total structure will be about 425 feet on each of its four sides, and will be lighted by four large interior courts about one hundred feet square. During the month of December, 1891, the Brooklyn Institute transferred to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences its property and estate, as authorized by the laws of 1890. The deed of transfer was recorded in the county clerk's office on December 31, being the last deed recorded in that year. The subscriptions to the endowment fund of the institute were payable on the first day of January, 1892, and amounted to \$58,000, making a total endowment of \$200,000. During the season of 1891-603 new members were added, making a total membership of 1,810. The year has been a most prosperous one in the history of the institute; about four hundred public lectures have been given, and the average attendance has been between 15,000 and 18,000 persons per month. The institute conducts a biological laboratory during the summer months at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., under the direction of Prof. Herbert W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, and has established two summer schools of art; one at the seashore in Southampton, L. I., known as the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art, under the direction of Mr. William M. Chase, and the second at Lake George, known as the Adirondacks Summer School of Art, under the direction of Mr. Walter Shirlaw. These schools are designed to give summer instruction in the open air at moderate rates to students who desire to continue their work during the summer months. A school of political science was established in the autumn of 1892. The present officers of the board of trustees are: Gen. John B. Woodward, president; Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, Edwin Beers, vice-presidents; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, director; Hon. Eugene G. Blackford, treasurer; Prof. Robert Foster, secretary. The officers of the associate members are: Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, president; Rev. William H. Ingersoll, secretary.

JOHN B. WOODWARD was born in this city, in 1835; he was, at an early age, placed successively under the tuition of Samuel Putnam and Benjamin W. Dwight, who were then the respective heads of the most popular academies of this city. In 1850, he began his business career; first as a clerk in the "Swamp," the district in which the leather trade in New York is located, and subsequently in the River de la Plate export trade. He still retains his connection with the latter business, importing wool and hides from the South American countries, and exporting in return a general line of domestic manufactures. In 1854, he

became identified with the national guard by enlisting as a private in the Brooklyn City Guard, which was then attached to the 13th Regiment. In quick succession he became corporal, first-sergeant, second lieutenant, captain of Company E of the 13th Regiment, lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel. He was in the United States service with the 13th Regiment in 1861, as second lieutenant; and for three months in 1862, as lieutenant-colonel. The rank of colonel was conferred upon him early in 1863, which position he held for five years, when he succeeded Gen. H. B. Duryea as major-general of the second division of the national guard. Governor Samuel J. Tilden appointed him inspector-general of the state, on the first of January, 1875, and during the same year he was made president of the department of city works of Brooklyn. In 1879, he was promoted to be adjutant-general of the state, and on January 1, 1880, he retired from the service, and has since devoted himself to business pursuits and matters affecting the general welfare of the city. He was appointed as president of the department of Brooklyn parks in 1888 and was legislated out of office in 1889, only to be reappointed soon after; but being absent in Europe, he was unable to accept. He is president of the Third National Bank; a director of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Guardian Insurance Company, Franklin Trust Company and Franklin Safe Deposit Company; and vice-president of the Birkbeck Saving and Loan Association, and a director and trustee in other industrial corporations. As president of the Brooklyn Institute he was instrumental in changing that corporation into the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which will soon provide our citizens with a museum worthy the importance of the city. The benevolent movement, known as the Fresh Air Fund, having for its purpose the free conveyance of the children of the poor to the country at regular intervals, has received his hearty co-operation since its beginning. He is a member of the Brooklyn and the Riding and Driving clubs and is noted as a good equestrian.

FRANKLIN WILLIAM HOOPER, the director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was born in Walpole, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on February 11, 1851. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he became a student of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. While there he abandoned his design of becoming a clergyman, and turned his attention to the study of science and natural history. He left Antioch in 1870, and in the following year entered Harvard University, where he continued the scientific studies which he began at Antioch, devoting a considerable portion of his time to language and philosophy. Under Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah P. Cook he took special courses in various branches, and in 1872 he attended Agassiz's summer school of natural history at Penikese Island. In 1876, acting as an agent for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, he spent some months on a scientific excursion around the coast of Florida, where peculiar opportunities were afforded for the study of algæ and coral formations. From 1877 until 1880 Professor Hooper was principal of the high school at Keene, New Hampshire. In June, 1880, he came to Brooklyn and became professor of chemistry and geology at the Adelphi Academy, where he remained for nine years. In June, 1889, he was elected curator of the Brooklyn Institute, a position which he filled with credit to himself and to the advantage of the institution. His opinion had much weight in affecting, in December, 1891, the amalgamation of the institute with the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. On the coalescence of the old establishment with the new, Professor Hooper was chosen director. In May, 1876, while returning from Florida, Professor Hooper married Miss Martha Summer Holden, of Augustin, Ga., whose father was prominent in the abolition movement. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Professor Hooper is a member of the board of education, having been appointed by Mayor Boody on March 25, 1892.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE.

In the Pratt Institute Brooklyn possesses a unique establishment. It resembles in its aims the art schools of Keswick and South Kensington and combines therewith the advantages of such technical schools as the Whitechapel Guild and the Handicraft School of Birmingham. But it has furthermore certain distinctive features of its own, which, taken as a whole, render the Pratt Institute the most important enterprise of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. It was founded by the wise munificence of Mr. Charles Pratt, and is another example of that high philanthropy in which Peter Cooper illustriously led the way. The land was purchased in 1884, and the work begun in the following year. In 1887 the institute received its charter with the power to confer degrees. It was the realization of a scheme which its founder had cherished for a quarter of a century. The fundamental purpose of the work is to afford such instruction as shall enable men and women to support themselves by applied knowledge and skilled handicraft in various industries. It is thus intended to supplement the work of the public and high schools; and to those who are employed during the day, opportunity is given in the evening to acquire a thorough knowledge of the processes of the industrial arts. Earnestness and industry are the indispensable conditions to participation in the privileges of the institute. It is to help those who are willing to help themselves; rich and poor are alike welcome. In addition, however, to the purely practical work, the



PRATT INSTITUTE.

importance of the moral element in education has not been overlooked, and throughout all its branches of instruction the institute inculcates self-reliance, self-denial, honesty and thrift as essential increments of success. The charges for tuition are nominal, ranging from \$2 to \$30 per course or term, and are made chiefly to insure earnestness in students.

The buildings of the Pratt Institute are situated on Ryerson street, between Willoughby and DeKalb avenues. The neighborhood of the elevated road renders them easy of access from all parts of the city. Extensive space across Ryerson street and on Grand avenue has been set apart for the recreation of the students. These buildings are substantial, fire-proof, and adapted to heavy manufacturing, but, as in all structures where convenience and adaptability have been intelligently aimed at, there is no lack of architectural beauty; one finds real æsthetic satisfaction in the perfect appliances for lighting, heating, ventilating, etc., in the solid staircases, the commodious elevators, available both for passenger and freight service, and in the superb equipment of the class-rooms and the work-shops. The main structure is of brick and terra cotta; it is 100 feet wide and 50 feet in depth, and has six stories above the basement. On one side is a wing 37 by 50 feet. It presents a straightforward appearance of dignified solidity with its Norman arched doorway and wide, welcoming steps, quite in harmony with the practical and moral character of the institution of which it is the home. The library is on the first floor and has space for some 30,000 volumes. Any resident of Brooklyn, over fourteen years of age, may receive upon application the privileges of the library, which numbers about 20,000 books, and had a general circulation in 1891 of over 122,000. Across the hall is the reading room, with its daily papers and innumerable magazines covering the whole range of human knowledge. Here, too, are the leading encyclopædias, complete files of the great periodicals and all the more important books of reference. On the second floor, a part of which is devoted to the offices of the institute, is the lecture room where courses are delivered on subjects having for the most part a direct bearing upon the work of the students. Ethics, the problems of social and political life, domestic economy, sanitary science and the like here receive elucidation. The department of domestic science occupies the third floor. Instruction is given in dressmaking, millinery and art needlework; competent teachers give individual lessons in cutting, fitting and draping. Another branch of this department is on the sixth floor, where are the two cooking schools. These are fitted with all the appointments of a well-ordered kitchen: superb ranges, gas stoves, refrigerators, etc. In connection with these is a lunch room communicating with a similar one in the basement. There are three courses in cookery of twelve lessons each. One of the most helpful departments is that of commerce, also on the third floor. Here book-keeping is taught and a thorough knowledge of short-hand and type-writing may be obtained. There is an art hall on the sixth floor which is used for exhibitions and for the more advanced classes in painting and free-hand drawing. In addition to this the entire fourth floor is devoted to the department of art. The work is thorough and systematic, embracing regular courses in all kinds of drawing, in painting, designing, wood carving and clay modeling. There are also lectures on architecture, history of ornamentation, perspective, mythology, theory of color and art anatomy. Particular attention is given to sculpture and wood carving with special reference to high class work in bronze, copper and stone. The fifth floor has hitherto been occupied by the technical museum, which is to be removed to the new art building soon to be constructed. This building will have a large auditorium and, besides the museum, will accommodate the art department and the library. The collection of specimens for the museum was begun in 1887 and has already acquired extensive proportions, being especially rich in ceramics. Nor has the pottery from the mounds of the Mississippi valley been neglected. Glass work is well represented. There are bronzes of various periods and countries and mosaic work from Florence, Venice and Rome. The mineralogical collection, arranged according to Rosenbusch, is rapidly approaching scientific completeness. In the rear of the main structure are the buildings of the mechanic arts, covering an area of 247 by 95 feet, and varying from one to three stories in height. Here are the engines and dynamos which supply the whole system with light and heat and furnish the power for the work-shops. The department of mechanic arts embraces a three years' course of practical work in connection with the instruction received in the technical high school. The forges and anvils in the smith shops are sufficient to employ twenty-five pupils at once. In the foundry adjoining is a twenty-inch melting cupola, with brass and white metal furnaces and a core oven. Special attention is given to art castings in iron and bronze. There is also a full complement of engine-lathes, drilling-machines, planers, etc.; in short, it is a fully equipped machine shop. Large space is allotted to workers in wood, and one of the most valuable features is the section devoted to the building trades; brick-laying, frame-building, and especially plumbing. The latter includes a regular course in sanitary engineering and there is space for fifty-four pupils to be engaged in practical work.

It remains to notice a very remarkable and praiseworthy branch of the institute's work. It was thought that the young people should not only learn to earn money but should also be taught how to use and care for it. This gave rise to the Pratt Institute Thrift Association, which is a modification of the well-known system that has met with such success in England. The investment branch provides for

systematic economy by issuing investment shares of \$150 each, payable at the rate of \$1 per month for ten years. This is in effect equivalent to investing that amount at five per cent., in addition to which a percentage on the profits of the business is paid, so that at the end of ten years the investment amounts to about \$160, for which only \$120 has been expended. The loan branch of The Thrift, as it is called, furnishes nine-tenths of the purchase money to anyone wishing to buy a dwelling, a shop, or other real estate, and to cover the expenses of doing business a commission of one per cent. is charged. Through the aid of this association any person may thus become the owner of his house by annual payments for a limited period very little in excess of what he would have to pay for rent. In 1891 the work of the institute was extended at the other end by the purchase of the Froebel Institute, so that kindergarten instruction is now a part of the general plan. Music has been taught from the first. A course for the training of practical librarians has recently been introduced. As the years go on the work of the institute bids fair to cover all the fields of human activity. At the end of its fourth year the Pratt Institute showed a total enrollment of 3,232 students, whose motto is: "Take care of your work and your work will take care of you." The institute is thus accomplishing the design of its founder in emphasizing the dignity of labor, improving the quality of the work, and contributing to the comfort and happiness of wage-earners. It has an endowment fund of \$2,000,000 and further resources amounting to \$835,000, which are invested in real estate and income-producing property. The trustees of the institute are Charles M. Pratt, president; Frederick B. Pratt, secretary and treasurer; George D. Pratt. The faculty consists of Frederick B. Pratt, chairman; Norman P. Heffley, secretary; William McAndrew, Walter S. Perry, Harriet S. Sackett, Charles R. Richards, Margaret Healy, Emma O. Conro and Hannah D. Mowry.



THE LOCKWOOD ACADEMY, SOUTH OXFORD STREET.

The Lockwood Academy was established in 1870 by Professor John Lockwood, in response to a request from the parents of those who had been his pupils at the Adelphi Academy, with which he had then recently severed his connection. Early in 1863 two teachers from the Polytechnic Institute established a school of their own in Adelphi street and called it the Adelphi Academy. After six months they arranged with Professor Lockwood to buy their school furniture with a view to his reopening the school in the fall. About that time Lee invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and President Lincoln, alarmed for the safety of Washington, called for volunteers. The 23d Regiment of Brooklyn was ordered out in response to the call and Professor Lockwood joined the regiment as a volunteer for the campaign. They were gone thirty days, and on his return he wrote and published an account of the doings of the regiment during this brief service—a book that was much lauded by the local press. He reopened the Adelphi in September. The school prospered from the first. The total enrollment for that year was twenty-three; the next year,

sixty-one; the next, one hundred and fifty-six; the next, three hundred and four; and the fifth year, four hundred and seventy-two. At this stage of the school's history an appeal was made to its patrons for funds to erect a suitable school building. This appeal was generously responded to, and the sum of \$35,000 was quickly raised for a loan. This financial success was largely due to the able generalship of Thomas Vernon, who thoroughly canvassed the neighborhood with Mr. Lockwood. The loan was secured by a second mortgage, the first being held by a company from whom a previous loan of \$25,000 had been obtained. In the meantime T. J. Ellinwood, the efficient head of the department of calisthenics in the school, had purchased a quarter interest in the institution, and with the \$60,000 raised on the loans the partners bought a plot of ground two hundred feet by one hundred and fifty on Lafayette avenue, Hall street (now called St. James' place) and Clifton place. On this land they erected a building which was the nucleus of the present Adelphi Academy. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. When the school was established it was intended for boys only, but in 1867 there had grown a demand for the admission of girls and, yielding to this demand, the system of coeducation of the sexes was inaugurated. Fifty girls were admitted to the preparatory department and the experiment proved immediately successful. Another innovation for which Professors Lockwood and Ellinwood are to be given credit is the introduction and popularization in schools of the calisthenic drill, which has proved to be admirably adapted to promote the health of school children; and it is interesting to note, in connection with this, that the name "Calistheneum," which they invented and applied to the hall in which the exercises were held, is in a fair way of becoming, if it has not already become, an accepted word in the language.

Finding the burden of so great an enterprise too heavy, Messrs. Lockwood and Ellinwood decided to incorporate it, the Rev. Dr. Budington and others, in whose friendship and good judgment they confided, having advised that step. Accordingly, in the summer of 1869, by the voluntary act of its proprietors, Messrs. Lockwood and Ellinwood, it ceased to be a private school and began its career as a public institution, Mr. Lockwood continuing to be its principal. This was a matter of course, since it was understood at every step and voiced by every one that spoke on the subject that, unless he consented to continue at the head of the school, the plan of incorporation could not be carried out—that indeed the very and sole purpose of incorporation was to relieve the principal of all pecuniary responsibility that he might be wholly free to administer the school in accordance with his high ideal. The initial year developed so much antagonism between Mr. Lockwood and the board of trustees that in May following the connection was violently severed and Mr. Lockwood at once opened a new school and called it Lockwood Academy. This important step was not taken unadvisedly. A meeting of the Adelphi patrons was called, to which every parent represented in the school



LOCKWOOD ACADEMY—THE NEW SCHOLAR.

was invited, to consider the situation. The result of the conference was a resolution, adopted without a dissenting voice, that Professor Lockwood be requested to open a new school in the neighborhood. The first location of Lockwood Academy was 139-141 South Oxford street. In 1888 it was removed to its present location, 138-140, directly opposite the former building. The school is admirably placed amid healthful surroundings, in a shady and quiet street, and the house is well adapted to its purpose.



LOCKWOOD ACADEMY, A GRADE ROOM.



PROFESSOR JOHN LOCKWOOD.

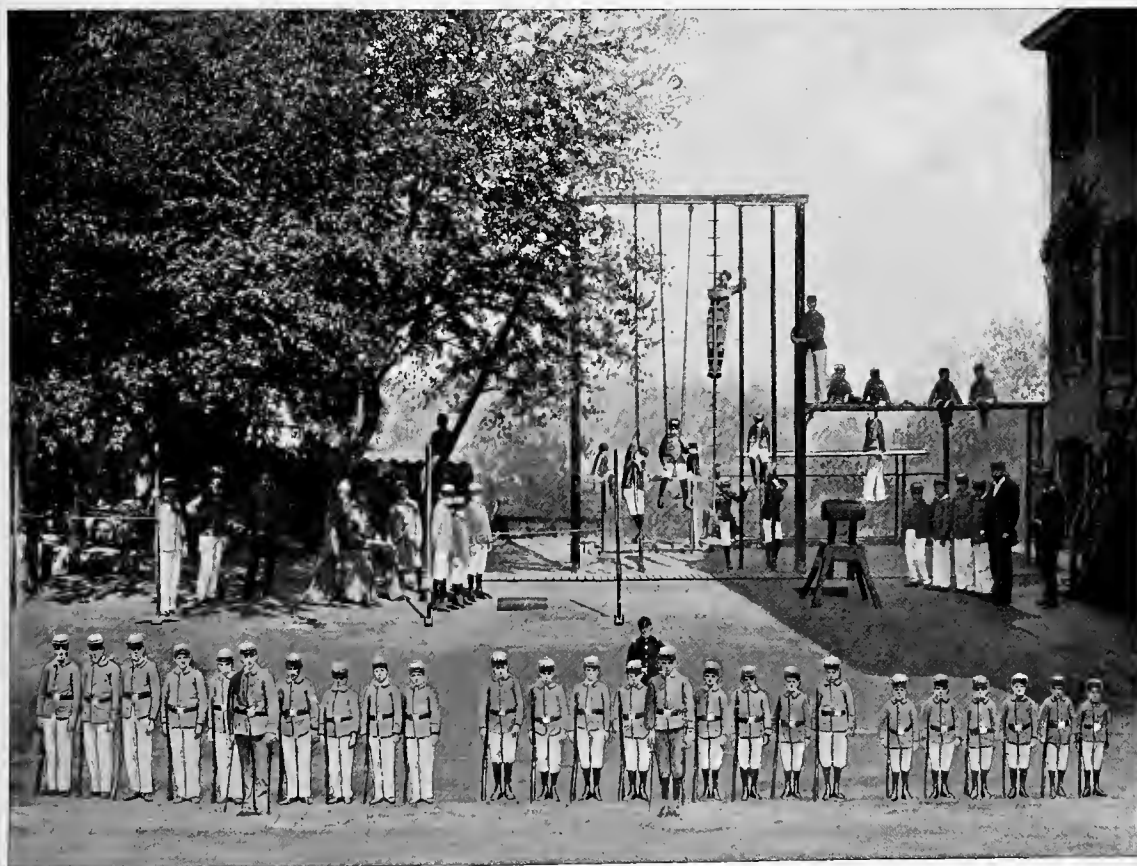
Professor JOHN LOCKWOOD has been for thirty years one of the foremost educators in the city of Brooklyn, and has gained more than a local celebrity by his contributions to scientific and educational literature. Especially as a teacher he will long be remembered in Brooklyn, because of the excellent work he did in establishing the Adelphi Academy, and also his name will last by reason of the benefit conferred upon the community by the creation and successful operation of the institution in which he is most interested at the present time. He is a man peculiarly fitted for the vocation of teaching, for added to his varied scholarship are a happy faculty of imparting knowledge and a nature in sympathy with young people. He looks upon his pupils as being in a refined sense his children, and their regard for him is almost filial. Among the causes that have led to Professor Lockwood's unique success in the establishment and conduct of schools are, first of all, his reverence for his profession and enthusiasm in his work. He counts no pains too great that are necessary to verify an important statement. What are the facts of the case?—this is the searching question that he places at the very threshold of every investigation. His reverence for the truth and openness for light inspire the confidence of those that are looking to him for

guidance, and begets in them a like spirit. So precious in the work of education does Professor Lockwood regard this love of truth that he is perpetually solicitous to banish fear—the active principle of falsehood—from the heart. Thus, under his administration, an offender is never punished on his own confession, nor on the tattling report of a schoolmate; he has, therefore, no inducement to prevaricate. Reward, appreciation, praise, are the instruments of discipline; rather than punishment, depreciation and reproof. In this scheme of education character is the thing placed above everything else. This is the rock upon which Professor Lockwood builds, and it is the great secret of his success as a teacher. Professor Lockwood was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on July 13, 1827, and is one of a family of six brothers and two sisters. He was brought up as a Quaker and has always retained his membership in that religious society. His father, for whom he was named, one of Poughkeepsie's most enterprising and prosperous merchants of that day, removed the family in 1834 to New York city and there engaged in the drygoods jobbing business in Pearl street, in partnership with a brother, the firm name being John and Walter Lockwood. The latter will be remembered by Brooklynites of twenty-five years ago as one of the leading drygoods merchants of Fulton street. After preparatory study under a private tutor, and in private schools in New York city, the future educator entered Columbia College when he was seventeen years old and was graduated on the completion of his full course of four years, during which he bore off at every mathematical examination one of the two coördinate prizes offered in that department. About the time of his graduation, when the annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity was held in New York under the auspices of the Lambda Chapter, he was selected by that chapter to read the annual poem. Later, he was chosen poet to represent the alumni association of Columbia College, at their anniversary exercises in 1860. For two or three years after leaving college Professor Lockwood engaged in study and literary work, including a winter's course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at the same time began his career as a teacher, following the occupation for several years interruptedly, in private and public schools in the neighborhood of New York. About the year 1854, he succeeded the late James Parton in the position of assistant editor of Morris & Willis' *Home Journal*; but not finding the work quite congenial he gave it up the following year and spent the winter of 1855-6 in the West Indies. Astronomy is one of Professor Lockwood's favorite studies, and at an early period in his career his proficiency in that science attracted the attention of his former preceptor at Columbia, Prof. Hackley, who introduced him to Mr. Charles A. Dana, then managing

editor of the New York *Tribune* under Horace Greeley, and recommended the publication of an article by Mr. Lockwood on the comet that had then just appeared. This was about the year 1858. The article was published in the next day's *Tribune* and proved the first of a long series of astronomical articles which graced the columns of that paper from week to week. At this time the "American Cyclopaedia" was in course of publication, and Dr. Thomas Hill, president of Harvard College, had been contributing the astronomical articles, but was about to retire from the work. So satisfactory to the *Tribune* had Prof. Lockwood's articles been that Mr. Dana paid him the great compliment of inviting him to succeed President Hill. This was a serious undertaking, but it was accepted, and so well was the work done for the remaining volumes of the cyclopaedia, that when the new edition of this great work was projected several years later, Mr. Dana, still its coëditor, invited Mr. Lockwood to take charge of the department of astronomy. But the professor was then so much absorbed in the management of a very large school that he felt obliged to decline the honor—an honor that afterward fell to that famous astronomical writer, the late Professor Richard A. Proctor. Professor Lockwood has completed a short treatise on astronomy for use in schools. He has varied his arduous academic duties by literary labor performed at frequent intervals and inspired mostly by his love of letters and of the science of astronomy. He seldom publishes over his own signature, preferring the modest privacy of a *nom de plume*. He has all his life been blessed with a happy home; and this is no small factor in the sum total of the influences that have contributed to his successful career. An unmarried sister, who has always been his shield and buckler and whose virtues he has sung in many a tender line, is now the head of his household. He continues to devote his life actively to his noble profession, finding in the intellectual and moral unfolding of the youth placed under his care a charm far greater than any he could derive from mere pecuniary success.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

Bedford Academy, which occupies the grounds and buildings at 57-67 New York avenue, was organized in 1886 by Mr. James W. Morey as the Bedford Heights Institute, under which name it was conducted until the fall of 1890, when it was purchased by Dr. George Rodeman, who has since introduced some of the thorough methods of the German gymnasiums. A complete system of physical training, consisting of military drill and gymnastic exercises, has been established, and an out-door gymnasium has been fitted up for the use of the pupils; it is the only gymnasium of its kind in the United States. Dr. Rodeman finds the



BEDFORD ACADEMY.



GEORGE RODEMAN, M. A., PH. D.

climate favorable enough for out-door work during at least six of the nine months of the school year, the remainder of the season being spent in the covered gymnasium hall.

DR. GEORGE RODEMAN, the principal of the Academy, was born in Usch, in the province of Posen, Germany, on May 13, 1861. He received his education at the Royal Gymnasium and at the University of Berlin, from which he was graduated in 1885. In the summer of that year he came to America to visit his brother and to finish his education by travel. While here he became interested in the work of Harvard University. He became a student, and later a teacher in that institution; taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1887, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. His specialty is classical philology. For a year he taught in the private schools of New York, and in 1890 purchased the present Bedford Academy, which he reorganized and made a successful school. Dr. Rodeman is an active member of the Union League and Germania clubs of this city, the Harvard Club of New York, the Brooklyn Institute, the American Philological Association, the Arion, the German Hospital Society, and the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE BROOKLYN LATIN SCHOOL.

The Brooklyn Latin School was conceived and founded by its present proprietor and principal, Dr. Caskie Harrison, M. A., Ph. D., in 1883. The school is designed for the general training and special preparation of a limited number of boys, and is noted as taking every measure that will warrant a distinctive recognition among the best preparatory schools. Dr. Harrison, the founder and principal, was head of his house at Rugby School, England, a prize man of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a professor of languages in the University of the South, and is by education and experience eminently fitted to conduct an institution of this kind. The course of the school has been uniformly successful until at the present time the number of pupils equals the capacity of the school and only a limited number of scholars are accepted annually. The equipment of the school is unsurpassed and the system of utilizing all modern appliances with a limited number of individuals is carried out in every particular. The number of boys entering college from the Brooklyn Latin School is extremely large in proportion to the number of its pupils, and their success in various universities speaks of the high character of their preparation. The list of studies includes every subject that is pertinent to the work of a complete preparatory school, and the staff is composed of men well fitted for the positions they fill. The school house at 145 Montague street is well situated, its five floors having been refitted for the special needs of a school. A judicious system of prizes and rewards has been adopted; a gymnasium has been added and physical instruction is a part of the curriculum.

THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The College Grammar School, long established in the Hamilton building, at Court and Joralemon streets, has been successfully conducted during nearly all its forty-three years of existence by Professor Levi Wells Hart, A. M. It was organized in 1849 by the Rev. Edmund B. Tuttle, under the patronage of many distinguished clergymen and bishops of the Episcopal Church, Ogden Hoffman, George P. Morris, N. P. Willis, and others equally prominent in that day, together with well-known citizens of Brooklyn. Its first principal, C. A. Silliman, A. M., was succeeded after three years by Professor Hart, to whom many Brooklyn students have been indebted for a most thorough preparation for college, for the scientific schools, and the United States Naval and Military Academies. Professor Hart was graduated from Yale in 1846, and had the satisfaction of learning from the venerable President Woolsey that he was one of the best Greek scholars ever under his instruction. The equipment of the school is complete, its methods are thorough, and its discipline is such as conduces to a high-minded manhood.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE is the foremost educational institution in Brooklyn directly ruled by the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the best known training schools for the priesthood in the country; it occupies the entire side of Lewis avenue, between Willoughby avenue and Hart street. The college is comparatively young, its inception having been in the Council of the late Bishop Loughlin, who deemed that a suitable educational institution had become a necessity in his diocese. In accordance with this conviction the

college of St. John the Baptist was founded, and the corner-stone of the building, on the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, was laid in the summer of 1868. On September 5, 1871, the building was opened for pupils under the presidency of the Rev. J. T. Landry, C. M., who served until January, 1876, when he was relieved by the Rev. A. J. Myer, C. M. In January, 1882, he was in turn succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Hartwell, also of the Congregation of the Mission, the college having always been under the direction of that order. This being the only Catholic institution in the diocese having the privilege of a university, no pains have been spared to ensure thoroughness of instruction and a high standard of training. It is noted for careful work in the higher education, particularly in those branches which are useful in preparing young men for entering upon ecclesiastical studies. It is on a par with the best institutions of the country, no effort being spared by the present bishop to advance its grade. In 1890 large additions were made to the old building until now St. John's College occupies one of the finest edifices in Brooklyn.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE was founded in 1859, when the Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn purchased a building on Baltic street, near Court, for a combined school and residence of the order. This building had already been used as a public school, and was eminently fitted for the use to which it has since been applied. This school became known as the St. Francis' Academy, and formed the nucleus of the college and monastery which now occupies its place. Brother Jerome, the superior, made great additions to the old building in 1871, and altered the title of the school to that which it bears at present, at the same time enlarging the curriculum and advancing the school to a high grade in the ranks of educational institutions. It includes collegiate, scientific and commercial departments attended by two hundred and fifty students, one-third of whom board in the institution. The college has an excellent library both for research and recreation, and is supplied with physical and chemical instruments of the latest and most approved pattern and in sufficient numbers to perform all necessary practical experiments. The college stands deservedly high both as a school and as a place where the most kindly influences are brought to bear for the direction of the young.

THE ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, on the corner of Clinton and Willoughby avenues, was established in 1855 by the Sisters of the Visitation B. V. M. The order of the Visitation was founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane de Chantal, at Annecy, France, in 1610. The first American house was established at Georgetown, D. C., in 1799. The institution in this city was founded from Baltimore, September 24, 1855, by the Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., first Bishop of Brooklyn, and in 1863 was incorporated by the legislature of New York, under the title of the "Female Institute of the Visitation." For twenty-five years the institute was on the corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, but in 1880 the present large property on Clinton avenue, extending along Willoughby to Waverly, was purchased and the present academy erected. The new building is of Jersey free-stone, with a frontage of 220 feet; the chapel is in the centre, with the convent and academy on either side. The school is very complete, and has an excellent supply of philosophical instruments and a fine library.

Connected with all or nearly all of the Catholic parishes in Brooklyn there are parochial schools and other educational institutions individual mention of which will be found in the sketches of such churches in the chapter on Churches and Religious Organizations.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

The Brooklyn branch of St. Joseph's Institute, an institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes, was established in 1874; the house, 510 Henry street, being purchased with the funds contributed by a few charitable citizens. The parent institution sprang from a private academy which was opened in Fordham in 1869, but which was afterwards merged into a school for deaf mutes only. The quarters became crowded and necessitated the Brooklyn branch, which in 1876 received power from the legislature to receive county pupils, and two years later, state pupils. Since it was first opened the Brooklyn branch has been filled with pupils whose board, tuition, and clothing bills are paid by the county from which they come. Both sexes were first admitted between the ages of six and twelve. At present girls only are received at the Brooklyn branch, which is located at 113 Buffalo avenue, a boy's department of the parent institution having been established at West Chester, New York. The girls are taught dressmaking, together with various kinds of hand and machine sewing, and in their leisure hours they apply themselves to fancy work. The branches of instruction taught in the class rooms are the same as those pursued in the common schools. The method of instruction is what is known as the oral method. Signs are discarded entirely as being obstacles to the speech, and watching the movements of the lips is employed instead. There are at present seventy pupils in the Brooklyn branch. The managers of St. Joseph's Institute are Ernestine Nardin, president; Mary B. Morgan, vice-president; Annie M. Larkin, secretary and treasurer. Margaret Cosgrove is deputy superintendent of the Brooklyn branch; R. M. Mead, M. D., is the attending physician, and A. Ross Matheson, M. D., the consulting physician.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR GIRLS was established by Professor Alonzo Grey in 1851. At his death, nine years later, it became the property of Dr. Charles E. West, who, assisted by the late Miss Mary

A. Brigham, carried it on most successfully until 1889, when at the retirement of Dr. West and Miss Brigham the school passed into the hands of the present principals, Miss Clara R. Colton, Miss Katherine S. Woodward, and Miss Isabel D. Hubbard. The two houses occupied by the school, 138 and 140 Montague street, were originally erected for this purpose by Professor Grey, and are eminently adapted for educational work. The course of instruction embraces all the studies included in a thorough English education, individual teaching being a marked feature in the method of instruction, and each department being under the care of a specialist. A special feature of the school is a number of lectures delivered throughout the year by Professor John Fiske, Miss Jane Meade Welch, W. H. Goodyear, A. T. Van Laer, Richard E. Burton and others. Both resident and day pupils are received.

MISS ROUNDS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS was founded in 1876 by its present principal, Miss Christiana Rounds, as a select school for girls and as a preparatory school for Smith, Vassar and Wellesley colleges, where its graduates are admitted on certificate. The school has been conducted since its foundation in its present quarters at 525 Clinton avenue. Pupils are admitted at the age of eight to the preparatory course and to the regular course about four years later. Special attention is paid to English composition throughout the course, instruction being given in carefully graded classes and by individual criticism. A Latin course of four years is a feature of the school. At present the staff of instructors numbers ten and the number of students is about ninety.

MRS. GOODWIN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS is pleasantly situated at 154 Montague street in a handsomely furnished and decorated house, where the system of individual instruction is fully carried out. This is emphatically a "parlor school," and is conducted by its founder, Mrs. R. Goodwin and her partner Miss Agnes Goodwin. Mrs. Goodwin is a native of Germany, and makes the language of that country a specialty in her school with great success. Miss Goodwin is a native of Boston, Mass., where she won a high reputation as a teacher, and had high social connections. She became a partner of Mrs. Goodwin in the fall of 1891.

THE BERKELEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, which occupies the double villa, 183 and 185 Lincoln place, was incorporated in 1886 and placed under the charge of twenty-two trustees, of which board Mayor Boody is the president. The institute is under the direction of Miss Charlotte E. Hayner, assisted by an able corps of teachers. The intention is to provide the residents of the Park slope with thorough education for their daughters in a private and homelike school, where healthy environment and good physical training can be added to mental work.

PROFESSOR DUGHÉE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN is at 139 Clinton street, and has long had an excellent reputation as a preparatory school for children and as an academic school for girls. Professor Joseph Dughée has had great experience in education in this city, and has been the founder of several schools.

MISS HALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 50 Monroe place, has been established for several years under the direction of its present principal, who has recently associated with herself Miss Anna Mitchell, and has adapted her house to receive resident pupils. The school is well known as one of the most fashionable in the city.

SMALLER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

THE PROSPECT PARK INSTITUTE, a scientific English classical and commercial school for boys, was opened at 110 Prospect place, near Flatbush avenue, in September, 1883, by R. E. Dodge, formerly instructor in the Annapolis Naval Academy. The principal has had much experience as a practical engineer and the tread of the school is naturally scientific.

THE ST. LUKE'S ACADEMY of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's Church, located at 163 Carlton avenue, was erected in 1878, under the direction of Pastor Baden. The present director is the pastor, the Rev. H. Ludwig.

THE BEDFORD INSTITUTE was established in 1878 by Miss Purdy at 195 McDonough street. The school is located at 221 McDonough street. A kindergarten department has recently been added which is conducted on the German system now so thoroughly accepted. The work is carried through the academic grades. The art department is large and well equipped.

THE NEW YORK AVENUE INSTITUTE was established by Misses Parsons and Dennen, on Bergen street, where they conducted it for seven years. Mrs. E. H. Sanborn purchased the school in 1892. The school had previously been conducted for about four years at its present location on the corner of New York avenue and Pacific street.

MR. AND MRS. FERRIS for several years conducted a boarding school for children on Bushwick avenue, near Steuben street. Recently they moved to 494 Greene avenue, where the school is continued on the same lines as before.

DE VILLEROY'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, at 126 Joralemon street, was founded in 1882 as a branch of the Berlitz school of New York. Three years ago Prof. De Villeroy purchased the school from Dr. Berlitz and

is its present director. Prof. De Villeroiy is a graduate of the University of Paris and stands deservedly high as an educator.

THE STEARN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES was established in 1880 by Prof. Sigmen M. Stearn as a branch of his school in New York city. It has always occupied quarters on Montague street and is at present located on that thoroughfare.

THE FRIENDS' SCHOOL has been conducted for thirty years in the Friends' meeting house on Schermerhorn street.

KINDERGARTENS.

THE FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN was founded in 1876 by the Misses Sharpe, its present proprietors, on the lines laid down by Friedrich Froebel, the great German educator. The school was first located on Fulton street, opposite Johnson, but a year later moved to 76 Montague street, where it remained for two years; for eleven years Clinton street and Atlantic avenue was the location but, in 1890, the school returned to Montague street and occupied the house at No. 110. The school is the longest established in one city of the kindergartens in the United States. The system of the school is individual instruction for very young children.

THE FROEBEL ACADEMY was incorporated in June, 1883, and opened for instruction the following September. It was the outgrowth of the efforts of a few earnest people who felt the need up-town of a school which should carry the principles of the kindergarten through the early years of education. The founders and first board of trustees were: Dr. Alex. Hutchins, Geo. W. Hebard, James Richmond, Charles H. Chadwick, Mrs. C. W. Chadwick, Mrs. A. W. Tenney, W. E. Uptegrove and Geo. G. Brooks. The first principal was Miss M. E. Laing. In 1886 Miss Laing was succeeded by Miss Gertrude A. Adams. In 1889 the direction of the school was taken by Miss Caroline W. Hotchkiss, with Miss E. D. Hotchkiss in charge of the kindergarten and primary department. Much of the success of the school is due to the Froebel Society, an association of mothers, whose children attend the school. In 1890 the school was purchased by the late Chas. Pratt, and has since been a part of the magnificent institution that bears his name. Although the school still occupies its small quarters at 686-690 Lafayette avenue, its work has proved very beneficial in the neighborhood. The distinguishing aim of the school is to carry the kindergarten principles and atmosphere through all the departments, to bring the world without to bear naturally upon the thought of the pupil, and in this scheme of education the school has proved eminently successful.

CLAGHORN'S "BRYANT & STRATTON" BUSINESS COLLEGE.

CHARLES CLAGHORN, the proprietor and head of the Brooklyn "Bryant & Stratton" Business College,



CHARLES CLAGHORN.

is a practical educator and has had a full share in building up the Bryant & Stratton plan of international coöperative business education. This system embraces a chain of colleges established by Messrs. Bryant & Stratton in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. While each of the allied institutions is independent of all the rest, there is a comity of intercourse existing between them whereby uniformity of method is secured and certain relations are maintained, which give a practical turn to the course of study. Mercantile transactions are carried on between the students of the several colleges, by aid of the mails, and thus the young men are made familiar with all the details of the transportation office, the importing and jobbing house, the commission house, the bank, the agency bureau and all the other features of cosmopolitan trade. Mr. Claghorn laid the foundation for his success in this line of education when he was a young man by getting together a number of his companions for the purpose of mutual aid in various branches of study, and more particularly in the line of penmanship and book-keeping. This course he supplemented by a course of study at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in Albany, and when he had finished there he went to Illinois. A clerkship in a frontier store was his first position and he obtained it without

difficulty or delay, but he was too ambitious to remain in a subordinate position for any extended period, and soon he went into business on his own account. Very early in his western experience he had established a reputation as an expert accountant, and he was frequently called upon by others to assist them in that capacity. After a valuable experience in the west, Mr. Claghorn returned to the east in 1865, and in that year took up the profession of a business educator; he formed a partnership with S. S. Packard, who then was managing the Commercial College in New York city. Ten years later, in February, 1875, he purchased the Brooklyn branch, which he has conducted ever since. Mr. Claghorn is a New Englander by birth, and his immediate ancestors were natives of Scotland, who included in their number several men who won reputation as ship-builders and mariners. He was born in Williamsburgh, Mass., on November 13, 1836. As a resident of Brooklyn he has proven himself a valuable member of the community in other directions than in his special vocation. He is an official in the department of political and economic science of the Brooklyn Institute, and he is one of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn. The various charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city enlist his hearty sympathy, and he is a ready worker in any cause that is promotive of the general welfare. Mr. Claghorn has lately been elected vice-president of the Mercantile Coöperative Bank of New York city.



W. A. Kissick.

One of the most thoroughly practical educational institutions in Brooklyn is Kissick's Business College, of which W. A. Kissick, A. M., is the principal. The college is located at 45, 47 and 49 Ashland place, and is designed especially for the training of young men and women for business occupations, but it affords opportunity for classical and other studies connected with preparation for admission to university courses, and it includes a preparatory department for those pupils whose ordinary education is not sufficiently advanced to enable them to enter the commercial classes. An excellent feature in the institution is the

provision made for individual instruction and study, by which a student who desires it may have a separate room in which to pursue the studies in hand under the personal direction of the instructor. The college occupies a large detached building, convenient of access, in the business centre of the city, but sufficiently retired to afford that degree of quiet which is necessary to effective study; the building is three stories in height above a high basement, and is well lighted by large windows on each of its four sides. The courses of instruction include every department of an ordinary English education, and especially the art of writing correctly, together with every branch of knowledge required in the perfect equipment of clerks, book-keepers and cashiers, such as stenography, typewriting, manifolding, and all the arts that contribute to the rapid transaction of business in these times. For the benefit of those whose days are occupied and who wish to add to their education, short evening sessions are held. Professor Kissick established his college in 1872, and for five years conducted it as a private school; in 1877 he opened it publicly, and since then it has been uniformly prosperous.

W. A. KISSICK, A. M., was born in the northern part of Ireland on August 2, 1844. Until he was fifteen years old he was obliged to do considerable work on his father's farm, and then he went to Scotland, where subsequently he was graduated at the Glasgow Academy. In 1866 he came to America with his sister, and in the same year he became a teacher of book-keeping, penmanship and other studies at Payne's Business College in New York. Within a few weeks he was transferred to Brooklyn to take charge of the



KISSICK'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

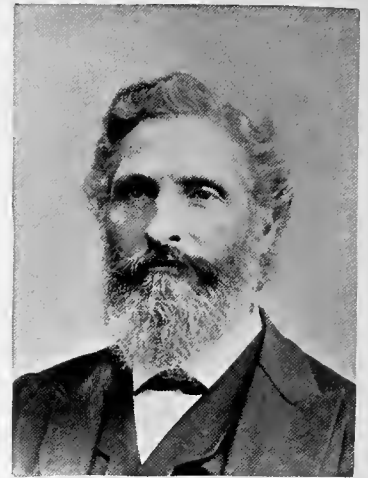
branch of the college, which was located opposite the city hall. In 1871 this institution changed hands and he returned to his original position in New York. He left it to take charge of the Thompson Business College, and at the same time taught book-keeping and penmanship in the Rev. Henry B. Chapin's College, New York, and after school hours, holidays and nights till a late hour he gave private instruction. Ill health compelled him to abandon his work at the expiration of four years and to return to his native land, where he remained for nineteen months. After his return he inaugurated his present enterprise in Brooklyn.

BROWNE'S BROOKLYN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Browne's Brooklyn Business College is a training school for youth of both sexes in accounts, business affairs, counting-house details, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., and office duties generally. The space occupied by the various departments is nearly 10,000 superficial feet, and each section is fitted up in the manner most appropriate for the different specialties pursued. The commercial students each have a spacious desk, with conveniences, for the filing of papers, etc. There are also separate offices for banking and other leading branches of business, fitted with suitable appliances. The erroneous idea that a business college is a place where students "play at doing business" is dispelled by the actual work done here. A system of individual responsibility is established; each student's work is carefully scrutinized and criticized, the relations being more like those of employer and clerk than of scholar and teacher. The business men

of our own and the adjoining cities have long since learned to appreciate the merits of students trained under Mr. Browne's system and are eager to employ them. This school is the immediate successor of "Paine's Writing Academy," an institute that many of our townspeople who sought to improve their handwriting in the "forties" will remember.

THOMAS R. BROWNE, the proprietor of the school, was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1834. He early came to New York and followed the business of accountant, but a natural bias for teaching induced him to take charge of the commercial department of Paine's New York Commercial School for several years. In 1863 he became the proprietor, by purchase, of the old writing academy, and at once set about extending its sphere of action. Up to that time the commercial school in general had nothing better than copy books, and little more than an idea of the theory of accounts was even expected from them. Mr. Browne at once originated systems of actual business practice, and demonstrated that lads and others could go direct from his training to the counting-house and take charge of books and attend to details, often excelling in skill men of long experience.



THOMAS R. BROWNE.

The perfection of the writing machine marked a new era in the use of shorthand writing by merchants and professional men, and gave to the women the long-looked for "chance in business." The necessity for amanuenses, expert in both arts, was soon perceived and special departments were organized for their benefit. The women have most largely responded to this new demand, and these departments are but little less in numbers than the commercial department. More than half a hundred machines are almost constantly clicking under the deft fingers of the fair writers, transcribing into plain type their phonographic hieroglyphics, previously taken down from dictation, given by the shorthand teacher in her special room. Mr. Browne's eldest son, Edmond C. Browne, the practical business man of the establishment, drills these students in the exact kind of work that will be required of them from future employers. He spent several years in New York business houses to prepare for his future profession and is an accomplished penman, an authority in accounts, author of business college text-books and a most acceptable teacher. The continuous sessions and evening instruction of this school are some of the features which distinguish it from other educational institutions and show that the faculty are indefatigable in the cause of practical education. Mr. Browne has never allowed the mere management of his business to engross all his time, but has always taken the leading part in teaching, never being willing to depend upon assistants entirely—though they are carefully selected. The register of this school for the thirty-third year shows a larger enrollment than for any year of its past history. The many students in attendance whose fathers were educated here for mercantile life conclusively proves that Mr. Browne retains the confidence of his patrons. The college was first located in the Whitehouse buildings on Fulton street.



EDMOND C. BROWNE.

It now occupies the whole upper portion of the fine double building built by the late Dr. George Cochran, at 306 Fulton street.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Long Island Business College was organized in 1873 with twelve students, and it has grown yearly since then until it has an attendance of nearly seven hundred students annually. HENRY C. WRIGHT, the proprietor and principal, was born in Canada on the St. Lawrence in 1843. He inherited from his father a gift for teaching, and added to it a practical talent for business. He studied accounts and correspondence in his father's business, and after obtaining a practical school education, was graduated at the Friends' College, Picton, Ont., now Pickering College, Toronto, and later attended the Toronto Normal School. He taught in the public schools in Canada, and in 1869 came to the United States and engaged in the accounting business in the city of Philadelphia with an experienced French accountant. He spent one year at this employment, and then came to Brooklyn, where he engaged in business college work. In 1890 Mr. Wright purchased the property 143, 145, 147 and 149 South Eighth street, and a year later commenced demolishing the old buildings thereon to make room for his present college building, which cost him nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and has accommodations for eight hundred students, with every modern appliance for the work of commercial instruction.



THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.



BROOKLYN never has been a literary centre. It is not in accordance with modern conditions that it should be. If we measure the intellectual force of a community by the highest standard, there is no longer any city that can, in a strict sense, be called a literary centre. In this cosmopolitan age when the facilities for travel and quick communication have made every city in some sort the suburb of every other, a universally acknowledged home of letters is an impossibility. We cannot now, as in the days when from Florence, Paris, Edinburgh, or Weimar went forth the epoch-making creations which left their stamp upon the century, look to any one source for our edification and instruction. The roving genius of our time is against it. Henceforward a city must gratify its pride of intellect by claiming for itself some part of the glory of all the distinguished men who have called it their home, either by birthright or adoption, in whatever quarter of the wide earth their laurels have been won. Thus, though Brooklyn has never been a literary centre nor exercised in that broad sense a dominant intellectual influence upon the country, we can yet boast of poets, authors, orators and scholars who have been born within our boundaries and of a host who have made this city their life-long home.

The clergymen of Brooklyn have been worthily prominent in American literature. Henry Ward Beecher, whose profound wisdom, moving eloquence, and steadfast efforts to humanize Christianity as well as to christianize humanity, had made him the idol of the nation as well as the object of sincere respect abroad, has done more than any other man to shed glory upon the city of his adoption and to entitle it to a place in the intellectual annals of the land. Beecher's contributions to literature are numerous and varied. The most notable of his early books was the famous "Lectures to Young Men," published during his western pastorate. "Pleasant Talk About Fruits, Flowers and Farming" [1859], consisted of his contributions as editor to the *Farmer and Gardener*. His *Independent* articles, signed with the well-known star, attained wide celebrity; in 1855 these articles appeared in book form as the "Star Papers;" they deal



EDWARD EGGLESTON.

character which thus far throughout the history of our country has proved powerful enough to leaven the whole lump.

Beecher's books for the most part were accidental, were formed that is, by the gradual accretion of brief essays or oral utterances. One extensive work, however, he did attempt, but left it unfortunately a fragment to be completed by other hands. This was the early heralded, long expected "Life of Christ." The old story is told with dramatic fervor and impressive solemnity, but it breaks off at the Sea of Galilee, when "the voice ceased." No other work of a large scope was ever attempted by him. During forty years of uninterrupted pulpit labor he preached to one of the largest congregations in America, and to an audience of many tens of thousands besides, not present in the body, to whom his sermons were reported week for week. Something more than fifteen volumes of these sermons have been published. The Lectures on Preaching, which were delivered before the divinity students of Yale College in the early part of the seventies, have been collected into three volumes, which are among the most valuable of all Beecher's writings. His sermons delivered in the White Mountains appeared under the title of "A Summer Parish." [1874.]

To every cause that proposed the advancement of the human race, to every political movement that promised to subserve the higher interests of his country, Beecher lent the power of his oratory. Some of his addresses and separate lectures were printed in the volume entitled "Freedom and War." The oration which he delivered on the occasion of the Burns' centennial celebration in 1859 is generally considered his finest effort. But to the mind of the patriotic American, when the name of Beecher is mentioned, there occurs first of all the memory of his soul-stirring career in England when our land was sunk in the depths of civil war. It is one of the grand scenes in the history of that war, that before a hostile audience by the simple indomitable will of manhood he should at last obtain a hearing and then speak with such overwhelming eloquence that what he began amid angry hisses he ended amid enthusiastic cheers. These "Speeches on the American Rebellion" were published in London in 1864, and contributed more than any other agency towards changing the popular sentiment in Great Britain in those trying days. These and other addresses, some of which were included in earlier volumes, have been reprinted lately, under the title "Patriotic Addresses." Of his various sayings and fugitive writings several collections have been made; one such was culled in England and has since appeared in America as "Royal Truths." Edna Dean Proctor issued a collection of his utterances under the title of "Life Thoughts." Similar compilations have been made by others; among them Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has also written a life of his great

with the manifold problems and aspects of art and nature in that large human spirit which is characteristic of all Beecher's utterances. A second series of "Star Papers" appeared three years afterward, which treated more specifically of religious experiences; in England the latter volume was republished as "Summer in the Soul." The appearance of the "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," in 1855, under his editorship, marked an era in Congregational church music. This collection became the model for all subsequent hymn books. In 1870, when *The Christian Union* was established, Beecher became its editor-in-chief. Prior to this a series of papers had been printed in *The New York Ledger* and attracted universal attention by the keen but kindly observation they evinced, as well as by the lofty thought and gentle humor which are always to be found side by side in Beecher's deliverances. These were the celebrated "Thoughts as They Occur, by One Who Keeps His Eyes and Ears Open." They were collected under the title of "Eyes and Ears." We have one novel from his pen, "Norwood," which he published in 1867. It contains a fine and delicate delineation of village life in New England thirty years ago. It is filled with the atmosphere which he had breathed in his cradle, and represents that wonderful mixture of energy and asceticism in the New England

predecessor, in connection with which mention should be made of Mr. John R. Howard's "Henry Ward Beecher, a Study," which is, perhaps, the most careful analysis of Mr. Beecher's character and mental processes yet published. Mr. Howard's personal and literary relations with Mr. Beecher for many years abundantly qualified him for this work.

Beecher's successor and biographer, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., was for some time his associate on the *Christian Union*, and upon Beecher's retirement he became its editor-in-chief. He has always devoted a large portion of his time to literary pursuits. For a time he had charge of the "Literary Record" of *Harper's Magazine*, and edited the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. He is the author of several important pamphlets; especially instructive in his discussion of the "Results of Emancipation in the United States," which appeared in 1867. Dr. Abbott prepared also a "Dictionary of Bible Knowledge," and an "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," in four volumes; in these works the author has rendered invaluable assistance to clerical as well as to lay students of the scriptures. We have also from Dr. Abbott's pen "Jesus of Nazareth," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," 1870, and "A Layman's Story," 1872. His latest work, given to the public in 1892, contains an exposition of religious truths from the broad view point of modern progressive thought and in the catholic spirit which we are accustomed to expect from the occupant of Plymouth pulpit. The book is entitled "The Evolution of Christianity."

In reviewing the literary life of Brooklyn, as represented by the clergy of the city, the name of John White Chadwick deserves special emphasis, for although holding an important pastoral charge, he is essentially the man of letters. He represents the most advanced thought of the Unitarian community. His discourses were for a time issued serially, but it is through his books that he has exerted the widest influence. It was during the latter part of the seventies that he began to draw attention to himself by his broad vigorous treatment of the highest problems of religious life and human conduct; "The Bible of To-day," "The Faith of Reason," and "Some Aspects of Religion" were among his earlier writings, but the work which attained the greatest celebrity and roused the fiercest discussion was "The Man Jesus," which appeared in 1881. It is his steadfast endeavor, both in his preaching and in his writing, to present the ethical aspects of religion, disregarding theology and dogma. To him conduct is more than "three-fourths of human life," and the relations of faith to conduct he has discussed in a book which came out in the same year as "The Man Jesus," entitled "Belief and Life." One of his earliest publications was a volume of poems; among the more recent are "A Christmas Fantasy," and in 1885, "A Daring Faith."

Books are written to-day unconsciously. Whoever devotes himself to intellectual pursuits will find that his books have written themselves; while he lives and labors there will be an uninterrupted production of them. The annals of the Brooklyn pulpit are replete with distinguished names; there is scarcely a clergyman but he is in this sense an author too. Some listener is ever ready to catch up his utterances as they fall and gather them into a book; sketches, magazine articles, and the like gradually accumulate, divide naturally into categories, and so crystallize into books. In most works which arose in this way the permanence of the literary form was not originally contemplated. Upon productions of this sort rests the claim of nearly every pastor in Brooklyn to a place in the literary history of our city, and the claim is a legitimate one; their works cover a vast and varied range of intellectual activity. We are obliged, however, to select from the embarrassing wealth three names, representing a literary range from the most scholarly to the most popular. These are Dr. Storrs, Dr. Cuyler, and Dr. Talmage.

The scholarly polish and profound thought which characterize the orations and writings of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs have become symbolized in his name. No great public and commemorative function was ever considered complete



EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER.

unless graced by the dignity of his eloquence. No collection of his orations and addresses has yet been made, but several series of his lectures have appeared in book form. Ten lectures which he delivered before the Union Theological Seminary and the Lowell Institute on "The Divine Origin of Christianity" were published in Boston, in 1880, and to this work belongs, perhaps, the highest place among all his writings, both in point of erudition and literary finish. Dr. Storrs is himself a New Englander, and considerable importance was attached to his address before the New England Society in New York, in 1857, on the "Puritan Scheme of National Growth." His two superb orations in commemoration of Lincoln, belong to the finest specimens of contemporary literature at that great crisis. The calm judicial breadth of his mind was evinced in an address which caused much comment at the time on "The Attractions of Romanism for Educated Protestants." The generous fairness of his tone called forth a graceful acknowledgment from the greatest English defender of the Roman faith, Cardinal Newman. It is a matter of regret that his numerous and invaluable contributions to literature have not yet received a permanent and accessible form, but remain hidden away in pamphlets and newspapers. Such a wealth of wisdom as is contained in his "Manliness in the Scholar" [1883], and "Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training" [1887], ought to be made easily accessible to every thoughtful man that he might re-read and ponder them.

Not less closely associated with the intellectual life of this city is the name of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. His sermons and temperance tracts have penetrated to every quarter of this country, and even to remote lands. The attractive titles of his very numerous books have become like the familiar names of friends in thousands of homes throughout the land. "Stray Arrows," "The Empty Crib," "Heart Life," "Thought Hives," "Wayside Springs," "Pointed Papers," and in 1884 appeared a work of much pithy wisdom, called "Right to the Point." Three years before Dr. Cuyler had published an account of his travels, entitled "From the Nile to Norway." He has been an indefatigable contributor to the religious press, and a large volume of his writings on miscellaneous religious topics has been compiled and translated both into the Dutch and Swedish languages. His latest book, which appeared in 1892, bears the title, "Stirring the Eagle's Nest."

But the most prolific writer among the clergymen of Brooklyn, and, since the death of Spurgeon, probably the most widely known pulpit orator in the world, is Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage. His distinction is that of a popular lecturer, and his Sunday addresses, which he delivers to phenomenally large audiences, are conceived in that spirit, enforcing practical and moral truth by homely and pregnant illustration. These discourses are published weekly in nearly six hundred journals, both religious and secular, and are translated into various languages; and yet this constitutes but a small part of this man's wonderful activity. He is the author of innumerable sketches, editorials, essays, and, we had almost said, innumerable books; it would certainly be inconvenient to give a complete catalogue of his writings here. Besides the many volumes of his sermons, which are doubtless the best known productions of his pen, there should be mentioned among the more successful works, "Crumbs Swept Up," "Around the Tea Table," "Every Day Religion," and, more recently, "The Marriage Ring," 1886. Dr. Talmage is a constant writer for periodical literature, and is himself the editor of *The Christian Herald*. His much discussed visit to the criminal haunts of New York received literary expression in "Night Sides of City Life," 1878. It is within the bounds of moderate statement to say that no living writer addresses both by voice and pen so vast an audience weekly as does Dr. Talmage.

We have referred to another class of book producers whose volumes form themselves by a gradual and natural process out of their contributions to magazines and other periodicals: articles which often were written under stress of circumstances or to fit the exigency of some special occasion, but which nevertheless were infused with sufficient vital force to give them permanent value and render them worthy of preservation in the form of a book. To this vast army of magazine writers and journalists, workers in a field for which this country is especially distinguished and in which she was the pioneer among the nations of the earth, Brooklyn has contributed a large contingent. Early in this century one of Brooklyn's citizens contributed an article to a New York daily paper, which was destined to become one of the historic jokes of journalism. This was the account by Richard Adams Locke of the observations supposed to have been made by Sir John Herschel, the younger, at the Cape of Good Hope, and contained, among other startling revelations, an announcement of the discovery of the lunar inhabitants. The style was so plausible and the account so circumstantial that not only the public, but many scientific men were deceived into a serious discussion of it. This was the famous "Moon Hoax." It was reprinted in 1871. In the same year the author died. He had written another but less successful hoax, called "The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park."

John Flavel Mines was another prominent journalist of those early days. His poem, "The Heroes of Lack Lustre," achieved considerable popularity in the ante-bellum times, and to lovers of literary lounging he is still well known through his pleasing reminiscences, "A Tour around New York, by Felix Oldboy,"

now republished in book form [1892]. David M. Stone, the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, is an old-time resident of this city, although he is identified in his public interests with New York. One of the most widely known newspaper men in this country is a native of Brooklyn, and was long connected with the Brooklyn press, Joseph Howard, Jr., but he, too, has all his interests centred in the Metropolis. He has published a graphic, readable and trustworthy life of Henry Ward Beecher. But it is not of these that we can speak here, but only of those who are primarily makers of books.

For many years this city has been the home of the pioneer in the international copyright agitation, and his repeated appeals to Congress in behalf of this important measure bore the stamp of high approval in the names of Irving, Byrant and Bancroft. This was Frederick Saunders, a native of London, who came to this country in his thirtieth year and remained here, engaged in literary work. He was at one time city editor of *The Evening Post*, and subsequently assistant librarian and librarian of the Astor Library. He wrote a descriptive hand-book of London, which he called "Memoirs of the Great Metropolis." This and a similar book, "New York in a Nut-shell," are still of much interest as records of the half a century ago. From known companion books, and "Salad for the Social," These books were published in London and New York. He was engaged about the same time, 1853, with the Tuckerman in publishing "The Homes of American Authors." In the years that followed Mr. Saunders wrote a large number of books: "Mo-Song," "About Women," "Festival of Love, and Marriage," and "The Story of some Famous Books," combined with entertainment more recently, in 1887, in a greater or less degree that graceful style which played in a literary leisure which characterize his "salad" books; all, too, have been published in London as well as New York, and many of them have passed through several editions.

The international copyright agitation, inaugurated by Mr. Saunders, has been ably taken up and reinforced by the leter and economist, accomplished pamph- Richard Rogers Bowker. In addition to his ous editorial work, Mr. Bowker has made contributions to the science of political economy, which possess a permanent value; of these are his treatises, "On Work and Wealth," "Copy-right, its Law and Literature," and in 1886 "Economics for the People." His labors in this fruitful field continue unremitting.

On the roll of Brooklyn journalists the name of Mrs. Laura Carter Holloway-Langford occupies a prominent place. She has devoted her whole life to literary pursuits, and the list of her works is a long one. For twelve years she was on the editorial staff of the *EAGLE*. Some of her books consist of a collected series of articles, as "The Ladies of the White House" [1870] and "The Mothers of Great Men and Women" [1884]; others are general compilations, as "The Home in Poetry." In 1885 Mrs. Langford published three works of a biographical character, "Chinese Gordon," "Howard, the Christian Hero," and "Adelaide Neilson." One of her latest publications was entitled "The Buddhist Diet Book." Some ten years ago she gave the public an interesting glimpse of the author of "Jane Eyre" in "An Hour with Charlotte Brontë."

Foremost among the female poets and writers of verse occurs the name of Edna Dean Proctor, who won her first laurels with a volume of poems which was published in Boston in 1866. In 1872 a series of her descriptive poems appeared entitled "A Russian Journey." There is a strong and virile touch in these, and a wealth of brilliant local color which give such scenes as the approach to Moscow a permanent place in the memory. In a recent poem, "El Mahdi," she treats with vividness and sympathy of that most dramatic incident of modern Egyptian history. Her war lyrics are ablaze with the fire at which ardor and enthusiasm are enkindled. The best known of her poems are probably "Heroes" and "By the Shenandoah." There is also in most of her verse a depth of religious fervor which reveals the source of much of



JOHN G. SAXE.

her best inspiration. In connection with the celebrations of 1892 she has written a commemorative ode entitled "Columbus' Banner."

For many years past it has been our privilege to number among the residents of this city the poetess and traveler, Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins. Of her recent journeyings to Alaska and to Japan Mrs. Rollins has given the public a charming account, but it is by her poems and other imaginative writings that she is generally known. "A Ring of Amethyst" appeared in 1878, and during the past decade we have received from the work-shop of her fancy "The Story of a Ranch," "All Sorts of Children," and "The Three Tetons."

In a humbler but not less attractive form of poetic expression Margaret Elizabeth Sangster, the editor of Harper's "Young People," has distinguished herself. She is the author of several Sunday School books; her "Poems of the Household" gained an extensive circulation, as did also a similar work which she published four years later under the title, "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers." The most popular of all her poems are the verses on "The Sin of Omission," "Are the Children at Home?" and "Our Own."

The women of Brooklyn are also well represented in novelistic literature. It is unnecessary to do more than mention the names of May Agnes Fleming and Laura Jean Libbey, whose extraordinary popularity is a fact to which the booksellers will testify. Among those who deserve their success by the literary quality of their work is Virginia Wales Johnson, who was born in this city in 1849. To Brooklyn, therefore, as much as to any American city belongs the credit of her fame, for during a period of more than twenty years she has made her home in Europe; she resides at present in Florence. At the age of twenty-one she achieved an instant success with her "Kettle Club" series. She has written since then during her prolonged sojourn abroad something more than fifteen novels. One of the most charming of these, attractive too by reason of its local theme and playful fancy, is "The Catskill Fairies." The travesty of the American girl with which Henry James has imposed upon Europe gave rise to a clever work by Virginia Johnson,

entitled "The English Daisy Miller." [1882.] The most widely read of her writings are probably "Joseph, the Jew" [1873], "The Neptune Vase" [1881] and "The House of the Musician," but beyond them all "The Calderwood Secret" [1875], is most closely associated with her name. Others of her novels are: "The Treasure Tower, a Tale of Malta," "The Image of San Donato," "The Terra Cotta Bust" and "Two Old Cats."

With the element of secrets and mystery the name of another Brooklyn woman is still more prominently connected. Anna Katherine Green was born here in 1846. Her novels are exclusively detective stories and enjoy a wide popularity. The first and most famous, "The Leavenworth Case," appeared in 1878 and won for the young authoress universal applause. "A Strange Disappearance," "The Sword of Damocles," "XYZ," "The Hand and Ring," "The Mill Mystery," and "Seven to Twelve" followed in quick succession almost year for year. In 1882 she published a volume of poems, and in 1886 there appeared a powerful dramatic poem from her pen, bearing the title, "Risifi's Daughter." These have been followed by: "Shall He Marry Her?" "The Old Stone House," "A Matter of Millions," "The Forsaken Inn," "Cynthia Wakeham's Money" and "Behind Closed Doors."



WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON.

Coombs, who has lived in Brooklyn since she was a child, has won her way to prominence. Her first story came out in 1886, "As Common Mortals." In the following year appeared "A Game of Chance," and in 1889 "The Garden of Armida."

Two familiar names must find a place here among the writers of fiction, although they wielded the pen not in the interests of literary art solely but with an ulterior practical purpose. These are Marion Harland and Helen Campbell. The former, Mrs. Mary Terhune, began her literary career in 1844, when only fourteen years of age. At sixteen she wrote the sketch "Marrying through Prudential Motives," which had so

singular a history. It was reprinted in England and translated into French for a French journal ; it was then translated back into English for an English magazine, and in this altered form it reappeared in this country. She was also editor for a time of "Babyland." In 1853 she wrote a novel which became very popular ; it was entitled "Alone" and portrayed the life and manners at the South. Several others of her novels have had a marked success. They deal for the most part with domestic themes ; her love of the home has led her to prepare a series of manuals on domestic economy, and in dealing with these problems of housekeeping she has received important assistance from her daughter, Mrs. Herrick, the author of "Housekeeping Made Easy." Mrs. Terhune has had an extensive experience as editor of departments in "Wide Awake" and "St. Nicholas."

Helen Campbell also entered upon the field of letters at an early age, and like Marion Harland has always been eager to inculcate the principles of common sense in matters of domestic management. But the energy with which she attacked the problem of the poor in our great cities deserves special recognition. In 1886 she began a series of papers in the *New York Tribune* on the working women of New York. Four years before she had made public her valuable experience in a book called "The Problem of the Poor." During the brilliant but short-lived career of the "Continent" Helen Campbell was its literary editor. Her popularity was established by the "Ainslee Series," followed by "Six Sinners" [1878], "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation" [1880], "The What-to-do Club" [1884], and many others whose titles afford an evidence of the serious purpose that underlies them all and to which the purely artistic element is subordinated. But they are full of interest and not without traces of the wit and pathos which dwell side by side with misery, crime and suffering in those conditions of modern society of which she treats.

Not the least gifted and certainly among the most attractive of our writers of fiction are those who have devoted themselves to the rational amusement of the young. Foremost among these, though it is perhaps hardly warrantable to classify her as a writer of fiction solely, is Olive Thorne Miller. This lady came to Brooklyn in 1877, bringing her fame with her as the author of juvenile works and natural history books for the young. The best evidence of her excellent qualifications for imparting instruction in the most delightful manner is found in the collection of her scattered papers to which she gave the name of "Little Folks in Feather and Fur" [1874]. Her second book too has spread joy broadcast among the children and was reprinted from the serials which had appeared in "St. Nicholas" in 1880, entitled "Nimpo's Troubles." To these have since been added in a similar strain of playful didactics "Queer Pets at Marcy's" and "Little People of Asia." Hers is an inimitable delicacy and childlike grace of touch.

If we introduce the name of Edward Eggleston at this point, it is partly because some of his most charming books have been designed to combine entertainment with instruction in writing for the young ; in this he has received invaluable assistance from his gifted daughters. Mrs. Lillie Eggleston Seelye published in collaboration with her father that delightful series of biographies for young readers which have for their theme the lives of celebrated Indian chiefs : "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet," "Brant and Red Jacket," "Pocahontas and Powhatan," "Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico" have already fired the imagination of many an American lad. This year [1892], a similar series has been inaugurated under the general title "Delights of History." Illustrations by Miss Allegra Eggleston will add to the beauty of this series which begins appropriately to this season of celebration with "The Story of Columbus."

Early in life Edward Eggleston became the friend of the rising generation through his "Round Table Stories" which he contributed to the "Little Corporal." His papers in the *Independent* were eagerly looked for a quarter of a century ago, where they were published over the signature of the "Pen Holder." For five years he was pastor of the "Church of Christian Endeavor" in Brooklyn and succeeded in establishing the organization of that name which has now grown to such colossal proportions. But failing health sent



JOHN W. CHADWICK.



JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

him back to the quieter pursuits of literature. Of the many novels depicting local conditions in the various sections of this broad land, his are among the most popular. They are wonderfully vivid pictures of life in his native State of Indiana. The best known of his books in this vein are "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," which he published in 1871. Twelve years after came "The Hoosier School Boy." To the same unique category belong "The End of the World," "The Mystery of Indianapolis," and "The Circuit Rider," though these do not complete the list of his contributions to fiction. Nearly all of these books have been reprinted in England and several have been translated into other languages. His "History of Life in the United States" began to appear chapterwise in "The Century."

George Cary Eggleston, a brother of Edward, is likewise the author of a number of popular works. Engaged in Brooklyn and New York journalism since 1870, in the intervals of his special duties he found time not only to make regular contributions to the magazines, but also to write a series of entertaining stories of American life, such as "Captain Sam," "The Big Brother," "The Signal Boys," and many others. Something in the manner of his brother's American Indian series is "Red Eagle and the War with the Creek Indians," history touched with imagination; his

"Strange Stories from History" is conceived in a like spirit. Mr. Eggleston had served in the Confederate Army and his experiences are recorded in a kindly and entertaining vein in "A Rebel's Recollections." Two works of a practical turn, though among the earliest of his writings, are yet the outcome of a varied personal experience: "How to Educate Yourself," and "How to Make a Living." He has furthermore performed a real service to American scholars by editing for this country Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."

Another Brooklyn family has, like the Egglestons, attained literary distinction through both sons and daughters, the Conants. Thomas Jefferson Conant, who after several years of study in Germany, settled in this city in 1857, was the greatest Hebraist of his time. Besides rendering scholarship an important service in editing with philological and critical apparatus the Hebrew texts of a number of Old Testament books, he prepared a Hebrew Grammar which is accepted both in England and America as the standard text-book. He was also connected with the revision of the authorized version. In line with this work his wife wrote a "Popular History of English Bible Translation." Translations of Neander's Commentaries and of a number of the writings of Strauss are also from the pen of Mrs. Conant. Their son Samuel Stillman Conant was engaged in newspaper work, and from 1869 until his mysterious disappearance in 1885 was the managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*. We have by him an excellent translation of Lermontoff's "Circassian Boy." His wife, Helen Conant, is a frequent contributor to magazines and has written a clever little book called "Butterfly Hunters." She has also prepared two primers of German and of Spanish literature, which are models of their kind.

In the department of the historical novel Brooklyn may claim as her own son one of the most eminent representatives. Edwin Lasetter Bynner was born in this city in 1842. After practising law for many years, in 1886 he abandoned the bar for literature. His historical novels are among the most admirable we possess from the pen of an American. When he wrote the books which gained him his first successes, "Nimrod" and "Penelope's Suitors," he was still engaged in his profession; the first fruit of his literary leisure was "Agnes Surriage"; most admirable of all his efforts is "The Begum's Daughter." A new historical novel, just announced [1892], bears the title "Zachary Phips," and gives the pleasing promise that much is yet to be expected from the same inspired source.

It is not quite warrantable perhaps to count among Brooklyn's *literati* the famous author of "Don't," but the name of Oliver Bell Bunce is nevertheless in many ways associated with this city, which was for a time his place of residence. The phenomenal sale of "Don't," amounting to more than 85,000 copies in the

United States besides the English editions, has given Mr. Bunce's name its widest renown, but his real claim to literary distinction rests upon quite other foundations. His social and literary essays, "A Bachelor's Story," "Bachelor Bluff," his romantic drama of "Marco Bozzaris," which was successfully produced in New York in 1849 and a novel entitled "Timias Terrystone," are among his more important labors in the world of letters. Most interesting of all, however, are the two works on subjects furnished by the American Revolution; "The Romance of the Revolution" is based upon actual incidents of the war for independence; it was written in 1852; the other work is the unique play, "Love in '76," which enjoys the distinction of being the only parlor comedy of the Revolution in our literature. Mr. Bunce died in New York city in 1890.

The incongruity of placing the name of the leading mining authority in this country on the list of our novel writers has irresistible attractions for us. As well here, indeed, as anywhere, for the versatility of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond defies classification. Although Dr. Raymond's birthplace was Cincinnati, his renown belongs to Brooklyn, with whose history he and his family have long been identified. He is one of the most distinguished alumni of the Polytechnic Institute, where his father was formerly professor of English. It is not the place here to follow the steps by which he mounted to his present acknowledged position of supreme authority in mining engineering. Nor do his numerous and standard works on this and cognate subjects require enumeration here, but they make it all the more remarkable that we have to record as his earliest publication a translation into the German of Mrs. John C. Fremont's "Story of the Guard," which came out in 1863 under the name of "Die Leibgarde." Ten years later appeared a novel from the intervals of what seemed unremitting scientific labors; it bore the title, "Brave Hearts." About the same time he published a collection of stories called "The Man in the Moon and Other People." On the list of his works we find also "The Children's Week" and "The Merry Go-Round." He has written a treatise on "The Book of Job," and in "Camp and Cabin" [1880] he has drawn upon his rich fund of experience gathered during his many professional tours in the western country. Several standard collections of American poetry contain specimens of his work in that line, but he has never collected into a volume his fugitive verses.

Quite as interesting and scarcely less versatile has been the life of another of Brooklyn's citizens to whom the city owes a large and unpaid debt of gratitude—Gabriel Harrison. He was born in Philadelphia in 1825, but his father, a man of classical education and broad culture, brought him to New York at an early age, where their home was the resort of artists and literary men for many years. It was Edwin Forrest's acting that first inspired young Harrison with a passion for dramatic art. He went on the stage, and during the Shakespearian revival about half a century ago he was the favorite support of Charles Kean. In 1851 he organized the Brooklyn Dramatic Academy, and to him we owe the Park Theatre, which he established here in 1863. It was he, too, who brought the first English Opera troupe to this city. But his ideals were too high to admit of financial success; he retired from the profession and devoted himself to art. He rendered the Brooklyn Academy of Design invaluable service, and brought the free art schools to a point of great prosperity. To him as organizer of the Faust Club we owe the bust of John Howard Payne in Prospect Park. And from his studio we have several portraits of his friend and idol, Edwin Forrest, and many a pleasing landscape.

But his title to literary honors may be read in the authorship of various plays, such as the tragedy of "Melantha" and the very successful dramatization of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Others of his plays are "The Author," "Dartmore," "The Thirteenth Chime" and "Magna." He also adapted for the English stage Schiller's "Fiesko" and "Don Carlos." A critical essay from his pen on Forrest's acting is contained in Alger's life of that actor. Mr. Harrison's contributions to current literature, both in prose



ALDEN J. SPOONER.

and verse, have been very numerous. The most valuable of his works, however, are the exhaustive "Life of John Howard Payne" [1873]. Mr. Harrison is still among us, broken in health, but yet active in teaching, loved and honored by all who can be touched by the spectacle of persistent adherence to lofty aims and high ideals, even through illness and misfortune.

An artist who became an author because some of the secrets of nature which his pencil illustrated were known to him alone, and could not be written of by others, is William Hamilton Gibson, a native and life-long resident of Brooklyn. Having begun to write, he found that the poet of the pen was in him as well as the art of sympathetic interpretation with the brush, and he has produced a series of delightful books in which the various moods of nature are depicted with unquestionable skill and rare fidelity, both text and illustrations from his own hand. The first of these was "Pastoral Days: or Memories of a New England Year" [1881]. It was followed by "Highways and By-ways" [1883], "Happy Hunting Grounds: A Tribute to the Woods and Fields" [1887], and "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine" [1891]. His latest book, "Sharp Eyes," which was a holiday favorite in 1891-2, attained a phenomenal popularity. In 1887 he edited, contributing a considerable portion of the text and all the illustrations, "The Master of the Gunnery," a pupil's tribute to the late Frederick W. Gunn of the famous Gunnery school in Washington, Conn., which furnished also many of the subjects for his "Pastoral Days."

Early in this century the citizens of Brooklyn began to interest themselves in matters of local history and antiquarian research. Gabriel Furman, the ill-starred young lawyer, who was born here in 1800, and died before his culture and refined taste had reached fruition, was the pioneer. The fascinations of literature and antiquarian studies drew him away from law and politics in which he was on the road to distinction, and his historical researches have been of inestimable service to later historians. His MSS. "Notes" are dated 1824; this fragmentary record of our beginnings is an evidence of his prophetic sagacity, but his work was brought to a premature and clouded end by his death in the Brooklyn City Hospital. Many years later, in 1865, Mr. Alden J. Spooner published Furman's book under the title: "Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn." In the same year Mr. Spooner edited Silas Wood's "Sketch of the First Settlement of the Several Towns on Long Island." Mr. Spooner was himself the author of a number of historical monographs on kindred topics; among them are "The Dominic's Ride to the Devil" and "The Last of the Leather Breeches," which contain faithful descriptions of early local conditions on this island. The cultivation of this kind of work caused him to recognize the utility of an organization to further such investigations, and he thus became the originator of the Long Island Historical Society, to which he gave as the nucleus for a library a collection of about one thousand books and pamphlets, which his father, the founder of the "Long Island Star," had brought together. Mr. Spooner was engaged upon a "History of Long Island," when he died in 1881.

General Jeremiah Johnson, in his day "Brooklyn's first and foremost citizen," likewise preserved many valuable reminiscences of early Brooklyn in a fragmentary form similar to Furman's "Notes." These comprise historical items concerning the settlement of Williamsburgh, Bushwick and Long Island generally, together with accounts of some of the oldest families. The General made no literary pretensions, but among his papers were found numerous interesting essays on varied topics, even poems, and translations from Erasmus and others. His accurate knowledge of the language of his fathers is evinced in his excellent translation of Von der Donk's "History of New Netherland," to which Mr. Thompson, in his "History of Long Island," accords the highest praise.

It has been no unusual thing for our prominent citizens to interest themselves in local history and to contribute to the advancement of these studies. Of this group of distinguished Brooklynites was Henry C. Murphy, who edited for the Long Island Historical Society the *Labadist*



HENRY R. STILES.

travelers' "Journal of a Voyage to New York." He published also "Henry Hudson in Holland" [1859] and the "Voyage of Verrazano" [1875]. Mr. Murphy was active in furthering every great educational enterprise in this city; in the early days of the Hamilton Literary Association, it was he who inaugurated the lecture courses out of which grew the Brooklyn Lyceum. He also assisted in founding the Brooklyn Library. He was a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Historical Magazine*, and edited the *EAGLE* in the beginning. He was one of the vital forces in the intellectual as well as the public life of the city.

The late Thomas W. Field contributed to Brooklyn chronicles a "History of the Battle of Long Island," published under the auspices of the Long Island Historical Society, and "Historic and Antiquarian Scenes in Brooklyn and Vicinity." His most important work was "An Essay Towards an Indian Bibliography," which in its day was the only work on its subject and still holds high rank.

To this class of men belongs also Mr. Teunis G. Bergen, who furnished the historical articles on Long Island for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He was author of a genealogy of the Lefferts family, also of the Bergen family. But of all the books that have been written in this field of authorship "The Social History of Flatbush," by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, is the most delightful; it has a literary charm beyond its mere personal and local interest, which explains why several editions have already been demanded.

Easily foremost, however, among local historians is the indefatigable investigator and painstaking compiler Henry R. Stiles, whose crowning work for which the citizens of Brooklyn owe him a lasting debt of gratitude, is his exhaustive and monumental History of this city. The first volume of this work came out in 1867, the second in 1869, and in the following year a third volume completed his task. He has done his work so thoroughly that to future historians is left only the labor of continuing it up to date. He was also one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society, and the author of several genealogical and antiquarian publications. Dr. Stiles wrote also an "Account of the Interment of the Remains of American Patriots who Perished on Prison Ships, etc.; also Letters from Prison Ships" [2 vols., 1865]; a biographical sketch of Gabriel Furman; "Bundling: its Origin" [1869]; "Genealogy of the Stiles Family" [1863]; and "History of Kings County" [1885].

The most valuable copy of Stiles' "History of the City of Brooklyn" is in the possession of Mr. Daniel M. Tredwell, the well-known bibliophile and author of "A Plea for Bibliomania," "Literature of the Civil War," "Life of Apollonius of Tyana," "Lace as a Fine Art" and other works; but the most considerable of his works is "Nomads of the Sea," yet unpublished but now ready for the press. Mr. Tredwell has illustrated Stiles' "History of Brooklyn" and extended his copy to nine volumes, so that it includes a vast quantity of unique and invaluable matter in the shape of original drawings, portraits, and rare prints of old historic landmarks. It is to the courtesy of Mr. Tredwell, who has generously placed at our disposal all this material, most of it inaccessible elsewhere, that we owe our ability to include in this volume many of its most interesting illustrations. These are credited to Mr. Tredwell's collection in the proper place. They are the result of thirty years' gathering from the print shops and publishers' early proofs.

To historical investigations of a wider scope another prominent citizen of Brooklyn, Mr. James Carson Brevoort, brought all the resources of a finely trained mind, broadened by extensive travels. Mr. Brevoort was private secretary of Washington Irving when the latter was United States Minister to Spain. For ten years he was president of the Long Island Historical Society and the honored member of many other literary and scientific societies. He was an enthusiastic collector of books, especially of Americana, of which he inherited some 6,000 volumes from his father. His library eventually increased to 100,000 rare and costly books; since his death the library has been sold and dispersed. He is the author of numerous historical monographs: two are of special importance, an article in the *Historical Magazine* on the "Discovery



DANIEL M. TREDWELL.

of Columbus' Remains" and a work which Mr. Brevoort published in 1874, entitled "Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano and on a Planisphere of 1529, illustrating his Voyage of 1524." In the revival of interest in these subjects incidental to the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus' discovery Mr. Brevoort's labors are receiving renewed recognition.

In the annals of historical authorship in Brooklyn appears also the name of Linus Pierpont Brockett, well known in newspaper circles in this city. Mr. Brockett is the author of nearly fifty volumes on geographical, biographical, historical, religious, social, and literary subjects. Among these is a "History of Education;" his history of the Franco-German war appeared under the title of "The Year of Battle." Conjointly with Smucker he wrote a "History of the Civil War," with Mrs. Vaughan a book on "Woman's Work in the Civil War," and collaborated with Dr. Stiles on his "History of Kings County."

But the historian in whom Brooklyn takes the greatest pride is John Bach MacMaster, who was born in this city in 1852. Since he attained his majority he has steadfastly devoted himself to one supreme purpose: his "History of the People of the United States," for which he had begun to gather materials in his eighteenth year. In 1883 he was called to fill the chair of American History at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year he published the first volume of his great work, covering the period from the Revolution down to the Civil War. This achieved instantaneous success and sufficed to place Prof. MacMaster in the front rank of American historians. Besides laboring industriously towards the completion of this monumental work, he has written the "Life of Benjamin Franklin" for the Men of Letter Series [1887].

Ephraim George Squier has made invaluable contributions to history and ethnology in a remote and less worked field. His Peruvian investigations especially, and his historical treatises on other South American lands are indispensable to the student. Mr. Squier was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., on June 17, 1821, and in Brooklyn, where he resided during the later years of his life, he died on April 17, 1888. He began as a journalist, and his first important historical work was a treatise, in the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions," on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley; he conducted similar investigations in New York State. In 1849 he was appointed Special Chargé d'Affaires to all the Central American States; this gave his talents and training their proper channel; he visited South America several times, and in 1868 was appointed consul-general of Honduras. Five years before he held the post of United States Commissioner to Peru; his investigations took form in what is probably his most valuable work, "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas" [1877]. His strength to pursue original research became seriously impaired in 1874 and he devoted the rest of his life to organizing his knowledge and publishing results. He was a contributor to many magazines and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Among his numerous works are to be noted: "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, and Monuments;" "Notes on Central America," "Serpent Symbols," and "Waikua: or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore."

Scholars are deriving further assistance towards a better knowledge of the early history of our government through the work which is being done within the limits of the city by the Ford brothers. The late Gordon L. Ford, for years one of our leading citizens, and his wife, Emily Ellsworth Ford, the author of many stories and essays and of a volume of poems, entitled "My Recreations," created the literary atmosphere at home, in which their two sons, Worthington Chauncey and Paul Leicester Ford, are now prosecuting their labors. Their work is referred to in detail elsewhere.

We have had occasion in the course of this sketch to mention several poetesses and writers of verse, but we have reserved till now the names of the three poets, who among all the bards whom this city has at one time or another harbored, are the best known to fame; these are the ballad singer, Will Carleton; the satirist, John G. Saxe, and the poet of democracy, Walt. Whitman. To the high title of poet, each of these men in a different degree possesses an indisputable claim.

More widely read than either of the others is, doubtless, Will Carleton, though his popularity is necessarily of a different quality. He was born in Michigan in 1845, and has spent several years of his life in lecturing in Great Britain and Canada as well as in the United States, but long ago he chose Brooklyn for his home. His first effort in verse was published in 1871, but it was not until his "Farm Ballads" appeared that his name became, as it is to-day, familiar to every American ear. That volume was succeeded by one in a similar vein, "Farm Legends," which met with an equally gratifying reception. Appropriate to the season came "The Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes," in 1876. "City Ballads" and "City Legends" have since been added to the list. As the ballad singer of domestic life Will Carleton is almost without a rival in the hearts of the people.

John G. Saxe, in his old-fashioned house gown and slippers, which upon occasion he did not hesitate to wear on the street, was long a familiar figure to Brooklynites. He was born in Vermont in 1816, and practised law there; he became Attorney-General of the State, and was once defeated as candidate for the governorship. At different times throughout his life he was engaged in an editorial capacity on a number of journals. His first poetical attempts were in the shape of some humorous verses published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. Subsequently he contributed poems, in a similar vein, to *Harper's* and the *Atlantic*. In 1846 appeared

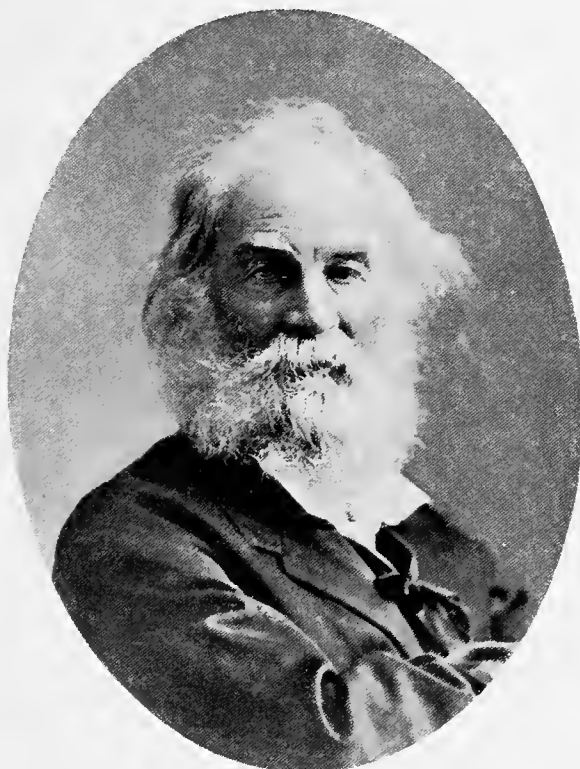
his first volume of collected poems, to which he gave the title, "Progress." These, too, were humorous and satirical, and were favorably received. "The Money King and Other Poems" came out in 1866, when the poet's fame was already firmly established. His verse found its way everywhere, and in the years that followed there appeared one collection after another until 1875, when "Leisure Day Rhymes" closed the rich catalogue of his poetry. Saxe died in Albany in 1887. He was primarily a satirist, but his homely good sense and uniform kindness tempered his wit, and his was a satire that sympathized with that which it scourged. What a note of genuine sympathy is mingled with the fun of "The Briefless Barrister." And side by side with his hu-

many a serious and pa-a deeper chord; who is "The Miller," "Treasures Church Bell," and the "I'm Growing Old?" The ous poems are, probably, and "The Proud Miss never abandons him even moments. And indeed themselves one often note of sweet seriousness combined with his unfaill-gives to his verse a pecu-

And now Walt Whit-seem strange to find the poet," so long associated Delaware, placed here roundings in Brooklyn. were once as familiar to of ample hills was mine," death will have recalled ces of his life, and remind early years of struggle

Walt Whitman was Island, in 1819, and ob-tion at the public schools He early began to indulge even in those days of wrote diligently for the Brooklyn newspapers. His connection with the EAGLE has already been mentioned. At Huntington, L. I., he gained his first experience as editor and subsequently took charge of a paper in New Orleans. In 1855 appeared the famous "Leaves of Grass." During the war he served with splendid devotion as an army nurse. The thoughts and feelings engendered by those stirring experiences bore fruit in his "Drum Taps." Appended to these are his fervid tributes to Lincoln, and the lines, where for once he falls into rhyme, "O! Captain, my Captain!" have found an echo in many a patriotic heart. He never fully recovered from the nervous strain which brought him low in 1864; but he never ceased to commune with his fancy. In 1870 he published "Democratic Vistas." In 1874 he removed to Camden, where he lived until the end, in March, 1892. His magnificent physique had long been crippled, but his intellectual power remained unimpaired to the last. The exquisite lines with which he said "Good-Bye, my Fancy" are equal in pathos and depth of pure strong feeling to any words with which ever poet took leave of life. In the "Leaves of Grass" is a poem with the superscription, "Crossing the Brooklyn Ferry." It is a stately assertion of kinship with all the future, with the unborn generations which shall in the progress of the ages be touched as he is touched with deeper thoughts as they pass between "mast-hemm'd Manhattan" and "the beautiful hills of Brooklyn." Just as you feel, when you look on the river and sky, so I felt. "I loved well those cities, loved well the stately and rapid river."

Walt Whitman's place in literature is a disputed point in criticism. In him we have the singular paradox of a poet who is everywhere known as the poet of democracy, yet quite without a popular following. It is from the eminence and not from the multitude of his admirers that we must draw the balance in his favor. Emerson, Burroughs, and Stedman in America and, in England, the late Lord Tennyson, to name one for all, have paid tribute to his high excellence. And so while there is much to be regretted in his earlier writing, Walt Whitman has nevertheless left behind him such a body of fine poetry and so much of enduring beauty. that our city should be proud that "Brooklyn of Ample Hills" was his.



WALT WHITMAN.

morous verse there is thetic poem that strikes not familiar with "Jerry, in Heaven," "The Old touching tenderness of best known of his humor-"The Rhyme of the Rail" McBride." His good taste in his most rollicking in these humorous poems detects an underlying and sad reflection which, ing felicity of phrase, liar charm.

man. To some it will name of the "good, gray with the banks of the among our familiar sur-But these surroundings him as to us. "Brooklyn he sings, and his recent to many the circumstan-them that some of those were passed in our midst. born at West Hills, Long tained his scanty educa-of this city and New York. his passion for literature penury and want, and

Herewith ends this cursory sketch of the *literati* of this city. If we should include, as strict justice demands, the learned and the cultured who in the quiet of their daily life spread a refining, stimulating influence about them—if we should include, as justice likewise demands, the liberal and public spirited who devote their energies and their fortunes to the furtherance of intellectual endeavor, this chapter would be dignified by many another worthy and distinguished name. We have restricted ourselves to the most prominent among those who worked through the written word. And even thus, though Brooklyn has never been the centre of any distinctive literary movement, the great and well-known names that grace her intellectual history assure her an honorable place among the cities of the modern world.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A library is one of the most important factors in the intellectual life of a city. The completeness of the facilities it affords for study and research is the measure, in at least one of its dimensions, of the city's culture. It is a true saying that erudition consists less in the actual possession of memorized facts than in the knowledge where to find them. The library contains the golden ore and the scholar holds the divining

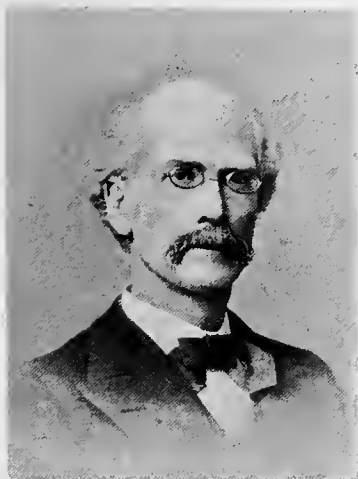


THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

rod. In its highest function, therefore, a library is a literary workshop where the materials for new books are shapen anew and the learning of yesterday is made to-day's. Its aim is not merely to diffuse knowledge acquired of old, but also by the inspiration of its rich contents to augment the stock of the world's wisdom. It is in this sense that a library forms so essential a part of the intellectual equipment of a community.

In this aspect of its literary life, Brooklyn likewise presents a proud record. The high excellence attained by the BROOKLYN LIBRARY has made that institution familiar to all American scholars. It was founded a generation ago by a band of enthusiastic and earnest young men who now are counted among the elders of the city. The idea of establishing a new library originated with Lewis Roberts and James P. Wallace as early as 1857; and in November of that year the first steps were taken. The principal library of Brooklyn at that time consisted of only 4,000 volumes and belonged to the Athenæum. This was to form the nucleus, and with such energy was the enterprise inaugurated that in the short space of ten days no less than six hundred signatures had been secured in support of the plan. A week later eight hundred and twenty-six subscribers had created a fund amounting to \$8,865. Mr. Roberts was elected president and the Mercantile Library Association, its name being taken from the New York institution after which it was modeled, became an accomplished fact. The reading-rooms in the Athenæum were opened to the public on May 7, 1858. The president's report at the close of the first year records a membership of 1,511 and cash receipts amounting to over \$14,000, of which \$9,000 had been expended on books; the

number of volumes had been increased to 11,400. The association continued to make some progress even during the war, when all the energies of the people were turned another way; it obtained a charter and was the recipient of a permanent book fund, known as the Cary fund. But it was during the administration of President Woodruff that the greatest advance was made. The land on Montague street was bought by individual members in the spring of 1864, and the work of obtaining subscriptions to pay for the site and erect a suitable building was begun in earnest and with most creditable results. The services of Peter B. Wight were secured as architect and in June, 1867, ground was broken. A year and a half later the building which is now become a landmark of the city stood completed. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet and is three stories in height; with the exception of a few offices on the ground floor the entire edifice is devoted to the purposes of the library. The rather sombre and earnest features of its gothic façade are in harmony with the serious character of the silent work that is carried on within its walls. It was erected at a cost of \$227,000 and when, on January 18, 1869, the building was opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies, the committee was able to announce that all but \$20,000 had been paid; before the evening was over more than \$12,000 of the deficit had been pledged. Independently of the building fund, the sum of \$50,000 had been subscribed for the



STEPHEN B. NOYES.

purchase of books. Thus auspiciously the library began in its new home a career of unexampled prosperity and usefulness which has made it one of the most prominent institutions of the land. It is significant of its growth and the widening of its scope that its name was changed by act of legislature to the "Brooklyn Library." An excellent catalogue, compiled by the able librarian, the late S. B. Noyes, attracted attention the world over among those who make a study of scientific library methods. For several years after Mr. Noyes' death the assistant librarian acted in his place, until in 1888 he became in name as well as in fact the chief librarian. This is W. A. Bardwell, to whose efficiency and ready affability the students who use the library are constantly indebted for innumerable favors. According to the annual report of the librarian for the year 1892, Mr. Bardwell has in charge 113,251 volumes. The privileges of the institution are now enjoyed by 2,856 members; of these 561 are life members in addition to 282 permanent memberships.



WILLIS A. BARDWELL.

Beside the Brooklyn Library there is one other focal point for scholars and investigators in this city, and that is the reading room of the LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Its library consists at present of about 45,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare and valuable. It is a library for reference only; the original plan was to make its resources as complete as possible in all that relates to the history of this country, but its sphere has been so extended as to comprise the best books in every department of knowledge. When the society was organized in 1863 eight hundred volumes and about one thousand pamphlets formed the nucleus of the library; this number was increased by 1,100 volumes from the defunct City Library; at present, if pamphlets be included, there is a total of 100,000 numbers. Among its rare treasures are the precious collection of works on Dutch history which were secured by Henry C. Murphy when he was United States minister at The Hague; an original copy of Auhubon's "Birds of America;" the invaluable "Universal Palæography" of Silvestre; the "Cabinet du Roi," in forty-nine volumes; the splendid work of Baron Taylor in twenty-seven folios, containing illustrations of scenery, architecture, and antiquities in France; and the works of Lepsius and Champollion. There is, besides, an excellent collection of American family genealogies and what is of especial local interest, one may here consult, in the original, neat and lady-like handwriting, Gabriel Furman's "Notes on Brooklyn." The publications of the Hakluyt Society are likewise to be found and many valuable unpublished manuscripts. The Long Island Historical Society has issued four volumes which are of inestimable value to the student of American history. Two of these relate to the Battle of Long Island, with a circumstantial account of that disastrous day; the first publication contained Mr. Murphy's translation of the "Labadists' Journal" from the Dutch manuscript, and the fourth volume of the series contains the hitherto unpublished letters of George Washington on agricultural and personal matters, edited by Moncure D. Conway in 1889. The first librarian was the accomplished historian of Brooklyn, Dr. Henry R. Stiles. In 1865 he was succeeded by George Hannah, who in 1889 resigned and gave place to the lady who at present occupies that position, Miss Emma Toedteberg.

On the the upper floor of the society building is the museum, which occupies the entire space. It is a most interesting collection and attracts many visitors. The museum was begun early in the history of the society and the objects collected formed for many years a part of what was to be seen in the main rooms of the building formerly occupied by the society. The collection originated when at a meeting of the executive committee of the society on June 11, 1864, a "committee on the natural history of Long Island was appointed." The purpose of this committee was to gather from all parts of the island interesting historical relics and specimens of the flora and fauna, minerals and antiquities. The sub-committee consisted of



LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM.

J. Carson Brevoort, Henry E. Pierrepont, Professor Charles E. West and Charles Congdon, with Elias Lewis, Jr., who was prime mover in the enterprise, as chairman. They devoted themselves assiduously to the work of securing contributions from many sources, and the result of their work is the fine collection now permanently on exhibition. It contains a fairly complete collection of the animals and plants of the island, of specimens representing its geological formation, of Indian antiquities and a great variety of other objects of historical and scientific interest. The latter are arranged as far as possible apart from the local collections, so that one may at will pursue scientific study or gratify his interest in what is old and personal. The various collections are attractively displayed in cases. The committee as a permanent part of the organization was discontinued some years ago, but the work of extending the collection has been carried on by Elias Lewis, Jr., at whose suggestion the work was undertaken and who for some years has been the curator of the museum. Mr. Lewis was from the beginning most active in perfecting this collection and has given liberally of his time to the museum, to which he has added by personal gift many of its most interesting features.

The Brooklyn Institute possessed, in connection with its various departments, a scientific collection which was very badly damaged by the fire which broke out in the building in 1890. A committee appointed in 1880 organized a movement looking to the establishment of museums of art and science. The legislative act of 1891, authorizing the city to erect buildings for the use of the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, provides for museum accommodations at a cost not to exceed \$300,000. But it is still too early to credit the city with any important museum other than that of the Long Island Historical Society.

The Brooklyn Library and that of the Historical Society are the only ones which properly may be classed as "literary workshops," but there are also several other libraries which are to be counted as essential factors of the city's literary life because of the culturing work they do among the people. Of these, the Pratt Institute Library, the 30,000 volumes of which are free to all, ranks first. Its reading-room is utilized as a study to some extent by the students of the institute, but in no such general fashion as are the two

libraries first named. Miss M. W. Plummer is its librarian. The free circulating library of the Union for Christian Work, at 67 and 69 Schermerhorn street, receives an appropriation from the city under the state law providing for an allowance of \$5,000 a year to libraries having 10,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 75,000. This library has now 20,000 volumes and is doing excellent work. The Brooklyn Institute, or "Youth's Free Library," as it was known, donated the greater part of its 15,000 volumes to the Union for Christian Work in the early part of 1892. This was in accordance with a decision of the trustees to establish a purely scientific library in connection with the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The librarian of the Union for Christian Work is Miss Fanny Hull. The Eastern District Public School Library, at South Third street, corner of Driggs avenue, contains 18,000 books for the use of residents as well as for pupils of public school districts Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33, 34 and 37; it is open to the general public on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6, and from 7 till 9 P. M. The librarian is A. D. Stetson. The Long Island Free Library, of 568 Atlantic avenue, is the largest of the free libraries which are independent of any institution. It receives its support from the directors and voluntary contributions, and has thrived for a little over twelve years on the same site. It has about 8,000 volumes for circulation and a commodious reading-room. Its work is of an unpretentious but essential character among the masses. The librarian is Charles L. Davis. There are, besides these, a number of smaller free libraries and reading-rooms, most of them conducted as missions of some church, or other religious body, or by some charitable society. There are also several excellent libraries which are not entirely free to the public, but the terms of admission to which are such that any earnest student or visitor can gain access. Among these are those of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 502 Fulton street, which has 11,000 volumes; the Law Library, in the court house, for the use of the judges and members of the bar of the second judicial district; and the library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, at 356 Bridge street, which is for the use of the medical profession generally.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

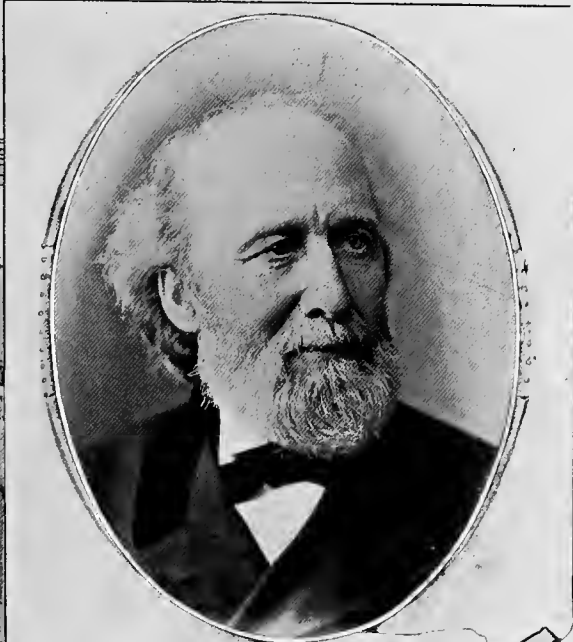
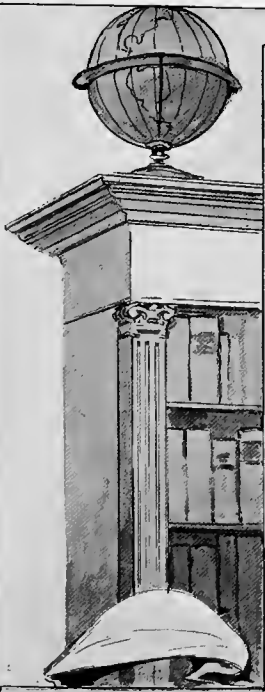
Of book-lovers and collectors of books Brooklyn has its full share. In some directions the bibliophiles of this city are recognized as the leading authorities in the country. A few of the notable collections must suffice for the purposes of the present work, and will illustrate the quality of the treasures of this kind that are housed in Brooklyn.

The library of NORTON Q. POPE is one of those ideally designed repositories for the priceless treasures of literature, which are unfortunately none too common on our side of the Atlantic. Here, housed in a spacious structure attached to the western wing of Mr. Pope's residence at 241 Park place, are more than three thousand volumes, which have been collected by Mr. and Mrs. Pope with admirable judgment and at great expense. They illustrate every period of English literature and printing from the days of block letter down to the highest typographical perfection of the Victorian era. The collection is rich in priceless examples of binding, rare and unique. Many of the books form thin volumes of perhaps twenty or twenty-five pages each, and include only a single play or poem. Some of them, and particularly those bound by Kaufmann and Michel, are ornate with the most exquisite of hand tooling and marquetry extant. Kaufmann, who is a German engaged in business in London, has always been especially proficient in this style of marquetry work, and Mr. Pope's library contains many of his best examples. So delicate and nicely adjusted are the minute wooden fragments with which he forms the inside panels of his covers that his efforts bear all the finish and artistic effect of the most minute and perfect mosaic. The bindings produced by such Frenchmen as Michel, David and Chambolle-Duru are possibly still more exquisite. An edition of Burns' poetical and prose writings, published originally in six volumes at Edinburgh in 1877-78, has been extended by Mr. Pope to thirteen volumes. The additions consist of manuscript letters and the rhyming epistles for which Burns was famous, some correspondence of the poet's son, Gilbert; the communications which passed between Dr. Currie and Burns' family, relative to his last illness, and a multitude of etchings, engravings, water color sketches and portraits, illustrative of Burns' literary productions. Inside the cover of the first volume is a medallion-like excision, covered with glass and containing a lock from the dark brown tresses of Deborah Davis, a Caledonian Amaryllis, who at one time reigned supreme in the affections of the poet. These volumes also include some verses on the Galway election, the original manuscript of "It was a' for our Rightfu' King"; two autograph letters of Scott, and one of John Gibson Lockhart. Probably no other example of grangerizing in the United States, and perhaps few in Europe, have produced such valuable results. Among Mr. Pope's treasures are the "Morte D'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485, and the only perfect copy extant; "Gower Confessio," printed by Caxton in 1493, and one of the only five existing copies; "Contemplacyon and Meditacyon," printed by Wynkyn de Worde; the four folios of Shakespeare, published in 1623, 1632, 1664 and 1685; Watson's "Passionate Centurie of Love;" Thomas Middleton's "Honourable Entertainment," printed in 1621, and the only known copy; Spenser's "Fairie Queene," published 1590-96; "James I's Poetical Exercises," 1591; Bacon's "Apology," 1605; Bacon's "Advancement of Learning,"

1605, and "Essays," 1625; Walton's "Compleat Angler," first edition, 1653; Filson's "History of Kentucky," with one of the only two known maps; "Purchas and his Pilgrimages," which has been perfected by the introduction of a rare map of China; and the original manuscript of the Dickens-Collins "Household Words," first published in 1892 in *Harper's Weekly*. Besides these and other treasures of almost equal value, the library contains a missal, originally made for Charles VI. of France, and more than four hundred and seventy years old, and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," a magnificently illustrated memorial of the famous meeting between the kings of England and France. The bindings include an original Grolier, and examples by Lortic, Cuzin, Hayday, Rivière, Charles Lewis, and the famous Bedford binding on Rogers' "Poems" and "Italy." Mr. Pope's library and other portions of his house are hung with a number of superb paintings by Meissonier, Vernet, Detaille, Bellecoeur, George Inness, Bastien Le Page, Rousseau, a peculiarly fine Roybet, Schreyer, Villegas and other modern masters. Several of Benjamin Constant's more important works are also in Mr. Pope's possession, including a portrait of Mrs. Pope.

From the law and from medicine, for both of which professions he was regularly qualified, Professor CHARLES E. WEST turned his attention years ago to the higher education of women, wherein he achieved marked success in mathematics and experimental physics and chemistry. When he came to Brooklyn, in 1860, he substituted the fine arts as the particular branch of instruction to which he devoted himself. His method was to give lectures illustrated by pictures, and in his search for illustrative examples he gathered together one of the most remarkable private collections of etchings, engravings, photographs and curios in existence. In the collection are some of the rarest examples known, and in addition he has an extremely valuable collection of rare books. Among these is the first mathematical treatise ever published. It is dated 1494 and is a work entitled "Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportion et Proportionalite," by Lucia Pacioli di Borgo. There is in the same case a rare work on optics—"Oculus Artificiatas," 1685, by R. P. F. Joanne Zahn, a contemporary of Newton. The "Eras Osvalda" or new theories of planetary physics, by Georgius Purbachius, is a superb Leslie copy. He also has the Leipsic Aches (118 vols.) published in 1683, and in one of these volumes he found the first article ever written on the differential calculus. There is an example of fine printing in a Virgil turned out by the Baskerville printing office of Birmingham, England, in 1756, with the Vatican codex and illustrations placed opposite the text. It belonged to John Wells, a noted lawyer of New York some seventy or eighty years ago. The Slavick Scriptures is another of his books, also rare. It is a fac-simile copy of the original parchment (even the holes in the skin being skillfully imitated) and is beautifully illuminated. It was printed by order of the Emperor of Russia, to be used at the coronation of French Kings. There were only a hundred printed, eighty of which he kept for his own use and the remainder he permitted to be sold. In the realm of art perhaps one of the leading treasures of the Professor's library is Gilchrist's "Life of William Blake." It was in two octavo volumes, but the professor has made it over into three large quarto volumes, the original pages being inlaid and 245 extra illustrations being added. Forty original drawings of Blake Professor West loaned to the exhibition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1891, and to an exhibition of the drawings and sketches of Turner, Gainsborough and Blake given by Keppel & Co. in New York in 1892. His collection illustrative of Japanese art is very large and inclusive, the objects ranging from sacred shrines and images down to the hats of priests and articles used in worship. The collection includes enough material, all imported directly from Japan places of worship, to furnish one temple complete, and give a separate shrine to all the seven leading gods and several of the lesser ones. Bronzes and carved wooden articles abound and there are many paintings. He has also an immense number of studies for the microscope and a variety of stereopticon slides which it would be impossible to duplicate. All these things make of his home at 76 Pierrepont street a veritable museum illustrative of every age and phase of art.

The library collected by the late GORDON LEICESTER FORD is of such excellence and completeness as to rise almost to the level of the great public libraries which, indeed, it surpasses in its special features. Gordon L. Ford was long a familiar figure in Brooklyn. He was born on December 16, 1823, in the town of Lebanon, Conn., of sturdy New England stock. At the age of eleven years he came to New York and entered the store of his uncle, Gordon Burnham. For nearly six years he served an apprenticeship under his uncle, attending for some months in 1836 an English and classical school kept by S. Johnston at 554 Broadway, then well out of town; and in 1837, the Collegiate School, held by Forest & Milligan at 115 Franklin street. In 1840 he was engaged to keep the books of the firm of Cook & Cutter, the original house of H. B. Claflin & Company, at a salary of \$300 a year. He next accepted a position in the United States marshal's office, and in 1845 determined to study law and became a clerk in the office of Alexander Gardiner, then an attorney of the New York Supreme Court. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1850 and for more than twenty years was in active practice. He was one of the original members of the Lawyers' Club of New York. His energy and business talent were soon recognized in his election to the presidency of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, to succeed the Hon. Thomas W. Williams. This necessitated his removal to New London, where he remained until the road passed under a



Gordon L. Ford



Paul Leicester Ford



Worthington Chauncy Ford



new control, after which he came to Brooklyn, where he resided till his death. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Art Association, and was its treasurer for many years, unselfishly giving time and means, and carrying it through a period when its success was problematical. He was a director in the Academy of Music from the beginning, and in the last years of his life, as chairman of the executive committee, he was influential in framing the policy of that institution. In the Philharmonic and Long Island Historical societies, in the Brooklyn Library, and in a number of similar ventures and in charitable undertakings, he proved his sympathy and interest by advancing their welfare. What aid he gave was given without ostentation and often indirectly, and only his books show how extensive it was. Mr. Ford was a man of strong political convictions. His early connection with the Quakers had turned him to abolitionism, and he was a Republican from the foundation of that party. With Simeon B. Chittenden and others he established the *Union*. In April, 1869, President Grant nominated him for the post of collector of internal revenue for the third district. The president's choice was confirmed by the senate, and he held the office till 1871, when he was set aside because of his refusing to subscribe to the political fund, under dictation from the party leaders. His affiliations still remained with the Republican party. He desired a reform of the revenue system, and was opposed to the renomination of Grant, believing him to be responsible for the drift of party mismanagement, though not directly participating in the profits accruing to the various "rings" that had grown up under his protection. Mr. Ford thus became identified with the liberal Republican movement of 1872, attended the conference in April that led to the convention at Cincinnati in May, went to that convention as a delegate, cast his vote and influence in favor of Charles Francis Adams, hoping to reform the party from within, saw the defeat of his candidate and the nomination of Horace Greeley; but not being able to endorse the action of the convention, retired from active participation in politics and maintained an independent attitude. In 1873 he became the business manager of the New York *Tribune*, and ably filled the responsible position for nearly nine years, after which, with the exception of a short term as president of a local railroad, he held no other position of public importance. In 1854 Mr. Ford married Emily Ellsworth Fowler, a granddaughter of Noah Webster, who survived him. He died on November 14, 1891. Deeply interested as Mr. Ford was in Brooklyn's welfare, his claims for remembrance must lie in another direction. He was one of the earliest of American autograph collectors, and was among the first of a small number who realized the value and interest of a library of American historical writings. For more than fifty years he was an ardent and patient collector, and was well known as such in Europe as well as America. As a result, his collection of books and manuscripts is one of the largest and most valuable in the country, and few private collectors can show so extensive or specialized a library of *Americana*. He opened this collection to students, and with a view to making the historical manuscripts public property, established a Printing Club, in which his sons were associated. More than seventy volumes on American history issued from this club before his death. He was one of the founders of the Hamilton Club and of the New England Society, and was a member of the Lotus, Lawyers' and Reform clubs of New York. The literary collections of Gordon Leicester Ford were left by will to his two sons, Worthington Chauncey Ford and Paul Leicester Ford.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 16, 1858, was educated in Brooklyn schools, and for some years was an attendant at the Polytechnic Institute. Entering Columbia College in 1875 he did not complete his course but entered into business in an insurance office. Under the influence of David A. Wells, he studied finance and wrote for the *Evening Post*. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, of which Mr. Beecher was the president, and also he was secretary of the Society for Political Education. In 1880 he was called to the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*. A revenue reformer, he was active in furthering the tariff reduction policy of the day, opposing the repeal of the internal revenue taxes and favoring honest money. After the election of Mr. Cleveland he left the *Herald* and was appointed chief of the bureau of statistics in the department of state under Secretary Bayard. His taste for historical writing continued, and he gave assistance to many wishing to use the historical manuscripts owned and then kept under lock and key by the government; he laid before the president a plan for making these manuscripts public, which was warmly endorsed by President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and many leading writers on history. Resigning his office on the election of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ford remained in Washington for two years to complete his collection of the Washington writings, and returning to Brooklyn joined with his father and brother in their schemes. He has published many works on economic and social science. Among his issues are: "The Writings of George Washington," 14 vols.; "Letters of William Lee," 3 vols.; "Spurious Letters Attributed to Washington," "Correspondence and Journals of Samuel B. Webb," 3 vols.; "Letters of Joseph Jones," "Washington Wills," "The United States and Spain in 1790," "Washington as an Employer and Importer of Labor," and many others. He was long a member of the Hamilton Club, and is now a member of the Century and Reform clubs of New York and the Metropolitan of Washington. In 1881 he was elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club, London, and in 1887 a corresponding member of the New York and Maryland Historical societies.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD was born in Brooklyn on March 23, 1865. Owing to early ill health his education was almost wholly obtained from the books of his father's library, with the natural result of directing his attention to the study of American history and bibliography, on which subjects he early began to write, first for the newspapers and later in more permanent form. His earliest books were works on genealogy, mostly relating to his own family or bibliographical lists. In 1886 he compiled "Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana," a list of editions of the *Federalist*, and a list of the treasury reports and circulars issued 1789-95. "List of the Members of the Federal Convention of 1787," "Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress," "Bibliography and Reference List of the History and Literature Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution," and "Pamphlets on the Constitution," were issued in 1888, and the latter was supplemented in 1892 by a companion volume entitled: "Essays on the Constitution." His most ambitious publications in 1889 were his "Franklin Bibliography" and his "Check List of Bibliographies, Catalogues, Reference Lists and Lists of Authorities of American Books and Subjects;" but he also wrote pamphlet essays entitled, "Who was the Mother of Franklin's Son?" "Check List of American Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Century," and "List of Some Briefs in Appeal Causes," and edited "Ideals of the Republic," a second edition of which was quickly issued as "Great Words of Great Americans." In 1890 he edited "The Sayings of Poor Richard," "Partial Bibliography of the Writings of the Members of the American Historical Association," a series of tractates entitled "Winnowings in American History," and wrote "The Origin, Purpose and Results of the Harrisburg Convention of 1788." Last year he edited "Orderly Book of the Maryland Loyalists," and in the present year he contributed a chapter to the "Memorial Volume of the Washington Centennial," and has edited "The Writings of Columbus." After this he engaged in preparing editions of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, to be in ten volumes, and of John Dickinson, to be in three volumes, as well as a number of minor volumes. In the last eight years he has contributed to the *EAGLE* and many reviews, magazines and other periodicals. Of the *Library Journal* he has been editor since 1889. He is a member of the Long Island, New York, Pennsylvania and American Historical societies, and of the Century, Grolier and Reform clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and holds or has held official positions in the New England Society, Hamilton Club, Tree Planting and Fountain Society and New York Library Club.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Among existent organizations in the United States which are devoted solely to purposes of literary culture but one can claim priority in point of age to the FRANKLIN LITERARY SOCIETY, of this city. Early in the autumn of 1864, at a gathering of young men in this city, a suggestion was made that an organization be formed for the purpose of conducting debates on literary subjects. A subsequent meeting was held on October 19, 1864, at the house of Mr. W. H. Spencer, at 151 Montague street. There were present James H. Lightbody, Daniel Webster Talmadge, William H. Spencer, George J. Loughton, Rufus W. Powell, Ardon K. Powell, Charles E. Talmadge, John E. Ketcham and Richard D. Jacques, the majority of whom are still connected with the organization. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Franklin Club. James H. Lightbody was the first president. In the following year the name was changed and the organization became known as the Franklin Literary Society. Meetings were held during the first years of its existence in the Rev. L. W. Hart's private school-room on the Heights, and at a later period in the chapel of the old Polytechnic Institute on Livingston street, where the members debated various questions during the next eleven years. In May, 1869, a charter of incorporation was obtained. From the Polytechnic Institute the society transferred its home to a building on the corner of Clinton and Montague streets, and from there, on October 1, 1883, to the room which it now tenants on the second floor of the Hamilton building, at 44 Court street, which was formerly used by the Hamilton Literary Association. The Franklin has increased slowly but steadily in membership. It includes upon its rolls the names of many who are eminent in the social and political life of the city. The Birthday of Benjamin Franklin is annually commemorated by a dinner, which ranks among the most important events of the season, and its various reunions which have occurred during the last few years have been notable by reason of their marked success.

THE BRYANT LITERARY SOCIETY was organized fifteen years ago by a few residents of Prospect Heights. With the advent of a new board of officers about seven years ago, under the presidency of D. B. Templeton, the character of the society was materially changed; its distinctively literary activities were in some measure discontinued and it became a factor in the musical and literary education of the public. The membership rapidly increased to the limit of one thousand, and public entertainments were inaugurated at which the best professional talent appeared. These have been continued until the present time. Under the presidency of Charles L. Rickerson the Bryant first held its meetings in the large auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. The society contains many representative Brooklynites. Artists, literary and musical, who have appeared at the public entertainments of the Bryant, unite in commendation of the character of the audiences whom they have been called upon to face. The presidency of the society during

the last few years has been held in succession by A. S. Higgins, George A. Price, William J. Tate, Charles P. Manney, James Matthews and C. A. Blauvelt. The membership fee is nominal and the lists are usually filled to the limit.

There are between forty and forty-five other clubs and associations, some purely literary in their aims, and others, including dramatic or musical work, often of a high character. The good effect of many of these associations upon the intellectual life of the city is unquestionably very great.

THE CERCLE PARISIEN was organized exclusively for the study of the French language and literature. It was established in the winter of 1891-'92 by a few people with literary inclinations, most of the original members being residents of Williamsburgh. It has now about twenty members, but it is largely informal in its methods, and requires no official staff to conduct its affairs. Any business which directly affects its interests is submitted to an executive committee of five, of which Alexander Black, a prime factor in creating the organization, is chairman. Meetings are held, on every alternate Saturday evening, at the homes of the members.

With a limited number of members linked together by the most informal ties, THE TABARD can scarcely be termed an organization. It has no constitution, no by-laws and no officers. It is composed of a dozen men, who have literary, artistic and musical tastes, and its list of members is made up both of Brooklynites and residents of New York. Duffield Osborne, Howard Seely and Harry Rowe Shelley, all Brooklyn men, were the prominent elements in its establishment. It began to exist about 1887, and since that time has never sought to obtrude itself or its work upon public notice. The meetings of The Tabard, usually held on the first Wednesday in each month at the houses of the members, are devoted to the purposes of informal discussion and criticism on literary, artistic or musical subjects.

For the last ten years Mrs. Mary J. Field, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, but now living in New York, has lectured on literary subjects in this city before a class composed of women more or less prominent in society. The class, which eventually assumed the title of MRS. FIELD'S LITERARY CLUB, now comprises about seventy-five members, and its meetings are held once a fortnight at private houses. At the opening meeting in the autumn of every year some distinguished author or authoress is invited to address the club on some literary subject or else to read selections from their own writings. One of the most notable of these events was that which took place in the autumn of 1892, at the home of Sidney V. Lowell on Columbia Heights, when Marion Crawford, the novelist, made his first public appearance in America. The president of the club is Mrs. Mary J. Field.

ART EDUCATION, ART CLUBS AND ARTISTS.

In the fine arts, as in literature, the catholic spirit of the nineteenth century has almost obliterated the old provincial lines, and the cosmopolitan character of modern life finds full expression in modern art. When Brooklyn first became active in art matters the days of national and local schools were fast passing away; and although the art production in this city is extensive and of a high order of excellence, there never has been a Brooklyn art. On a later page is given a partial list of the distinguished and famous names of artists who have lived and labored here, and who still live and labor, but this does not seem the chief standpoint from which to judge the city's activity in the realm of art. These artists have worked apart, and the credit they reflect upon their place of residence is individual. The city's enduring title to rank among art producing centres should be sought primarily in the work which has been done here in the department of art education. In the art schools of Brooklyn many hundreds of artists have received instruction who have subsequently attained eminence elsewhere, though often their fame has ceased to be associated with the city where the foundations of their success were laid. It is through these schools that Brooklyn artists, as a body, have exercised their widest influence.

The first organization for imparting adequate instruction in art was founded something more than half a century ago by the Brooklyn Institute, to which Augustus Graham bequeathed a sum of money for that purpose. It accordingly bore the name of its benefactor, and the GRAHAM ART SCHOOL did noble work in giving an earnestness of endeavor to the pursuit of art as a profession, and the free tuition there afforded gave the first impulse to many a budding talent. It was one of the teachers in this school, Mr. Hoskins, who in coöperation with the marine painter, Mr. Thompson, formed the short-lived BROOKLYN ART UNION in 1851. Only one exhibition was held; the pictures were disposed of by lottery and Walt Whitman delivered the address, but the legislature construed this method of fostering art as a form of gambling, and suppressed the Art Union by special enactment.

The formation of the SKETCH CLUB in 1857 marks the second important advance in the development of a local interest in art. Even at that time Brooklyn was the home of many artists. Among the active members of this club were F. A. Chapman, George Inness, Alonzo Chappell, John Williamson, Regis Gignoux, James Dick, F. B. Carpenter and Rufus Wright; besides J. B. Whittaker, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, Samuel Coleman, S. J. Guy and John A. Parker, who are still of Brooklyn. These artists formed

the Sketch Club, which soon reached a membership of about forty; subjects were given out and sketches prepared, which were displayed and criticised at the semi-monthly meetings. Original composition as well as social intercourse was among the purposes of the club, and the benefits of mutual criticism and encouragement are surely obvious in the eminence reached in their profession by the members just named. Through the exhibitions of this club the general public was first made aware of the existence of a large and active art circle in this city. Such recognition is always the first great step toward success.

The importance of the last-named organization in the art annals of the city lies in the fact that it was the origin of the BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. After an unusually successful exhibition in January, 1861, the club held a meeting at which it decided to admit lay members; the club adjourned as the Brooklyn Art Association. The membership increased rapidly and the enterprise flourished; it soon stood so high in public favor that its receptions were arranged on a scale of considerable magnificence and became the most brilliant events of the social season. The efforts of this association contributed largely to the phenomenal success of the sanitary fair, in connection with which Mr. John M. Falconer gave an exhibition of engravings, which was the first of the kind ever held in the United States. In 1872 the association was in a position to erect a building of its own, which has now become one of the permanent landmarks of the city. But in the eagerness to secure this building the interests of the artists were subordinated; the predominance of the lay element and the unpopularity of certain of the officers wrought evil and a split occurred.

Some seceding members from the Sketch Club comprising, as is usual in such cases, the younger and more progressive artists, established a rival institution in December, 1866. This was the celebrated ACADEMY OF DESIGN. It was started on an educational basis, and by this means the important consideration of art education was forced upon the Art Association itself. The leaders of this new enterprise were H. Carmienke, Alonzo Chappell, J. B. Whittaker, Rufus Wright and William Hart; Gabriel Harrison, too, was one of its active supporters. This institution was controlled, as all such organizations should be, exclusively by artists, and free instruction was offered to the young art students of Brooklyn. The history of the academy is the most brilliant episode in the progress of art in this city. The classes were held at first in the Halsey building, now known as the Arbuckle; but accommodations were offered them in the Brooklyn Institute, and the Graham Art School was consolidated with the academy, which undertook the free instruction of the other institute classes in lieu of rental. Some difficulty arose later with the trustees of the Institute, and the Academy of Design removed to the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. It was here that it attained the height of its prosperity and fame; the life classes, an important desideratum in those days, were among its most valuable features. The classes were taught by Rufus Wright, J. B. Whittaker, O. J. Lay and L. Wilmarth. The department of architecture was under the direction of Rhue and Techritz, the latter of whom was the designer of the court house. Among the artists of note who received instruction in the academy may be mentioned Thomas Shields, Rae Smith, Delisser and Creyfields. This school attracted attention far and wide; committees came from Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York to study its methods of teaching, and many of its distinctive features were adopted in the different cities. All the expenses of the academy were defrayed by the artists themselves, and the wonderful success of this noble enterprise is a gratifying instance of generous devotion greatly rewarded. But the reward did not take a pecuniary shape. It was a constant drain upon the private resources of the artists as well as a strain upon their energies; they were paying seventy-five dollars apiece annually for the privilege of teaching two hundred pupils six evenings in the week. An application was accordingly made to the city for an appropriation, and the sum of one thousand dollars was promised them; but the Art Association, hearing of this, made a counter claim, and through superior political influence secured the grant. The Academy of Design was thus forced into a compromise with the hostile institution, and accepted the use of the basement in the association building for its classes, but at the end of the term dissatisfaction arose over the management of the funds, and the members again withdrew to their old home, where they adjourned *sine die*. So ended in 1872 this sincere endeavor, and with it passed away one of the best-conducted art schools ever organized in this country. The fine collection of casts which had passed from the Graham Art School into the hands of the Academy of Design, was sold to the Adelphi Academy.

It is in the ADELPHI ACADEMY that the traditions of that time are still observed; there Prof. Whittaker continues to make the old salutary influence felt which obtained in the days of the Academy of Design. The art department is splendidly equipped under his direction, and an average of about one hundred and twenty-five students receive special instruction there. It is one of the few schools where drawing is obligatory as a part of a general education, and it is probably the only art school of its kind, except that of Yale, where instruction is given in drawing from the living model. A large number of students from the school have attained distinction in their profession, among whom should be named Eleanor Bannister, Shirley Turner, W. E. Plympton, Harry Roseland, Hugh Eaton, Frank Boggs and Wilson Demeza.

THE POLYTECHNIC has also an excellent art department, which was organized and is still conducted by Prof. Constantine Herzberg. The accommodations in the new building afford the amplest facilities for the art classes and the drawing from casts, but the main excellence of the department lies in the thorough course of instruction in perspective and mechanical drawing.

The youngest of the organizations for the teaching of art is also one of the largest and most completely equipped in the city; this is the art school of the PRATT INSTITUTE. While all forms of artistic expression here receive due attention, special prominence is given to industrial art and decoration. The primary aim of the institution is to place the young student in a position to support himself in his profession. The courses of instruction are accordingly more widely varied and at the same time more directly practical than in the other schools.

THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION, in accordance with certain stipulations relating to exemption from taxes, continues to maintain a free art school. This was for a time in a languishing condition, but it has recently been reorganized. The Art Guild, which had its rooms in the association building, and where Sartain and Whittaker once taught, has been merged into what is now called the BROOKLYN SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS OF THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. It occupies studios in the old Ovington Building, and numbers about 120 students; the life classes are conducted by Shirlaw, Fitz and Rhind; the antique by W. H. Snyder and Joseph A. Boston. The Art Association itself enjoys great prosperity, and has a membership at present of 410. Under its auspices lectures on the fine arts are given and the semi-annual receptions continue to be held. Whatever may have been its mistakes in the treatment of the artist members it has been a powerful factor for good in disseminating a knowledge and appreciation of art in the city at large. One of the historic events in our art annals was the great reception on March, 1872, when there was brought together in its rooms the finest collection of American works of art, chronologically arranged, that has ever been exhibited in this country.

THE REMBRANDT CLUB includes the most important art collectors and connoisseurs in the city in its membership, and is first among the non-professional art clubs of Brooklyn. Its first informal meeting was held at the house of Daniel M. Tredwell, at 22 Hanson place, on the 18th of March, 1880, when Messrs. Henry T. Cox, W. W. Thomas, Mr. Northcote, Lewis D. Mason, Whitman W. Kenyon, D. M. Tredwell and Frederick Tredwell discussed art subjects and the organization of an art club. At that meeting D. M. Tredwell was chairman. Other meetings were subsequently held at Frederick Tredwell's book store and the plans, constitution and by-laws considered. Under the name of "The Social Art Club" the society organized in May of the same year at the residence of Mr. J. W. Stearns, 64 First place. The following permanent officers were then elected: Henry T. Cox, president; James M. Burt, vice-president; L. D. Mason, secretary; and J. W. Stearns, treasurer. Mr. Tredwell's name has always been honored by the club as the first of its founders, though he did not accept official responsibility after the preliminary meeting. Upon his motion, at the meeting held in Hugh Boyd's house on the 24th of May, 1880, the name was changed to that which the society now holds. Owing to the club's custom of meeting at the private residences of its members the membership has of necessity been limited, its number not exceeding one hundred. The membership, which includes nearly every Brooklyn collector of pictures, is full and at least twenty-five applicants are generally awaiting a vacancy. In 1883 the club gave an exhibition of a loan collection of paintings and etchings at the Art Association building. The collection comprised the finest paintings ever exhibited in this country. Other exhibitions were given in 1886, 1888, and 1889. From May 10, 1880, to May 1, 1889, there were fifty-nine papers read before the club. Among the artists who appeared as lecturers before the club were Smillie, Tracy, Inness, Van Ingen, Champney, Ritchie, Volkmer, Millet, Gibson, Blashfield, Hopkinson Smith, Paul Rajon, Clarence Cook and others. Among the members who have read essays before the club we find the names of Chadwick, Tredwell, Ritchie, West, Mathewson, Healy, Hull, Ford and others. The Rembrandt drawing class instituted by the club for the promotion and encouragement of art, in the drawing classes of our public schools, is worthy of high commendation. A drawing class has also been organized in connection with the art department of the Brooklyn Institute. In both of these departments the Rembrandt Club distributed prizes and medals to the most proficient pupils. As a promoter of a love for art the club, in its public and private exhibitions of paintings, etchings and other works of art and virtu, in the literature of the fifty-nine essays read before the club and its guests and in the establishment and encouragement of art schools, has been of incalculable value to the art-loving population of Brooklyn. Besides these the Rembrandt Club has given awards for the best finished etched plates, and by public exhibitions, of which there have been four, at the Art Association rooms, has aided in educating public taste and knowledge in art. The present officers of the club are: president, John S. James; vice-president, A. Augustus Healy; secretary, Walter K. Paye; treasurer, Joel W. Stearns; John B. Ladd, chairman executive committee.

THE BROOKLYN ART CLUB was established for the purpose of encouraging social intercourse among local artists and of extending in every possible manner the interests of art and its devotees. Its organization was begun at a meeting held on December 10, 1879, at the house of W. H. Philip, 179 Madison street; there were present on this occasion: F. A. Chapman, Alonzo Chappell, John A. Parker, Strafford Newmarch, W. H. Philip, Carleton Wiggins, R. Bruce Crane, J. H. Cocks, W. H. Snyder, C. D. Hunt, J. B. Stearns, N. A., and Calvin Rae Smith. Public art exhibitions were held semi-annually at first; now they are events

of annual recurrence. The meetings of the Art Club took place for a long time at the residences of its members, but of late years they have taken place in the directors' room of the Art Association building on Montague street, where the exhibitions also are held. The club's first president was Junius B. Stearns, N. A. It has more than eighty members at the present time, and its officers are: Fred J. Boston, president; Leonard Ochtman, vice-president; Wedworth Wadsworth, secretary; Frank Squier, treasurer.

As already stated, it is mainly through the work done in the cause of art education in Brooklyn that one can obtain a just idea of the art life of the city as a whole. Yet the number and eminence of the artists who have lived and worked here is so considerable as in some measure to account for the high standard in art prevailing in this community. Even limiting the enumeration to those who have labored among us in comparatively recent years, the names are many and notable. Of the artists no longer living those familiar with the art history of the city will recall F. A. Chapman, Alonzo Chappell, John Williamson, Regis Gignoux, J. H. Frothingham (a pupil of Gilbert Stuart), James L. Dick, H. Carmienke, O. J. Lay, R. W. Hubbard, Strafford Newmarch, W. H. Philip, Junius B. Stearns, Walter Libbey, Robert Haskins, J. C. Platt, Henry Northcote, Matthew Wilson, J. C. Cass, Jesse Talbot, the Smiths—father and son—famous painters of "marine portraits," and Charles Burt, the well-known engraver. Still living, though no longer to be classed as Brooklynites, are George Inness, Samuel Coleman, J. G. Brown, William Hart, M. F. H. DeHaas, F. B. Carpenter, R. Bruce Crane, Frank Boggs, Percy and Leon Moran, Leonard Ochtman, Calvin Rae Smith, Stanley Middleton, Johannes Oertel, L. Wilmarth, Rufus Wright, Lionel Delissier, Richard Creyfields, W. E. Plympton, Wilson Demeza, J. H. Cocks, Henry F. Darby. Brooklyn is yet the home of John M. Falconer, J. M. Hart, J. B. Whittaker, Carleton Wiggins, F. T. Lee Boyle, A. H. Ritchie, Wedworth Wadsworth, W. Hamilton Gibson, Warren Sheppard, James Northcote, W. H. Snyder, J. Carter Beard, Prof. Constantine Hertzberg, Harry Roseland, Clinton Loveridge, S. S. Carr, Miss S. M. Barstow, Miss M. A. Wood, Miss Cornelia Conant, Gabriel Harrison, Thomas Shields, Eleanor Bannister, Shirley Turner, Hugh Eaton, Thomas M. Jensen, Albert D. Blashfield, J. Meredith Nugent, John A. Parker, August Laux, Clark Crum, C. D. Hunt, Frederick J. Boston, Joseph Boston, Benjamin Lander, the etcher; the engravers, Beckwith, E. J. Whitney and Thomas Johnson. The work of the sculptor H. K. Brown, who made the statues of DeWitt Clinton in Green-Wood Cemetery, of Lincoln at the entrance to Prospect Park, and the Washington in Union Square, New York, is significantly identified with Brooklyn.

JAMES MCDUGAL HART studied painting under the direction of his brother William Hart, and enjoys prominence as a landscape artist. He was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, on May 10, 1828, and was brought to this country when three years old. After studying under his brother, he visited Europe in 1851 and became a pupil of Schirmer in Düsseldorf. He became an A. N. A. in 1857, and an N. A. in 1859. His works include many canvases of extraordinary merit. Among them are: "Morning in the Adirondacks," "Summer on the Bouquet River," "Summer Memory of Berkshire," "Autumn Woods," "Drove at the Ford," "Through Dust Clouds," "At the Brookside," "In our Village" and "At the Watering Trough."

WEDWORTH WADSWORTH, who easily stands in the front rank of American water color artists, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846. His parents were of New England descent. He completed his education at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1867. His artistic tastes developed early in life and were assiduously cultivated, but it was not until 1884 that he turned his genius into professional channels. He has devoted himself entirely to water color work, recognizing the fact, not hitherto a popular one, that such a medium was capable of transmitting poetic expression with greater facility and truthfulness than any other. His studies are made direct from nature, and he is as much of an idealist as circumstances will permit. He has also won fame as an illustrator, and has used his pencil with effect in connection with the works of Tennyson, Shakespeare, Cooper and others. For the past six years he has been secretary of the Brooklyn Art Club. He belongs to the Salmagundi and the New York Water Color clubs, and is chairman of the Brooklyn Institute's loan exhibitions. In 1890 Yale College gave him the honorary degree of Ph. B.

CARLETON WIGGINS, the cattle painter, was born at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., in 1848. In 1859 his parents moved to Brooklyn, where Carleton was educated. During his thirteenth year he became a clerk in the law office of Dukes & Sullivan, of New York. Remaining in that employ for two years, he next found employment with the agent of the London & Liverpool Insurance Company. At the end of eighteen months he became an art student at the New York Academy of Design and continued his studies under the late Mr. Carmienke and George Inness. At the age of twenty he opened a studio in New York, and soon attained success as a landscape painter. In 1880 he went to Europe and studied in Paris and elsewhere under the best masters, devoting himself almost exclusively to painting cattle and sheep. Some of his more notable canvases are: "Edge of Forest, Barbizon," "Cattle in Landscape," "Evening at Grez," "On the Road," "September Day," "Hillside near Fontainebleau," "October Morning," "Gathering Sea-Weed" and "Summer Morning." Mr. Wiggins is an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the Artists' Fund Society, the Salmagundi Club, the Brooklyn Art Club and the Oxford and Union League clubs.

The reputation enjoyed by EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD as a painter of rare imaginative power and a thorough master of technique easily entitles him to recognition among the foremost artists of the day. His "Roman Lady's Fencing Lesson" and "Inspiration," the former a Salon and the latter a Royal Academy picture, have met with appreciation and laudatory criticism. Not alone as an artist in color mediums has Mr. Blashfield distinguished himself. He is famous as an illustrator, and the quality of work produced by men of his caliber is responsible in a great measure for the continued expansion of the black and white field. He has profusely illustrated a number of magazine articles, written in collaboration with his wife and published in leading American periodicals; among these have been "Romola in Florence," "The Man at Arms," and "A Plea for Stage Pictures." He has also illustrated Frank R. Stockton's "Clocks of Rondanie" and Whittier's "Legend of Rugen." Mr. Blashfield was born in New York in 1848. His early youth was passed in Brooklyn, where his family has had a home for years. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris and studied under Leon Bonnat and Gérôme. When the Franco-German war began he left Paris and traveled through Belgium and Germany, closing his tour in Italy, where he spent eight months as a resident of Florence. After recrossing the Atlantic and passing two years in America, he returned to Paris and exhibited in the Salon from 1875 until 1880. In the latter year he came back to New York and opened a studio there. After that he traveled in Egypt, and spent the summer of 1886 in England. In 1889 he received a Salon medal at Paris. In 1890 Mr. Blashfield revisited Egypt and made a second journey up the Nile. He was one of the artists selected to decorate the World's Fair Building at Chicago, and was recalled from Paris for that purpose. His latest works include two of his most important productions; they are oil paintings, "The Angel with the Flaming Sword" and "Ringing the Christmas Bells."

In the person of MAURITZ FREDERICK HENDRICK DE HAAS, Brooklyn possesses one of the most successful marine painters of this or any other era in the history of art. He was born in Rotterdam, on December 12, 1832, and studied painting under Spoel, Bosboom and Louis Meyer. He sketched for a time along the coasts of his native Holland and in England, and in 1851 took up the study of water color painting in London. He settled in 1858 in New York. He was elected an A. N. A. in 1863, and an N. A. in 1867. His chief works embrace a variety of marine and coast views, including "Admiral Farragut's Fleet passing New Orleans," "Sunset at Sea," "Moonlight at Sea," "Sunrise in a Fog—near Newport," "Tropical Sunset at Sea," "Shipwreck," and "Off Marblehead."

Among the younger artists whose labors have closely identified them with this city, WARREN SHEPPARD has earned a comparatively wide reputation. His earlier work exhibited a marked inclination towards the school of Martin Rico, under whom at one time Mr. Sheppard desired to study; latterly he has encouraged a tendency in the direction of marine painting. Mr. Sheppard was born in New Jersey in April, 1858, but has lived in Brooklyn since the age of fifteen. He learned drawing and perspective in the Cooper Institute in New York, and taught himself the principles of coloring by studying directly from nature. Mr. Sheppard has been abroad three times and has studied both in Venice and Paris. He has exhibited in London. Among his more notable works are: "The Restless Sea," which will figure in the galleries at the World's Fair, "The Golden Palace," "A Canal in Venice," and "Santa Maria della Salute." Mr. Sheppard's studio is in his residence at 426 Ninth street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON, a life-long Brooklynite, is a painter whose work is an essential feature of every collection of American paintings; though he is perhaps best known to the extensive public that observes the work of a successful illustrator of the popular magazines, and wherever *Harper's Magazine* goes his work is a familiar and welcome feature. Original investigation of nature has given him subjects that have more than a pictorial interest, and while his rendering of them is exquisite in art and poetic in feeling, his accuracy as a naturalist lends an added element of interest. His father, the late E. T. H. Gibson, was a prominent Brooklynite, and the son was born at the country home in Sandy Hook, Conn., in 1850. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and the famous "Gunnery" school in Washington, Conn. Artistic from youth, he began to paint in water colors in boyhood, and has been entirely self-taught in his calling. He has had so good a teacher that his technical skill is remarkable, while his freedom from the traditions of the schools has resulted in a style that is thoroughly original, but without a trace of eccentricity. He now devotes most of his time to water color work in which he has been a favorite exhibitor for many years; but he works also in oil, pastel, gouache, crayon, pencil, smoke and charcoal. He is a member of the Water Color Society, the Brooklyn Art Club, the Salmagundi and the Century Club, of New York. His residence in Brooklyn is on Lincoln place, and he has recently completed a handsome house on the hills of Washington, Conn., where for many years he has made his summer home.

Though living and working in New York STANLEY MIDDLETON is a Brooklynite by birth and education. He was born in 1854. He studied in New York under A. C. Howland, and when twenty years old crossed the ocean to still further cultivate his artistic predilections. He spent more than four years in Paris, and then returned to this country, where he remained about the same length of time; he then revisited Paris and studied there five years. During all the years which he spent in the French capital, he studied under

such masters as Jaquesson, De La Chevreuse, Dagnau-Bonveret, Harpigne and Benjamin Constant. He returned to America five years ago, and occupies a studio in the Sherwell building on West 57th street. He devotes himself almost exclusively to figure and portrait painting, and in these lines has won merited recognition. His ideal head of "Rosalind" is the example selected to illustrate the account of Mr. Henry T. Cox's collection, on a later page in this volume. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club.

J. CARTER BEARD made his entrée into the artistic circles of New York in 1865, and since that time has become very widely known as one of the leading illustrators of the day. He has also done a great deal towards illustrating the school books of the present generation and, until a few years ago, was a contributor to the water color exhibitions in New York. Mr. Beard was born in Cincinnati on June 6, 1837; he was educated at Miami University in his native state, where he was a fellow member in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society with Whitelaw Reid. He studied law under the late Rutherford B. Hayes, but after being admitted to the bar he abandoned his prospects as a lawyer and entered upon the study of art.

JOSEPH A. DE LA HARPE is a scenic artist, who was born at Lausanne, Switzerland, on June 1, 1850, two months after the death of his father, an officer under the Russian government. His mother was a lady of much literary ability and was an aquarelle artist of excellent merit. When her son was seven years old she came to America, being an invalid, and having vainly sought relief at the various curative resorts of Europe, upon medical advice she visited the hot sulphur springs near Salt Lake City, the result of which was her complete restoration. She made her home in Salt Lake City and remained there until her death, about fifteen years ago. Mr. De La Harpe made frequent sketching tours to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, where he often remained for months at a time, becoming thoroughly acquainted with an extensive region. He served as a guide to several surveying, mining and geological parties, and he assisted in the survey on the wildest and roughest part of the Union Pacific Railway in the Weber and Echo cañons on Brigham Young's contract. As guide to a party sent out to secure Indian relics, mineralogical specimens and other articles for the Salt Lake Museum, he led it through the "three valleys"—Salt Lake, Tooele and Skull valleys—into the Wasatch range of the Rockies. He remained in Utah until he was twenty-one years old, his last employment there being with Brigham Young, who engaged him first to sketch and paint, from caged specimens, the wild animals of the Rocky Mountain region. These pictures were for the Salt Lake Museum, but several of them are now in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Mr. De La Harpe took up scene painting at Mr. Young's suggestion, and was placed in the Salt Lake Theatre, of which the Mormon president was the proprietor. He distinguished himself as a portrait painter also, and among his works were portraits of such dignitaries in the Mormon Church as Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, who was Young's first councillor; Daniel H. Wells, mayor of Salt Lake City and lieutenant-general of the

"Nauvoo Legion" or Mormon militia, and others. He also painted portraits of Joseph and Hiram Smith, the founders of the Mormon sect, from ambrotype likenesses, by the aid of such descriptive information as he could gather. Ambition led him to turn his face eastward, and after short sojourns in several western cities he reached New York and entered upon an engagement with Augustin Daly, who was about to produce a dramatization of Mark Twain's "Roughing It" and other plays dealing with life in the far west, the scenery for which was of course extremely familiar to Mr. De La Harpe. Afterwards he was engaged at Booth's Theatre, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, and he has produced scenery for nearly every first-class theatre in New York city. In 1876 he became a resident of Brooklyn and painted for Hooley's Theatre, the Brooklyn Theatre, Hyde & Behman's, the Academy of Music, the Grand Opera House and others. He designed Hyde & Behman's Theatre and superintended its construction, and at this writing is engaged in painting a drop curtain and the scenery for that firm's new house in Williamsburgh. He has painted scenery in forty-seven theatres, of which twenty-four are in Brooklyn and New York. He also made the architectural designs and plans for the buildings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Mr. De La Harpe married Miss May Valentine in 1874.



JOSEPH A. DE LA HARPE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

The history of amateur photography in this city is a story of rapid development from the smallest possible origin. Twelve years ago there was no regular organization of amateurs in Brooklyn; to-day there are two large and influential associations, which have exerted more or less influence in the advancement of the science. When the Brooklyn Academy of Photography was established in 1887, a dozen amateur photographers were collected with the greatest difficulty for the purpose of organization. Prior to that time the late George B. Brainerd, at one time deputy water purveyor of Brooklyn, was regarded as the pioneer of amateur photography in this city and on Long Island; his work was admirable and unique; his methods were many of them original, and he designed a hand camera, which has since been generally used by amateurs in this city and elsewhere, and was perhaps the first magazine camera ever in existence. Other important contributions to photography, which have been made by Brooklyn amateurs, are a method of determining the speed of the shutter and a method of photographing luminous objects, both of which resulted from exhaustive research by Dr. Wallace Gould Levison; Dr. French of this city utilized photography to reproduce the action of the vocal chords, and many of our local amateurs have attained the highest possible perfection in the mechanical and artistic details of their art. It is generally conceded that cameras in the hands of Brooklyn men have produced some of the best results achieved in the United States during the last decade by amateurs or professionals.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF PHOTOGRAPHY was organized and incorporated in February, 1887, with a dozen charter members; they were: Wallace Gould Levison, president; Frank La Manna, first vice-president; James L. Cornell, second vice-president; Willis Dodge, corresponding secretary; Adrian V. Martense, recording secretary; George B. Brainerd, treasurer; C. G. Levison, Gonzalo Poey, John Merritt, M. D., John Lefferts, Jr., Charles H. Carter and William T. Wintringham. All these twelve constituted a board of trustees. The avowed object of the academy as announced in its first printed prospectus was the "advancement of photography in its scientific, historical, art and technical applications." This statement permitted great latitude of interpretation. At first the meetings of the academy were held in members' houses at irregular intervals; then came an offer from Dr. Hoagland of rooms in the Hoagland Laboratory on Henry street. The offer was accepted, and the first meeting was held in the new quarters in January, 1889. Apartments were afterwards obtained at 517 Fulton street, and, after remaining there a year, the academy moved to its present rooms at 177 Montague street. Here they are supplied with the best developing facilities, electric lights, and all photographic conveniences. Weekly meetings are held for the discussion of technical subjects. The academy is in close touch with foreign photographic societies, and Frank La Manna, its late president and one of the most enthusiastic and expert among its members, is councillor of the International Photographic Union of Paris. The academy has preserved complete records of many interesting occurrences, including the great blizzard of 1888, the Washington centennial of 1889 and the Columbian celebration of 1892. The official "History of the Centennial Celebration" of 1889 contains twenty-six illustrations taken from negatives made by the members of the academy. This number was nearly one-half of all the illustrations in the book, the balance being mostly reproductions of old engravings. The valuable contributions of the academy to the illustrations of this volume, from the negatives taken by the late George B. Brainerd twenty years ago of historic landmarks in and around Brooklyn, are fully credited elsewhere. The academy belongs to the American League of Amateur Photographers and to that organization's slide interchange. Its active membership now numbers about one hundred, and its corresponding, associate and honorary members aggregate nearly forty. Its officers are: John Merritt, M. D., president; Harry S. Fowler, corresponding secretary; William T. Wintringham, treasurer.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS, which was merged in the Brooklyn Academy of Photography in August, 1891, was organized by a few enthusiasts, among whom were Allan Ormsbee, Homer Ladd, George R. Sheldon and H. P. Sewell, on March 22, 1889. Mr. Ormsbee was the society's first president, and his successors in office were C. M. Trowbridge and Homer Ladd. Meetings were first held at members' houses, and, within a short time after the date of organization, rooms were secured in a building at 412 Jay street. These premises were abandoned in 1890, and the meetings were again held at private houses. The society held several creditable print exhibitions, and accomplished a great deal of excellent work, both as an organization and through the efforts of individual members. At the time of its absorption by the academy the society had thirty-two members.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE was organized with thirty-four members on March 26, 1889. Its nucleus had existed for some time previous as the Linden Camera Club, which had a limited membership, and met at the residence of Alexander Black, on Linden street, in the Eastern District. To-day the department has a membership not very far short of two hundred. At first the department occupied rooms in the old Institute building on Washington street, but after that structure was

guted by fire on September 12, 1890, it found a home at 201 Montague street, its present location. Here its suite of apartments includes a studio room and dark and enlarging rooms. The department gives frequent exhibitions and lectures, and has a number of excursions every year for the benefit of the members. Alexander Black was the first president of the department. The present officers are: J. Foster Flagg, president; G. W. Wundram, vice-president; Lewis E. Meeker, M. D., curator; Gould W. Hart, secretary; Miss Anna L. Meeker, corresponding secretary; Pierre L. Le Brun, treasurer.

PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS.

Of the higher forms of recreation the patronage of art and the passion for collecting pictures find many devotees among the residents of Brooklyn, and her collectors are familiar figures at all the great sales and are well-known in the studios of Europe and America. Some have formed general collections, in which the various schools of art are represented by characteristic examples; some have sought the masterpieces of distinct schools and of individual painters; some have made it their pleasure and their pride to cover their walls with the best productions of American artists, and all have done something for the encouragement of home art. In consequence of the liberal and cultured zeal of the collectors of Brooklyn, the city has many creditable collections to show, some of which are of the first rank, in the number, the quality or the representative character of the treasures they have accumulated.

MR. JOHN T. MARTIN'S COLLECTION.

In JOHN T. MARTIN'S gallery, at No. 28 Pierrepont street, is an important collection thoroughly well displayed. It is one of the pioneer collections of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have spent a portion of each year in Europe, and among the art treasures of the Old World they found much refreshing enjoyment and gradually developed a taste for the works of the great painters of the day. Many were purchased during their trips abroad, from the artists themselves; others were obtained on the breaking up of collections in this country, and soon the walls of their commodious Brooklyn house were crowded. Then it was decided to build a picture gallery. This was completed in the year 1876. After much weeding out and many additions, much of it due, of late years, to the refined taste and excellent judgment of Mrs. Martin, the owners came to look upon it as a fairly complete and representative collection, and in this opinion were strengthened by the judgment of those who came to visit it, as its reputation spread among the art lovers of the country.

This collection is valuable rather in its comprehensive representation of the canvases of leading artists than of any one period or school. Indeed, there are only ten cases in which more than one example of the same artist is found, and these may be attributed to the unexpected obtaining of a rarer example after the first one had been purchased. As a consequence there are three of Diaz, three of Zimmerman, and two each of Breton, Détaillé, Gauerman, Knaus, Lambinet, Millet, Meyer von Bremen, Shayer, Staigg, and Troyon. The latter represent two widely different periods and styles, and of the Détaillés, the later one was a commission given in the artist's studio in 1880. The catalogue contains nearly one hundred numbers, and its representative character may be judged from the following names: Artz, Bague, Becker, Bodenmuller, Bonheur (Rosa), Bouguereau, Boutibonne, Breton, Cabanel, Charlemont, Benjamin Constant, Casado, Casanova, Chevilliard, Chierici, Corot, Dalbono, Daubigny, Defregger, Denner, De Neuville, Desgoffe, Détaillé, Diaz, Dupré, Duverger, Echtler, Escosura, Faustini, Fichel, Fromentin, Gauerman, Gérôme, Girardet, Gros, Guillemin, Gysis, Hallberger, Heck, Herring, Beaufain, Irving, Jacque, Jimenez, Koekkoek, Koken, Klimsch, Knaus, Lambinet, Landelle, Lecompte, Le Roux, Madon, Martin, Max, Meissonier, Millet, Meyer von Bremen, Merle, Mount, Pascutti, Pettenkofen, Preyer, Read, Robbe, Rousseau, Schutze, Schutzenburger, Schreyer, Shayer, Soyer, Staigg, Troyon, Van Marcke, Van Mieris, Verboeckhoven, Vibert, Vineau, Von Rhomberg, Willems, Zamacois, Zimmerman.

The first of the canvases to which the visitor is attracted is a De Neuville, painted to order in 1873. It is called "The Siege of Gravelotte," and depicts a dashing charge of dragoons upon the breaking ranks of the enemy. It is full of spirited action and color, and may be accepted as a specimen of this artist's best work. Opposite to it is a pendant picture by the other great French painter of soldier's life, Détaillé, which shows "The Return from a Grand Manœuvre." It was ordered at the same time as the De Neuville picture, and therefore the two afford an excellent opportunity for comparison of these two celebrated artists. The Détaillé only suffers from it in the scene and the subject itself; the action is necessarily less spirited; the mind reposes on it instead of being aroused and excited, as is the case when you stand before De Neuville's dragoons and are thrilled with incident after incident in the actual battle. Near by is the Corot, which was purchased in Paris from Goupil, in 1884. In this quiet scene, where the evening



"THE CHRISTENING," BY LUDWIG KNAUS.

sun steals gently over a hill, flecking the branches of a rugged cedar on its summit, you find absolute repose. It is one of the largest and most important Corots in this country, and many noted connoisseurs envy its possessor. There are two excellent Bretons, the one a group in the hay field, a mother with baby at breast forming the centre figure, which was originally in the collection of James Matthews, and the other a peasant girl lying on the bank of a lily pond, and called "Meditation." Between the soft grays of the Corot, with its highly poetic and tender feeling, and the soft and suggestive grass greens of the Breton last mentioned, is a little gem of bright color which was painted by Meissonier in 1867. It is called "The Return Home," and is a gay cavalier in scarlet coat and scarlet feather in his drab hat, full of life and sentient expression. Over it are a couple of Millets, peasants going to work in the gray dawn, the beams of the sun coming from the background and giving the delicate touches of light and dark shadow which characterize the greater portion of this famous artist's work. It awakens exactly the same sentiment as does the famous "Angelus," that quiet intro-reflective mood which, like the most joyous song of the nightingale, has yet a tinge of sadness in it. The Daubigny shows Nature in a less sombre vein. The cares of the day are over; a little mirthful jesting and subdued laughter, and then to sleep. It is called "Evening on the Seine," and as one watches the shadows flit across the silvery face of the stream there seems to come the distant hum and gleam of lights from never sleeping Paris at no great distance. This work came from the John Wolfe collection, and was the first of Daubigny's pictures to command a high price in this country. Among the other examples of the 1830 school to be found in this gallery its rank is high. The price paid for this picture was only \$5,200, but at that time Daubignys were going a-begging at from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and most of them were not of a quality to compare with the one purchased by Mr. Martin. After the high price paid by Mr. Martin on his own judgment, many others, and in some respects better, examples of this artist's work were sent over. They are now scattered all over the country, but Mr. Martin may be said to be the pioneer in their introduction here.

There are some connoisseurs who hold that the jewel of Mr. Martin's collection is "The Christening," by Ludwig Knaus, a work that cost Mr. Martin \$50,000, and that helped to set the standard of the artist's reputation for the future. Knaus was of the Dusseldorf school, and the excellent drawing, full, rich color and vigorous realism for which this great German artist is famous, are further exemplified in his pictures of "The Herd Boy," and "A Female Head," also to be found in this collection. The latter was purchased from the studio of the artist in Berlin. Another work which these art lovers took direct from the easel at Munich is "The Spirit Hand," by Gabriel Max, which depicts a young woman in mourning robes, with sad eyes and tear-stained cheeks to whom a shadowy hand is held out in consoling sympathy. It is a strong picture with a sad motive. Another picture calculated to raise sombre thought is one by Merle, called "The Inconsolable." It is a group of peasant children, open eyed and breathless, by an old well, on the frame of which sits a weary gypsy mother, bending tenderly and dry eyed over her dead baby. Turn from these to gayer scenes, first among which is a splendid Carl Becker, called "The Welcome Guests." The costumes are of that graceful Venetian *moyen* age which this painter affects, and the scene is laid on the terrace of a noble villa in the country, near Venice. Near by is another picture which tells a whole story. It was painted to order by Hector Le Roux and is called "Aurelia and Pomponia." These were the names of two vestal virgins condemned to death during the reign of Caracalla. In a large hall the vestals are assembled. Two empty chairs in the first row bear the names of the condemned. The Superior, with her surrounding attendants, form the High Tribunal. The High Priest is reading the sentence to the trembling girls who are doomed; the faces of the other virgins are filled with pity and horror. It is a powerful conception, and masterly carried out.

There is a picture by Pettenkofer which commands instant attention, and has been very highly spoken of. The title is "Pendant le Duel," and the atmospheric effects seem the more wonderful the more it is looked into. The figures are full of life; even the horses seem to have a glimmering idea that a tragedy is being enacted. But the chief charm is in the perspective, and the clever manner in which the fleeting mood of nature in a frosty dawn is captured. The old woman's head by Denner is a speaking likeness, executed with that microscopic accuracy and infinite elaboration of detail which made him famous at the age of twenty-four. For a similar accuracy of drawing, but more forceful in execution and color, "The Sentinel," by Bargue, is also noteworthy. It was purchased at the Morgan sale, and is thought to be one of the best examples of the artist in this country.

Among other gems of this collection is a magnificent Van Marcke, painted at the epoch after he turned from landscape to the portrayal of cattle. The canvas was finished to order in 1878, the year in which the artist was awarded the first-class medal by the Paris salon. There are also two excellent examples of Troyon, of whom Van Marcke was a pupil, and a notable canvas by Rousseau called "Les Bucherounes." This is a superb illustration of the close of an autumn day. Rosa Bonheur's landscape, with sheep and cattle, is from the collection of the late W. Tilden Blodgett, and is well-known. Mr. Blodgett was one of the connoisseurs sent to Europe to represent the Metropolitan Museum and purchase notable works for it.

The works of Diaz are much admired by Mr. Martin, and the three canvases bearing his name are among his best. The "Scene of the Forest of Fontainebleau" is from the collection of the banker Oppenheim, of Paris; "The Bathers" is full of soft, dreamy sentiment, and "Venus and Adonis" is as pure in drawing as faultless in color.

For a picture full of vivid coloring Casado's "Interior of Goya's Studio" is an excellent example. It represents the artist Goya at work upon the portrait of the beautiful Duchess of Alba, and the proud model, in lovely costume, reclines gracefully upon a divan, while at her feet and toward the left of the cabinet are a group of noblemen in gay apparel apparently passing the time over a collection of engravings or in contemplating the beauty of their aristocratic mistress. Defregger is represented by a large canvas called "Italian Beggar Singers," which has much merit, and the three figure paintings by Zimmerman cannot be passed by without a note of admiration by those interested in skillful characterization.

Of more than passing interest among these great artists is T. Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ride." It is of interest, because several replicas were made of it at a time when the subject was one of much verse and many newspaper articles, and there arose quite a contention among art collectors as to which one possessed the original picture. The one in Mr. Martin's gallery is certified by the artist himself, which ought to end the discussion.

Of the statuary, the large piece in an alcove, "Cleopatra Before Cæsar," was executed to order by Lucardi, of Rome, in 1873. "Michael Angelo's First Effort," shows the great sculptor as a youth chiseling away at the head of a fawn. It is by Zocci, of Florence. There is an "Il Penseroso" and an "Undine," by Mozier, a "Proserpine" and "Head of Greek Slave," by Powers, and other marbles, including a bust of Mr. Martin, by Wagnmuller, of Munich. In the library there is also an excellent portrait of Mr. Martin, painted by Benjamin Constant, and Mrs. Martin has a large and important collection of fans, of every age and clime, and her tiny cabinets of rare porcelains are of exceptional beauty and value.

THE LATE DAVID C. LYALL'S COLLECTION.

Brooklyn has recently lost two important collections, and even before the death of Mr. DAVID C. LYALL, in the summer of 1892, the loss of his collection also was a settled fact, as he had intended removing it to the new house he had built in New York. It is worthy of record, however, and of a prominent place in Brooklyn's history, for in beautiful works by the best masters it is both rich and rare. As in several other Brooklyn collections, the works of the Barbizon school cut an important figure. Of these Mr. Lyall had three of Millet, three of Corot, three of Rousseau, four of Daubigny, four of Jules Dupré, two of Diaz, two of Jacque; while Troyon, Delacroix and Courbet also are represented. It only needed a Decamps to fill the lists of the Barbizon men, and make this one of the finest representative collections of that school in this country; for of these twenty-five canvases, nearly every one ranks high, and a large majority of them are masterpieces. Of the Millets, "La Naissance du Veau" is perhaps the best known. It is one of the studies of peasant life that he so loved to portray. It was a salon picture of 1864. It was among the most important of the works of this artist shown at the exhibition of his paintings by the American Art Association several years ago. The three Corots are of almost equal merit, but "Le Bouleau" is esteemed to be the most important work of the three. It is characterized by the simplicity of manner and the subdued harmonies which mark about the middle period of this artist's many works. Of the three superb Rousseaus, one is of a peasant plowing on a moist morning; the horse pants as he trudges through the loamy soil, and his heavy breath mingles with the mist. Other figures at work are dimly shown in the background. Equally realistic is another scene depicting huge rocks and wide-spreading oaks in autumn foliage, near the shade of which cattle are browsing in the soft sunshine, which is contrasted with the purple woods closing in the background. The Daubigny landscapes are all superb examples.

The Duprés offer striking contrasts of the versatility of his great genius as a close student of nature in all her moods—from a misty dawn, out of which looms up a huge oak, while beyond are seen the farm buildings with just a suggestion of renewed life about them, to a soft summer sky beaming on luxuriant vegetation, and an evening scene with rippled water and wind-blown clouds. Diaz, who in early life labored with Dupré as a journeyman painter on porcelain, has in this collection an important canvas which may be accepted as an illustration of the vitality of that joyous nature which supported him through the afflictions of a laborious youth and the privations of a neglected early manhood. It is a fanciful conceit of nymphs and cupids, and is splendid in both modeling and color. One of the Jacques, a landscape with sheep, is masterly in treatment. These lead us to the large and important Troyon. It is universally considered that this painting surpasses in excellence any of his other works. It is a cattle piece, more splendid in spirit and more powerful in color, vivid realism, and quiet naturalness than the one with which this great artist astonished the French salon in 1847, after his close study of the old Dutch masters. It was purchased at the sale of the Stewart collection. The canvas by Eugene Delacroix is the well-known one called "L'enlèvement de Rebecca," which in splendid color portrays a powerful incident from Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Every detail of the picture is full of spirited action and glowing color. Another great picture is the Jules Breton, "La Fin du Travail," which was painted to order in 1887 and declared by the artist himself to be his masterpiece.

Of the marked originality and bold personal style of Courbet there is a powerful example. A ravine winds through the middle, shut in by bold rocky precipices, whose summits are crowned with dark foliage. It is nature in her milder haunts and sterner moods. A canvas three by five feet represents the last work done by De Neuville, "Cutting the Telegraph Wires"—an episode of the Franco-Prussian War, the entrance of the French into the town of Étretat. What makes this important picture the more interesting is the fact that the officers in the foreground are all portraits, and in Mr. Lyall's possession is an autograph letter from the artist describing the incident and giving names of the participants. There is another stirring military piece called "Prise d'une Batterie," an incident of the Crimean War, also a commission picture. This is by Paul Alexander Protais, whose "Before and after Combat" is so famous. Among other canvases painted to order are two charming landscapes by Leon Pelouse, and two dainty water colors by Maurice Leloir, of whom there is also a good example in oil; "Le Voix Celeste," by Hébert, an important work; one of Bonnat's "La Cruche Cassée" pictures a pretty Italian girl in her tattered dress of many colors in distress over her mishap; a first class example of Eugene Isabey, "Cardinal's Blessings;" in regard to all of which space prevents an adequate description, as also to any particular reference to the excellent examples of Pasini, David Johnson, G. Michel, Vollon, B. W. Leader (an English artist who received his first American commission from Mr. Lyall), F. L. Francais, V. Palmaroli, Lambinet, G. B. O'Neil, R. A., Louis Cabot, August Bonheur, Bastien Lepage, Hector Hanoteau, Madon, Boldini, Henner (a Magdalen), Erskin-Nichol, J. L. Gérôme ("Ambulating Arab Merchant"), R. Brascassat, Fromentin ("Souvenir d'Algiers"). Cazin has a picture of his garden, which shows his poetic brush, and the well-known but always beautiful "Le Printemps," by Cot, and others. There are a number of excellent water colors in Mr. Lyall's drawing-room, notably one by the greatest of English landscape artists, J. M. W. Turner; two by Birket Foster, one by David Cox, and a pastel by Millet.



"ROSALIND," BY STANLEY MIDDLETON.

MR. HENRY T. COX'S COLLECTION.

Among the early collectors of paintings is HENRY T. COX, of No. 236 Henry street, corner of Joralemon street. His little gallery extension is a charming nook in which to while away many an hour, surrounded by covetable gems and pictures of the highest merit, from the easels of such eminent artists as Cabanel, Gérôme, Van Marcke, Cazin, Daubigny, Schreyer, Diaz, George H. Boughton, Jules Dupré, Bouguereau, Corot, Henner, Edouard Frère, Jacque, Fromentin, Jensen, Rousseau, Lerolle, Delort, Rico, Vollon, Worms, Meyer Von Bremen, Koekkoek, Meyerheim, Jacomin, Flamm, Jordain, J. H. Tracy, Perrier, S. Middleton, Robie, J. Goubie, Steinheil, D. Huntington, De Haas, Voltz, A. Point, Sir David Wilkie, Induno, Zuber, Buhler, Adolph Weisz, L. Munthe, J. Breling, James Ward (of London), H. Baron, Munier, G. B. O'Neil, Echtler, E. Ciceri, Eugene Feyen, A. Siegert, Leon Glaize; and water colors by Schultz, Maccari, Louis Leloir, De Penne, Colman, Meyer Von Bremen, Vibert, Bright, Détaillé, Boughton, L. C. Tiffany and others. Corot, Jacques, Diaz, Perrier, Jules Dupré and a few others of the masters are represented by two and in a few instances by three examples. Mr. Cox's frequent visits to Europe, extending over a period of many years, have afforded him good opportunities of acquiring relative art values and so true taste, and his selections are sufficient proof that he has not gone into single-minded rapture about any particular school or schools. Most of his paintings have been purchased direct from the artist's easel or have been commissioned; and that he is wholly cosmopolitan in art is shown by the names on the corner of the canvases.

Of the grandly imaginative work by Alex. Cabanel, called "The Trysting Place of Souls," the great artist said he got the inspiration from "A Midsummer Night's Dream:"

"And yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards."

He has represented a soul that has been called back to earth and has for a time resumed its fleshly garb to hold converse once more with those it loved in life. There are two Greek figures, the girl seated on a bank, under dark overhanging trees, with sad eyes gazing on vacancy; trying to look into those eyes a youth, a lover, who anxiously pleads. Dimly discernible in the distance is a church with faint light in one window. The filmy drapery of the girl, the melancholy pose, the depth of gentle grief in the dark moist eyes, the delicate etheriality of the whole figure, these show the master hand in a conception which in all its details is in powerful sympathy with the ideal Master Poet. It is a composition truly great. But the girl's face in particular is fascinating and haunting. One might well exclaim on turning away from it: "I have seen a soul."

From Gérôme's easel Mr. Cox has a magnificent example of this great artist. It is a life-size portrait of a Bashi Bazouk, whose soft, smooth, dark-brown skin is contrasted with his many colored turban, and his worn satin cloak—the sheen and texture of which is marvelously shown. Lerolle's picture of the "Potato Harvest" in its composition and its scheme of soft misty grays might easily be mistaken for a Millet. Bouguereau's "Child of the Vintage," a life-size female head wreathed in vine leaves, is as fine an example of his great technical knowledge and masterly skill as any in this country. The Huntington, painted many years ago for Mr. Cox, is a little gem in portraiture, finished like a miniature and called "Beatrice." Another excellent ideal head is that of "Rosalind," by Stanley Middleton. His Van Marcke is an unusual example by that excellent artist, representing a village scene with two fine cows in the foreground, followed by sheep and calves. The style is very broad, resembling in a measure that of his master, Constant Troyon; there is strong and beautiful effect in the thatched cottages by the roadside and the cloudy sky; the cows are admirably treated.

Of the so-called "School of 1830," there are ten choice examples, representing six artists: Daubigny, Corot, Dupré, Fromentin, Diaz and Rousseau, all being worthy specimens. The Sir David Wilkie is his well-known "Teaching the Blackbird to Whistle." The innkeeper with his red "weskit" and his jug and his glass, has the wicker cage on the table, and his earnestness as a teacher is such that even when you look at the picture your lips unconsciously pucker. The examples of Perrier show a chateau in Spain, and a charming landscape in his minutely beautiful style. "The Widow's Acre," by George H. Boughton, is a scene on the picturesque "Isle of Wight;" a charming landscape with figures in the foreground and fishermen's cottages in the distance.

The Charles Jacques are three in number; one called "The Coming Storm," shows cattle standing in the water craning their necks in the direction of the swiftly moving rain clouds; another of a barnyard with fowls, in his inimitable manner; and a third, landscape and sheep. Schreyer is represented by two large and important works. "In Danger" is the title of one; over a landscape thinly veiled in snow comes a sleigh, with a single horse. The driver leans forward, madly urging him on; the animal rears and shrieks in terror, for the scent of the wolves, shown in the corner of the middle foreground, has caught its nostrils. The other shows Wallachian teamsters, hurrying homeward in the face of a coming storm. From Cazin there is a very important example called "The Last Quarter of the Moon," certainly one of the finest ever produced by this brilliant artist; the whole picture swims in an atmosphere luminous with that tender mellow light Cazin throws over many of his works; it stands forth a gem indeed. Taking Mr. Cox's collection as a whole, it is most carefully and judiciously selected.

Another of Mr. Cox's recreations tends in the direction of adding extra illustrations to books. His house is filled with books, all rare or at least valuable editions. For some of his extended books he has hunted the material for years and years. Among his extra-illustrated works, he feels justly proud of his "Horace Walpole and his World," Isaak Walton's "Angler," "Byron," "Mary Queen of Scots," "Life of Stothard," and others. His library is famous among the book-lovers, and includes more than 4,000 volumes.

MR. HENRY M. JOHNSTON'S COLLECTION.

HENRY M. JOHNSTON is another of the Brooklyn collectors who at the beginning of his career as such was firmly impressed with the belief that the men of 1830 were the greatest artists of the century. He began the accumulation of examples of their works fifteen years ago, and his method of collection has been similar to that of Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, who, in his lifetime, has owned and disposed of more works of art than any man in this country. Mr. Johnston never sells a picture, but if a better example than the one he has of a certain artist comes into the market he makes an exchange and pays the difference; or if his own examples are too good to be parted with, he buys outright. The advantage of such a method is that it enables one to accumulate and discriminately weed out at the same time. But although Mr. Johnston has proceeded on the rule of obtaining one good example of each great master, it has happened, simply because of the excellence of his first purchases, that he has in some instances more than one. Particularly is this the case in regard to the works of the men of Barbizon. He has, for instance, three superb Corots, three of Diaz, two of Delacroix, three of Jacque, three of Jules Dupré;

and of Cazin, who has blown a breath of new life into the landscape art of France, fallen, as it was, into a stagnated imitation of the mannerisms of those great masters, Mr. Johnston has no less than four important canvases.

There are about eighty first-class pictures in this collection, and in addition to the above named are examples of Rousseau, Troyon, Van Marcke, Daubigny, Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, Isabey, De Neuville, Martin Rico, Clays, Grison, Michel, Mettling, Marilhat, Lambinet, Kaemmerer, Becker, Jalabert, A. Pasini, Monticelli, Pelouse, V. Hugnet, Claude Monet, Courbet, J. B. Jongkind, Vollon, Zamacois, Bouguereau, Robie, Raybet, Braith, Desgoffe, Vernet Lecompte, Smith-Hald, Watelin (son-in-law and pupil of Van Marcke), Pierre Outin, Carl Hoff, Pierre Mignard, Guido Reni, and choice examples of George Inness, David Johnson, Arthur Quartley, J. Francis Murphy and Leonard Ochtman. When the careful weeding-out process which Mr. Johnston has carried on for the last decade is borne in mind, such a formidable array of famous names will help to form an opinion of his really rare and valuable collection as it now stands.

Most of the Corots that have come to this country are landscapes simply, painted after the artist had simplified his manner, created a system of subdued harmonies, and achieved such triumphs over the problems of light and air that he became preëminent as the poet-painter of the evening and the dawn. Two of



"THE EMBARKATION," BY LOUIS E. G. ISABEY.

Mr. Johnston's examples are of this period and show the delicacy of color and the silvery charm under which nature smiles upon the artist soul she loves. The third Corot, called "Tiger Seeking Prey," is of an earlier period, when his pictures exhibited greater breadth, strength, and more vigorous striving after color effects; when it was the sublime rather than the gentler moods of nature which appealed to him. The effect is one of impressive weirdness and the picture has all the sublime power of the mythological pictures Corot painted at this time. Mr. Johnston's superb Monticelli is six feet two by three feet four, upright, and its blaze of color would illuminate and make glorious any gallery in the world. The Empress Eugenie had it painted to order for one of her political friends. It was a gift worthy of an Empress, and it is only to the fall of the Empire and the stress of circumstances which led to the ruin of the noble family that owned it that we are indebted for a sight of it.

There is one of the largest and most important work of Bouguereau, called "Art and Literature," an allegory painted in 1867, for the library of the late J. Stryker Jenkins. The figures of the two women are a type of womanhood idealized and made sublime. Jules Dupré's "Oak by the River" is also well-known. It was selected for exhibition at the Barye loan collection of one hundred masterpieces. It was then in competition, so to speak, not only with the masterpieces of all the really great landscapes, but those also of the same artist. There were several very superior examples of his brush in this collection, but many con-

noisseurs held that for certain qualities of breadth and tone, in the vastness of the blue empyrean, in the far stretching distances, in the lovely dark green shadowed by a huge oak, on the edge of a silvery, weedy pool, and the powerful manner in which the sunlight, instead of being reflected lives and vibrates in the picture itself—this was a masterpiece among the masterpieces.

There is a masterly Delacroix "Tiger and Serpent," a companion picture of that in the Seney sale from the Secretan collection, and of the same date and quality. A large snake is coiled round the trunk of a cedar, its hissing head poised and pointing to a Bengal tiger only a few feet away. In this animal all the powerful coloring for which Delacroix is famous is boldly shown, and nothing so supple, so cruel, so realistically ferocious can be imagined as this open-mouthed beast. You cannot look at it without an apprehension that it is about to spring. By many this has been held to be one of the best examples of Delacroix in this country. The other Delacroix is called "The Combat," and is a stirring scene of conflict in the desert.

Which of the Jacques to select for mention is a difficult question. He has a charming moonlight scene which strongly reminds you of the "Sheepfold," by Millet; but there is a greater one of his, larger and more filled with poetic sentiment. The clouds tell you that a storm has just passed over; the sheep are being driven back to the pasture; and the atmosphere is bright yet heavy with the summer rain. You instinctively feel that no other artist could paint this scene, and in a little tell so much.

From Theodore Rousseau's brush there is shown a small picture which tells you much more of him than some of his larger works, for it is painted in loving memory of the birthplace of his fame. It is a scene in the outskirts of Barbizon, and in the middle distance is seen, half hidden in delicately shaded foliage, the country inn where the great artists of 1830 met nightly and compared notes. And then come the Cazins, landscapes which you feel that you could walk into, the ambient air so cleverly depicted that you smell the perfume of the flowers your careless feet have crushed. One of them, showing a thunder storm, will become famous in after years. The Rosa Bonheur was painted only a year or two before she startled the art world with her celebrated "Horse Fair." It is a good landscape, and the cattle show the closest of observation of animal life and the artist's wondrous skill in depicting it. The Jules Breton will make you pause for a moment. It is a summer day scene on the coast of Brittany, great as a landscape, but greater still in the color and life he has portrayed in the girls lounging about the crags or washing in the deep cool basin in the foreground. Probably you will never see a prettier bit of Holland by moonlight than is shown by Jongkind, and the De Neuville, a "Mounted Sentry," is one of those bits of rare coloring which connoisseurs seek and only rarely find.

The Isabey, too, is a glorious piece of color and of action. It is called "The Embarkation." There is the royal barge, purple and gilt, and to the platform below the jetty are hurrying gaily dressed men and women of the fashion of Louis XIV. But the glory of the picture is in its scheme of color; the stormy sky and the angry waves dashing against the slimy timbers of the old wharf. Felix Ziem is represented by "The Quay of Marseilles," strongly contrasted both in color and treatment; and by its side is one of the best Venetian scenes Rico has painted. The Michel is one of his largest and most important landscapes.

The latest, and perhaps the most important, addition to Mr. Johnston's collection is a masterpiece by Millet called "The Madman." To the admirers of Millet this work will be of absorbing interest, as it shows him in a new phase. The picture has never been exhibited. It was painted for Dr. Sema, an old personal friend of Millet, was taken direct from the easel as soon as completed, and has only changed hands once since. Mrs. Johnston, who is an enthusiast on art, has draped with a curtain the new purchase in which she takes a wholesome pride, and when this is withdrawn the first feeling is one of horror, as the abnormally staring bloodshot eyes hold and fascinate you. This feeling, however, soon fades and in its place steals one of supreme, overwhelming pity. For it is not the face and expression of a maniac. The gentle timid mouth with its twitching tremulous lips contradicts this; you seek the eyes again, where you find no ferocious glare, but a maelstrom of sad thoughts showing through a veil of bitter tears. You catch the rising sob from a heart as full of sorrows as the sea of sands, and say with Shakespeare: "That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." The scheme of coloring gives it the appearance of a Rembrandt, and the allegorical accessories seem to indicate that the artist intended to paint a raving maniac, but that his innate humanity unconsciously softened it into a striking picture of a man whose reason has succumbed beneath an avalanche of sorrow.

Unfortunately for Brooklyn, while this volume is in press Mr. Johnston is offering his fine collection for sale.

MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR.'S, COLLECTION.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., is a collector in the best sense of the word. He has delved through mediocrity in search of the gems of art with the patient persistence of the Cape miner groping for diamonds, and, like the latter, has discovered them in the most unexpected places. All his life the collection of beautiful things has been his hobby and his pride. He was one of the first private collectors of

this country, and it has taken him thirty-five years to gather together the art treasures which glorify his Brooklyn home at No. 340 Clinton avenue, and have given his collection an international reputation.

He has in all upwards of three hundred canvases, perhaps one-third of which are rare old masters. They are all uncatalogued and unclassified, and the visitors, of whom there are many, have to take them in at random as they strike the eye. It is only after some study of them that it is borne in upon the mind that one school predominates, and it is the many superb examples of this school which makes the collection so thoroughly noteworthy. These are known throughout the art world as "The Barbizons." Mr. Chapman was one of the first to recognize the greatness of these original geniuses at a time when they were not accepted as prophets in their native land. To his mind "the phalanx of 1830," as it is called—the noble little army of which was composed of Rousseau, Diaz, Decamps, Millet, Dupré, Delacroix, Daubigny, Corot, Courbet, Troyon, and Jacque—were masters, and he risked his prescience on the greatness of their works long before the great collectors had begun to bid fortunes for their names. He bought what he could of their paintings, and he urged their claims on others when his means did not permit him to add further to his own store. The fruits of his connoisseurship have been seen at many local exhibitions, but his collection includes many works of first importance that have never been seen except on the walls of their proud owner. Among these is a group of pictures by the poet-painter Jean François Millet, in which the author of the famous "Angelus" freely reveals his humanity of sentiment and technical mastery. One of these has the caption "*pauvre et content*," and Joseph Jefferson observed of it in a burst of enthusiasm, "Poor and content is rich and rich enough."

The picture is low in color, ripe and rich, and shows care of drawing and completeness of finish. It was painted before Millet had fallen into monotony, and exhibits greater variety and subtlety than his later works.

The masterpieces of Constantin Troyon illustrate that artist's mastery of landscape and the portrayal of the brute creation in his various periods, from landscape only to landscape and cattle, and the third period when the landscape became a mere background for the animals. "The Forest of Fontainebleau," painted in 1847, is one of pure landscape, and serves excellently well to show how great a landscape painter this artist was before he made himself one of the greatest of modern cattle painters.

The second period noticeable in Constantin Troyon's work is one which is a good example of his transition from landscape to cattle. The scene is a grassy common, such as one sees on the outskirts of any French hamlet. A little grove crosses the middle ground; a shower lurks in the lazy summer sky. On the common a broken-down donkey has been turned out to die, and



"THE GIRL WITH THE MOUSETRAP," BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.
Drawn by Richard Creyfields, from the original painting.

around him gather a herd of goats, some of which, with satyr-like sarcasm, mock his misery with sportive assaults. This is eminently true to nature and bold in execution. It dates two years after the Fontainebleau landscape. There is also a picture by this artist which represents two cows at a marshy pool which crosses the foreground, with a distance of low pasture under a cloudy sky. The broad and certain execution and the powerful color of this picture set it among the masterpieces. Mr. Chapman has another of the same period, two goats grazing on a stony hillside, and all that he needs is an example of this artist in which the landscape is entirely subordinated to the cattle to make the collection complete. He will doubtless obtain it.

Of the Corots there is a large and important one called "The Harvesters Returning from the Field," which illustrates the artist's middle period, at the time when he was working in Rome, and betrayed its influences. In its scheme of color and wondrous atmosphere effects it surpasses many of his better efforts. Of these there is also an example, a little gem of a landscape, featherly delicate in its phases of light and shadow.

Most notable of all the Barbizons in this collection is the great example of Jules Dupré. This picture was painted between 1835 and 1840, when the artist was in the full vigor of his manhood and enthusiasm, and is undoubtedly his masterpiece. Nothing can compare with the delicacy which is shown in the penetrability of its foliage and its scheme of light and coloring. Only to look at it is to recline on a mossy knoll in the forest, see the moving panorama of fleecy clouds overhead, feel the gentle swaying of the foliage under the soft summer zephyrs, hear the insects buzz and the birds sing. A smaller work by the same master, of about the same period, also shows a lordly oak in the foreground, and in this also the artist demonstrates his familiar contact with nature. One can understand from these two examples of his earlier work how Dupré was able, in his decrepitude, to paint such excellent portraits of nature from memory and experience.

The principal picture by Daubigny is "The Time of Apple Blossoms." It is one of those simple studies of nature in which Daubigny rejoiced, and no American collection contains an example of his brushwork which more glorifies his genius. The pictures of Eugene Delacroix include a brilliant sketch for historical composition and several conceptions of animal life. In one of these we see a lion rending a serpent that has intruded upon his seclusion; in another, a weary, hunted tiger in a cane-brake laps water at a stream; another has a Bengal man-eater at rest. It is hardly larger than a girl's palm, yet has all the glow and sparkle of a casket of gems.

Alexandre Gabriel Decamps shows his handiwork in a picture of large dimensions and of sumptuous tone and color. It is an interior lighted only by one window, and the scene of color shows up the figures in the middle foreground and throws others and the rest of the picture into deep shadow. To an audience of peasant children a vagrant showman is exhibiting his marionettes in their portable theatre. It is the same Punch and Judy show which amuses crowds of children on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in the provinces, and throughout rural England even unto this day and generation, and is a pleasing reminiscence of youthful joys as well as of one of Decamps' long tramps afoot, for he who painted was like Dickens who wrote, fond of going forth on wayward journeys in quest of possibilities. "Looking at this picture," writes a noted art critic, "one can fancy the artist in the unseen doorway, sketch book in hand, with his hound curled at his feet—one of those hounds that went hunting with him one day and whose baying called the Fontainebleau foresters to find a great artist lying with his skull shattered at the base of a tree, against which his horse had thrown him, dying as he had lived, a misunderstood, lonely man."

From the several examples of Diaz may be singled out a nymph and Cupid in the best style of the artist in this class of subjects, and a study of a young woman in a garden with a hound at her feet. The example of Van Marcke is of the earlier period, when he was yet under the influence of Troyon, and in several respects it is much richer in tone than many of his works of a later period. The Courbets and the Delacroixs are also excellent examples, and, on the whole, as a collection of the Barbizons there is no other in the country that can compare with this.

Another great Frenchman of the same period was Thomas Couture, whose "Romans of the Decadence" is a glory to the national collection of France. Next to his "Decadence" in artistic appreciation comes the masterpiece in the Chapman collection, the "Magdalen." The fair sinner is seated in repentance in a sylvan retreat. Carnal vanity, in the presence of two roguish Cupidons, tempt her with cajolements of passion and a bait of jewels. With her eyes on a rustic cross and her hands clasping the Bible, she resists their allurements. The figures are life-size and in their vitality of color and perfection of modeling have as much of the palpitant quality of actual flesh and blood as art can simulate. Couture has left no allegory more striking and lifelike than this.

Probably next in importance come the works of George Michel, in regard to which Mr. Chapman has a veritable enthusiasm and an ambition to possess all his masterpieces. When he was abroad in 1879, he came to the conclusion that this artist was not appreciated as he would be some day, and he hunted up and purchased no less than thirty-nine of his canvases. In after years he added to and eliminated from this collection until it became one of the choicest in the country. At least three of these Michels are conceded to be the finest in existence. They are "Quarries near Montmartre," "The Approaching Storm," and "The Hill of Montmartre."

But all these, after all, are but selected examples in the grand collection of Mr. Chapman. He is in reality broad and liberal in mind, and not wedded to any time or school. Such early Dutch painters as Van Goyen and John Van Ravensteyn and Holbein and Phillip Roos, and Peter Van Bloemen, find a place on his walls, alongside with Sir Joshua Reynolds ("The Girl with the Mousetrap"), Watteau, Caspar,

Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Hobbema, Van Dyke, Paul Delaroche and Salvator Rosa. The latter is represented by his famous picture of "The Deluge," made familiar to everybody by the popular reproductions of it.

There are so many episodes of passing interest in Mr. Chapman's collection that it is difficult to decide which are the more worthy of mention. There is the color scheme of the great picture painted by the mad artist of the mad King of Bavaria, life behind the scenes of a circus; there is the original of Peter Von Bloeman's "Descent from the Cross," known wherever the Bible is known; a portrait by Madame Le Brun, which in some inexplicable way seems to call up memories of her interesting career; the famous English artist Morland claims your attention by his chubby country boy in his drab smock frock, and a red field poppy in his hat—a charming little piece; and there are many other illustrations of English art that you are unable to carry in your mind from an afternoon visit. One thing that you are sure to remember, however, is the very interesting examples of Paul Delaroche's work. He has in the Louvre a large picture of "The Death of Queen Elizabeth," who died as she lived, a cruel, vainglorious woman, surrounded by flatterers and sycophants, even on her deathbed. Two of the original portraits for this great historical work happily fell into the hands of Mr. Chapman, and they are of more than historical interest in that they are such excellent examples of the early period of French Academic art.

As will be seen from this necessarily brief sketch you go into this collection with the idea of making a careful study of the Barbizons, but your mind is switched off into other tracks by the multitude of other interesting objects. The collection of old Chinese porcelains is one of the finest in the country. It contains several examples of the peachblow, which occasioned such a sensation at the sale of Mrs. Morgan's collection of "old blues;" tea-leaf color, mirror-black, and coral. Then there are the bronzes, which range from the earliest period down to Barye, and include some of the famous silver bronzes of India. There are some exquisite ivory carvings, and Mrs. Chapman has a room to herself, the walls of which are entirely dedicated to autographs and the portraits of their writers. They range from Napoleon as Consul down to the great men of to-day, and the collection is one of surpassing interest. She has also a series of sketches of her own hand of a shipwreck at Point Lookout, her summer home. She saw the vessel struggling in the storm, gave the first alarm, and the pictures commemorating the life saving are wreathed with the old ropes that formed the ladder of salvation for many lives. There is a head of Mr. Chapman in clay. Hartley made it in thirty-one minutes before the Rembrandt Club, of which Mr. Chapman is a prominent member. There are art books galore, including a whole library of catalogues, the Turner Gallery, Michael Angelo's works, many rare art publications, and about five thousand valuable engravings. There are many cabinets, quaint and ancient, interesting in the stories they tell of our forefathers' expedients before science got out of its swaddling clothes, and among these is one kept carefully locked which is a history all in itself of the first attempts at the manufacture of glass. But the examples selected are of the most fragile description. They are as fine pearls with the fire-gleam of the opal.

Mr. Chapman keeps in reserve his favorite picture. The critical opinion of its owner is that it is the greatest Rousseau in the world, and in this fact the visitor will find an additional charm. He is desirous of showing it a little before the sunset gun is fired on Governor's Island, for, singular to say, this picture is as the tourmaline, a stone which varies in its color depths with its immediate surroundings. It was the fortune of the writer to see this picture at the hour it is best seen. And it was curious indeed, and vastly interesting, to watch the transformations of color and depth of tone which the varying light made in this picture. It was something uncanny. It was in the beginning of the study a masterly piece of brushwork; then you found yourself looking from a window over a pastoral scene of great beauty in which everything changed with the throes of the dying sun. There are other Rousseaus in Mr. Chapman's collection—there are many scattered about this country—but there is none in which the splendor of imagination and the genius of human fingers is shown quite so well in the delineation of one of Nature's sweetest moods.

MR. JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND'S COLLECTION.

JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND is a collector of much taste and discrimination, who made his purchases only after thought. The first striking point in his canvases is the presence of a strong individuality on the part of the gentleman who brought them together, an individuality as broad and liberal as are the canons of true art themselves. Unfortunately, Mr. Hoagland has been too busy and too devoted to the collecting of pictures to find time to have them catalogued, and consequently only a partial list can be given. But the following names will serve to show in how liberal a spirit he has pursued his hunting pleasures into the realms of art: Daubigny, Rousseau, John Phillip, Gainsborough, Kowalski, Henner, Troyon, Schreyer, Mollinger, Lerolle, Yeend King, Leo Hermann, Van Marcke, Jules Breton, Corot, Monticelli, Neuhuys, Diaz, Jules Dupré, James Price, C. E. Jacque, John Burr, G. Michel, O'Connor, H. W. Ranger, Houseman, Wilson, Stortenbeker, J. F. Herring, H. Jacquette, E. J. Nieman, Herman Ten Kate, Marie Ten Kate, Rozier, Niemann, H. P. Smith, Ogden Wood, Nicholas Maes, J. Richet, Burr H. Nichols. Of several of these there are more than one example.

Many connoisseurs who have visited the gallery of their *confrère* have been primarily attracted by his pictures by Troyon and the latter's pupil Van Marcke, and one of the most exquisite of Daubignys there is to be found. The Van Marcke occupies the place of honor, so far as the mere hanging is concerned, and is admitted to be one of the finest, if not the finest example of this artist's brush during his best and most successful period. One solitary Holstein cow fills the whole of the large canvas, with head erect, eye dilated and yet soft, and body full of vigorous yet reposeful action. The drawing is superb, but the coloring, the deep blacks and dead whites, and the sheen of light caught here and there in the satiny skin, are depicted with a faithfulness entirely unsurpassable. The picture was purchased at the sale of the Graves collection. The grand Troyon might well find a place by its side. It was sold in the Probasco collection in 1887, and was also the subject of spirited bidding. It is called "The Approaching Storm," and measures sixty-two inches by forty-four. Troyon painted this in 1859, and it is one of the few landscapes he painted at that period, as he had already found that his cattle pieces, for some undefinable reason, secured a readier



"THE APPROACHING STORM," BY CONSTANTINE TROYON.

sale. As to the Daubigny, "Le Fin du Mai," scarcely anything so exquisitely and poetically sweet can be found in paint. It was painted in 1870, and Mr. Hoagland was fortunate to secure it at the sale of A. T. Stewart's collection.

The Rousseau is small, but gives some of the best effects of this artist. It is a glen, overhung with dense foliage, with here and there only a glimpse of gray sky. The example by the English artist John Phillip is an impressionist study of a girl with a greyhound, which Mr. Hoagland picked up in Wales. Kowalski shows his handiwork in a Russian scene, the horses and dogs demonstrating careful drawing and accurate knowledge, and the Henner is probably the loveliest woman's head that was ever limned—a small oval face shadowed with a mass of dark hair, round soft eyes that pierce you like the shafts of truth. As a conception of idealized feminine loveliness this will stand for all time. The splendid action and color of Shreyer's "Arabs making a Charge" arrests the eye for a moment, and then comes a pastoral which reminds you of Millet, even after you notice the signature of A. Mollinger in the corner. It is a Millet subject, peasants returning home from their toil, and in its sympathetic, atmospheric effects is very much like Millet in treatment. Differently handled is the picture of G. Lerolle, "Burning the Weeds," which is a sombre evening on a lonely stubble field, illuminated by the flame and drifting smoke from the burning piles of weeds. There is a dainty bit of English scenery by Yeend King, and a genre picture, by Leo Hermann, called "L'Incroyable."

Jules Breton is well represented in a large canvas showing cattle and a peasant girl in a noonday reverie; and near to it is one of Corot's bosky, balsam-laden woods, into the cool shadow of which the

sun scarcely penetrates. Another scene in the wild wood, but flooded with sunshine, is by A. Monticelli, and was painted before that artist went entirely crazy on gorgeous coloring. Another by the same artist shows a group of pretty girls in a garden, with rosy cupids gamboling at their feet. There are three Dutch interiors by Neuhuys, all of which show painstaking study and niceties of detail, and a nice bit of English scenery in the early autumn represents James Price. Another scene of rural content is by Jacque, and acknowledged to be one of his best. This work comes from the Thomas Howell collection.

Although Mr. Hoagland shares his love for the fine arts with a passion for yachting, there are but few marines in his collection. There is one, certainly, which is a masterpiece of its kind, and perhaps this satisfies him. It is by Jules Dupré, and is justly celebrated. It is of the sea as only a seaman sees it, far away from land in the playground of the storms. This is after a storm, when the sea's loud, angry growls are changed to moans, and it heaves and pants with the passion spent. It is one of a few of Dupré's marines which are really masterly, and Mr. Hoagland's keen sympathy with the sea gives it, in his eyes, an additional value. His Diaz is also a good one, and forms the strongest kind of a contrast to the Dupré. It is a pastoral scene of great beauty, in which nature in her most resplendent raiment lies down amid her works for an afternoon nap. There is also an exceedingly pretty landscape by J. Richet, who was a pupil of Diaz, and who in this work, at least, shows the influence of the master.

For many years it was said in England that no man could paint horses, or ever had painted them, as faithfully as J. F. Herring did, and there are many cosmopolitan connoisseurs who hold that in this he has no superior. Very few of his pictures have been permitted to come to this country, and the one in this collection is something to be proud of. It is of the days Charles Dickens loved to go back to, when the arrival of the stage-coach in a town was an event. Herring here portrays "Changing Horses," the first mail coach from Winchester to Portchester, a village midway where the horses take their pound of oat meal in lukewarm water, and the red-nosed driver "takes his hot, he does." The inn is a low, white-washed building roofed with thatch, and in the inn yard are scattered a few yokels in the twine-embroidered smock-frocks, now fast disappearing. As an *episode des mœurs* the picture tells a story of increasing interest as time rolls on, but the close observation and artistic skill shown in the portrayal of the horses will be a study of moment for all artists for all time. There is a fine example of P. Stortembeker of the Hague, "On the Dikes in Holland," which was painted to order when Mr. Hoagland was in Holland in 1890. Its peculiarity is the wondrous luminous effect of the sky, which casts its lights and shadows over the dikes, dotted with well-drawn cattle.

There is not space to describe all the good pictures in this collection, but it is pleasing to add that American artists also find a somewhat prominent place in it. There is a Richard Creifels, a head of "The Old Captain"—a strong work with remarkable coloring; a farmyard scene by H. W. Ranger, who somehow has made a greater reputation by his water colors; a pleasing landscape by H. P. Smith, and a comedy in colors by Burr H. Nichols. Who painted the portrait of Alfred the Great will probably never be known. Mr. Hoagland purchased it upon its artistic value, as he did a large picture of the court lady of the time of the Seventh Earl of Derby, and several others. Weedon Grossmith—where is there one who has spent any time in the metropolis of Great Britain who does not know him as the prince of drawing-room entertainers? Yet here he figures as an artist in oil, picturing a youth spinning a teetotum. Whether he intended it or not, it is something of an allegory on his own history.

There is another point which belongs to art if it does not to pictures. Mr. Hoagland's library is wainscoted from top to bottom with the finest specimen of carved oak work to be found in this country. In pursuit of art he found this in an old convent in Belgium. It is in panel, and a heavy cornice has been made in this country to match it. In the bric-a-brac of the room good taste is shown to keep everything in harmony with this handsome antique workmanship, and even the stained glass windows are interesting in that ornaments of exquisite coloring are shown in them, being fac-similes of the book-marks of the old bibliophiles.

MR. JOHN B. LADD'S COLLECTION.

JOHN B. LADD began collecting pictures in 1877, and now his house at No. 246 Henry street is nearly filled with them. He has bought as a gentleman buys, for his own recreation and pleasure, and has been courageous enough to base his own judgment on the merits of the works themselves, rather than follow so-called expert judgment or be influenced by mere names, which, it sometimes happens, attain a certain popularity by the adroit puffery of dealers. For all this, in his collection are to be found examples of many of the most famous of modern French painters—some of those well-known and some only just creeping up among the artists of other countries of Europe—and some excellent examples of home talent. In fine, it is a miscellaneous collection, in which every work is of merit, and all possess an interest to genuine art lovers.

Such a collection, in the absence of any classified catalogue, can be only treated in a general way, and works of more than ordinary merit have to be passed with a mere mention in order to give an idea of the

wide range which the collection covers. There are, to begin with, some excellent examples of the Barbizon school. The most important of these is a Corot, a scene at Mantes, which very finely exhibits the best qualities of this artist. It shows a broad country road grassed on either side, and peasants lazily gossiping; in the background, the tops of the houses, and the spire of the old cathedral showing above the foliage. A Van Marcke, which came direct from the artist's sale last year, shows a cleverly drawn horse and the village smithy. It has a charming out-of-door feeling, and expresses more than some of his more closely finished pictures. Jacque is represented in a small interior, done at his best period, and a more important work, called "The Approaching Storm." The cloud effects in the latter are wonderfully good, light filtering through the dark sky in patches, and falling on the flock of sheep in the middle foreground. The Daubigny is small, but the quality is very fine. It depicts summer in the fields, not far from Paris. Of the Holland school a strong and interesting Israels and two superb examples by Mauve, who died in 1889. One of the best pictures of Eugene Ciceri, called "Spring at Daybreak," is found here, and a pendant which has the soft brown tones of autumn for a motive. For spirited action and glow of color, "The Attack," by A. Pasini, is to be very highly commended. A regiment of horse is rushing pell-mell, all crowded together, through a narrow defile, kicking up a cloud of desert sand, and in the background is the smoke of battle but a short distance away. It is a masterpiece of conception and execution.

After this an Inness, called "A Cloudy Day," a gentle pastoral with cattle, rests the eye and calms the excitement of enthusiasm. It is painted with that individuality of poetic thought which gives the place of first eminence in American art, and it has all the strength and vigor of a Dupré without at all reminding you of that other great artist's handiwork. Near it is a sunset landscape by A. H. Wyant which, when the light of fading day is on it has the peculiar characteristic of Mr. Chapman's celebrated Rousseau, and seems to take on new life in the illumination of the sky by the reflection of the sun's last ruddy glow. The foreground is a wood, the crowded details of which are made apparent without any nicety of paint. Horatio Walker, another American, has a picture called "After the Rain." It is somewhat after the Dutch school. The clever handling of the cow and calf in the foreground is worthy of the artist, who has been called the



"MANTES," BY JEAN B. C. COROT.

best cattle painter of this country. There is an excellent Rico, a Venetian scene, of course, but it is less architectural and in many respects more pleasing in its sentiment than many of his works. There is an important work by Richard Pauli, a young American, a pretty moonlight scene not far from Englewood, N. J.; Bolton Jones has a "Landscape with Cattle," near Cape Ann; a gem by Arthur Quartley, "Dawn at Sea," and a small Carleton Wiggins remarkably rich in tone.

Among other excellent examples are: The famous old mill at Venice, by Santoro; figure of a soldier, by E. Berne-Bellecour; a head by F. Dielman; "The Gunning Season," by Leonard Ochtman; an important work by Hugo Kaufmann, full of dry humor; "Christmas Morning," by Seignac; "Scandinavian Girl," by Carl Sierig; E. Grison's celebrated painting, "At the Antiquarian's;" an old country garden by Pelouse, who died in 1891; "The Wood Cutter's Cabin," by Jacomin, a little gem; a magnificent woodland scene, by Sanchez-Perrier, painted in 1888; "Distraite," figure of a charming face shrouded in black lace, by Claudie; "Boulevard des Capucines, Paris," by Jean Beraud; "The Stirrup Cup," an important work by J. A. Walker, the English artist who was born in the West Indies, and paints after the French school; "Scene in the Franco-German War," by Chr. Sell, who has been called the German Meissonier; "The Astronomer," by Paul Burmeister, and a number of water colors of the Dutch school and original etchings by well-known artists.

Mr. Ladd has also a fine collection of old Chinese porcelains, some rare pieces in solid colors, and blue and white.

HON. CARLL H. DESILVER'S COLLECTION.

CARLL H. DESILVER has in his residence, at No. 43 Pierrepont street, quite a number of excellent canvases which he has gathered together during the past fifteen years. His collection seems to show a decided taste for landscapes which subtly depict the more tender beauties of nature, and of the modern French school he has several good examples, as well as of leading American artists who paint this mood. But the walls are by no means monotonous either in tone or subject. Here and there are impressionist bits of gay color and remarkably fine figure pictures. Conspicuous among the latter is "The Mirror of Nature," by Leon Perrault, in which the well-drawn and captivating figures have a background of the sweetest charm. The "Mirror" is a rock-bound, pellucid spring, reflecting two pretty girls in gay Italian costume, bending over it, one of whom is gently dabbling her foot in the cool water. Another sylvan scene of great beauty hanging near it, is by A. H. Wyant, who has become the pictorial chronicler of the magnificent scenery of the Adirondack wilderness. Its value can be judged from the fact that it was sent to Paris as a representative American landscape, and received a medal.

Daubigny, the master poet of the twilight, is seen here in an unusual phase, for among all his pictures there are few of the beauty of the moonlight. In the treatment of light, air, color and feeling this picture is regarded as Daubigny's masterpiece, and there lies in it an additional interest in the fact that it was one of the last canvases upon which he recorded his title to undying fame. The first picture Mr. De Silver bought, and therefore one of reminiscent interest, is a pietta love story by Professor Amberg, of Berlin, called "A Question of the Heart." Of Kowalski there is a good representation; a mounted hunter and two dogs in a wintry landscape; of Carleton Wiggins, a small landscape with cattle; of Rico, "A Venetian Palace," small but showing as much of his rare quality as do his larger pictures; of Sanchez-Perrier, a little scene that is full of sparkle and brilliancy.

The Vibert in Mr. De Silver's collection is also an admirable example. It is called "Embarras du Choix," and represents a Cardinal before a massive bronze vase filled with flowers. For accuracy both of drawing and coloring, and for elegance in their arrangement, these flowers cannot be surpassed. The Cardinal's figure is in itself a study for artists, for in the robe there are no less than eight shades of red harmoniously blended. Another great color picture is "The Children's Toilet," by Vacslav Brozik, a pupil of Munkácsy, and son-in-law of Mr. Seidelmeyer, of Paris. Mr. De Silver's example of this artist is a domestic scene, the nurse washing the baby, and another baby who has just gone through the ordeal, with other interesting details. Tito Lessi is a young Italian who undoubtedly will have a future if "The Mandolin Player," a careful study of color, is to be taken as a characteristic example. There are two little figure pieces by Bruc-Lajos and Leo Hermann, and a small Diaz showing a stormy sky and moist landscape; a Russian snow scene by Jan Chelminski; a "Friar of Orders Grey," a study with a gleam of humor in it by Tamborini; "Head of An Armenian Girl," by Grogeart; a pretty landscape by Henry P. Smith, and an interesting souvenir of Wm. M. Chase. This last is a picture of his own studio, so well-known to art lovers, and shows a young girl turning over the leaves of a huge volume of his sketches and color schemes.

That most charming of early pastoral romances, "The Vicar of Wakefield," is recalled by a portrait of "Olivia," by George H. Boughton. It is a large picture, and represents Olivia bashfully drawing a letter from her bosom to hide it in the trunk of an adjacent tree for her lover. Two water colors, "The Wine Taster," by Vibert, and "*Il m'aime il ne m'aime pas*," a girl plucking the petals of a daisy, by de Curvillon, represent two of the leading aquarellists of France by fine examples of their deft handiwork. A little



"THE MIRROR OF NATURE," BY LEON PERRAULT.

picture of dogs, by Armfield, an English artist, tells its story well ; R. W. Van Boskerck is represented in a Dutch scene ; David Johnson by a landscape of great merit ; Grison, by a carefully finished picture called "The Reader," and J. R. Goubie, by a work which demonstrates his title to fame as the foremost French illustrator of "high-life" equestrianism. Another Frenchman, Croche-Pierre, has here a canvas entitled "Meditation," which is a masterly exhibit of close detail in portraiture ; and a fruit piece of great richness of color is signed in the corner Marston Ream.

Among the rooms which these pictures fill with an atmosphere of good taste and refinement, you will also see specimens of Gobelin tapestry, fine Bohemian glass, English cameos, Chinese jade, an interesting cabinet of family miniatures, one by Rembrandt Pearle, who painted many of Washington and his family, and some more recent ones by Gerald Hayward, an Englishman who is devoting himself to this branch of art in America, and whose work has done so much in the revival of the interest in and the taste for miniature painting, which has recently become noteworthy.

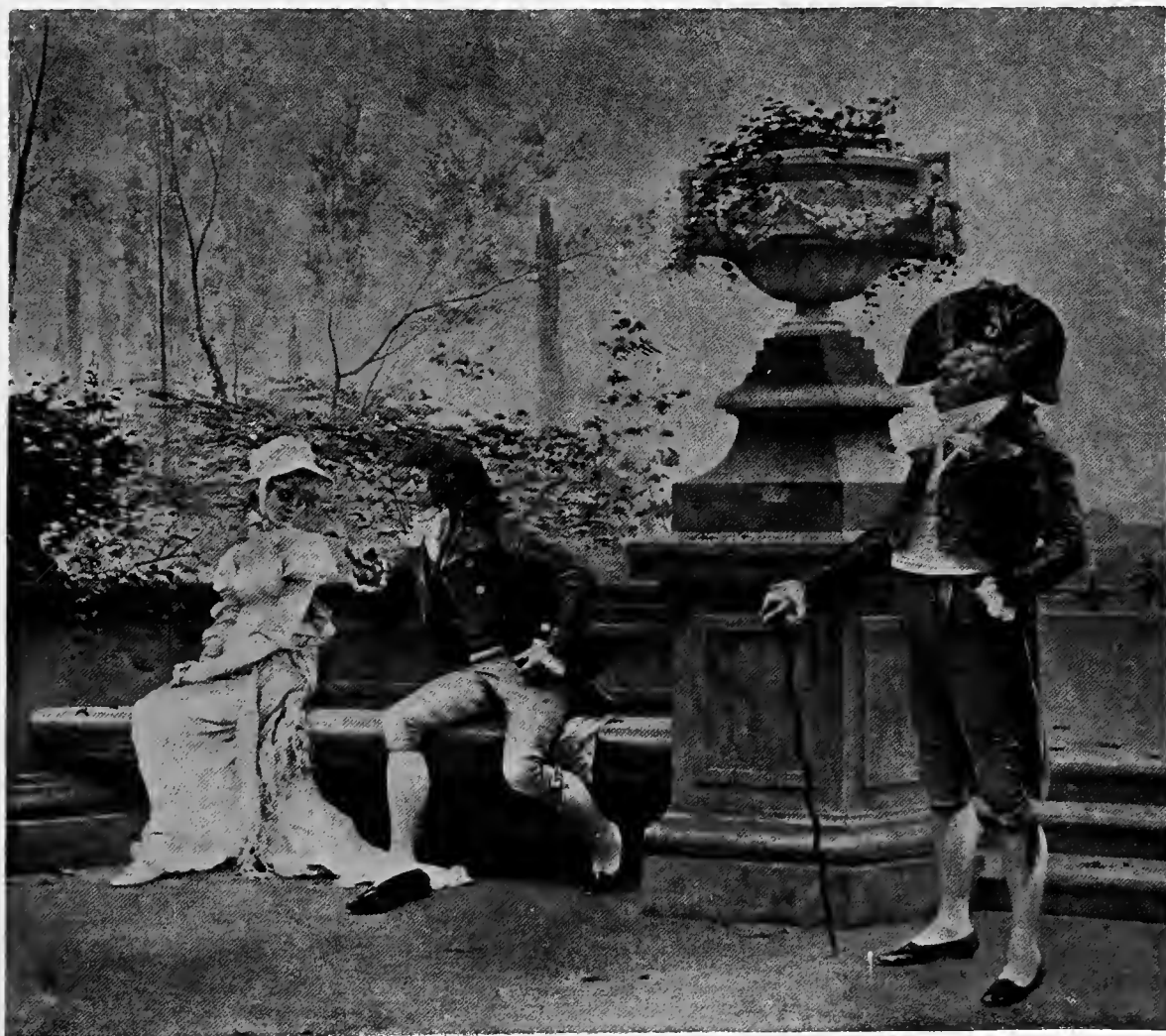
MR. JOHN S. JAMES'S COLLECTION.

A collection which is almost entirely made up of modern French and American examples is that of Mr. JOHN S. JAMES, at No. 6 Pierrepont street. Mr. James has been collecting for a few years only ; but that his taste and judgment are recognized among the art lovers of Brooklyn is indicated by his three successive elections as president of the Rembrandt Club. It was at one of the meetings of this influential art club that Mr. James found a text to guide him in the selection of pictures for the beautifying of his home and the elevation and recreation of his life. William M. Chase, the justly celebrated New York artist, was addressing the club, and in the course of his advice to its members said : "Don't be guided by any school or names, or by anybody. When you see a good picture buy it on your own judgment. This

will give you much more pleasure in after years and do much more to develop a true taste." Mr. James has rigorously followed this advice, and still continues to find pleasure in doing so. His collection is not large, but among the artists represented are good examples of the works of Becker, Beraud, Mme. Demont-Breton, Domingo-Munoz, Enrique-Serra, Goubie, Grison, Hagborg, Jacquet, Kowalski, Lesrel, Schreyer, Van Boskerck, Vibert, A. F. Bellows, Bierstadt, Bridgeman, W. M. Chase, W. A. Coffin, Bolton Jones, David Johnson, Percy Moran, Pauli, Walter Satterlee, Henry P. Smith, F. Hopkinson Smith and Carleton Wiggins.

The first picture which strikes you on a visit to his collection, partly from its position, is a large and important Breton, not one of the famous Jules, but of his talented daughter Madame Demont-Breton. Mr. James has a large and important work of hers called "*Le Premier Pas*." It is the first step of a chubby babe, and the little journey is made along the knees of the proud and happy mother, as she leans back in her chair and laughs until the apple blossoms overhead quiver with her joy. It is in the painting of children that this artist is at her best.

The example of Hagborg is an unusual one, as this great Swedish painter usually devotes his talent to coast scenes and fishermen. This is a smoothly painted and prettily colored picture of an aristocratic garden, with a gay gallant, cocked hat tucked under arm, making love to a lady fair in tender blue, blushing when her stern papa appears on the terrace. Of Kowalski, the Polish painter of horses and hunting, there is a small but excellent example, the hounds in full cry among the turnips, the huntsman's horse just rising for the fence. It is full of splendid life and action, and the flat landscape is breezily and charmingly treated. "*The Oaks*," by David Johnson, who is very widely known as a landscape artist, is very like a Rousseau in its tender tones; and another artist's work, worthy of being ranked with the famous Barbizons, is that of Carleton Wiggins, who after some years study in Paris returned to this country one of the best equipped cattle painters of America. In this example the sheep are handled with masterly



"THE SURPRISE," BY HAGBORG.

skill, but it is as a quiet pastoral, a scene in the Barbizon district, with its beautiful atmosphere effects of evening, that it is most to be prized.

Percy Moran is represented by a well-known work, called "Day Dreams." It is of a New England interior, a girl sitting in the wide window-seat, dreaming and watching the apple trees wave in the summer sunshine. There is a spinning wheel, some geraniums in pots, and an atmosphere of contented home life about the whole which is charming. "The Orange Dance," by Enrique-Serra, shows a harem scene full of contrasts and harmonies of color. Bierstadt is represented by a sunset picture in the San Joaquin Valley, with Mount Diablo in the distance; and Walter Satterlee by two pretty figures arranging flowers, called "Easter Morning." Frederick A. Bridgeman, who began his artist life as a regular attendant at the night school of the Brooklyn Art Association, shows his clever brush in the figures of a languishing Algerine; and another Brooklynite, who studied marine under De Haas, and after a sojourn abroad is now beginning to be called the American Rico, is well represented by an ambitious picture of Venice. This is Warren Shepherd. It is a picture of the Golden Palace, silhouetted against the blue sky and reflected on the silvery surface of the grand canal. The architecture of the palace, by the way, should be well known to Brooklyn's citizens, as it is pretty closely copied in the design of the Montauk Club House.

Harry Chase, one of our most distinguished marine painters, has also a Venetian scene; it is of sail-boats, and is one of his best examples. W. A. Coffin, one of the best art critics and lecturers on art in the country, a pupil of Bonnat, is represented by a work which he calls "Palm Sunday"—peasants in a narrow street waiting for the priest's benediction as he heads a procession just emerging from the church door. The figures are splendidly drawn, and the coloring is rich and harmonious. William M. Chase has a pretty scene in Prospect Park, and F. Hopkinson Smith "A Gondola Landing." H. Bolton Jones has a picture of early spring, juicy and crisp, and evidently entirely painted out of doors. Goubie, a French artist of the modern school who has made his great hit by equestrian scenes, and whose picture, "The Presentation of the Stag's Foot," was one of the prizes of the Stebbin's sale, is showing in a pleasing study of an afternoon ride. There is a study in red by Vibert, a carman lolling and smoking a cigarette; an excellent example of Hooper, the English artist, called "After the Shower." A painting by Jan V. Chelminski, "The Reconnaissance," mounted scouts scouring across a level plain of snow, which not only shows his clever handling of the horse but some capital landscape effects; a beautiful little Lesrel called "The Color Bearer;" a large picture by Domingo-Munoz, called "The Spy's Report;" a little genre by Grison; and a first rate Schreyer, an Arab scout, remarkably clever and spirited in action. Jean Beraud is represented by a realistic scene in the church of the Magdelene, Paris—two figures in black, a devotee, and a charming *mondaine*; and Sanchez-Perier shows a study of soft spring greens which is not so minute in its treatment and possesses a greater depth of treatment and sympathetic effects than most of his pictures. He has been called the Meissonier of Spain. There are also in the collection a number of important water colors by A. F. Bellows, Walter Satterlee, Neill Mitchell, and others, including one by Story, which is of interest as one of his early efforts as an artist.

Besides his presidency of the Rembrandt Club, Mr. James also fills the office of the Vice-President of the Brooklyn Art Association, and is a trustee of the Museum of Arts and Sciences.

MR. ALEXANDER BARRIE'S COLLECTION.

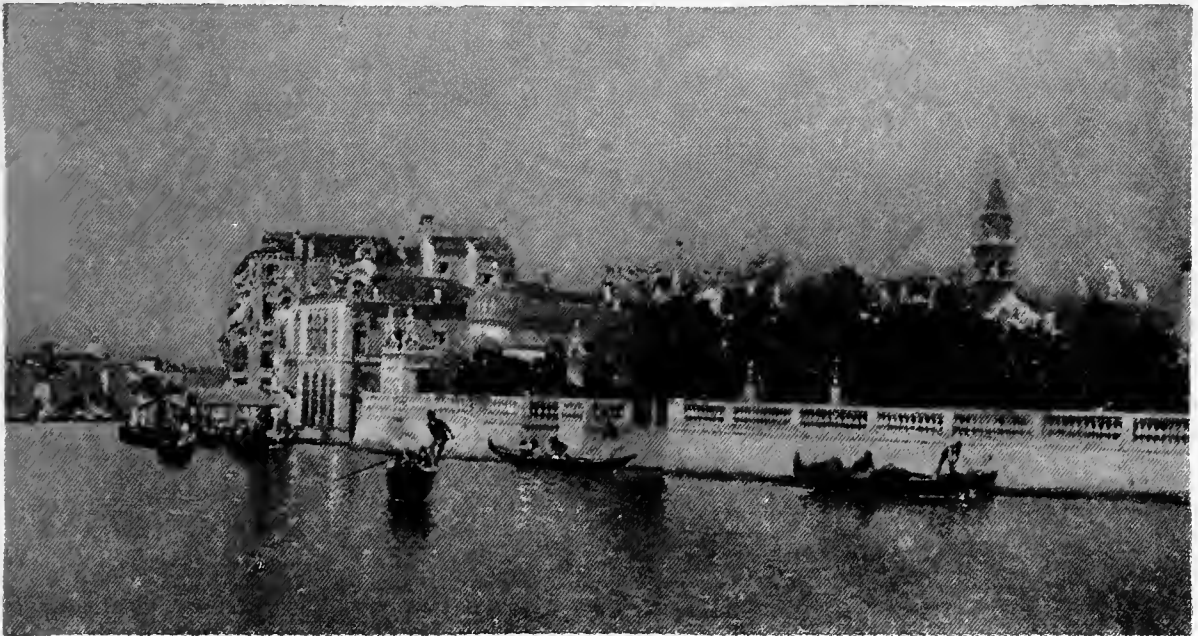
The collection of Mr. Alexander Barrie, of No. 116 Montague street, is an excellent illustration of the value of care and good taste in selection, maintaining a high standard, and improving that standard by judicious weeding out and replacing good examples with better ones. Mr. Barrie's taste grows and advances with the advancement of art itself, and in his broad love for art he has made it his aim to keep abreast of the times.

Two of the most important works in point of size and in some other respects are the landscapes by George Inness and A. H. Wyant. These are of special interest for purposes of comparison, from the fact that both were commission pictures and both were painted at about the same time. This was in 1890, and the works therefore represent the ripened judgment and skill of the artists. The Innes is called "Sunset Seen Through the Georgia Pines," and its depth of tone and tender feeling make it one of the most emotional renderings of the poetry of the death of day that has ever been limned. The Wyant is also a local scene, an early morning near Crofts, N. Y., that matches in size and quality with his choice specimen of Inness—a wide landscape, in which nothing is accented beyond the foreground, but where one warms in the rays of sun poured through an air that is softly grayed and brightened with mist. A pool, trees and column of smoke lazily drifting upward, far away, are in the composition, and the sky is lightly mottled. It is a work full of subtleties, but in its effect large, serene and pure; a picture that has something new for the beholder every day.

These two canvases are in themselves a proof that Mr. Barrie in his collection places quality before quantity. In this respect the work of Pokitonow, who has been called the Meissonier of Russian landscape,

is a large picture in a small space. It was painted in Paris, and shows a widespreading plain, dotted with ricks and with farm buildings in the distance. Across the middle ground a shepherd is conducting his flock; merely little dots they are, but they bear the force of the magnifying glass, and come out under it with a perfection of detail that leads one to think the artist may have worked with such a glass.

In Emilio Sanchez-Perrier's "Midsummer Noon," the bank rising from the roadside is protected by a wall of rough stones, with a picket fence upon the top. Beyond the fence is seen a glimpse of the vegetation of a farm garden. Steps of stone lead through the wall from the road to the level of the garden, and on the right hand an end of the cottage appears. It is the dead hour of a midsummer day. The old farmhouse and its inmates doze together in the drowsy heat, while nature pants in the broad glare from a sky which blazes in a vast blue expanse of ether unspotted by a cloud. The road is deserted, and no wandering



"VENICE," BY MARTIN RICO.

feet stir the dry dust that powders wayside weeds and grass. The sun is supreme master of the scene, which it rules with a scepter of fire.

Rico is represented by one of his admirable Venetian compositions, which with Brooklyn collectors seem to find favor. It shows the Royal Gardens, with gondolas passing on the calm, bright water, the overhanging trees and characteristic Venetian architecture in marble, lighted by a sun that fills the air with a lazy heat. A capital rural picture, which tells a pleasing story of boys bird-nesting, is by Dargelas. The cool shade of the woods is made to be felt, and the figures of the boys in the trees are excellently drawn. A picture which forms a contrast to this is a lively bit of bright color by Professor W. Pelten, a Russian, who paints in Munich, representing a lumbering country coach stopped by a single highwayman. The life and action of the horses are very striking.

An interior by J. A. Grison is a tale of the dead bird and the quarrel over it. The owner is making her plaint, the dead pet in its wicker cage at her feet, and a big countrywoman is angrily defending herself. The scene is the library of the manor house, and the fat old lord and the lean old notary who are trying the momentous case are marvels of character painting. The pose of the figures, too, and the careful detail of the library shelves and fire-place show this to be one of Grison's best efforts. A leash of hunting dogs by O. DePenne is clean in drawing, clear in color—fine fellows with bright eyes and panting throats, dappled with yellow and white and tied to a tree biding their time when the hunt shall begin. It might be contrasted with the two terriers by Troyon, if there were any grounds of comparison. The latter is a little gem. There is an example by Ottenfeld, of Munich, who also paints in miniature, called "The Tile Painter," which is a great lesson in subdued harmonies in color, and an excellent landscape, as bright and clear as a summer morning, by F. Cordero, a young Spanish painter. E. Munier is represented by a small

canvas which in tone and modeling reminds one very forcibly of Bouguereau. It is called "Coming from the Orchard,"—a figure of a pretty girl with a basket of red, ripe fruit and a white pigeon on her shoulder. A good example of George Michel is "A French Village." There is a stream in the foreground, and the little white village is thrown up by a hill of tilled corn behind it, on which the only light in the picture falls. It is one of the few Michels in this country selected for an illustrated article for the pages of the *Century Magazine* on the works of this extraordinary genius, whom it has required two generations of artistic education for the public to appreciate.

A small figure piece in which the posing and the texture of the ladies' dresses show an exquisitely delicate touch, is called "Conversation," and shows three figures seated before a fire-place. It is a fine example of the careful pencil of Bakolowicz. Next to it hangs a Jules Dupré—a river scene with cattle on the bank and heavy clouds passing overhead, is painted with dash and strength, which shows in a measure the force of that great master.

Filippo Palazzi, a native of the Abruzzi, who has influenced for good a number of the contemporary Italian painters, and who shows a needed spirit of sincerity in the Italian school, has a capital little figure on the palette of an old man praying before a large book, the light of a concealed candle striking into his face and evoking the lines and hollows that give it a worn and weary expression. The white and scattered locks, the roughened cheeks, the knotted, bony hands, have been copied with a patient enthusiasm that recalls the Durer of old and the Meissonier of to-day.

Of Alberto Pasini, there is "A Constantinople Market." C. Van Haanen, an Austro-Dutchman, of whom little is seen in this country, has a couple of faggot gatherers, a woman and child, who form a picture that in treatment recalls Munkácsy, though it is more careful. The Berne-Bellecour is a French soldier in gray fatigue uniform, with red cap on head, standing guard with drawn sabre. There is an easy martial pose, and the figure is detached with rare skill from the drill ground, heights and barracks that appear beyond. Hamilton Gibson's water color shows the Connecticut hills and vales that he finds near his home; copious foliage and ground growth, a distant house or so, a bright sky; in all, serenity and content. Hoboken, with its wealth of smells and trying populace, has in its Elysian Fields one of the rarest sketching grounds within fifty miles of New York, though civilization is beginning to prose along its water front. Abandoned boats, whose holds still shelter the needy and unwashed, and ancient after-cabins dragged from the hulks and set up on either side of a narrow lane, where humble trades are carried on, invite the sketcher and painter to put their picturesqueness and inconsistency on record before they disappear. Arthur Quartley went there in the course of his restless search for subjects, and Mr. Barrie has a trophy of his visit in the picture of an old wreck moldering on the muddy beach, with a well-rendered bit of distance behind—grateful yet forcible in grays.

Mr. Barrie has also made a careful selection of water colors. Among the principal names are: Arthur Quartley, W. Hamilton Gibson, Charles Mente, Delancey Gill, G. C. Curran, G. Vizzotto, and M. Pagani, the latter a magnificent piece of coloring, representing a feast day in Venice, showing a brilliant group of people in a market place.

MR. GEORGE C. BARCLAY'S COLLECTION.

An interesting collection of some thirty-five numbers is that of Mr. George C. Barclay, of No. 160 Remsen street. It is principally made up of the works of foreign artists, but American art also finds a prominent place in it. Of the latter David Johnson, Inness, Wyant, Edward Moran, Wiggins, M. F. H. DeHaas and J. G. Brown are well represented, and hang fearlessly alongside Troyon, Corot, Jacque and Diaz and other European masters. In fact, Mr. Barclay is remarkably cosmopolitan in his art, and believes in possessing whatever is beautiful in art rather than in narrowing his taste and scope to certain phases of it.

The Carleton Wiggins example shows a flock of sheep flecked with sunshine. It evinces careful study of animal life, and in both tone and technique is one of the best pictures this artist has sent from his easel. Another painting of sheep, by Anton Mauve, is hung on the opposite wall. It is early evening and the shepherd is driving his flock into the fold for the night. Everything is still and subdued; no breeze waves the leafless branches that stand out against the cold, gray sky. Day is dead; night is not yet born. Although Mr. Barclay has many excellent canvases, this one ought to be given the place of honor as the gem of his collection. In the breadth of execution, simplicity of material, and close observations of the variations of nature which characterize Mauve's later works, this is one of his masterpieces.

The Corot is one of that artist's middle period, before he began to paint his famous silver-grays. It is soft and full of tender feeling. The Diaz is remarkable for its depth and strength. It is a somewhat sombre autumn scene, a woodland road, the light falling in a broad patch in the centre of the picture. The Troyon is an excellent example of cattle, to the excellence of which the landscape is subordinated. The Jacque is a small canvas, but strong and poetic. It is an evening scene, with sheep coming down to drink at the stream in the foreground.

The landscapes by Inness and Wyant are both important works, painted on commission but a few years ago. Both possess all the best points of these famous landscapists, and no better examples of their brushes are to be found. They are both large canvases. "The Secret," by Merle, cleverly contrasts the modeling and flesh coloring of a deep brunette and a blonde and that of a child. The figures are beautiful, and the lines and folds of their drapery and the scheme of color are remarkably skillful and harmonious. Grison's "The Beggar's Song" is a little canvas in which ten figures are prettily posed. It is a brilliant garden party, in which the gaiety is arrested for a moment by the appearance of a tattered old beggar in the foreground. Another little figure picture, great in its clever limning of facial expression, is "The Connoisseurs," by L. G. Brillouin. Gérôme is represented by the single figure of an old French *jugé d'instruction*, in "Deep Thought," which is the title; and a Tamburini by an old monk leaning back in his leather chair and finding "Solid Comfort" in his pipe.

Among other important works which limitation of space forbids mentioning to the length their merits would warrant, are an excellent landscape by David Johnson; "The Rat Hunt," by David Col; a Verboeckhoven landscape with sheep and poultry, very cleverly executed; a grand example of A. Passani's color in "A Persian Market;" "Cows," by T. Sydney Cooper, of London; horse in a stable by W. Verschuur, which shows close study and skillful handling; a glow of bold coloring in a garden party by Monticelli; a good cow picture by Carleton Wiggins called "The Summer Storm;" "Teaching the Black-bird," by Jiminez Y. Aranda, and view of distant Paris by A. Vollon. "The Music Lesson," painted in Rome by Guerra, will arrest the attention for some time, and there is one of J. G. Brown's famous figure pieces called "Too Old to Mend." For its color and strength, "A Pool in the Adirondacks," by W. Casilear, is worthy of mention, and the Hagborg, "The First Born," showing a coast scene with boatman and wife and baby, and cold water and cold sky, will bear careful scrutiny. It is in every way an excellent example. Other notable works are "Preparing for the Chase," by Charles Van Falen; "Contemplation," by Leon Y. Escosura; "Tara's Harp," by Isno Kemendy; farm scene by Emile Lambinet, in which the willows stand out so powerfully that you can feel them wave in the light breeze; "Morning, Casco Bay," by Edward Moran; "Sunset on the Coast of France," by M. F. H. DeHaas; and a spirited water color by Détaille.

It will be seen that with but very few exceptions all these canvases bear the names of artists of renown, and furthermore they are as excellent examples of their works as could be obtained.

THE LATE EDWARD A. SECCOMB'S COLLECTION.

The late Edward A. Seccomb, of whose life a sketch appears elsewhere, was a most enthusiastic American. He carried his patriotism even into his home, and as Claude Melnotte says in his wooing of "The Lady of Lyons," "We'll have no friends that are not lovers," so this American gentleman said of his taste for art: "I love best the gems produced by my countrymen." His may be called, therefore, an American collection. He had but few examples of the works of foreign artists. But his collection bristles with the efforts of the best brushwork this country has yet produced. Among their names are Harry Chase, Edmund C. Tarbell, Carleton Wiggins, C. Harry Eaton, Fred S. Cozzens, Mrs. Julia Dillon, C. Morgan McIlheney, C. Melville Dewey, Walter Blackmore, F. S. Church, D. W. Tryon, W. Bliss Baker, Leonard Ochtman (a Dutchman who has adopted this country, or has been adopted by it), G. H. Smith, George Inness, F. A. Bridgman, Kate Langdon, Francis C. Jones, W. Hamilton Gibson, A. F. Tait, Alfred Kappes, C. Y. Turner, Eastman Johnson, Henry Mosler, Will H. Low, W. L. Palmer, Elliot Dangerfield, J. Francis Murphy, Professor Niemyer, Harriet B. Kellogg, E. H. Blashfield, H. Bolton Jones, R. M. Shurtleff, A. H. Wyant, Joseph Lyman, Warren Shepherd, F. Hopkinson Smith, G. H. Smillie, and Homer Martin.

These well-known names are in themselves sufficient to demonstrate the value and importance of this collection, and Mr. Seccomb hoped that in course of time it might become one of the important American collections of the country. The "Marine," by Harry Chase, a scene off New Bedford, called "Running Free," was etched by Leon Moran, some time ago, and is therefore familiar. But those who have seen it in black and white only will deem it a privilege to see in the original the life and color and breezy atmosphere which are its charm. The Tarbell picture, "After the Ball," took the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the New York Academy of Design, in 1890. It is a single figure, excellent in anatomy and in the conveyance of the expression of thought, and also in its novel scheme of light. The landscape and cattle by Wiggins, in its clever drawing and tender morning atmosphere, is worthy to hang with the Troyons and Van Marckes. There is another of his, equally meritorious, of twilight with sheep. Harry Eaton's picture is of an early morning, saturated with dew; and for sweet poetry there is scarcely anything to compare with the shepherdess with the lamb which hangs next to it, which is one of the dainty conceptions of F. S. Church.

Bliss Baker, who made a name by the time he was twenty-one and then was taken away, has one of his best works in this collection. The Inness was painted as late as 1888, and possesses, as do all his works,

an undying charm of pastoral beauty. D. W. Tryon is said to be one of the coming men of American art, and this example of his work stands a chance of becoming valuable. Ochtman's "Early Morning" shows a Corot delicacy and gentleness, and there is another fine picture of his called "A Passing Cloud." Of F. A. Bridgman there is a splendid example, a scene of Eastern life painted to order in 1883. There are two pictures by Bolton Jones (a particularly good one called "Early Spring"), and also two by his brother, Francis C. Jones. Kate Langdon, who was a pupil of Bolton Jones, is also seen in two excellent landscapes. Most of these pictures are too well known to need description. There is, for instance, C. Y. Turner's "The Song;" it should be called "The Singer," but for the clever effect by which the song is made to fill, not only the enthusiasm of the pretty woman who sings, but the whole of her surroundings. Then there is Alfred Kappes' little picture, "Mending his Ways," a white headed negro with a well-worn sock on his hand; Eastman Johnson's "Girl with a Rabbit," and Bricher's "Home of the Gulls," and scene off the



CATTLE AND LANDSCAPE, BY CARLETON WIGGINS.

marine coast near Bar Harbor. There are two very good examples of Smillie's best work in landscape, and Tait's sketch of Adirondack scenery is of great merit. Mosler shows a carefully painted picture of a female head, and Will H. Low a study in pink, a pretty girl gathering field poppies. The Palmer picture is a lovely little snow scene, and Elliot Dangerfield's representative is a splendid realization of the glorious color effects of vari-colored chrysanthemums. Warren Sheppard, "the Brooklyn Boy," is of course well represented in this American gallery, and almost equally of course it is by a scene under the dreamy skies of the Adriatic. Blashfield's picture is a bold design in color of three cleverly drawn girls dancing on juicy grapes with their shapely feet to press them into wine—another contribution of a successful Brooklyn artist. There are a number of good pictures by other prominent artists of the day: A little gem by J. M. Barnsley, one of W. L. Bradford's "Land of the Midnight Sun," a figure piece by J. H. Witt, and another by Rudolph Epp; a Van Schaick that resembles a Vibert, and in some respects is superior in execution; two examples of W. L. Peckwell; a lovely picture of a June morning by M. Waterman; a still, quiet pool in the Adirondacks, with beautiful effects, by A. H. Wyant; a Spanish piece by José Jiminez; a Siddons Mowbray called "The Siesta," in which the modeling of the two girls is remarkably fine; a Gessa fruit-piece, glorious in delicate coloring (the only example of this artistic work in the country); and a Kowalski called "The Polish Insurgents," which is a country scene in which every person and every animal is full of life and motion, and the seriousness of the marauders is tempered with the spice of humor.

In every respect the collection is one of which Brooklyn may well be proud, both for its merit and for the fact that it was gathered by one who was a most liberal patron of native art. This account of it was prepared with Mr. Seccomb's coöperation, before his death.

MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

That the inhabitants of Brooklyn are and have been a music-loving people is a statement which needs no argument or proof. Although little record has been made of the earlier associations and clubs devoted to the cultivation of musical art and taste, yet we may believe that this was rather due to a general poverty of chronicles and chroniclers than to any lack of material. Unfortunately, however, that material was suffered to be lost. From the time that de Beauvois, the schoolmaster, taught the choir of the ancient Dutch church to fit the sacred strains of psalm tunes, approved by the Synod of Dortrecht, to the intricacies of the Hollandish vocabulary; from the days when the children of all the "Vans" and the "sens" made melody in praise of St. Nicholas around the Christmas fire, to the time of oratorios and symphonies of glee clubs and philharmonic societies, of operas and concerts, Brooklyn has fostered the love of music and has multiplied opportunities for its study and enjoyment.

About the first and almost the only early association of any prominence about which we have accurate information was the Brooklyn SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY, which gave the oratorios of "Samson" and the "Messiah" at Plymouth Church, and performed the "Seven Sleepers" of Karl Lowe in the hall of the old academy on the site of the present Packer Institute. Of this society the late Luther B. Wyman was president and Paul K. Weitzel was musical conductor.

The organization of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY marked a new era in the musical life of Brooklyn. The initiatory steps were taken in 1857. Theretofore Brooklyn had been dependent mainly upon New York for instrumental music of a high grade. The New York society was organized by the musicians, who divided the net receipts among themselves. If they were successful, theirs was the gain; but if unprofitable pecuniarily, the loss was borne by the individual members. As the principal performers resided in New York, Brooklyn was dependent upon its sister city for them, and they declined to play unless regularly employed and guaranteed the payment of their salaries, an arrangement, by the way, which continued until within a year past. On the evening of April 15, 1857, a company of gentlemen met, pursuant to notice, at the Brooklyn Athenæum to organize an association for the purpose of giving Brooklyn a series of musical concerts similar to those so long enjoyed by the citizens of New York under the auspices of their Philharmonic Society. A committee, composed of Luther B. Wyman, Robert R. Raymond, John Greenwood, Edward Whitehouse, Carl Prox, Leopold Bierwith and Mr. Spies, was appointed to draft a plan of organization and a constitution. On May 5 the committee reported, about one hundred persons being present. Professor Raymond presented a constitution, which was adopted, and a committee appointed to nominate a board of directors. The report having been accepted, the board in turn elected Mr. Luther B. Wyman president of the society with Edward Whitehouse, treasurer. The first executive committee was composed of Messrs. Charles Congdon, P. K. Weitzel, George C. Ripley, W. M. Newell and Charles A. Townsend. The first conductor was Theodore Eisfeldt. He was succeeded by Carl Bergmann, to whom succeeded Theodore Thomas, who held the position until 1891, when the society turned over the entire management to the Boston Symphony Society, under the leadership of Arthur Nikisch. During Mr. Thomas' conductorship, a volunteer chorus of nearly five hundred voices was formed. Mr. Paul Tidden had principal charge of this chorus, which produced the oratorios of "Elijah," the "Creation," Bach's "Cantata" and other important works, with the aid of the grand Philharmonic orchestra. Upon the death of Mr. Wyman, Mr. Henry K. Sheldon was chosen president. George William Warren, then organist of Holy Trinity Church, and now of St. Thomas, New York, was for many years chairman of the music committee, and upon his removal to New York Horatio C. King was chosen and held the office for about ten years, when he retired from the board. Upon the chairman of that committee devolved the principal details of the management. The history of the Philharmonic embraces an almost uninterrupted period of success, the large income being devoted to the employment of the best vocal and instrumental talent almost without regard to cost. The concerts were always attended by the most cultured audiences, and for a generation were the principal musical feature of the city.

ORGAN CONCERTS may be said to have practically originated in Plymouth Church, in 1866, when the church purchased what was then the largest and most improved church organ in this country, second only in size to the imported organ in Boston Music Hall. The use of this magnificent instrument, built by Hook of Boston, with its four organs and fifty-two speaking stops, was not to be confined to Sabbath worship only. Henry Ward Beecher, with his usual liberal spirit, resolved that it should be made to serve the public as an educator in the best organ music. One series of concerts was given in 1867. In 1869 the project was resumed with brilliant success, and was continued for five years, during which were heard the leading organists in Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Montreal, Toronto and other large cities. An interesting and instructive feature of the programme was a brief biography of each

composer presented, or a description of the composition performed. The example thus set was imitated all over the country, and the organ was popularized and enjoyed in a manner hitherto unknown in the United States. Staid churches threw open their doors and the people had an opportunity to witness the possibilities of this most magnificent of instruments; among them the Tabernacle (Dr. Talmage's), Trinity and Grace Episcopal churches in New York, and the edifices of other prominent religious corporations. Although the programmes were chiefly of organ music, variety was given by the introduction of vocal and instrumental soloists, some of them already noted and who have since become famous upon the lyric stage.

THE SEIDL SOCIETY was organized in 1889, its leading spirit being Mrs. Laura C. Holloway (now Mrs. Langford), who secured the support of a large number of prominent ladies in carrying out a plan to have a series of concerts in the Academy of Music by the orchestra under the leadership of Anton Seidl and to increase the attendance at the summer concerts at Brighton Beach. Incidentally a fund was provided to entertain poor children at a sea-side home at Coney Island, and facilities were afforded to working girls for the enjoyment of the privileges of the society, including both music and recreation. The receptions by the society, composed of ladies, have been most unique and interesting. Notable among the performances under the auspices of the society was the production of portions of "Parsifal," by permission of Cosima Wagner.

There are other musical associations of note, and at the head of the list is THE AMATEUR OPERA ASSOCIATION. This association has been in existence for about ten years, and, as its name implies, is composed solely of amateurs; but as its character is essentially dramatic the sketch of the association is placed with those of the dramatic societies in the chapter on The Stage.

Besides these there are a large number of societies of a greater or less degree of prominence. THE AMPHION SOCIETY, a chorus of mixed voices recruited chiefly from the eastern part of the city, has had a career of special usefulness. Its officers for 1892 were: Henry A. Powell, president; J. H. Darlington, vice-president; Eugene W. Gomers, recording secretary; C. A. Eabry, financial secretary; W. H. Neidlinger, musical director. THE APOLLO CLUB, a male chorus composed of amateurs, has had exceptional popularity, and its subscription concerts have rivaled the Philharmonic in point of numbers and brilliancy. Its officers are Carll H. De Silver, president; Daniel Wescoat, secretary, and Dudley Buck, director of music. THE BROOKLYN CHORAL SOCIETY, which was organized for the production of oratorios and other compositions of the highest class, has a strong hold upon popular favor. Its presentation of the "Messiah" at the Tabernacle in 1892 was a notable success. Its chief managers are Henry E. Hutchinson, president; William H. Williams, vice-president; Clement Lockett, treasurer; Dexter M. Swaney, secretary of the subscribing members; Frederick C. Buys, secretary of the active members, and C. M. Wiske, musical director. THE BROOKLYN CECILIAN, Mr. Albert S. Caswell, director, is a mixed chorus of about eight hundred young voices, chiefly recruited from the public schools, and has performed a most excellent work in the training of children at a nominal charge. It was organized in 1881. Mr. Caswell has the assistance of William B. Göate, Charles S. Yerbury and Joseph A. Campbell.

The remaining societies are: THE ARION MAENNERCHOR—Peter Bertsch, president; H. B. Scharmann, honorary president; Louis Zoellner, Gottfried G. Kaufmann, secretaries. ÆOLIAN—Benjamin R. Western, president; Henry F. Herkner, vice-president; Otto A. Draudt, secretary. BROOKLYN MAENNERCHOR—Fred Beyer, president; W. E. Blossfeld, secretary; Julius Bode, musical director. Membership, 75. CÆCELIA LADIES' VOCAL SOCIETY—Mrs. Bernard Peters, president; Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, vice-president; Mrs. Alvah G. Brown, recording secretary; Mrs. Wm. E. Kuster, financial secretary; Mrs. John S. King, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Geo. Essig, treasurer; W. H. Neidlinger, musical director. CECILIA—William Schroeder, president; Gustav Traubmann, secretary; Frank Joa, treasurer; Ernest Sharpf, musical director. CHESTER GLEE CLUB—William H. Nichols, president; Nathaniel B. Hoxie, Jr., vice-president; Wm. J. Clark, secretary; Abiel Wood, treasurer. CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR—Henry Shirk, president; Hugo Meyer, vice-president; Wm. Essberger, recording secretary; Wm. Werneburg, corresponding secretary; Chas. Noll, financial secretary. CONCORDIA QUARTETTE CLUB—Fritz Brink, president; Chas. Mildner, secretary; Chas. Wonneberger, director. CONCORDIA QUARTETTE—Charles Stucker, president; William Dassau, vice-president; Theodore Bock, secretary; A. Fehmel, financial secretary. CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY—Bernard Diester, president; F. Bock, secretary; H. Nekeman, financial secretary; F. Bischoff, treasurer. CHURCH MUSIC SOCIETY—A new organization. Prof. Charles S. Morse, organist of Plymouth Church, musical director. DEUTSCHER LIEDERKRANZ—A. H. Tieman, president; H. Friedlander, secretary. EUTERPE—Dudley R. Andrews, president; George Rawden, secretary; W. H. Hoschke, treasurer; C. Mortimer Wiske, musical director. HARMONIA—Carl Becker, president; Paul Fiebig, secretary. HESSISCHER SAENGERBUND—Ditmas Lange, president; Henry Berehl, conductor. MONDAY NIGHT CHORUS—R. W. Bainbridge, president; John R. Benner, Jr., secretary; Arthur Claasen, musical director. ORATORIEN GESELLSCHAFT—Ernst Lasche, president; Guenther Kiesewelter, director. PROSPECT HEIGHTS CHORAL SOCIETY—Mrs. Frank Mulford, secretary; F. Irving Crane, musical director. SAENGERBUND—George Rehn,

president; Ferdinand Roth and John Brune, vice-presidents; Jacob Michaelis, corresponding secretary; C. H. Koehaas, recording secretary; T. G. Rohrbery, treasurer. THE SAENGERBUND MALE CHORUS is the most prosperous German society, and is a pioneer in the musical contests with sister societies from other cities. SCHWABISCHER SAENGERBUND—Carl Eichman, president; E. F. Kunzelman, secretary; August Bischoff, musical director. SOCIAL QUARTETTE CLUB—Leopold Hartner, president; John Gehring, treasurer; John Munz, financial secretary. UNITED SINGERS OF BROOKLYN—Simon K. Saenger, president; Charles T. Vorgang, vice-president; Bernhard Klein, secretary; Emil Wildner, financial secretary; Samuel Wandelt, treasurer; H. Friedlaender, librarian; Gunther Kieswelter, musical director. WILLIAMSBURGH SAENGERBUND—Charles Vorgang, president; Louis Berton, secretary. ZOELLNER MAENNERCHOR—A. W. Newman, president.

ROBERT THALLON is a musician who has won the praise of critics as a piano performer and instructor of remarkable skill. He was born at Liverpool on March 18, 1852. The family moved to Brooklyn a year



Robert Thallon

or two after the birth of their son Robert, and he lived here until 1864. In that year he returned to Europe and studied music, until 1875. While abroad he was a pupil at the great centres of education on the continent; at Leipsic he was taught the pianist's art by Wenzel, Coccius and Jadassohn; he became an accomplished organist under the instruction of Volckmar, of Homburg; he mastered the chief of all musical instruments under the tuition of such eminent violinists as David, Rötgen and Hermann of Leipsic, Keller, of Stuttgart, and Baur, of Paris; harmony and composition he pursued at Leipsic, Hamburg and in England, under Jadassohn, Volckmar and Hatton; and his voice was cultivated at Florence, Leipsic, Milan and New York, by Vannuncini, Gloggner, Nava, Romani and Henschel. This varied education has been utilized by Mr. Thallon principally as a means to broaden his work as a teacher of piano playing, that being the essence of his life-work. He labors in his profession because he loves it and not because of the necessity that so

often becomes an excuse for imperfection. With his pupils his instruction is aimed to inspire the artistic idea and musical sense rather than to impart sheer technique, preferring the practical to the mechanical understanding. Those who possess to an unusual extent inherent taste, reproductive memory, and powers of imagination, are given a thorough course of training in every branch of the art, and in each case Mr. Thallon develops, as far as is possible, the individuality of his student. At most of the more important musical events in Brooklyn he figures prominently, and is one of the best known musicians in the city.

In DUDLEY BUCK the city of Brooklyn claims a musician whose reputation extends over his native land and Europe. His ancestors were the Winthrops, Dudleys and Adamses, of New England. He was born on March 10, 1839, in Hartford, and early manifested a taste for music. While a student at Trinity College in his native city he was offered the post of organist at St. John's Episcopal Church and in that capacity earned his first money as a musician. In 1858 he was sent to Europe to acquire a complete musical education. He studied at the Leipsic Conservatory in fellowship with Carl Rosa, Arthur Sullivan and others who have since become eminent as musicians. Moritz Hauptmann taught him harmony and Ernst Frederick Richter composition. He mastered the piano under the guidance of Moscheles and Plaidy, while Julius Rietz, the associate and companion of Mendelssohn, instructed him in orchestration. At Dresden he perfected himself in organ music under the direction of the famous Johann Gottlieb Schneider. After spending three years in Germany Mr. Buck passed twelve months in Paris and returned to America in December, 1862. He accepted an organist's position in the North Congregational Church at Hartford and was soon surrounded by a large class of pupils. His father died in 1867 and Dudley Buck bade good-bye to Hartford in 1869. Prior to this he had acquired a national reputation through the series of organ concerts which he gave throughout the country in 1864. On these occasions he performed many works of his own composition and succeeded, as few others have ever done, in popularizing classical music. From Hartford he moved to Chicago to undertake the direction of the choir of St. James' P. E. Church. After the great fire of 1871 he became organist at St. Paul's Church and at Music Hall, Boston. Here his work and personality drew the attention of Theodore Thomas who, in his concerts, gave prominence to some of Mr. Buck's compositions and, in 1875, offered their author an appointment as assistant conductor at the summer concerts in Central Park Garden. Prior to entering upon his new duties Mr. Buck accompanied Mr. Thomas to the Cincinnati Musical festival. His engagement with Mr. Thomas lasted for one summer, when the concerts at Central Park Garden terminated and Mr. Buck was called upon to compose the music for Sidney Lanier's cantata, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," which was sung, under Thomas' direction, at the opening of the Philadelphia exhibition in May, 1876. In 1878 Mr. Buck became organist and choirmaster in Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, where he has since remained. To his efforts is due the existence of the famous Apollo Club of Brooklyn, and many of his best known scores have been written for its benefit. Mr. Buck's first published works were in the line of sacred music.

JOHN HYATT BREWER is one of the younger composers and organists, but he is one of the best known. His success as the director of music and organist at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church during the past thirteen years has given him an extended reputation. Mr. Brewer was born in Brooklyn on January 18, 1856, of Scotch-English parentage. Until his fifteenth year he sang in boy choirs, and studied music under Diller, Navarro, Caulfield and Whitely, becoming in 1877 a pupil of Dudley Buck on the organ and in counterpoint and composition. He was a charter member of the Apollo Club, organized in 1877, under the leadership of Dudley Buck, and has always been its accompanist. He is a member of the Music Club of New York and the Manuscript Society, and is a director in the department of music in the Brooklyn Institute.

As a musician C. MORTIMER WISKE has won a reputation which long has been more than local. During his twenty years residence in this city he has been constantly active in the prosecution of his profession. He has held positions as organist and choirmaster in the First Reformed Church, Hanson Place Baptist Church, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church and Christ Church, Eastern District; and during the whole period of his service in these several situations he has been absent from his post only one Sunday, and then because of sickness. Probably no one else in the United States has displayed more activity in organizing musical societies, both public and private; in 1874 he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Choral Union, and remained at its head until it disbanded; in 1880 he established the Amphion Musical Society, consisting of a male chorus and an amateur orchestra, and continued as its leader for eleven years. He was the promoter and manager of the Amphion Academy Company, and he organized the Caecelia Ladies' Vocal Society, which is still enjoying an active existence. Five years ago he was elected conductor of the Brooklyn Choral, then a glee society with a chorus of seventy-five voices; he has so far improved its affairs that its chorus now numbers 400, and it is recognized as one of the best oratoric societies in America. Mr. Wiske's activity as a musician has extended to other cities than this. In New York he founded the Orpheus and Schubert clubs and the New York Chorus Society. The last of these organizations produced two seasons since three important works, none of which had ever been heard in the United States before.

From the active management of these societies Mr. Wiske's Brooklyn engagements have compelled his retirement. For the four years prior to May 1, 1885, he was chorus master under Theodore Thomas, and had charge of the choruses for the Wagner festivals of 1884; he also aided in training the choruses for the May festival at the 7th Regiment armory in 1882. The Euterpe Society of this city is Mr. Wiske's latest creation. It is an offshoot or reorganization of the old Amphion Society, but is larger in scope than its predecessor. It has a chorus of forty male voices and an orchestra of eighty-five instruments. Mr. Wiske conducts societies at Westfield and Passaic, N. J., and his services as a conductor are much in demand in other musical centres than New York city. C. Mortimer Wiske was born at Bennington, Vt., on January 12, 1853, but when he was six months old his parents removed to Troy, N. Y., where he received his early education. His musical talent developed while quite young, and when twelve years old he was appointed an organist at Tibbett's Chapel, and four years later he was engaged as organist and musical conductor at the Church of the Ascension in Troy, where he remained until his removal to New York city in 1872. The following season he made Brooklyn his permanent home.



C. MORTIMER WISKE.

PERLEE V. JERVIS has place in the van of pianoforte performers and instructors in Brooklyn, and musical culture in the city has derived from his teachings and exhibitions an impetus which has won him distinction in the profession. Combined with native talent, that genius of hard work which is invariably a conqueror, has been the secret of his success. He did not at first choose the calling for which nature had fitted him, but devoted himself to work in a banking house until his artistic inclination asserted itself too strongly to be resisted. Then he became a student of the piano with Dr. William Mason and Mrs. Agnes Morgan, of New York, as his instructors. He studied theory with Dudley Buck, Brooklyn's famed organist and composer. For twelve years he has been a teacher, both in Brooklyn and New York, so excelling in his method of imparting instruction that it became necessary for him to relinquish largely his work as a concert pianist, in which he early acquired reputation. His playing is marked by accurate interpretation, sympathetic touch and artistic refinement in the shading of tones. That which makes him excellent as a performer renders him inspiring as a teacher; the spirit of the natural musician and the technique of the student are blended felicitously in all his work and he infuses in his pupils the earnest, the enthusiasm, and the ardor in work which distinguishes him. His studios at 141 Montague street, Brooklyn, and Carnegie Music Hall, New York, are the resort of leaders in the social world of both cities and the list of his pupils includes the names of many of the most prominent families. He is a member of the Brooklyn Institute department of music and was one of the organizers of that department. He is identified also in many other enterprises for the advancement of musical culture. He is a contributor to the literature of music as a writer for *The Etude*, of Philadelphia, and *Musical Notes*, of New York. Mr. Jervis was born in Brooklyn in 1858, and traces his lineage to the planting in America of the Jervis family, early in colonial times, by the posterity of that Gervaise who, crossing the English channel with William the Conqueror, eventually settled in Scotland and was the progenitor of a family that has figured for hundreds of years in the records of the landed gentry of England and Scotland. The parents of Mr. Jervis are H. C. S. and Mary Jervis and he is their eldest son. He married Miss Helen Hutchinson, of Essex, Conn., in 1890, and their home is at 141 Montague street.

FRANK H. CHANDLER.—For more than two decades the name of Chandler has been associated with music and musical matters in Brooklyn, and Chandler's piano store has been the headquarters of the leading choral and orchestral societies and the favorite resort of musically inclined Brooklynites. Mr. Chandler is practical in his knowledge of the mechanism of instruments, having in early life served his full term of apprenticeship and worked for several years thereafter on both church and parlor organs, and also on pianos, thereby becoming familiar with every detail of their construction and gaining that knowledge which is so essential to the accurate judgment of the merits of the article in which he deals. He was born at West Randolph, Vt., on February 13, 1836, being one of a family of eight sons and five daughters. Both he



FRANK H. CHANDLER.

and his younger brother, Albert B. Chandler, president of the Postal Telegraph Company, are enthusiastic members of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters. In 1861 he enlisted for three years in the 4th Vermont volunteers and served in the band attached to his regiment for eleven months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged by an act of congress, which abolished regimental bands. From that time until 1865 he was in the national government service at the Springfield, Mass., armory, and at the ordnance agency in New York. He spent the two years immediately succeeding the termination of the Civil war in a manufacturing establishment in Barnesville, Ga. In the spring of 1867 he came to Brooklyn and at once interested himself in what has since become his life-work, and in 1869 he began business independently. During all this time he has represented the Chickering & Sons' pianos and at present he has in addition the Fischer, Ivers & Pond, Marshall & Wendell, and many other cheaper instruments. He is recognized, throughout his extensive acquaintance, as a man of excellent judgment, of the highest integrity, and as wholly without prejudice as human nature can be. To his wise counsel and unselfish example many younger men are indebted, in part, for a useful and honorable career. Mr. Chandler's home is at 177 South Oxford street, this city, where, with his wife and one son, Frank W. Chandler, now nineteen years old, he has resided several years.

CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC.

Of local schools for musical instruction there are several of note. The oldest is the Groschel Conservatory, founded by the late Prof. J. W. Groschel. It was formally opened in September, 1864, and in a few months enrolled over two hundred pupils. Professor Groschel was assisted especially by his two talented daughters, Sophie (afterwards Mrs. Chadick) and Louise, both educated in Germany, together with a corps of efficient vocal and instrumental instructors. Upon the retirement of Professor Groschel in 1876, the two daughters continued in the management until 1890, when they transferred the institution to Max Spicker, the present proprietor. His corps of assistants embraces artists of the highest character and distinguished in their several specialties.

MAX SPICKER was a musician born. Manifesting in childhood marked aptitude and love for his art, he resolved at an early age to make it his profession. He gained a classical education at the High School in Koenigsburg, Germany, in which city he was born in 1858. His first musical instruction was received from the famous musicians Louis Koehler and Robert Schwalm, and in 1876 he entered the Royal Academy of Music at Leipzig, and graduated with high honors in 1878. At once identifying himself with musical productions of the highest class, he conducted operas in Heidelberg, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and at the Royal Opera Houses in Ghent, Belgium and Potsdam, Germany. During this period he composed many instrumental works for orchestra as well as choruses, all of which received high commendation from the



LOUIS MOLLENHAUER.

critics. His part songs as well as vocal solos, published by E. F. Luckhardt, of Berlin, attained a wide popularity. During his connection with the Beethoven Society his pen was continually active, and his songs have been sung by such distinguished artists as Lili Lehmann, Etelka Gerster, Emily Winant, Antonia Meilke, Ritter-Goetze, Theodore Reichmann, F. F. Powers and Andreas Dippel. His choral works have been performed by our leading American and German singing societies, conspicuous among them being the Apollo Club, of Brooklyn, the Arion, Liederkrantz, Beethoven, Musurgia and Maennerchor, of New York, the Orpheus, of Boston, the Liedertafel and Orpheus, of Buffalo, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of Rochester, the Germania Maennerchor, of Baltimore, the Arion, of Newark, and other associations, and were presented also



Max Spicker

at the state musical festivals in Connecticut and New Orleans. The great orchestral concerts, given in the winter at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and conducted by him, are prominent features of the musical season, and the concerts by the students of his conservatory are the only entertainments of this character in which the performers have the support of a full professional orchestra. Mr. Spicker is a brilliant pianist and a thorough musician and scholar, and in his social and business relations deservedly esteemed and popular.

The founder of the Mollenhauer Colleges of Music was the eminent 'cello soloist, HENRY MOLLENHAUER. Twenty-four years before his death in 1891, he established his school on Livingston street, near Court, and there gave instruction, founded on scientific basis, to thousands of students, many of whom have achieved prominence in the professional world. His mode of procedure was broadly eclectic, confining itself to no particular author and pledged to no special school.

LOUIS MOLLENHAUER was born in Brooklyn on December 17, 1863. As soon as he was able to handle an instrument, his father placed in his hands a miniature violin, and before he was six years old he was wont to delight and astonish the family's friends by his natural aptitude and the phenomenal acuteness of his ear.

He early appeared in public and was greeted with the warmest enthusiasm, not only on account of his youth, but as one in whom was manifest an inherent talent of great promise. At the age of fifteen he gave several orchestral concerts, and he was also a member of the Schubert and Mollenhauer Quintet clubs, devoted to the exposition of the best classical compositions for five parts. Although Mr. Mollenhauer is less than thirty years old, he may be said to have worked hard as a student for twenty years, playing during that time hundreds of compositions, officiating as orchestral conductor, superintending and drilling the college classes, achieving honors as a soloist, and otherwise fitting himself for the perpetuation of the college, which, since the untimely death of his father, it has devolved upon him to manage and superintend. The success and reputation achieved and enjoyed by the parent institution has rendered necessary the opening of a new branch at 280 Lafayette avenue, where the instruction of the pupils is under the direct supervision of Louis Mollenhauer. In regard to his personal characteristics Mr. Mollenhauer is studious rather than conversational, but on his favorite theme he becomes enthusiastic and speaks with authority. He is very charitable, having contributed much to deserving objects by his performance on their behalf. In addition to Mr. Louis Mollenhauer, the eldest son of the founder of the college, there are Adolph, the 'cello virtuoso, and the three sisters, the Misses Ida, Johanna and Celia, each of whom is a born as well as a trained artist and a skillful teacher, and Master Henry, a boy of remarkable promise.

R. ESTAVA DE STEFANI is the friend of musical culture in Brooklyn, and his Grand Italian Conservatory of Music, at 539, 541 and 543 Fulton street and 452 Gold street, is one of the leading institutions of the kind. The excellence of the instruction given, the perfect system of the management and the comprehensive scope of the school all tend to the full development of the talents and the most complete unfolding of the genius possessed by those who become pupils under Signor Stefani and his corps of assistants. Signor Stefani has acquired European fame as a vocalist. He was born on the Island of Cuba, where his father was prominent as one of the civil officials in the Eastern District. His parents were Spanish, and he was sent to Barcelona, in Spain, to study law, in which he won his degree. The Spanish student's love for music was strongly marked in him and was liberally gratified during his university course. He appeared in a number of amateur performances of opera in Barcelona, and his evident talent for the operatic stage attracted the attention of the director of the Government Conservatory of Music, by whose advice he went to Italy and placed himself under the direction of Professors Romani and Ronconi. Two years after, in the cast of "Lucrezia Borgia," he made his debut at Alba, Italy; afterwards he sang at sixty-two performances of classic opera during an engagement of three months at the Grand Teatro Carlo

Felice, in Genoa, with such success that the king of Spain conferred upon him the royal cross of Charles the Third. He has appeared with such artists as Durand, Gabbi, Tetrassani, Campanini, Tamagno, Gayarre, Massini, Aramburo and others of great reputation; and he is himself a perfectly equipped artist. His conservatory is planned on a noble scale and is especially adapted for students who are looking toward a career upon the lyric or operatic stage. The conservatory affords a thorough and complete education in every department of music, and Signor Stefani's performances of grand Italian opera, with orchestra, chorus, costumes and scenery, the performers being his advanced pupils, have been heartily endorsed by the press of Brooklyn and New York as indicating one of the greatest successes in musical teaching.

Other music schools of prominence are A. Arnold's Conservatory of Music, of which August Arnold is director; Venth's College of Music, Carl Venth, proprietor; and the Prospect Hill College of Music, under the directorship of F. H. Daniels.



R. ESTAVA DE STEFANI.



OLD ARMORY BUILDING, HENRY AND CRANBERRY STREETS.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.



MILITARY service, voluntarily assumed by the private citizen in time of peace, is recognized as one of the most honorable forms in which a man can discharge his duty to the State. Whatever may have been true of the old-time "training days," and even of the very early militia, there is no longer any suggestion of "playing soldier" in the service of the National Guard of the State of New York. The thoroughness of drill and discipline and the ready acquiescence in it by the private soldier, who while in uniform regards himself no longer as a business man or professional man; the perfect organization and equipment and the high character and local prominence of those who enter the ranks and fill the offices of the National Guard, have placed the service on a high plane of efficiency and repute. In constant readiness for duty—whether to quell local disturbances when they pass beyond the control of the police, or to spring to the defence of the country, as the militia regiments did when the war of the rebellion began—the existence of a

thoroughly efficient National Guard gives to the community a sense of security for which other countries depend on the presence of a large standing army. The occasional calls to duty, too, such as were made upon the regiments of this and other states during the labor riots of 1877 and during the threatened invasion from Canada in an earlier time, and the presence of unruly bodies of disturbers of the peace, give to the service a practical character that invites into it many who are willing to give time to the preparations for possible emergencies, but could not be tempted merely by pleasure or holiday glory. The National Guard in New York state dates from the organizing act of 1786, in accordance with the provisions of an act in 1777, ordaining that the militia should be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service, in peace as well as in war. The first organization was in two divisions, with brigades of four regiments each. In 1854 a reorganization

provided for eight divisions of two to four brigades each; and under the stress of war times in 1862 it was ordered that the full number of thirty-two brigades should be organized. By the consolidation act of 1882 the number of divisions was reduced to four, with two brigades each, and the organization of the Guard was still further simplified in 1886, by reducing the state commands to four brigades only, all reporting directly to the adjutant-general at Albany, who then became the only major-general in the service. The 2d Division, in which, until 1886, were included all the Brooklyn commands, was established at the beginning of the National Guard in the state. Its extent varied at different times, including different brigades according to the distribution of the several commands. Major Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, commanded the division until 1858, when he was succeeded in turn by General Harmanus B. Duryea, in 1858; General John B. Woodward, in 1869; General Thomas S. Dakin, in 1875; General James Jourdan, in 1879; and General Edward L. Molineux, in 1884. Until 1862 there was only one brigade actually organized in Brooklyn—the Fifth, which became the Third in 1882, when the Eleventh became the Fourth. This brigade was commanded successively by Generals H. B. Duryea, Philip S. Croke, E. B. Fowler, Thomas S. Dakin, James Jourdan, C. T. Christensen, and James McLeer. The 4th Brigade, organized as the Eleventh in 1861 by General Jesse C. Smith, was commanded by this officer until 1868, when he was followed by Generals J. V. Meserole, in 1868; Ira L. Beebe, in 1876; Edward L. Molineux, in 1879; William H. Brownell, in 1881, and Rodney C. Ward, in 1885. In 1886, when the organization of the troops of the state in four divisions and eight brigades was discontinued, and an organization in four brigades was substituted, the Brooklyn regiments were all embraced in the 2d Brigade, of which General James McLeer was made commander. In the fall of 1892 the National Guard of the state numbered 12,874 of all ranks, comprised in thirteen regiments, one battalion and forty-six separate companies of infantry, five batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry and three signal corps. By the same census the numerical strength of the 2d Brigade was placed at 3,004. At the beginning of 1892 the 2d brigade comprised five regiments of infantry, an artillery battery, a signal corps and one separate company. During the year this muster was reduced by the retirement of one of the regiments, the Thirty-second, the disbandment of which occurred on May 26, 1892. It was an eight company infantry regiment which was organized as a four company battalion on October 8, 1868. It was enlarged to seven companies on August 8, 1870, and the eighth company was added on February 24, 1871. It was organized by Germans and for a long time the preponderating element of the organization was of that nationality. Its successive commanders were: Colonels Henry Edward Roehr, John Rueger, Louis Bossert, Louis Finkelmeier and Henry C. Clark. At the time when it was mustered out the armory of the regiment was at Stagg street and Bushwick avenue. Companies F and K of the Thirty-second became, respectively, companies E and H of the 13th Regiment. At the close of 1892 the 2d Brigade was composed as follows: 13th Regiment, ten companies infantry, (new) armory on Sumner avenue, between Putnam and Jefferson avenues; 14th Regiment, ten companies infantry, (new) armory on Eighth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts.; 23d Regiment, ten companies infantry, (new) armory on Bedford avenue, between Atlantic avenue and Pacific street; 47th Regiment, eight companies infantry, armory on Marcy avenue, between Heyward and Lynch streets; 3d battery, gatling guns and howitzers, armory at 759-765 Dean street; 17th Separate Company, infantry, armory at 170 Amity street, Flushing, Queens County. The brigade staff of General McLeer is composed of Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Frothingham, assistant adjutant-general; Major W. H. A. Cochran, inspector; Major Frank Lyman, engineer; Major William J. Gaynor, judge-advocate; Major George R. Fowler, surgeon; Major Francis D. Beard, ordnance officer; Major Peter H. McNulty, quartermaster; Major Theodore H. Babcock, inspector of rifle practice; Captain Frederick T. Leigh, signal officer; Captain Charles W. Tracy, Jr., aide-de-camp; Captain John H. Shults, Jr., aide-de-camp.

Brigadier-General JAMES MCLEER was a young student in the law office of the late General Philip S. Croke in 1861 when the internecine war resulting from the secession of the southern states called the young men of the nation to arms. He was one of the earliest volunteers from his native city of Brooklyn, and enlisted as a private in Company C, 14th Regiment. When the first detachment of Union troops crossed the Potomac and took possession of the grounds in the vicinity of the Arlington House, he was one of the number. In the hard fighting which began on July 21 the regiment was conspicuous by its bravery and endurance, and during one of the many charges General McLeer sustained serious wounds in the head and right arm, which made necessary a sojourn of several weeks in a hospital. His wounds were not fully healed when he insisted on rejoining his regiment, with which he participated in the arduous campaign of 1862 in Virginia. On August 29, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Grovetown, and the young soldier was delivering a shot from his rifle when his left arm was shattered. Determined to fire once more he did so with his right arm and then fell with a shattered right leg. He lay on the field all night and until the afternoon of the next day, when he was removed; he had done the best he could with his uninjured arm to staunch the flow of blood from his wounds, but his injuries were so serious that amputation of the left arm was necessary, and he would have lost his right leg had his physical condition permitted the operation. The limb was saved by successful surgical treatment, but in so shattered a condition that its usefulness is retained by

the application of splints. In 1863 he was honorably discharged from the army with the rank of sergeant. When the 14th Regiment was reorganized after the war, he was elected first lieutenant of his old company and subsequently he was made quartermaster on the staff of Colonel Fowler. Rising successively through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel he was made colonel of the regiment in 1873, and held the command until 1885 when he was promoted to his present rank and placed in command of the 5th Brigade. From the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been active in its ranks, and he is a charter member of Wadsworth Post, No. 2—the first post organized in Kings County; he has held various offices in the organization. In civil life General McLeer has been prominent many years. He was born in December, 1840, and, as already stated, intended to become a lawyer; in fact his admission to the bar was near at hand when his war career began. In 1865 he was elected city auditor of Brooklyn on the Republican ticket. He



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES MCLEER.

was the nominee for street commissioner in 1869, but, although his election was conceded, he did not serve. He was appointed pension agent for the district of Long Island in 1873, and held that office until it was consolidated with the New York office. His next position was that of postmaster of Brooklyn, to which he was appointed in December, 1877, and he served eight years from the first day of the next year. Since 1889 he has held the office of assessor.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 13th Regiment dates its history nearly as far back as any command in the state, its first company having been organized in 1827 as the Brooklyn Light Guard. The regiment was organized on July 5, 1847, with Abel Smith as colonel, Edward Beers as lieutenant-colonel, and John H. Gans as major. The companies were: Right-flank, company of light artillery, Brooklyn City Guard, Captain J. N. Olney; Company A, Pearson Light Guard, Captain J. J. Dillon; Company B, Washington Horse Guard, Captain J. McLeer; Company C, Brooklyn Light Guard, Captain Charles Morrison; Company D, Williamsburgh Light Artillery, Captain Lewis; Company E, Williamsburgh Light Artillery, Captain Hanford; Company F, Oregon Guard, Captain Walsh; Company G, Washington Guards, and Company H, Jefferson Guard, Captain Willys. The companies at this time had different uniforms, one at least wearing the dress of the old Continentals. The City Guard (Captain R. V. W. Thome, now deceased) wore red coats, and the Brooklyn Light Guard wore white coats. The Continentals were commanded by Captain Burnett, father-in-law of General Jourdan. After a few years' trial it was found that the elements could not be made homogeneous, and the German companies from Williamsburgh were detached and formed the nucleus of the 28th Regiment. About the year 1858 the gray uniform was adopted, and the regiment made its first parade in the new dress at the celebration of the

introduction of water into Brooklyn on April 27, 1859. Some of the companies which refused to adopt the gray withdrew from the regiment. In 1860 Company B was consolidated with Company C and Company A of the 14th Regiment, commanded by Captain Horace A. Sprague, was transferred and became Company B of the 13th Regiment. The command then comprised eight companies. During all this period the organization occupied the armory at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, subsequently used by the Gatling Battery, and now given over to commercial purposes. Immediately upon the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men the Thirteenth unanimously tendered its services, and on April 23, 1861, the regiment, eight hundred strong, started for the seat of war. In anticipation of serious disturbance in Baltimore at the approaching election, the Thirteenth was ordered to that city to assist in maintaining order. During its absence a home guard of Company G had been formed, which subsequently became the nucleus of



THIRTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY (PRESENT), FLATBUSH AVENUE AND HANSON PLACE.

the 23d Regiment. On the return of the Thirteenth in the latter part of July this guard turned out to receive it. Many of the Thirteenth's officers and men then and later entered the volunteer service. Upon the retirement of Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Clark was elected colonel, with John B. Woodward lieutenant-colonel, and S. K. Boyd major; and on May 2, 1862, the regiment again responded to the call of the government. Except the Eleventh no other New York militia regiment went so far south as the Thirteenth. It formed a part of the extreme left wing of McClellan's army, and rendered very effective service. On the expiration of the term of service, on August 31, the men returned home. Again in June, 1863, and for the third time, the regiment was called into active service and was hurried to the front. Colonel John B. Woodward was in command, with W. A. McKee as lieutenant-colonel. The overwhelming defeat of the Confederates at Gettysburg rendered the services of the militia no longer indispensable, and in consequence of the draft riots in New York in July, 1863, the Thirteenth was ordered home. During the month of August it did guard duty in the city while the draft proceeded. In 1866 Colonel Woodward resigned, and was succeeded by Colonel James Jourdan. He, in turn, was succeeded by Colonel Thomas S. Dakin in 1869, and upon the latter's election as brigadier-general Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick A. Mason was chosen colonel. In 1870 Philip H. Briggs was lieutenant-colonel, and Edward S. Daniell, major. The drum corps association was organized in 1869. On October 21, 1875, the regiment was first mustered and inspected in its new armory, at Hanson place and Flatbush avenue. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs was elected colonel in January, 1876, vice General Jourdan, commander-elect of the 5th Brigade. Captain Harry H. Beadle was elected lieutenant-colonel, and William R. Syme, for some time adjutant, was made major. The service of the regiment since the war has included duty during the Orange riots of 1871 and the great railroad strike of 1877, when the prompt action of Governor Robinson in calling out the troops undoubtedly

preserved the state from the devastation which befell Pennsylvania and Maryland in that year. Colonel Austen took command on July 13, 1877. In July, 1879, brevet Brigadier-General C. T. Christensen was elected major, vice King, appointed judge-advocate on the staff of General E. L. Molineux, 11th Brigade, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel, vice Beadle, honorably discharged. Captain J. Frank Dillont (Company F) was chosen major, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel. He resigned in the spring of 1881. In the spring of 1888 a parade of the regiment took place in honor of the official induction of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as chaplain of the regiment. Previous to this, in 1885, the regiment had formed the guard of honor at the funeral of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, its chaplain. The regiment also formed part of the guard of honor at the funeral of General U. S. Grant in August, 1886. Company K is the most recent addition to the Thirteenth. It was organized in 1888 as the "Talmage Company," in honor of the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. It was mustered into service to replace the original Company K, that disbanded some time ago. Captain Charles H. Luscomb commands it. Colonel David E. Austen, the present regimental commandant, was commissioned on July 13, 1877. In 1884 he was succeeded by General A. C. Barnes, who in turn was followed by Colonel Edward Fackner in 1887. A year later Colonel Fackner resigned, and Colonel Austen was again elected to the colonelcy of the regiment.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was appointed chaplain in March, 1878. Among Mr. Beecher's predecessors were the Rev. Edward Taylor, the Rev. J. Halstead Carroll and the Rev. Henry M. Storrs. In June, 1878, was begun in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church the recruiting for Company G, commonly known as the "Beecher Company," and Captain William L. Watson, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, was elected captain in July. An important acquisition was made also in the selection of the veteran Harvey B. Dodworth, in September of the same year, as bandmaster, a position in which he was succeeded by Fred. N. Innes. The veteran association of the 13th Regiment was organized on September 29, 1874. At a meeting held on November 5, 1874, a constitution was adopted, and General Heath was elected president, and Captain S. H. Wing, secretary. The first annual meeting of the association was held in the city armory on April 23, 1875, and a regular regimental formation was adopted with the following officers: Colonel, Henry Heath; lieutenant-colonel, John B. Woodward; major, Adam T. Dodge; adjutant, A. H. Wing; quartermaster, J. S. Van Cleef; commissary, William R. Syme; eight captains and eight lieutenants were elected at the same meeting. The veteran association has taken an active interest in all matters connected with the regiment. The officers of the association in 1892 were: Theodore B. Gates, president; F. A. Baldwin, secretary; C. W. Tandy, treasurer; John P. Scrymser, commissary. The field and staff of the 13th Regiment are: David E. Austen, colonel; William L. Watson, lieutenant-colonel; George G. Cochran, major; William F. Penney, adjutant; Charles Werner, quartermaster; Jerry A. Wernberg, commissary of subsistence; John A. Cochran, surgeon; Arthur R. Jarrett, assistant surgeon; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, chaplain; T. H. Babcock, inspector of rifle practice.

The military experience of Colonel DAVID E. AUSTEN began two years before the beginning of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company H, 7th Regiment, in February, 1859, and went south when the regiment was ordered to guard the capital of the nation. Having been elected to a first lieutenantcy, he joined the 47th Regiment in November, 1862, and then became attached to Company I. In August of the succeeding year he was promoted to the rank of adjutant. He was elected captain of Company I in March, 1864; major of the regiment in October, 1865; lieutenant-colonel in January, 1868, and colonel in 1869. While holding this rank he was called to the command of the Thirteenth and received his commission on July 13, 1877. Seven years later he was succeeded by Colonel A. C. Barnes, who gave place, in 1887, to Colonel Edward Fackner. The latter resigned within a year and Colonel Austen was called upon to resume his old duties. David E. Austen was born in New York city on February 6, 1841. His mother died while he was an infant and he was brought up under the care of his father's parents. His grandfather, David Austen, was the prime factor in the uptown religious movement among the Episcopalians on Manhattan Island,



COLONEL DAVID E. AUSTEN.

which resulted in the erection of Grace Church at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway. He and Peter Schermerhorn were the first wardens of the new parish. Colonel Austen was educated in the Swinburne Collegiate Institute at White Plains. At the age of twenty he accepted the offices of superintendent and chemist of the New York Kerosene Oil Company. He afterward became president of the Brooklyn Oil Refining Company. His first political office was held in the New York custom house. Having studied law in the intervals allowed by his business, he was admitted to the bar after being graduated with the highest honors from the law school of New York University. His professional career was interrupted by his appointment to the deputy auditorship of the finance department of New York city, and within two years he was made one of the two auditors in charge of that division of the municipal government. His faith in the doctrines of republicanism was first shaken when Horace Greeley entered the presidential arena in 1872. He sympathized at that time with the coalescing factions which had united in the candidacy of the great editor and since then he has remained a Democrat without being in any sense a partisan. In the days of Hubert O. Thompson's ascendancy Colonel Austen was one of the delegates to the general committee of the New York county democracy.

WILLIAM LEROY WATSON, lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Regiment, is a veteran of the Union army, who, since the close of the Civil war, has given long continued and brilliant service to the state as a member of the National Guard. His military history began



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM L. WATSON.

with his enlistment in the summer of 1862, when he was eighteen years old, as a private in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers. He was at that time a student at the Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis., to which institution he went in 1859 from Albany, N. Y., his native place. After participating in the engagements at Perryville, or Chapin Hill, Ky., Stone River and Hoorus Gap, and in the Tallahoma campaign, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga and sent to the Libby Prison. He escaped by way of the celebrated tunnel, but was recaptured, and after being held at Libby Prison some time longer was transferred to Columbia, S. C., from which place he finally escaped and, rejoining his regiment, served with it until the war ended, when he was honorably mustered out with the rank of captain. After the war he enlisted in Company E, 7th Regiment, in which command he served the full term of seven years. His next military experience was his connection with the 13th Regiment. When Company G, of that regiment, the "Beecher Company," was recruited in the summer of 1878, the command was tendered Captain Watson and he accepted the commission on August 16, 1878. When Mr. Beecher died the company was selected as the guard of honor for the body while it lay in state in Plymouth Church. In appreciation of its services the company received from Mr. Beecher's family the sword and belt worn by the famous clergyman as chaplain of the regiment, and it hangs in a handsome case upon the walls of the company room. Captain Watson retained command of the company until he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The family of which Mr. Watson is a member originated in America with John Watson, who was a land surveyor in Hartford, Conn., in 1644, having come from England as a member of the colony at Plymouth, Mass. William LeRoy Watson was born at Albany, N. Y., on March 8, 1844, and attended the public schools there until he went to Wisconsin in 1859. He has been engaged many years in the business of a commission merchant and is a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

Major GEORGE G. COCHRAN was born in Brooklyn on November 3, 1863. He was educated at the Juvenile High School and the Polytechnic Institute, and afterward studied medicine at Columbia College. At the outset of his career he held the position of assistant surgeon at Chambers Street Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, New York city. He is an inspector of the Brooklyn board of health. In 1880 he assisted Colonel David E. Austen in organizing the cadet corps of the 13th Regiment and in 1881 he was appointed captain of the cadets. He was obliged to resign his commission when he entered Columbia College, but while traveling in Europe, in 1886, he was elected to the second lieutenantcy of Company I, 13th Regiment.

On May 6, 1887, he was advanced a step and on January 16, 1888, he was elected captain. Since 1889 he has been a member of both the regimental and brigade examining boards, and since 1890 has held the presidency of the latter. In 1890 he was assistant instructor of guard duty at the state camp. From the date of his enlistment in the cadet corps, and for the whole period of his service with the National Guard, he held the annual 100 per cent. medals, and is also the possessor of the state marksman's and armory sharpshooters' badges. He was largely engaged in the introduction among second brigade organizations of the method of signaling with flags, torches and electric lights, and he was mainly instrumental in establishing a bicycle corps in connection with his immediate command. In 1892 he was elected major of the 13th Regiment. He married Miss Edith Austen, daughter of Colonel David E. Austen.

JOHN F. CARROLL was elected second lieutenant of Company F, 32d Regiment, on December 17, 1891. When that organization was disbanded he was transferred with his original rank to Company E, 13th Regiment. He was born in Brooklyn on August 31, 1862. When he was four years old his father died and he made his home with an uncle at College Point. He was educated at the Feurst Military College at that place, and at Fairchild's Academy, in the town of Flushing. He entered the publication office of A. S. Barnes & Co., thoroughly mastered the printing and bookbinding trades, and eventually became foreman and assistant superintendent of the binding department. In 1885 he was prominent in the organization of the Johnson Literary Society, of which he was five times elected president. He was also one of the organizers of the St. James Outing Club, and as its first captain held office two years.

JAMES McNEVIN, ordnance sergeant of the 13th Regiment, and superintendent of the armory, is the wearer of many trophies of marksmanship, and he holds the championship of the regiment for the highest score at all ranges. He was a member of the team matched against Sir Henry Halford's team of British volunteers at Creedmoor in 1882, and was the military long range champion of the United States in 1889. His time is given wholly to his regimental duties. He was born in London, England, in 1847.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 14th Regiment, the oldest of 2d Brigade organizations and the only one that served through the war for the Union, has a history of which any command might well be proud. From 1846, the date of its



FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY (PRESENT), NORTH PORTLAND AVENUE.

formation, until the beginning of the Civil war, the career of the regiment was uneventful. On April 18, 1861, report was made to headquarters that the command was ready for service, and on May 18 eight line companies and an engineer corps—825 officers and men, under the command of Col. Alfred M. Wood—started for Washington. On May 23, a day which is always celebrated by the command, General Irwin

McDowell mustered the regiment into the service of the United States as the 84th N. Y. Volunteers. Early in July the regiment crossed into Virginia and encamped near Arlington House. Two companies were here added to the organization, which, 960 strong, was assigned to General Andrew Porter's brigade. The campaign of the "Red Legged Devils" began on July 16, with a march to Armandale, continued the next day to a point north of Centreville, where a stop was made until the 21st. Long before dawn of that day the troops moved out of camp. In the battle of Bull Run, to which this movement was preliminary, the regiment was engaged four hours and a half. It recaptured the guns of Rickett's battery, but was unable to hold them for lack of reinforcements; such was its conduct generally that special mention of the regiment was made in general orders. After the battle the Fourteenth returned to the old camp at Arlington, and stayed there until September 28, when it participated in the advance upon Munson's and Hall's Hills. Winter quarters were established on Upton's Hill, where the command remained until the spring of 1862. From that time until the regiment was mustered out of service it was engaged in twenty-one battles. In the three days' fight at Gettysburg the loss was fully fifty per cent. of the number engaged: 18 killed, 110 wounded and 90 missing. There was no hardship of war that the gallant soldiers of the Fourteenth did not endure. On May 22, 1864, came the order for its return home. Cattle cars were furnished by the quartermaster's department, and on the afternoon of the 24th the regiment was on its way to Brooklyn. At Elizabethtown they were met by a committee of Brooklyn citizens, while at Jersey City the common council reception committee, the 13th Regiment and the 14th Regiment veteran association, were on hand to receive them. The demonstration with which the Fourteenth was welcomed by the thousands of people who lined the streets of Brooklyn was one never to be forgotten. The 14th Regiment, originally known as the Brooklyn Chasseurs, was made up of separate companies variously uniformed; it was not until 1861 that the red Zouave dress was adopted. Philip G. Croke, of Flatbush, was the first colonel; he was succeeded in 1852 by Jesse C. Smith, who gave way to Alfred M. Wood; E. B. Fowler was made colonel on October 24, 1862; James McLeer took command in 1873, and Harry W. Michell, the present commandant, in 1885. Colonels Croke, Smith, Fowler and McLeer became generals. The field and staff officers are: colonel, Harry W. Michell; lieutenant-colonel, Selden C. Clobridge; major, Benjamin S. Steen; commissary of subsistence, W. H. Fitzgerald; all of whom served through the war; adjutant, A. L. Kline; surgeon, Frank L. R. Tetamore; assistant surgeon, L. J. Cardona; chaplain, J. Oramel Peck; inspector of rifle practice, John J. Dixon.

Colonel HARRY W. MICHELL has been the commanding officer of the 14th Regiment since November 30, 1885. He enlisted in the regiment when the days of holiday soldiering had given place to the sterner period of actual warfare, the date of his enrollment being that upon which the regiment gave notice of its readiness to go to the front. He was a member of Company C, and was so good a soldier that on August



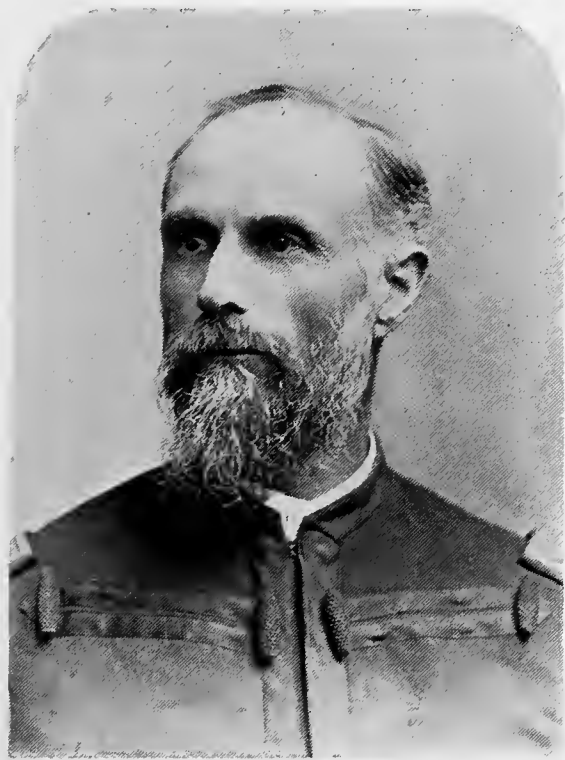
COLONEL HARRY W. MICHELL

1, 1861, he was made a corporal, and three months later was promoted to the rank of sergeant. On February 11, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant. In the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the breast, but continued in the discharge of his duties, and was rewarded on July 27 by the placing of a first lieutenant's bar upon his shoulder straps. In the battle of the Wilderness he was acting as assistant adjutant-general of the 2d Brigade of the 5th Corps, and while attending to his duties on May 5 was taken prisoner. He was a prisoner eleven months in all, and was finally exchanged just before the war ended. The record of his rise to the command of the 14th Regiment can be given briefly in the dates of his commissions, as follows: captain, May 25, 1865; major, March 25, 1875; lieutenant-colonel, October 29, 1883, and colonel, November 30, 1885. In every position to which he has been called in the regiment he has been an indefatigable worker, and he has sometimes been spoken of as "the pride of the Fighting Fourteenth." For the past twenty years he has been connected with the tax office of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Knights of St. John and Malta. New York city is his native place, and he was born on March 23, 1837. After preparing for college at a school in Schoharie, N. Y., he studied at Hamilton College.

The military record of Lieutenant-Colonel SELDEN C. CLOBRIDGE is that of a gallant soldier whose duty was performed well and faithfully in the face of every danger, and whose scars are testimonials of his personal bravery. He enlisted in the 115th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, on August 8, 1862, as corporal, and in the following January was made sergeant. He was wounded in the leg at Olustee, Fla., his shoulder was injured at Deep Bottom, Va., and his right arm was lost in the assault upon Fort Gilmer. Commissioned lieutenant on April 29, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service with the brevet rank of major in the New York State Volunteers. He was appointed adjutant of the 14th Regiment on May 1, 1878, and on October 9, 1883, he received his commission as major. He was promoted to the rank he now holds on November 30, 1885. His energy in overcoming the physical inconvenience caused by the loss of his arm has been remarkable. By practice he became one of the most accomplished left hand penmen in the United States and won the prize for this class of handwriting which was offered by the editor of a military publication. The intrinsic value of the premium was heightened by the fact that it was awarded through Admiral Farragut, whose name was affixed to the letter of presentation, though at the time the admiral was cruising in Russian waters. He was represented, however, by General U. S. Grant, whose signature ornaments the left hand corner of the epistle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clobridge thus became the possessor of a document to which is appended the autographs of the greatest sailor and the greatest soldier that the Civil war produced. He was born on January 15, 1846, at Turin, Lewis County, N. Y. His early life was spent attending to the duties of his father's farm and obtaining such education as the country schools and an academy at Fort Edward afforded. Before coming to New York he spent three years at Albany as a clerk in the office of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, and while so employed he drafted the original bill creating Prospect Park. For eleven years he served as an employee at the custom house. At this writing he holds a position of responsibility in the office of the Brooklyn tax collector. He married Eva Beardslay Small, daughter of Darius Small, a farmer near Little Falls, N. Y.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SELDEN C. CLOBRIDGE.



MAJOR BENJAMIN S. STEEN.

Major BENJAMIN S. STEEN carries an empty sleeve as a memento of the services he rendered his country at the time of the Civil war. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment on October 15, 1858, and went south with his comrades when they left Brooklyn for the seat of war. He then held the rank of corporal. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant in August following, and served with distinction on many stubbornly contested fields. In the bloody fight at Groveton, on August 29, 1862, he lost his arm, and in the succeeding December he was honorably discharged from the service. Soon afterwards he was given a commission in the 158th New York Volunteers, but his wound incapacitated him. He was elected to a second lieutenantancy in his old regiment on May 27, 1865, and was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant on November 2, 1867. He received his captain's commission on November 22, 1872, and was given his major's rank on May 20, 1889. He was born at Flushing, L. I., on



LIEUTENANT A. L. KLINE, ADJUTANT.

wholesale furnishing business, at 529 Broadway, in June, 1890. He is a member of Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Genesta Bowling Club. He was a member of the Grant Monument Association.

The quartermaster of the 14th Regiment, FREDERICK E. SHIPMAN, enlisted in the National Guard on July 2, 1884, as a private in Co. F, 47th Regiment. He was made quartermaster-sergeant on July 30, 1884, and was honorably discharged in April, 1891. He reëntered the service in less than a year and was appointed to his present rank on January 25, 1892. He is engaged in the plate glass insurance business and is now superintendent of that department of The Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company. He was born in Brooklyn on January 30, 1860, and is the son of E. D. Shipman, a manufacturer of agricultural implements. His grandfather was a colonel in the Connecticut state militia. He was educated at the public schools in the Eastern District, which he attended until his seventeenth year. He is a member of the masonic fraternity. He married Catherine McCort, daughter of Peter McCort, of Ohio.

FRANK L. R. TETAMORE, M. D., began his connection with the National Guard as a hospital steward in April, 1879, when he joined the 14th Regiment. He was made assistant surgeon on June 2, 1886, and surgeon on June 2, 1892. He studied under Dr. George R. Fowler, surgeon of the 2d Brigade, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital with the class of 1882. He at once began to practice surgery and acquired prominence as a specialist in those delicate operations which relate to the restoration of the face by transplanting tissue. He successfully demonstrated that the bones of animals could not be utilized in restoring injured portions of the face, but by the transplanting of tissue he succeeded in constructing an artificial face for a lady from Scranton, Pa., who was fearfully disfigured in a railway accident on the Reading road. He is medical examiner for the Knights

June 4, 1840, and spent ten years of his life in the employ of the Brooklyn EAGLE. He was foreman of the pressroom when he went out with the volunteers. For twenty years he has been employed as a customs inspector.

A. L. KLINE, adjutant of the 14th Regiment, is to-day the senior adjutant in the National Guard of New York State. He enlisted in the "Fighting Fourteenth," on May 24, 1876. He began his military career as a private and every promotion has been a well deserved tribute to his merit as a soldier. He was made a corporal on September 13, 1878, and quartermaster-sergeant on December 1, 1881. He ceased to be a non-commissioned officer on January 23, 1882, when he became a second lieutenant; more than three years afterwards, on March 16, 1885, he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant. He was appointed adjutant on January 25, 1892. He was born at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on February 21, 1857. After obtaining an education at public and private schools, he came to live in Brooklyn in 1872. He engaged with W. C. Peet & Co., neckwear manufacturers, and remained with them until the firm dissolved in 1886. While there he received a thorough education in the business and was in charge of the selling and shipping departments. He and his brother, B. C. Kline, opened their present



LIEUTENANT FREDERICK E. SHIPMAN, QUARTERMASTER.

of St. John and Malta and for the Fraternal Mystic Circle; is a member of the Chapter General of America, the highest division of the Knights of Malta. He was born at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., on August 28, 1851, and during his boyhood was employed as a druggist's assistant.

JOHN H. FOOTE, who has been sergeant-major of the regiment since December 14, 1891, enlisted on February 11, 1885, as a private in Company B. On February 16, 1888, he was made quartermaster-sergeant, and on February 1, the next year, he was made first sergeant, which rank he held nearly three years. He is a native of Brooklyn and was born on July 10, 1866. He was educated at the public schools and is engaged in the jewelry business.

FREDERICK H. STEVENSON, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant, was born in New York on January 28, 1864. He was educated at the Brooklyn Business College. When fourteen years old he entered the employ of his father, George Stevenson, a wholesale cigar manufacturer. He is now a salesman for another firm. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Foresters. His military record began on December 13, 1883, when he entered the regiment as a private in Company A. On July 17, 1884, he was warranted corporal; on October 15, 1886, second sergeant; and on July 5, 1888, first sergeant. He was made quartermaster-sergeant on January 11, 1892. His record of attendance is 100 per cent.

Color Bearer WILLIAM J. LE PINE enlisted in the 14th Regiment in April, 1865. He had served in the navy under the command of Commodore Chauncey and for a time, during 1857, was employed on the steam frigate "Niagara." In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 2d N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry, and after two years of meritorious service he was honorably discharged because of illness. For six months after joining the 14th Regiment he served as a private in Company C. He was promoted to the rank of corporal at the end of that time and twelve months later he was made a sergeant. He was color bearer during the ten years ending in 1882, and was reappointed to that position in March, 1892. He was born in London, England, on April 25, 1833, and first saw the shores of America when he was eight years old. He has earned some distinction in local Republican politics, and during 1881 and 1882 he represented the thirteenth ward in the board of aldermen. For ten years he served as constable and deputy sheriff.

Captain HASSELL NUTT, of Company D, enlisted as a private in Company I on April 2, 1873, and on June 17, 1874, he became second lieutenant. He was promoted to the next higher grade in July, 1876, was appointed adjutant on May 1, 1885, and commissary of subsistence on October 13, 1886. A year later he was elected to the command of Company D. He is in the employ of the post office department. He was born in England, at the seaport of Hull, on January 17, 1853, and in his boyhood came to the United States, where he was educated at public and private schools. He is a member of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association, the Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, the National Provident Union, the Order of Tonti and the masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM L. GARCIA, first lieutenant of Company D, joined the regiment on May 14, 1886, when he enlisted as a private in Company E. His interest in his military duties has been active from the first and he has risen from grade to grade with considerable rapidity. He was made corporal on May 4, 1888; sergeant on November 9, 1888; first sergeant on February 17, 1890; and commissary-sergeant on January 11, 1892. In February, 1893, he was elected to his present rank and commissioned. Born in New York city on October 28, 1866, he was educated at the public schools there and at the high school.

Captain EDMUND H. MITCHELL, of Company E, enlisted in the volunteer service not long after the beginning of the Civil war. He joined the 51st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, which was commonly known as the Shepherd Rifles, and saw a great deal of active service, participating in most of the earlier operations under McClellan. He was twice wounded at Antietam, once in the hand and once in the head. This incapacitated him for a time and he returned home. Shortly after the reorganization of the 37th Infantry as a part of the State National Guard he became a member of Company B and continued with it until it was disbanded. In 1869 he joined the 14th Regiment, enlisting as a private in Company A, but left the 14th



CAPTAIN EDMUND H. MITCHELL.

shortly afterwards on being elected captain of Company A, 84th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He returned to the 14th in 1870 and was transferred by Colonel Debevoise to the command of Company E, which he reorganized. On January 30, 1879, he retired, but was again elected captain of his old company on December 31, 1891. He was born in Brooklyn on January 19, 1846, and was educated at the public schools, the Free Academy of New York and Manhattan College. He married Miss Louise Marie Mazière, of Mezières, France, whose family was represented by several of its members in the French military service and in the Belgian army.

The commanding officer of Company G, Captain JOHN L. J. HAGGSTROM, enlisted as a private on September 1, 1861. He was made quartermaster-sergeant on October 8, 1883, and became left general guide on April 4, 1884. Two years later, on November 29, he was made commissary-sergeant and was elected second lieutenant of Company G on February 26, 1890. His captain's commission was dated March 26, 1891. He was born in Sweden on March 9, 1859, and came to the United States in 1880, after having first undergone a collegiate training in his native land. He has been engaged twelve years as a photographer.

RICHARD H. HARDING, JR., captain of Company B, enlisted in the ranks of the National Guard on October 17, 1884. He joined Company I, 47th Regiment, as a private; on June 17, 1889, he was elected second lieutenant of Company C, 14th Regiment, and on November 4 of the same year he received his commission as first lieutenant. On March 25, 1892, he received his present command. He was born at Spring Valley, N. Y., on April 4, 1865, and was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

Sergeant JAMES T. ASHLEY enlisted in Company H in 1884, and was made a corporal two years later. Soon after his appointment as sergeant, in June, 1891, he was, through the consolidation of two companies, transferred to Company I, and his appointment was continued with the original date. He was born at Speedsville, Tompkins County, N. Y., on September 29, 1866, and came to Brooklyn at the age of five, where he attended the public schools. After filling several clerical positions he entered the banking business and was employed as a clerk until 1889, when he was appointed assistant national bank examiner for New York city. He is a member of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Club, and the Sigma Alpha Phi Club, of New York.

JOHN COOPER, right general guide and acting sergeant-major of the first battalion, is a native of England and was born in London on February 25, 1865. When he was five years old he was brought to the United States, and was educated in the public schools. He is a member of Fort Greene Lodge, I. O. O. F., secretary of the Mutual Aid Association of the Brady Manufacturing Company, and recording and financial secretary of the non-commissioned staff of the regiment. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment on April 9, 1885, joining Company I as a private. In less than a year he became a corporal, and on March 2, 1887, he was detailed as a marker. On March 19, 1888, he was appointed left general guide, and in February, 1889, he was advanced to his present rank.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The 23d Regiment, although the youngest save one of all the state regiments, has risen to an eminence among the commands composing the 2d Brigade which is most creditable to its officers and members. To so high a degree has it been brought in equipment and discipline that, in the reports of the inspector-general, it has received the highest figure of merit among all the regiments of the state. The organization of the regiment resulted from a movement in April, 1861, for the formation of a home guard which, besides acquiring proficiency in military duty, should provide relief for the families of the Brooklyn City Guard, then away at the front. The newly formed company assumed the name of Relief Guard, Company G, 13th Regiment. It adopted the fatigue dress of the 13th Regiment as its uniform, and perfected its organization by electing a board of civil officers. On June 19, 1861, it was determined to change the name of the company from "Relief Guard" to "City Guard Reserve," and at the same time a movement in the direction of regimental organization was made. Application was made to the 13th Regiment for a position in its ranks, but it was not granted. About this time Governor Morgan authorized the enrollment of four new regiments of militia in Kings County, to be known as the 11th Brigade, and commanded by the late General Jesse C. Smith. The plan of regimental formation provided for the drawing by lot of thirty-five names from the relief guard to form Company A of the new regiment, designated the "Twenty-third." The Excelsior Guard, under the command of Captain Beers, was to form Company B, and the remaining members of the reserve were to form Company C. The drawing took place on January 20, 1862. Upon its conclusion Company A was mustered into the state service. Company B was sworn in on the following evening and Company C on the 31st of the same month. A fourth company, D, was soon after accepted by the state authorities. This company numbered about sixty men drawn from the City Guard. Within two months, four more companies, G, H, I and K, were added, raising the command to the status of a full regiment, of which Captain Everdell was elected colonel. On June 16, 1863, the summons came for the regiment to go to the front. Two days later it left for Harrisburg, Pa., where it was quartered in Camp



TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY.

Curtin, and subsequently sent across the Susquehanna to Bridgeport Heights, to garrison Fort Washington—an unfinished fortification in which the Twenty-third received its first introduction to the pick and shovel as weapons of modern warfare. On June 29, detachments from the 23d, 8th and 56th regiments were sent to Oyster Point for picket duty. Here the regiment received its first fire from the enemy. On July 17 it started on the return trip to Brooklyn. In October, 1863, Colonel Everdell resigned his commission and was succeeded by Colonel Calvin E. Pratt. Colonel Pratt commanded the famous Light Brigade at Marye's Heights, and was brevetted brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry. He commanded the regiment until March, 1868, his successor being Colonel Rodney C. Ward. In 1871, through the efforts of Colonel Ward, a bill was passed by the legislature appropriating \$160,000 for the construction of a new armory for his command. The corner-stone of the new building on Clermont, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, was laid by Mayor S. S. Powell, in October, 1872, and the regiment took possession of its new home on September 30, 1873. In April, 1873, Company G had disbanded, but the vacant letter was taken up in December of the same year by the enlistment in a body of the Brooklyn City Guard—formerly Company G, 13th Regiment. The disbandment of Company I, in December, 1874, again reduced the regiment to eight companies, at which number it remained until 1879, when Company H was organized, chiefly from the cadet corps of the regiment. In 1884 a new company, I, was organized and the regiment increased to ten companies. In July of the centennial year the command went to Philadelphia to take part in the Fourth of July parade. Six months later the regiment formed a guard of honor at the funeral of the victims of the Brooklyn theatre disaster. During the labor troubles of 1877 the regiment was stationed at Hornellsville, N. Y., that being considered the key to the strikers' position in this state. Colonel John N. Partridge succeeded to the command in January, 1880. He resigned in February, 1882, to become fire commissioner of Brooklyn, under Mayor Low. A month later Colonel Rodney C. Ward was recalled to the command of the regiment. The chief event of Colonel Ward's second administration was the inauguration by this regiment, on July 18, 1882, of the state camp of instruction, at Peekskill. The state service uniform was adopted the same year. Colonel Ward resigned in February, 1886, to become brigadier-general of the 4th Brigade. He was succeeded by Charles L. Finck, who was elected colonel on March 22, 1886. In January, 1887, the regiment celebrated its first quarter century of active duty. Colonel Finck resigned in May, 1887, on account of ill health, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Bacon commanded the regiment until October, when Colonel Partridge was recalled to the command. With the exception of the chaplain, the present officers of the regiment have all carried a rifle in the National Guard, and all but Colonel Partridge and Lieutenant Oliver, the commissary—who were officers during the civil war—have served as enlisted men in the Twenty-third. The field and staff officers in 1892 were: colonel, John N. Partridge; lieutenant-colonel, Alexis C. Smith; major, Ezra DeForest; adjutant, Theodore W. Sillocks; quartermaster, George

Edward Hall; commissary of subsistence, Richard Oliver; surgeon, William E. Spencer; assistant surgeon, Henry L. Cochran; chaplain, H. Price Collier; and inspector of rifle practice, Heywood C. Broun. At the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, in 1891, the regimental team won the state and 2d Brigade prizes. A member of the team, Sergeant Robert Findlay, Company G, won the military championship of the United States in the president's match at Creedmoor. The veteran association of the 23d Regiment was organized on February 15, 1870, and incorporated on January 27, 1874. The board of officers in 1892 consisted of General Alfred C. Barnes, president; Major Darius Ferry, vice-president; E. S. Benedict, secretary; F. A. Rand, treasurer.

Colonel JOHN N. PARTRIDGE was born at Leicester, Worcester County, Mass., in 1838, and there passed his early boyhood; but when his school days ended he took up his residence in Boston. When the Confederate batteries fired upon Fort Sumter he was a private in the New England Guards, an independent military organization of Boston. The members of this association volunteered in a body for the defence of the nation's honor, and were mustered into service as the 4th Battalion of Massachusetts volunteer militia, and enrolled among the thirty days' men that answered the president's first call for troops. At the end of his thirty days' term of service, he entered the 24th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry as a first lieutenant, and was promoted to a captaincy on February 6, 1864. On May 16, of the same year, while leading his company in the assault on Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, on the James River, he received a severe wound in the temple, and was discharged from the service on September 27 following, on account of sickness contracted in the trenches before Petersburg. He made his home in Brooklyn, and for a time devoted himself exclusively to business, but on February 10, 1869, he joined Company H of the 23d Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant. In the same year he was elected captain of Company K, and in 1871 became major of his regiment. He held this position until March, 1875, when he took his discharge. The life of a civilian, however, failed to satisfy him, and once more, at the solicitation of his comrades, his name was placed on the regimental rolls and he was made commissary of subsistence on May 10, 1875. In June of the same year he again became major, and on June 26, 1876, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. From



COLONEL JOHN N. PARTRIDGE.

January 10, 1880, until February 15, 1882, he was colonel of the regiment, resigning to accept the office of fire commissioner, under Mayor Low. In this capacity he served the city from February 7, 1882, until February 5, 1884, introducing many reforms and greatly improving the fire department. In 1884 he was made police commissioner, and served in that capacity two years. In October, 1887, he was again placed at the head "Ours," as the Twenty-third is called. He has done much to further the interests of the regiment. To his efforts is due the state appropriation of \$300,000 for the new armory on Bedford avenue and Pacific street. He is president and general manager of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXIS C. SMITH is a Brooklynite by birth, and has for many years been active in the local militia. He was born on February 2, 1852, and is a son of the late Jesse C. Smith, who was for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, and held the office of surrogate of Kings County in 1852. Jesse C. Smith was colonel of the 14th New York Regiment before the war, and afterwards organized and commanded the 11th Brigade, of Brooklyn. Alexis C. Smith began his military career at the Polytechnic Institute, being a member there of a company of which Seth Low was captain. He joined Company A, 23d Regiment, on March 1, 1876; was elected corporal on September 4, 1878, and sergeant on June 4, 1879. Having served a year as instructor of the cadet corps connected with the regiment, he was made first sergeant of Company H, when the cadets were formally enrolled in the regiment under that designation in September, 1879. He was elected first lieutenant on March 5, 1880, captain on October 16, 1882, and lieutenant-colonel on December 5, 1887. Like his father before him, he is a lawyer as well as a military man.

Major EZRA DE FOREST has served more than twenty years in the 23d Regiment and has risen through every grade from that of private to the one he now holds. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1851, but

has lived in this city since infancy. He was educated at the public schools and at the Adelphi Academy, from which he was graduated. On October 19, 1872, he enlisted in Company C, 23d Regiment. He married, in 1880, Mary Gordon Wilber, daughter of Dr. J. G. Wilber.

RICHARD OLIVER, commissary in the 23d Regiment, is the oldest commissioned officer in the state of New York. He served—from April 19, 1861—one year in the 7th Regiment as private and the remaining three years of the war, until its close, in the 13th Regiment as second lieutenant. He has been a member of the rifle team since 1885, and has won many medals. He is now second lieutenant of the Veteran Association of the Brooklyn City Guard. He has long been a citizen of Brooklyn, and has devoted many years of his life to mission work in the fifth ward. He is a jeweler doing business in New York. He is an Englishman by birth, and is sixty-five years old. He received a good education in Buffalo, N. Y. He has found time, besides looking after the poor, to indulge his public spirit in other matters also beneficial to the city. He was one of the originators of the Young Republican Club; was some years a member of the volunteer fire department, and has been identified with the Excelsior Club since 1857.

Captain WILLARD LYMAN CANDEE has lived in Brooklyn since 1862, and his residence is one of the centres of social life in Brooklyn. He married when twenty-one years old, his wife being a daughter of Timothy Cornwall, and a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League Club and vice-president of the Electric Club, of New York. In 1875 he enlisted in the 23d Regiment as a private in Company C, and he is now captain of Company B, ranking as the senior captain in the regiment. He is one of the best marksmen in the service, and has been a winner of trophies from the beginning of the competitive rifle contests in the state militia, winning a bar every year since 1875. His progress in the science of military tactics is indicated by the record of his advance from the ranks; he was made sergeant of Company C in January, 1877; first sergeant in May, 1879; was elected second lieutenant of Company B just a year after and attained the rank of first lieutenant late in 1882. In the business world he occupies the position of resident manager of the International Okonite Company (Limited). This is an English corporation, and its annual meetings are held in England, but it is of American origin. Captain Candee was for a time a director of the Franklin Avenue street railroad, of Brooklyn, and he is vice-president of the Suburban Electrical Light Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. He began his business career in the machine manufacturing business, from which he went into the business of electric lighting, and then into the telephone business. He laid the first cable across the Brooklyn Bridge when Henry C. Murphy was president, and later became interested in the manufacture of wires for electrical purposes. He was born in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1851, and is the son of the late Edward W. Candee, who for many years was in the stock brokerage business in New York, and was afterwards in the real estate business in Brooklyn. He was educated at the Adelphi Academy.



CAPTAIN WILLARD L. CANDEE.

CHARLES R. SILKMAN, captain of Company G, joined Company C on February 20, 1882, as a private and in 1883 he was elected a corporal. In June, 1885, he was given the rank of sergeant by a unanimous vote. When the regiment visited Newport in 1886 he accompanied it and wore the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant. His promotion to the first lieutenantcy of the company was made in January, 1890. Eight months later he was elected captain of Company G in the same regiment, and his commission was issued to him in September, 1890. The company has maintained an excellent character under his command and stands high in the matters of drill, discipline and numbers. As a business man he has had a successful career and is now engaged in the drygoods commission business in New York. He began as a boy in the drygoods store of William Knisely & Co., in that city. In 1883 he interested a number of capitalists, among whom was Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, in a project for the manufacture of book-binders' cloth. The result was the organization of the Interlaken Mills, at Providence, R. I. Mr. Silkman was born in New York city on May 27, 1859, and was a student at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., until 1876,



CAPTAIN CHARLES R. SILKMAN.

hardware dealers, of New York, seventeen years. Then he founded the United States Net and Twine Company, and was a partner in that concern from 1881 until 1886. In November, 1886, he began in New York his present business, which is the manufacture and sale of fishing tackle, twine and sporting goods.

when he began his business experience. In 1880 he married Irene E. Hallock, daughter of Thomas A. Hallock, of Mattituck, L. I. He has been a member of the Union League Club since 1890.

CHARLES H. PENNOYER, who joined the Brooklyn City Guard on May 28, 1862, has been in the military service of the state continuously since that time. He was a member of the 13th Regiment for eleven years, became a corporal and afterwards, a sergeant in Company G, and was the recipient of the ten years' war service medal given by that regiment to long service men who were war veterans. He left the Thirteenth in 1873 to join the 23d Regiment as sergeant of Company G, and afterward he became first sergeant. He is the oldest member of the regiment in point of service and has received its ten year and its fifteen year war service medals. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., on September 8, 1841, and came to Brooklyn in his boyhood. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen years old, when he obtained employment in a hardware store, where he continued until he went to the front with the 13th Regiment. Later he went to California, and was engaged eighteen months in the hardware and mining implement business. Returning to New York he was employed as salesman with William Bryce & Co.,

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The 47th Regiment had its beginning in the summer and fall of 1861, when three companies of home guards were organized in the eastern section of the city. With the understanding that a regiment was to be formed, J. V. Meserole took command of one of these, which afterward was known as Company A. On January 17, 1862, the first three commands were mustered into the service of the state. Company D was sworn in during the month, and Companies E and F in March. As there were then six companies, regimental organization was effected, and an election for colonel was held. Captain J. V. Meserole was chosen for the position, and the regiment was designated in his honor, the Forty-seventh, he having been a member of the fourth company of the 7th Regiment. In May, Companies G and H were sworn in. About two months after the election of Colonel Meserole word came from state headquarters to prepare for duty at the front. At noon on May 29 marching orders were received and at half-past four o'clock the next day the regiment started on its way to Washington. A short stay was made at the capitol, and then the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, where it established Camp Williamsburgh, on Druid Hill. The 4th New York vacated Fort McHenry soon afterwards, and the 47th took possession. On June 18th the regiment was mustered into the United States service for a term of three months from the time it left Brooklyn. The 47th was relieved by the 18th Connecticut and



COLONEL JOHN G. EDDY.



FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY (PRESENT), NORTH PORTLAND AVENUE.

marched from the fort to Baltimore on its way home. Companies C and H were disbanded, and the other companies were kept at work in their quarters until June, 1863, when, with Company I, which has been organized in February, it went to the front again, this time to Virginia. After thirty days' service the regiment was recalled on account of the draft riots, and continued on duty in Brooklyn for two months. Company K, Captain Powell, was mustered into the regiment on February 5, 1862, and another company, H, was organized in the fifteenth ward by Captain Sullivan, but at present it is not in existence. On April 8, 1868, Colonel Meserole was made brigadier-general and David E. Austen, now in command of the 13th Regiment, was chosen colonel of the 47th. He was succeeded on September 5, 1877, by William H. Brownell, who was followed, on his promotion to brigadier-general, by Major Truman V. Tuttle, Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Bradley having resigned. After Colonel Tuttle, the commandant was Edward F. Gaylor, the predecessor of John G. Eddy, the present colonel of the regiment. The field and staff officers of the regiment are colonel, John G. Eddy; lieutenant-colonel, William Henry Hubbell; major, William R. Pettigrew; adjutant, Walter F. Barnes; quartermaster, Andrew R. Baird; commissary of subsistence, John George Herold, Jr.; surgeon, Charles N. Cox; assistant surgeon, Fred DeForest Bailey; chaplain, James Henry Darlington; inspector of rifle practice, Frank J. LeCount, Jr.

Colonel JOHN G. EDDY owes his predilection for military life in some measure to the influence of heredity. His great-grandfather, John Eddy, was an ensign in the train band of Gloucester, Mass., and held a commission dated May 6, 1776; he fought in the revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Eddy, Jr., was colonel in the Massachusetts militia and also served as a member of the Bay State legislature. Colonel Eddy is the direct descendant of William Eddy, born at Bristol, England, in 1550, and of John Eddy, who with his brother arrived at Plymouth, Mass., on August 10, 1630. John G. Eddy was born in New York on August 17, 1852, but was educated at public school No. 11 in this city; after being graduated there he engaged in business with his father George M. Eddy, with whom he is now associated in the firm of George M. Eddy & Co. Colonel Eddy entered the ranks of the 47th Regiment as a private, on November 16, 1875; he became second lieutenant on October 30, 1877; first lieutenant on October 8, 1878; adjutant on April 6, 1881; major on November 19, 1884; lieutenant-colonel on April 2, 1890; and colonel on March 18, 1891. Colonel Eddy has qualified as a marksman at Creedmoor for sixteen successive years, and for six years was a member of the 2d Brigade examining board. He is a member of the Union League Club. In 1879 he married Miss Virginia H. O'Hara, of Brooklyn.

THIRD BATTERY.

What is now the Third (Gatling) Battery was organized on August 15, 1864, by Major E. O. Hotchkiss, a member of Brigadier-General J. C. Smith's staff. It was known as Company A, first Battery, light artillery,



CAPTAIN HENRY S. RASQUIN.

and was armed with howitzers. Major Hotchkiss, who was the first commandant, was succeeded by First Lieutenant Joseph S. Amore. In 1868 he gave way to First Lieutenant Ira L. Beebe and, in 1870, on the latter's appointment as chief of artillery on the 2d Division staff, W. H. H. Beebe took command. Succeeding him, Julius F. Simons was captain and in 1872 Ira L. Beebe returned to his old position. He was followed by John A. Edwards, whose successor was Henry S. Rasquin, the present commandant. The battery was housed originally in the old state armory on the site of the present quarters of the 14th Regiment. In May, 1875, when it had become the Gatling Battery of the 11th Brigade, it was transferred to the city armory on Henry street. Designated on January 1, 1878, as Battery N, it was four years later renamed the 3d Battery. Just previous to the election of Captain Rasquin, the command moved from Henry street to Gothic Hall, on Adams street. This building was destroyed by fire on December 19, 1882, and from that time until the battery had a home of its own, at 759-765 Dean street, drills were held in the 14th Regiment armory, on North Portland avenue. The battery made its first public appearance with howitzers at the obsequies of President Lincoln. During the railroad riot of 1877 it was called out to do active duty.

The battery is now armed with four fifty calibre Gatling guns and four twelve pound howitzers. Over seventy men are on the muster roll and a fine showing is always made of the men at inspection and on parade. The officers are: captain, Henry S. Rasquin; first lieutenant, Henry H. Rogee; second lieutenants, George E. Laing and E. D. Chemidlin; surgeon, C. D. Beasley. A biographical sketch of Captain HENRY S. RASQUIN, whose portrait is here given, will be found in the chapter on The Bench and Bar.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The SIGNAL CORPS attached to the 2d Brigade was organized as a part of the 11th Brigade in 1879, by Major Morris B. Farr, under orders from General Edward L. Molineux, the members being volunteers from the several regiments. In 1885 General Molineux made it a distinct organization, directed by Major George R. Herbert, as signal officer, and attached the corps to the headquarters of the 2d Division. Major H. D. Perrine, who had been the first captain of the corps, succeeded Major Herbert as signal officer in May of the following year and Captain Frederick T. Leigh took command of the corps. A few months later the division was abolished, and the corps was ordered to disband; but through the efforts of General McLeer and others it was not mustered out of service, and in 1887 Governor Hill authorized the formation of a 2d Brigade signal corps. Captain Frederick T. Leigh was appointed signal officer on the 2d Brigade Staff, continuing in command of the new organization, and the headquarters of the corps were established in a room on the top floor of the Hall of Records, near the headquarters of the brigade. From the roof of the building communication with the several armories of the city can be easily established. Signals are made in the day time with red or white flags, according as the background is light or dark. At night the signaling, or "wig-wagging," as it is called, is done with torches. The flags designated as "large" and "small" are four and two feet square, and are mounted on poles eight and four feet long respectively. The American Morse alphabet is used. The dot is represented by a movement to the right of the sender, the dash by a movement to the left, and a motion to the front denotes a space. In the rapidity and correctness of the work Captain Leigh's men are unexcelled by any similar organization in the country.

EX-OFFICERS

It is difficult, within ordinary limits of space, to do justice to the achievements of Major-General EDWARD L. MOLINEUX, or to give expression to what his comrades and subordinates would say of him. A mere catalogue of his distinguished services in the army and in the service of the state—any one of them sufficient for a "record"—would fill pages of this volume; and every man who has come in contact with him in official relations has something to add to the story of his bravery, wisdom, skill, prudence and considerateness. With countless opportunities for putting himself forward, he was always ready to leave all

the show work to others, and every member of his division staff remembers how he invariably cautioned them to see that the brigade commanders had full credit for what was done. He was born on October 12, 1833, in London, England, of a family which, under the name of Molyneux, had flourished since the days of the Conqueror. Coming to America in his infancy, he was educated at the Mechanics' Society School, in New York, and entered the business house of ex-mayor Daniel F. Tiemann, in which he became a partner, continuing there until the beginning of the war. After the war he became a partner in the wholesale paint and artists' supplies house of C. T. Reynolds & Co., where he remains. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and has held various offices in the associations of the paint trade. His soldiering began in 1854, when he became a member of the Brooklyn City Guard, Company G, 13th Regiment. At the first call for troops in 1861, he joined the 7th Regiment and went to the front. Returning, he was prominent in the organization of the 23d Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, and was instrumental in reorganizing the 11th Brigade. In 1862, with the rank



MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

of lieutenant-colonel, he raised the 139th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and in November of that year, as full colonel, he was mustered with his regiment into the service of the United States. Assigned to the Banks expedition, his men were the first to land at Baton Rouge, La. At the battle of Irish Bend, April 14, 1863, as he was leading his men and rallying them with "Forward, New York!" he was shot in the mouth, the ball carrying away part of his jaw. The "draft riots" occurring during his absence on sick leave, he volunteered his services and did effective duty during those troubles. He was back in the field by July, and served as assistant inspector on the staff of Major-General Franklin; as provost marshal general and commissioner for exchange of prisoners; as military commander of the La Fourche District; at Bermuda Hundreds with Butler, and in the Shenandoah Valley. He was promoted to be brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry and zeal at Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was afterwards brevetted major-general for gallantry during the war. As military commander of the northern district of Georgia, near the end of the war and after it, he not only secured obedience to the government, but did it so wisely as to receive the thanks of the mayor, citizens and common council of Augusta for his "bold administration of military law," which "brought order out of chaos" while it "respected the rights of the citizens," and led them

to "cherish a sincere respect" for him. Among the endorsements on his papers recommending his promotion were those of Generals Sheridan, Gillmore, Emory, Hurlbut, Grover, Birge, Woodford and others. In 1868 he was by act of legislature commissioned major-general for his services during the war. When the 11th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y., was organized he became the brigade inspector. In 1879 he was given the command of the brigade, and in 1884 he was appointed by Governor Cleveland major-general, commanding the 2d Division. During his tenure of this command, which lasted until all the Brooklyn regiments were included in a single brigade, he devoted himself to practically preparing the troops for service. Special attention was given to street riot drill, both by day and by night; field manœuvres over rough ground, and out-door drill in winter, which he demonstrated was healthier than summer work. His development of the signal service in the National Guard was perhaps the most strikingly successful of his measures. Among his contributions to military literature are published articles on "Riots in Cities," "Railroad Riots and their Suppression," and "Military Drill in Public Schools." His plan for the latter form of education was practically exemplified in the cadet system of Boston. Abroad he has been identified with the problem of military operations in desert campaigns, for which he submitted plans for a water supply on the principle of the American pipe-lines. He offered to take a corps of five hundred American rifles to attempt the relief of Gordon at Khartoum, paying his own expenses and serving without compensation, if James Gordon Bennett would guarantee the funds of the corps. General Molineux was president of the National Rifle Association during the time of the international match in which Sir Henry Halford captained the British team. He has been commander of the New York Military Order of the Loyal Legion, president of the

United Service Club and 19th Army Corps, vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and is a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R. As a mason he is a member of Mistletoe Lodge. He is also a member of the Brooklyn and the United Service club.

General EDWARD B. FOWLER, war colonel of the 14th Regiment, possesses an enviable record of military service. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Hempstead, L. I. He was born in New York in 1827, but his family came to Brooklyn when he was an infant. Besides availing himself of the educational facilities afforded by the public schools of that period, he received special instruction, from a graduate of Yale College, in mathematics, for which he evinced a marked talent, and in other studies not included in the school curriculum. Early in life he displayed a predilection for military affairs, and at the age of eighteen was serving as first sergeant of the Union Blues.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD B. FOWLER.

When the 14th Regiment was organized in 1847, he received a lieutenant's commission and afterward rose through every rank to that of colonel. When the 14th went to the front he gave up his position as an accountant with the Brooklyn Gas Light Company and engaged in active service as lieutenant-colonel. He succeeded to the command of his regiment after the first battle of Bull Run. In that memorable engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler was reported to have been killed, and extended obituary notices were published in the daily papers on the decease of a gallant soldier. He was seriously wounded at Groveton, or the second Bull Run, and again at Gettysburg, but on the latter occasion his injury was not grave enough to prevent his continuing in command of his men. During the war he also participated in the engagements at Binn's Hill, Falmouth, Spottsylvania Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville Seminary Hill, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill and Spottsylvania Court House, in all of which he was either in command of the regiment or of the brigade to which it was attached. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on June 6, 1864, and, for gallant and meritorious conduct, was brevetted brigadier-general. His connection with the 14th continued for a year or two longer, until terminated by his resignation. He has been for years president of the 14th N. Y. S. M. War Veteran Association. General Fowler's energies, since his return from the war, have been successively directed to duties as custom house official, merchant, bank officer, chief clerk of the Brooklyn board of audit, treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, chief clerk of the internal revenue department of this city, and auditor of the Commercial Cable Company, of New York. He was at one time a member of the Kings County board of supervisors, representing the eleventh ward in that body. In 1852 he married Miss Annie Cook. The fire in General Fowler's house, at 532 Monroe street, on March 15, 1891, remains fresh in the recollection of a community that keenly sympathized with him in the death of his youngest son, William D., who lost his life on that occasion.

EDWARD FACKNER, ex-colonel of the 13th Regiment, is not at present actively connected with the National Guard, but is a thorough guardsman, having served the state twenty-two years. He was born in New York city in 1849, and before he had completed his education the civil war had begun. In June, 1863, when but fourteen years old, he went to the front with the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and passed his fifteenth birthday in Carlisle, Pa., when the Confederates under General Fitz Hugh Lee stormed that town. In 1886 he married the eldest daughter of Leonard Moody, and later entered his father-in-law's real estate office, of which he is now the manager. He inherited his military tastes from his father, who served twenty-seven years in the militia and was captain of a cavalry troop in the 8th Regiment. Colonel Fackner served sixteen years in the 12th Regiment, going through all the grades, from private to captain of Company K, and was considered an authority on the skirmish drill. His company was selected to drill as skirmishers before United States army officers in Madison Square Garden. In 1881 he resigned from the 12th Regiment and later was elected captain of Company E, 13th Regiment. In 1885 he was elected lieutenant-colonel and subsequently colonel, resigning while in Europe. He is a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., Socrates Lodge, F. & A. M., the Montauk Club and the Amaranth Literary and Dramatic Society.

WILLIS L. OGDEN, who formerly held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 23d Regiment, began his military career in the 13th Regiment in 1861, and went south with that organization during the civil war. From the 13th he went to the 23d Regiment, and for many years he was captain of Company K. His service in the National Guard continued for twenty years. He was born in Philadelphia, in October, 1843. After a course of study at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he began his business life at the age of fourteen. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1852; he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club.

CHARLES E. WATERS, late major of the 23d Regiment, enlisted as a private in Company A, on January 7, 1874. He was made corporal of the same company on March 1, 1875; sergeant on March 15, 1876; first sergeant on May 6, 1878; first lieutenant of Company E, on May 6, 1879; captain of Company K, on March 4, 1880, and major of the regiment on April 19, 1886. He resigned in June, 1892. Mr. Waters was born in New York city, in 1846.

BROOKLYN CITY GUARD.

In August, 1842, a call was issued inviting all who wished to aid in the organization of a volunteer military company in the city of Brooklyn, to attend a meeting which was to be held on the evening of the 23d inst. This call was signed by Seth Haskell Low, L. L. Atwater and John M. Pratt, and the meeting was held in a building which then stood on the corner of Furman and Fulton streets. An organization was effected of an artillery company, James N. Olney being the first captain. For some years the Brooklyn City Guard, as it was first named, drilled and held meetings in the building in which its organization was effected. Then Gothic Hall, on Adams street, was fitted up as an armory, and there balls and other gather-



COLONEL EDWARD FACKNER.

ings of a social character were held—in fact, the City Guard was looked upon as the fashionable military organization of the city. Until 1847 the City Guard remained a separate and independent organization, but in that year it became affiliated with the 13th Regiment, of which it became the right flank company, under Colonel Abel Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Beers. Captain Olney retained his position for several years, and then went to California, and afterwards became a brigadier-general during the war, serving on the western frontier. Thomas Brooks succeeded him in the captaincy, and he, in turn, was followed by William Everdell and Richard V. W. Thorne, Jr., the latter having been a cadet at West Point. Commanded by Captain Thorne, on April 23, 1861, the company, as a part of the 13th Regiment, left Brooklyn, on a three months' term of service. In 1862, they served another three months' term under the same captain, and in 1863, one month in Pennsylvania. Captain Thorne meanwhile had retired, and William R. Hunter was appointed in his place. In 1873, the company was transferred to the 23d Regiment, becoming Company G, the first captain being Alfred H. Williams, who was succeeded in 1885 by Harold L. Crane, the latter being followed by George W. Middleton. Among those who served as members of the Brooklyn City Guard were many who have since become prominent in commercial, social and political life. There are comparatively few of the older members still alive, but those remaining are organized as the Veteran Association of the Brooklyn City Guard. This organization was effected on April 5, 1871. The membership in 1892 was 130, and the officers were: John B. Woodward, captain; Edward A. Seccomb, first lieutenant; Richard Oliver, second lieutenant; Bernard Suydam, first sergeant; Morgan G. Bulkeley, quartermaster. The association gives annual dinners at some one of the principal hotels.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLIFFORD L. MIDDLETON is counted among the most prominent veterans of the Brooklyn City Guard and is a member of the Veterans' Association of the 23d Regiment. He enlisted as a private in Company G, 13th Regiment, on June 1, 1870, and was elected corporal on May 7, 1873, being transferred with Company G to the 23d Regiment on January 2, 1873. His staff services began on February 7, 1880, when he was appointed first lieutenant and aide-de-camp of the 11th Brigade. On February 27, 1882, he was commissioned captain and aide-de-camp of the 4th Brigade. On February 19, 1883, he

became commissary of subsistence, and on April 23, 1883, he was promoted to the rank of major. On January 5, 1885, he became quartermaster; and on April 19, 1886, he became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the 4th Brigade. He served successively on the staffs of Generals Molineux, Brownell and Ward and was made a supernumary officer of the state with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on August 5, 1886. He was still on this list in 1893. From 1887 to 1889 he was an associate member of the Old Guard, of New York. He was born in Brooklyn on July 31, 1850, and until his seventeenth year attended private schools. He then entered the commission business in the employ of Middleton & Co., a firm which was founded in 1834 by his father, J. N. B. Middleton, and his uncle, Thomas D. Middleton. On January 1, 1872, he became a partner in the firm. He has been a member of the produce exchange since 1885. He is a life member of the Hamilton Club, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the Marine and Field Club; and a life member of the Excelsior Club.

HAROLD L. CRANE, who is a veteran of the 23d Regiment and a member of the veteran association of the Brooklyn City Guard, was a National Guardsman twenty-three years and four months, and retired in 1889 with the rank of captain. He has made an interesting record of having risen from the ranks twice, for after obtaining a staff position he was obliged by illness to retire for about a year and after his recovery he enlisted again as a private. His first enlistment was in the 23d Regiment in March, 1864. After serving five years he was appointed on General Meserole's staff, where he served until 1876, when his military record was interrupted by the visitation of illness just mentioned. In 1877 he joined Company G in his old regiment and was in the ranks until 1879, when he was made a sergeant. His promotion to a second lieutenancy was made the same year. He was commissioned as first lieutenant in 1880, and his captain's commission was issued in March, 1885. Mr. Crane is a descendant of an English family which settled in America in 1650. He was born in New York city on February 4, 1846, and his parents came to Brooklyn to live in 1848. He obtained his education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and at the High School in New York, and began business on his own account on February 4, 1867, when he became a member of the New York firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, dealers in military and importers of French goods. In 1867 he married Miss Elsie E. Dillon, daughter of Robert Dillon. He is a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Seawahaka, Corinthian and Great South Bay yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Down Town Club, of New York.

JAMES W. SANDS was a member of the Brooklyn City Guard when it was in the service of the United States government in 1861, as Company G, 13th Regiment, and he is now enrolled as a member of the veteran association of the Guard. Subsequently he served in the navy, receiving an appointment as assistant paymaster. He was on Admiral Farragut's flagship "Hartford" and was one of the great naval commander's officers when New Orleans, Port Hudson and Vicksburg were captured. Although of American parentage, he was born in Liverpool, England, on August 1, 1838, but came to America before he was a year old. His father, Joseph T. Sands, who died in 1890 in the eighty-third year of his age, was an old and honored resident of Brooklyn. James W. Sands ended his studies when he was nineteen years old and became a clerk in the employ of his uncle, Joseph Sands, with whom he remained until the beginning of the war. Upon the return of peace he engaged in the railway and electric supply business. He married Miss E. J. Durham, of Durhamville, N. Y. He has been a member of the Hamilton Club five or six years, of the Marine and Field Club since its organization and of the Union League Club, New York, since 1891.

CHARLES F. HITZELBERGER is a veteran of the 23d Regiment who rendered faithful service to the state as a member of the National Guard for twelve years. He enlisted in Company G (Brooklyn City Guard) in April, 1879. He is an enthusiast on military matters and is enrolled in the veteran association of the Guard. His father, Frederick Hitzelberger, was a union soldier during the civil war and was for many years an officer in the state militia. Charles F. Hitzelberger is a native Brooklynite and was born on April 5, 1853. After receiving his early education at a private school he was a student at the Hoboken Academy. In 1880 he began business on his own account as printer, lithographer and manufacturing stationer. He married Miss Maria A. Hobe, daughter of Charles Hobe. He is a Mason and a member of Stella Lodge.

JAMES A. AYRES joined the City Guard on April 22, 1861, and went with it on its three months' campaign in that year and on its thirty days' campaign in 1863. He was made a corporal in 1863 and retired with that rank. He is a veteran of the 13th Regiment and a member of the veteran association of the Guard. New Canaan, Conn., is his native place, and he was born on October 11, 1840. His parents removed to Brooklyn when he was four years old and he attended both public and private schools. His early business life was passed in various lines of trade until 1867, when he was employed by a grain warehousing company, with which he remained as confidential clerk. He is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving, Excelsior and Crescent clubs.

BENJAMIN HASKELL joined the Brooklyn City Guard in 1855, and during his membership in the company he was a corporal and then sergeant. He went to the front with the company in 1861, and in 1863 he was in the Union army again as chief of staff of the 11th Brigade and participated in the battle of



BENJAMIN HASKELL.

Gettysburg. As a veteran he affiliates with Clarence D. McKenzie Post, 399, G. A. R. He is treasurer of the American Wood Decorating Machine Company, of New York. This company, in which a number of well-known Brooklynites are interested, does a large business in the production of machines for embossing or otherwise ornamenting wood with designs representing carved work for mouldings, panels and other ornamental purposes. Mr. Haskell was born in New York city on November 3, 1835, of New England parentage, and was educated at Davenport Academy, Brooklyn. He married Miss Hattie E. Steele, daughter of Perez S. Steele, a drygoods merchant in New York.

The records of the City Guard show that JAMES F. ATKINSON joined that organization on April 3, 1861, and served with his comrades in the three months' campaign at Suffolk, Va., and also in the thirty days' campaign when the services of the state troops were needed to repel Lee's dash into Pennsylvania. After spending five years in the ranks he retired with two honorable discharges from the government. He is counted as one of the most active members of the veteran association. He is the Long Island agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., on April 10, 1834, and was educated in a private school

near that city. Mr. Atkinson married Miss Louisa M. Fitch, daughter of James M. Fitch, of Oberlin, O.

SAMUEL H. KISSAM is one of the members of the veteran association who was with the Brooklyn City Guard when it went on its three months' campaign. He joined the corps as a private in 1854 and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. In 1863 he resigned on account of his business engagements. He is the son of a clergyman, and was born in the town of Bethlehem, near Albany, N. Y., in 1831. His school life was passed at a boarding school in Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., and in 1846 he came to Brooklyn with his father, who retired from the ministry in that year. Since 1863 he has been engaged in the banking and brokerage business in New York. He married Miss Sarah Pinkney, whose father, William T. Pinkney, was president of a well-known insurance company.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH joined the City Guard in May, 1862, and was with the organization in both of its campaigns as Company G of the 13th Regiment. He is now a veteran of the regiment. He has had a long and varied business experience, and is now connected with the Caledonia Insurance Company. His father was a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, and was a descendant of an English family which settled in Holland during the reign of William and Mary, and came to New Amsterdam before 1700. William Ellsworth was born in Brooklyn on July 5, 1838, and was educated at the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

CHARLES J. HOLT joined the 14th Regiment in 1861, acting with the engineer corps. After the disabling of Colonel Wood at the first battle of Bull Run, he served under Colonel Fowler until May, 1862, when he enlisted in the 13th Regiment. He has been a member since 1873 of Company G, the Brooklyn City Guard, now in the 23d Regiment, of which he is quartermaster-sergeant. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1846, and has been a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Association sixteen years; for six years he was vice-president of the society. He has been a member of the Excelsior Club since its organization and was a member of the volunteer fire department nine years as one of Pacific Company, No. 14. He has been a member of the Gilbert Dramatic Society since 1882, and is also a member of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R. He was born in Richmond Va., on July 26, 1835. When five years of age his parents brought him to New York, where he attended public school No. 5. Later he studied at Betts' Institute, Stamford, Conn.

BERNARD SUYDAM enlisted in Company G, 23d Regiment, on March 12, 1886. He was made corporal on January 25, 1889, and sergeant on February 29, 1892. He became a veteran in March, 1891, and a member of the veteran association of the City Guard in the same year. In April, 1892, he was unanimously elected secretary of the association. He was made a mason in Lexington Lodge, 310, F. & A. M., in February, 1891, and in the following December was installed as senior deacon. He was born in Queens, Long Island, on August 10, 1865. His father, Isaac D. B. Suydam, was born in Bushwick, now part of the city of Brooklyn, December 16, 1823. After receiving his education the elder Suydam remained at home until



BERNARD SUYDAM.

the Old Guard. He has held the positions of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant, and for three years was vice-president. He is interested in a number of social organizations including the Hamilton and the Rembrandt clubs, and the Insurance Club, of New York city. He is a director of the Apollo Club and assisted in the organization of the Amaranth Dramatic Society, in which he held membership four or five years. He has been connected with the Guardian Fire Insurance Company, New York, twenty-five years and was elected to the presidency in 1885. He married Helen M. Fordham, daughter of A. S. Fordham, an old resident of Brooklyn.

For twenty years, and until April, 1892, when he resigned, J. OSCAR VOUTE held the secretaryship of the veteran association. He enlisted in Company G, 13th Regiment, in January, 1862, and served from May until September at Suffolk, Va. Afterward he successively held the ranks of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant. His military history is identified with that of the Brooklyn City Guard for a period of seventeen years in the 13th and 23d Regiments. He is a member of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R. His ancestors were Huguenots, who, seeking refuge in Holland, settled in Amsterdam. He was born in October, 1840, at Hanau, a town near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. At the age of four he was brought to the United States by his parents and received his education at the College of the City of New York. He left that institution in 1858 and began work in the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company, in whose employ he has since remained. He is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, the Reform Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York and Anglo-Saxon Lodge, 137, F. & A. M. He married Henrietta V. Conradt, daughter of Theophilus Morgan Conradt, of Baltimore.

As a private in Company G, 13th Regiment, FRANK G. MILLER served for three months during 1862. He was also connected with the volunteer fire department, and for six years served as treasurer of engine company No. 22, whose headquarters were in Degraw street. He was born in Brooklyn on March 19, 1841, at 17 Strong place, a home which his family had occupied for fifty-six years. His father, William J. Miller, was born in New London in 1809, and was a direct descendant of those old Puritan governors, John Winthrop and Saltonstall; his mother was the eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah H. Taylor, who during the middle of the present century held considerable real estate in South Brooklyn. In 1865 he married Miss Bessie Gilchrist. He is a charter member of Covenant Lodge, F. & A. M., and for the past twenty years has been treasurer of the Lodge.

FRANCIS E. DODGE joined the City Guard in 1864. He was born in this city on March 3, 1841, and was educated at a private school. He is treasurer of the Long Island College Hospital and the New York Port Society, a director of the Academy of Music and of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and a member of the Crescent Athletic, Hamilton and Montauk clubs.

HOWARD A. PORTER was a member of Company G, 13th Regiment, during its three months of service

September, 1846, when he married Miss Phebe Ryder, daughter of Lawrence Ryder, and sister of John L. Ryder, who was supervisor of the town of Flatlands a number of years. Bernard Suydam received his early education at a public school in the village of Queens, and at the age of fourteen attended Browne's College in Brooklyn, from which he was graduated in March, 1882. He entered the employ of S. H. Payne, of New York, who was at that time one of the largest forwarding agents in the city, where he remained two and one-half years, after which he was connected with George Bence in the cigar business. In July, 1886, he connected himself with the manufacturing concern of Jacob Adler & Co. in New York.

WALTER K. PAYE, a member of the veteran association of the Guard, donned the uniform of a militiaman in 1859 as a private in the New York City Guard, and, after a membership of two years in that organization, transferred his name to the rolls of the Brooklyn City Guard, when it was Company G, 13th Regiment. He continued a member of Company G until it was merged in Company G, 23d Regiment, and then was honorably discharged. He joined the Old Guard, of New York, in which was incorporated his old company, the New York City Guard, which united with the New York Light Guard after the war in forming

at Annapolis and Baltimore in 1861, having joined the company in April of that year. That ended his active service, but he is a member of the veteran association of the Brooklyn City Guard. West Hartford, Conn., is his native place and he is the son of Dr. Henry B. Porter, who was a prominent physician of New Haven. He was born on November 7, 1831, and studied at the New Haven public schools until 1846. In 1852 he came to New York and was employed in the wholesale grocery business until he went south as a soldier. Some time after the conclusion of the war he was appointed to a position in the sub-treasury, in New York, where he is now employed.

WHEATON B. DESPARD enlisted in Company G, 23d Regiment, in June, 1875. In September, 1880, he was made commissary sergeant, a post which he still occupies. He was born in New York on November 25, 1855. His father was Arthur W. Despard, who is conspicuous as the first drug broker who ever conducted business in New York. The son was educated at a private school on Staten Island and afterwards at Hellmuth College, near the city of London, Ontario. He is recording secretary of the Excelsior Club and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

JAMES B. BACH is a prominent grand army man, and has been honored with high office in Lafayette Post, of New York, in which he is enrolled as a member. He joined the City Guard in 1859, and was elected first lieutenant of Company H, 13th Regiment, in which capacity he accompanied the regiment to Virginia in 1862, on what was known as the Suffolk campaign; and in 1863 he commanded the company in the Gettysburg campaign. He was born in Brooklyn, on June 4, 1836, and began his business life as a clerk in a banking house. In 1865, he began business on his own account as a broker, and in 1867 he became one of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., which firm was succeeded by Willard, Martin & Bach and then by Joslyn, Bach & Co. In the firm first named Jay Gould was a general partner and Mr. Bach was the "Company;" in the other firms Jay Gould was the special partner. Mr. Bach remained in the firm of Joslyn, Bach & Co. until it dissolved in 1885, when he engaged in business on his own account once more and was interested in various enterprises until he accepted his present position of secretary of the Western Improvement Company. He married Mary E. Gardiner, daughter of W. G. Gardiner. He is an honorary member of the Excelsior Club.

SOCIAL CLUBS AND SOCIAL LIFE.



CLUB life is one of the things in which Brooklyn has expanded mightily during the past few years. Ten years ago the clubs could have been counted on the fingers of one hand, while to-day there are at least a dozen important organizations, housed in structures rivaling those in any other city and numbering on their membership rolls thousands of names. Besides these notable examples there are many other similar organizations of lesser size but of almost equal importance. Club life here is different from that of New York, just as Brooklyn is different from her sister city in almost every respect; there it is an end, while here it is an adjunct to the domestic life. In New York a club man, in the distinctive sense of the term, is usually a bachelor to whom the club practically means home; if he be not a bachelor, the bachelor instincts are predominant in him and the home instincts of decidedly lesser significance. The great number of Brooklyn's club men are of an entirely different stamp. They may have the club instinct, but the home instinct is so much greater that it invades and permeates the club atmosphere. Naturally there are exceptions to this rule. For instance, the Brooklyn and Excelsior clubs are essentially bachelor clubs and approach, more nearly than any others in the city, the New York idea. In these two there are undoubtedly more men who look upon them as the chief social factors of their existence than can be found elsewhere. Of the two the Excelsior probably comes nearer to the general idea of what a man's club should be. But generally speaking there is a growing tendency among the Brooklyn clubs to encourage the participation of women in their affairs. Scarcely a club now closes its doors to members of the gentler sex and almost every one has found it of advantage to admit them to certain privileges. The Hamilton, the Hanover, the Montauk, the Union League, and the Crescent, at its country house, all have dining rooms for ladies, and a number of these admit them to the privilege of the bowling alleys. From its very nature the Riding and Driving Club is largely dependent upon the ladies, and unless the signs of the times are misleading, the day is not far distant when women will have an emphatic voice in the management of the clubs on this side of the river. When this shall come to pass it will eradicate the last vestige of the venerable prejudice growing out of a belief that the club is the rival of the home, and the honor of having established an almost ideal condition will belong to the clubs of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON CLUB.

One of the most important societies in the early history of the city was the Young Men's Literary Association of Brooklyn, organized on November 2, 1830, by the "young men of the village of Brooklyn." In those days Alexander Hamilton was the ideal of young men in America, and in his honor the name of the society was changed in October, 1831, to the Hamilton Literary Association of Brooklyn. Among the early members were Edgar J. Bartow, George W. Dow, Horace H. Dow, Josiah C. Dow, Richard C. Dow, John Tasker Howard, Joseph Howard, John Jewett, Jr., William Jones, Jr., Thomas G. King, Abiel A. Low, Henry C. Murphy, Israel Ward Raymond, John H. Raymond, Francis P. Sanford, D. N. Schoonmaker, Henry Silliman, Alden J. Spooner and Robert Tucker. Henry C. Murphy framed the constitution and was the first president. The first lecture course ever given in the city was inaugurated by this association, which flourished for half a century. The succession of membership was kept up by a younger generation, as the original members passed beyond the years of activity, and the social quality of the association was maintained at a high level; so that when, in 1880, the project of a new club was discussed, the old Hamilton Literary Association furnished the most desirable material for a nucleus, and its spirit was preserved in the Hamilton Club, which was organized by ninety-two members of the old association and was incorporated in May, 1882, the first board of officers including Samuel McLean, president; D. H. Cochran, vice-president; A. A. Abbott, secretary; and Tasker Marvin, treasurer. Temporary quarters were found

for the club on the corner of Clinton and Joralemon streets, and the project of a new club house suited to the needs of the club was at once mooted. In 1884 the building on the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets was erected at a cost of over \$100,000. The home of the club is in the modern Italian style, and furnishes commodious parlors, library, art gallery, dining rooms, private and main billiard room, smoking rooms, card rooms, and bowling alley. The club inherited the fine library of the old Hamilton Literary Association, to which constant additions have been made; and the art gallery contains some of the finest art works in this city. Among these is an elegant Sevres vase presented by the French government in recognition of the hospitable reception by the club of the sculptor Bartholdi and his fellow delegates. Another noteworthy feature in the collection is Huntington's large painting, "The Republican Court," purchased at the sale of the late A. T. Stewart's pictures. The chief artistic project of the club at the present



THE HAMILTON CLUB, REMSEN AND CLINTON STREETS.

time is the erection of a bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton from the hand of William Ordway Partridge, a Brooklynite born in Paris. A plaster model of the statue is at this writing in the library of the club, and the bronze itself will soon be in position in the court-yard of the club house. Mr. Partridge received his schooling in Brooklyn but obtained his art education in Europe. The club is literary as well as artistic in its tastes and has a library of 2,200 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made by gift and purchase. The membership in the Hamilton is rapidly approaching the limit, and the early prospect of a waiting list is already having its effect on the desirability of this club, which has from the beginning attracted many of the most eligible club men in the city. The officers of the club, elected in April, 1892, are: George M. Olcott, president; J. Spencer Turner, vice-president; I. Sherwood Coffin, secretary; James McKeen, treasurer.

GEORGE M. OLCOTT, besides being president of the Hamilton Club, is a highly esteemed member of the Crescent, Montauk and the Riding and Driving clubs. He was for many years a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute and occupies the same official position with regard to its successor, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is politically independent, although he is classified as a Republican and usually votes that ticket. He was born in Brooklyn on August 25, 1835, and for more than twenty years has made his home in Grace Court. He is president of the Phœnix Chemical Works, formerly located at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, Brooklyn. Since 1856 he has been engaged in the importing drug business, beginning in the employ of Richard J. Dodge and John Colville, who were known as Dodge & Colville. The firm later became



GEORGE M. OLCOTT.

Dodge, Colville & Olcott and is now known as Dodge & Olcott, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Olcott is at the present time the senior member of the firm. He is engaged in various other enterprises and is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, the Franklin Trust Company and the Franklin Safe Deposit Company; a director of the Market and Fulton National Bank, and the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company. He is as popular among the club men of New York as he is in Brooklyn, being a member of 'The Players', the Down Town and the Fulton clubs. He is married, has three children and the same number of grandchildren. He occasionally participates in out-door sports, of which he is a great admirer.

In the days of America's maritime supremacy, so far as fast ships were concerned, few men contributed more directly to the fostering of this particular branch of enterprise than the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers, of which JOSIAH O. LOW was a member. Since his retirement from active life he has in various ways been prominent in the community. The son of Seth and Mary Porter Low, he was born in Salem, Mass., on March 15, 1821. With several of his brothers he was educated in the English and classical school kept by Messrs. Eames and Putnam. He began business as a clerk in 1836. In 1845 he became a partner with his brother, A. A. Low, under the firm name of A. A. Low & Brother. He married Martha Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Thomas Helme and Martha Smith Mills. He is a member of the Unitarian denomination and was repeatedly trustee in the Church of the Saviour during the pastorates of Drs. Farley and Putnam. He was one of the organizers of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute in 1853 and is a trustee of its successor, the Polytechnic Institute. He was one of the first board of directors of the Children's Aid Society, and was one of the early subscribers to the Academy of Music stock list; he is one of the directors of the corporation. A large portion of his time in later years has been spent at his summer residence at Newport, R. I. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company and has been connected with the Down Town Club in New York and the Brooklyn Club.

During a residence in Brooklyn of a quarter of a century CHARLES ALBERT HOYT has lent his influence freely to those objects which naturally appeal to a man who possesses the advantages conferred by education and fortune. He is a member of the New England Society of New York, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Long Island Historical Society; a trustee of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, on Sidney place, and vice-president of St. Vincent's Home for Newsboys. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1839. His father's ancestors had settled in New England with the earliest colonists in the seventeenth century. Some of them distinguished themselves in revolutionary days and a branch of the family found a foothold among the hills of New Hampshire, where Mr. Hoyt's grandfather, who was a friend of William Lloyd Garrison, was on several occasions the Free Soil candidate for governor of the state; he was elected to the state legislature to represent his native town no less than fifteen times, and was elected several times to the state senate and the governor's council. Mr. Hoyt's mother was one of the Deming family;

her grandfather was killed in the battle of Bennington, and was one of the five brothers who fought under General Stark in that battle. Another maternal ancestor was a captain in the American army, and by service in the revolutionary war earned the distinction of becoming one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. Mr. Hoyt is the son of the Rev. William Henry Hoyt. He was educated at the University of Vermont and at the Georgetown College, D. C., from both of which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. For a time he assisted his father in newspaper work in Burlington, and in 1857 he came to New York. Early in the sixties he engaged in the rubber trade as an employee of the firm of Poppenhuisen & König, which controlled the Goodyear hard rubber patents. He acquired a



CHARLES A. HOYT.

partnership in the business about twenty years ago, after having reached some time previously the positions he still occupies as treasurer of the India Rubber Comb Company and of the Goodyear Hard Rubber Company. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1867, and has lived in the first ward ever since. His home is at 15 Pierrepont street. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a life member of the New York Press Club, a director and one of the founders of the German-American Insurance Company and a trustee in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. In 1862 he married Miss Julia Sherman, who traces her ancestry to the Pilgrim fathers. One son, who is now in business in Denver, is their only child.

In the record of Brooklyn enterprise HENRY HARPER BENEDICT figures prominently. He was born on October 9, 1844, in Herkimer County, N. Y. His grandfather, Elias Benedict, was one of the pioneers who left Connecticut in the last century and created new homes for themselves in New York state. His father, Micaiah Benedict, born in 1801, was a public man of considerable note and was for many years one of the justices of the peace for Herkimer County. After being graduated, in 1865, from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, Henry H. Benedict became a student at Hamilton College. While studying at that institution, and prior to his graduation in 1869, he occupied the chair of Latin and Mathematics at Fairfield Seminary. After leaving Hamilton College he went to Ilion, N. Y., and was employed by E. Remington & Sons. He remained with them thirteen years in the capacity of confidential secretary and director. In 1882 he aided in the organization of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, who purchased the entire typewriter manufacturing plant owned by the Remingtons at Ilion and assumed the title of the Remington



W. W. Benedict

Standard Typewriter Manufacturing Company. In 1892 the present company of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was incorporated and Mr. Benedict, who had been treasurer of the Standard Typewriter Manufacturing Company, became secretary of the new corporation. On October 10, 1867, he married Miss Maria Nellis, daughter of a well-known resident of Fort Plain, N. Y. They have one child. In their home at 116 Willow street there is a magnificent collection of old line engravings and etchings, some of them by Rembrandt, and all products of the best European and American masters. Mr. Benedict has also a well-selected library of rare and standard volumes, many of which, like his pictures, have been collected during their owner's frequent travels in Europe. He is a member of the Republican Club, the Grolier Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of New York, and the Hamilton Club and Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn. Until his resignation some time ago, he was a member of the art committee of the Union League Club. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, but usually attends divine worship at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church at Ilion, and was for many years an elder, treasurer, trustee, member of the building committee and superintendent of the Sunday-school; he is an ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ilion.

Club life in Brooklyn has no more active promoter than WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, president of the Terminal Warehouse Company, of New York. He has served three years as one of the directors of the Hamilton Club, assisted in the organization of the Montauk Club, of which he is a director; he joined the Marine and Field Club in the early period of its existence. During a membership of twenty years in the Memorial Presbyterian Church he has given to it ten years of service as a trustee; and when the beautiful church edifice at Seventh avenue and St. John's place was built he rendered valuable assistance as a member of the building committee. His philanthropic disposition has been manifested in a long and useful connection with the Children's Aid Society, of which he has been a trustee more than twelve years and of which he has been treasurer nine years. Born in this state in 1848, he has lived in Brooklyn since his boyhood and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute. He began his business career in the house of Wallace & Wickes, in New York city, and as a member of the firm of Rossiter & Skidmore he succeeded to its trade in 1872.

Retiring from the firm in May, 1891, he devoted himself to the great interest of which he is the present head. Among other business institutions with which Mr. Rossiter is connected is the Brooklyn City Savings Bank of which he was one of the originators and of which he is a trustee; he is also a member of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, of New York city. He was identified with the state militia for fifteen years, nine years of which period was given as a member of the 7th Regiment, in which he rose to the rank of sergeant. For three years he was quartermaster of the 23d Regiment and he served three years on the brigade staff of General Beebe as captain and ordnance officer. His home is at 50 Seventh avenue.



WILLIAM W. ROSSITER.

The name of Budington has a place in Brooklyn chronicles, not only because of the part played in the city's history by the Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., but also because of the prominence gained by his son, WILLIAM G. BUDINGTON, M. D., who, besides his professional distinction, has a wide social popularity. From 1872 until 1881 he was a practicing physician in Brooklyn, during which time he was, for one year, a sanitary inspector attached to the health department, and, for a year and a half, he served the Kings County Hospital as a resident physician, maintaining meantime a general practice in the city. He was one of the first to join the Long Island Wheelmen and became known as an expert bicyclist; he is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club. He was born in Boston, Mass., on October 29, 1845, and first became a resident of Brooklyn in 1855, when his father accepted the call of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. His preliminary education was gained at the Polytechnic Institute; later he matriculated at Yale College, and after being graduated there with the class of '65, he came to New York and pursued a course of study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which granted him his degree in 1872. He retired in 1881, and has spent most of the time since then in traveling. He is unmarried and for the past seven years has had a residence in New York city. He maintains a keen interest in all athletic matters and is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

FLAMEN BALL CANDLER is a lawyer established in New York. He was born on December 16, 1838, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was Samuel M. Candler, born in Marblehead, Mass., a descendant of a well-known English family, and his mother, Elizabeth C. Ball, was a daughter of Flamen Ball, of New York city. Mr. Candler obtained his education at what is now known as the New York College, read law with Barrett & Brinsmead, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1864 he became a partner of Edgar S. Van Winkle in New York, and the present title of the firm is Jay & Candler, Mr. Van Winkle having died in 1882 and Colonel William Jay having been a law partner of Mr. Candler since 1868. He has been a continuous resident of Brooklyn since 1860. On October 18, 1865, he married Marcia Lillian Welch, daughter of Captain Robert W. Welch. They have two sons and one daughter living. The eldest son, Robert W. Candler, is practicing law with his father. Mr. Candler was a charter member of the Oxford Club, but resigned and became a member of the Hamilton Club. He is a member of the Tuxedo Club, of the Congregational Club, Brooklyn, and of the Down Town Club, New York. From 1860 until 1886 he was a member and an officer of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, but is now a member, and until recently has been a trustee, of the Church of the Pilgrims.



FLAMEN B. CANDLER.

EDWARD B. BARTLETT was born in Portland, Me., and is a son of William and Mary (Crie) Bartlett, of whose eight children he was the youngest. His father was engaged in the shipping business in that state. His grandfather, John Bartlett, was in the active service of his country as captain in the army, during the war of 1812-15. The family belongs to the American branch of an English line which is trace-

able back to the time of the Norman conquest. His parents having removed to Brooklyn when he was ten years old, his education was received at its public schools and the Polytechnic Institute. He commenced his business life with the old tea and coffee house of Sturges, Bennett & Co. After remaining with them some years he entered the warehousing firm of C. L. & J. L. Colby, in Brooklyn, and subsequently succeeded to their business under the firm name of E. B. Bartlett & Co. In 1888 most of the large warehouses and elevators on the Brooklyn water front were leased to the Empire Warehouse Company, Limited, of which he was chosen president, in which position he remains. He is president of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company and of the Columbian Whaleback Steamship Company, and a director in the People's



EDWARD B. BARTLETT.

Trust Company, the Southern National Bank, the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company and in various other organizations, both business and social; he is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the Produce, Cotton, Coffee and Maritime exchanges, of the Union League Club and the Down Town Club, of New York, and of the Hamilton, the Montauk and the Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn. He has borne the part of a public-spirited citizen, and has given an active and liberal support not only to the churches and charities of Brooklyn, but to every movement for the public welfare. In political affairs he has always coöperated with the Republican party, but has never been willing to add to his other duties the responsibilities of public office.

ROBERT D. BENEDICT, of the New York bar, was born at Burlington, Vt., on October 3, 1828. His father was for many years a professor in the University of Vermont, where the son was educated and whence he was graduated in 1848. After his graduation he came to Brooklyn, where he taught school two years, and then entered the office, in New York city, of his uncle, Erastus C. Benedict, afterwards chancellor of the University of the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and has practiced law ever since. In 1854 he married Miss Frances A. Weaver, of Colchester, Vt., and settled in Brooklyn, which he had left for a few years after concluding his school teaching. He is well known to the legal profession as the editor of "Benedict's Reports," in ten volumes, presenting the decisions of the United States district courts. His law practice is largely in the admiralty court. From the foundation of the *New York Times* till the death of Henry J. Raymond, its founder, Mr. Benedict was connected with that newspaper as reporter of the United States courts and as a writer of editorials. He was twenty years a member of Plymouth Church. For the last eighteen years he has been a member and is a trustee of the Central Congregational Church. He was president of the board of elections in Brooklyn several years after its creation, and was the last president of the Republican League. For many years he has been a trustee of the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn and he is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company, of New York, vice-president of the New England Society, Brooklyn, and president of the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters and of the Congregational Club. He was also a member of the Kings County Club, and of the Union League Club.

WILLIAM PEET was born at 165 William street, New York, on December 4, 1822. In 1828 his parents removed to Brooklyn, and purchased and occupied the old homestead of David Codwise, at 184 Columbia Heights. On his twenty-first birthday he began to prepare for college. He studied at Yale, where he was graduated in 1847; and he has been secretary of his class almost ever since. He spent the first year after

his graduation at the Yale law school, and then went to Utica, and entered the office of Mattison & Doolittle, the latter of whom afterwards became a justice of the supreme court. Among his associates there was Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Peet was admitted to the bar on November 2, 1848, being a member of the first class subsequent to the adoption of the code of practice. On April 19, 1849, he opened his first law office on the corner of Wall and Pearl streets, New York, and has continued to practice in that city ever since, his present firm being Bristow, Peet & Opdyke. In 1851 he married Miss Homans and removed to the Hill, where he became successively vestryman of the Church of the Messiah and of St. Peter's. In 1869 he removed to Rockland County, but he returned in 1874 to the homestead on Columbia Heights, which he still occupies. He was one of the organizers of the Atlantic Yacht Club, his name being first on the list; he also assisted in organizing the Hamilton Club, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York.

EUGENE W. DURKEE, whose name stands first on the list of members of the Hamilton Club, is prominent in a number of other social organizations, having been connected with the Brooklyn Gun Club six years, the Manhattan Athletic Club three years, the Crescent Club two years and the Union League Club of New York five years, besides being a member of the Eastern Field Trial, Central Field Trial, New England Field Trial and American Kennel clubs. At Patchogue, L. I., he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres, upon which are a beautiful residence, extensive stables, a half mile track and large kennels which are noted for the prize winners they have produced. These things are simply the diversions of a very busy man, for he is the head of a firm which conducts a long established and prosperous business; he is senior partner in the house of E. R. Durkee & Co., New York, manufacturers of and dealers in spices and grocers' sundries. This firm was established in 1850 by his father, E. R. Durkee, and it operates mills in Brooklyn. Mr. Durkee was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850 and his parents moved to Brooklyn in 1851. His early studies were prosecuted at Professor Overheiser's school and he completed his education at the University of Geneva, in Switzerland, where he studied until 1871, in which year his business experience began. He married Miss E. F. Brigham, daughter of L. H. Brigham, of Brooklyn. She died twelve years ago.



WILLIAM PEET.



Camden C. Dike

CAMDEN CROSBY DIKE was born in Providence, R. I., on September 18, 1832, and is the son of Albyn V. and Phœbe A. Dike. In February, 1849, when sixteen years of age, he left his birthplace and came to Brooklyn. His first home in this city was on Clark street, the site now occupied by a portion of Ovington's establishment; his early association with the Heights engendered in him a certain love of that locality which resulted in his becoming a permanent resident of that section. His first occupation was in the employ of Wilmerdings, Priest & Mount, auctioneers. He next engaged in the wool business; forming with his brothers, Henry A. and James P. Dike, the firm of Dike Brothers, who conducted a large foreign and domestic trade as wool commission merchants and importers. At a later time he became senior partner and ultimately retired from the firm, after being closely and actively associated with its affairs for thirty-six years. The two and a half years succeeding his withdrawal from active business were devoted to foreign travel, in which he was accompanied by his family. After his return to America he interested himself to a great extent in various financial and charitable institutions, with which his connection has since been maintained and enlarged. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Kings County Bank and the Hamilton Trust Company; is a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Homœopathic Hospital and the Church of the Pilgrims; a member of the

Laurentian Club and an organizer of the famous Apollo Club; he is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In social life and in charitable enterprises his duties are shared by his wife, whom he married in 1857, and who was formerly Miss Jeannie D. Scott, of Attica, a daughter of David and Maria Scott, and a granddaughter of Major-General Phineas Stanton, a prominent actor in the war of 1812. Three years after his marriage Mr. Dike built the handsome house now occupied by him at 194 Columbia Heights.

NORMAN SEYMOUR BENTLEY was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y., on March 31, 1831. He is the son of the late Elias Bentley, an esteemed citizen of Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y.; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Seymour. After studying at the public schools of his native place and at an academical private school in Pulaski, he became a teacher at the age of fourteen and taught in 1845-6 at Sandy Creek. In 1850, when nineteen years old, he entered the wholesale grocery trade in New York city as a member of the firm of Gasper & Co. Withdrawing from this firm in 1856, he took an interest



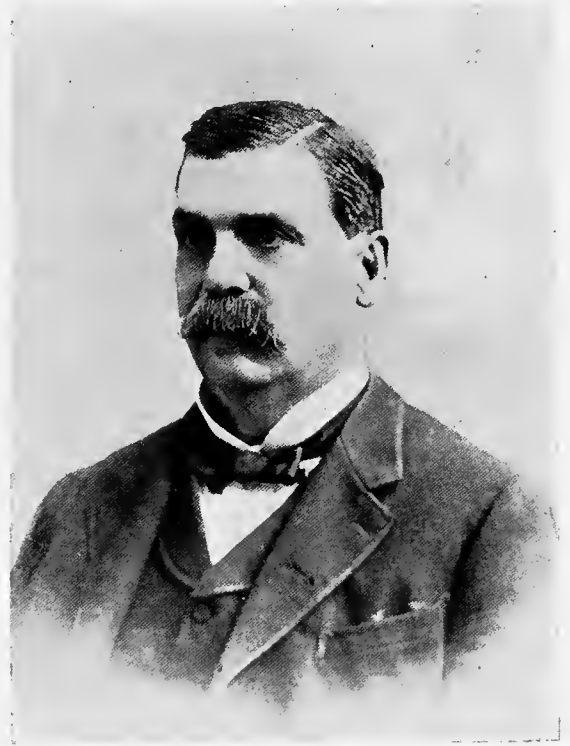
NORMAN S. BENTLEY.

in the wholesale grocery house of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, to whose entire business, excluding the liquor department, he succeeded in 1861, forming the house of Bentley & Burton, to which another partner was admitted in 1867. The excellent promise of investments in land in Oregon was brought to his attention about 1868 and he associated himself with Colonel T. Egerton Hogg of that state in acquiring landed interests there, the enterprise giving birth to the Oregon Development Company, the Pacific Construction Company, the Oregon Pacific Syndicate, the Oregon Pacific Railroad and several other large interests. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce more than thirty years and takes especial pride in what he regards as a public service which he was able to render on the special committee of that body appointed to consider the matter of ordnance and harbor defence for the country. The preparation of the report was entrusted to him, and after it had been unanimously adopted by the chamber and warmly commended by the press, it received the most respectful attention of congress and was described by the late Samuel J. Randall, chairman of the congressional committee on ways and means, as the chart for appropriations in that year; its effect has been felt in congress ever since in connection with the appropriations for defence. The result was especially beneficial to New York and Brooklyn. In politics Mr. Bentley is an ardent Republican and was a member of the first Republican club ever organized in New

York, the Fremont and Dayton Club, which was active in the Fremont campaign; and he was a delegate to the convention held in Saratoga which organized the Republican party in this state. He married on February 4, 1858, Miss Emilie M. Wagner, second daughter of the late Daniel B. Wagner, then of Budd's Lake, N. J. His home is at 271 Hicks street and he is a regular attendant at Grace P. E. Church; he is an Episcopalian, but his life-long friendship for Mr. Beecher led him to attend Plymouth Church during the early part of the famous preacher's ministry, and occasionally throughout Mr. Beecher's life. In his own religious denomination he has been an effective worker, serving many years as vestryman of St. John's Church; he was afterwards a communicant of the Church of the Redeemer several years and then he went to All Saints Church, where he was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has been many years prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A., of New York. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, and the Apollo clubs, of Brooklyn, the Down Town Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, the Board of Trade and Transportation, of New York, and the American Geographical Society.

ABRAM B. BAYLIS was born in Brooklyn in 1845. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at Princeton, entering the former institution on the first day it opened and being graduated in 1862. He went at once to Princeton and was graduated in 1866. Immediately after leaving college he entered the office of his father, a prominent Wall street broker and the founder of the present commission firm of Baylis & Co. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his interests and became the senior member of the firm. He is vice president of the Brooklyn Trust Company and a director in the Mechanics' Bank and the old Brooklyn Savings Bank. He is a prominent figure in Brooklyn's social life and is a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic and Brooklyn Riding and Driving clubs.

Among Brooklynites there are none who have contributed more to the multiplication of useful appliances than GEORGE W. DEMOND, who, after many years of successful business life, is now enjoying the ease deserved by long continued industry and enterprise. He has taken out many patents, all of them on valuable devices, and he is enrolled as a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. He is of French extraction, and his name in its original form was Dumaine, of which its present form is a corruption. His grandfather emigrated to America from France at the time of the French revolution, and from New York went to Trois Rivières, Canada. He had married a lady whose family was from Holland; she had one son, who was born in Montreal in October, 1794. This son, who was the father of George W. Demond, served with the Montreal Voltigeurs in the British army during the war of 1812, and was wounded and taken prisoner by the Americans, who took him to Albany, N. Y., where he utilized his trade of tin and coppersmith by applying it to the production of tin cups for the American soldiers. He married about 1814, and in 1830 returned to Canada, where George W. Demond, his fourth son, was born at St. John's on January 22, 1831. George was educated in Plattsburg and Champlain, N. Y., where his father spent the closing portion of his life, and after leaving the Champlain Academy he was engaged with his father in the manufacture of tinware. He organized the Massachusetts Steam Heating Company in 1856, and introduced the first low pressure heating apparatus under the Gold patent in connection with James J. Walworth & Co. He was also engaged in the furnace and stove business as one of the firm of Demond, Perry & Fenn, which was succeeded by Demond & Fenn. During the civil war he fitted out several men at his own expense for service in the Union army. After fifteen years of business in Boston he came to New York in 1865, and in the year following he organized the American Ventilating Company of New York, introducing patent ventilators of his own invention and making use of the Griffith ventilators, the rights in which he had acquired by purchase. He was treasurer and vice-president of the company until 1886, when it dissolved by limitation. He formed with George M. Pullman and others the Chicago Ventilator Company. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1865, and has taken an active interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Nineteenth Ward Republican



GEORGE W. DEMOND.

Association and a life member of the Amphion Musical Society. He practically retired from active business in 1884. With his family he attends the First Reformed Church, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

HERMAN BEHR was born in Hamburg, Germany, on March 4, 1847. His father, immediately upon arriving in America, came to live in Brooklyn, and was for many years a prominent hardware merchant. Young Behr left school at the age of sixteen to work in his father's factory, remaining there until the latter's death, which occurred in 1865. He then engaged in the manufacture of skates on his own account, but did not make any very great success of his venture, and accordingly relinquished it to accept a position with a down-town business house in New York city. In 1872 he began his present business—that of the manufacture of sand and garnet paper—in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. His residence at Pierrepont and Henry streets was designed and constructed under the direction of architect Frank Freeman. It is constructed of Scotch sandstone and Belleville brownstone, with facing of terracotta brick. The entrance is by a double raised stoop, on each side of which are bay windows with opalescent stained glass. The entrance hall is an apartment of artistic beauty and design; its main feature is a kind of raised ingle-nook or alcove, in which is an open fireplace of Scotch sandstone. The design is antique, the andirons and mantel being in perfect keeping. To the right upon entering is the drawing room, extending two-thirds of the entire depth of the house. This room is finished in polished mahogany, unlike the hall, which is of oak, while the ceiling, divided into panels, is decorated in white and gold. An open fireplace occupies a position near the bay window on one side. The dining room is situated in the rear of the drawing room, from which it is separated by sliding doors. It is finished with oak and has an open fireplace of red Numidian marble with artistically designed andirons and a mantel of carved oak. The library, which is in the rear, directly facing the front entrance, is finished in cherry, with book cases of the same wood. The ceiling is dome-shaped, decorated in white and gold—the latter predominating. Mr. Behr is a prominent member of the Germania Club, of which he has been the president; and to his efforts while serving on the building committee of that organization much is due. He is a member of the German Club of New York, and of the Hamilton, Crescent, and Rembrandt clubs of this city.

From a New England ancestry that may be traced to an honorable source in old England, GEORGE J. LAUGHTON inherited those qualities of industry, honesty and thrift that can always be discerned in the character of successful business men. He has lived in Brooklyn nearly thirty years and enjoys a full degree of popularity as a citizen. He is a life member of the New England Society and a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital. He is engaged in the manufacture of hardware and has headquarters at 45 Chambers street, New York. He acquired his first knowledge of the business in a store in Portsmouth, N. H., in which city he was born on March 27, 1846, and where he was graduated at the high school when fifteen

years old. He came to Brooklyn in 1863, and obtained employment in the New York house of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Conn., and he is now a director and associate manager of the New York branch of that company, having become a member of the company in 1867.

SAMUEL J. CAWLEY was born in Philadelphia in 1850. Like the majority of Philadelphians of that time he was of Quaker parentage. For some time he attended the New York grammar schools and free academy and later the Philadelphia high school. In 1860 he began his mercantile career with William A. Drown & Company, of Philadelphia. Four years later he came to New York to become a member of the firm of George J. Byrd & Company. He became a member of the present umbrella manufacturing firm of Heiter, Glen & Cawley in 1888. He married Miss Mary Brice, of Philadelphia, the daughter of William Brice, a former president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and one of the building commissioners of that city. He moved to Brooklyn in 1876, since which year he has been thoroughly identified with the social life of the city, being a member of the Hamilton and Oxford clubs here and a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, in New York. He takes an interest in the government of his adopted city, but is in no respect a politician or an office seeker.



SAMUEL J. CAWLEY.



Georgius Belus

WILLIAM SATTERLEE PACKER PRENTICE, who was born at 1 Grace court in 1852, is a great-grandson of Major Nathaniel Sartell Prentice, who was captain of the third company, 16th Regiment, New Hampshire militia, under Colonel Bellows, and subsequently was elected major in Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment (the 2d New Hampshire), but did not serve; in 1775 he was a member of the New Hampshire provincial congress. Mr. Prentice was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, and engaged in business on Wall street in 1872. He remained there seven years, when he became manager of his father's extensive interests at the Prentice stores in this city. In 1881 he returned to Wall street, and joined the firm of W. C. Sheldon & Co. He married Miss Ella Crawford Sheldon in 1880, and their home is at 44 Remsen street. He is a member of the Iphetonga and Crescent Athletic clubs, Brooklyn, the Down Town Club and the New England Society, of New York, and the Parmachenee Fishing and Game Club, of Maine. He is a director in the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and is devoted to the pleasures derivable from rod and gun.

CHARLES CURIE, of the law firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie, of New York, has been ten years a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Brooklyn. He was born near Montbeliard, Department du Doubs, France, in 1842, and coming to America with his parents in 1844 resided first in Paterson, N. J. In 1859 he entered into the service of the importing house of Ad. Koop & Sattler, New York, where he remained attending to the custom house business of the firm, until the beginning of the civil war. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Hawkins Zouaves, 9th New York Volunteers. In the charge of his regiment on Fort Defiance, Roanoke Island, he was the first to reach the works and to wave the flag of the 9th Regiment over them, although then he was a private soldier and but little over nineteen years of age. He was wounded in the charge of his regiment on the Confederate batteries at Antietam, and was furloughed and subsequently promoted to lieutenant in the 2d Battalion, Hawkins Zouaves. He was in General A. J. Smith's command in the Red River campaign, was appointed acting ordnance officer of the brigade and later of the division, and continued in A. J. Smith's and Joseph A. Mower's commands in their campaigns in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri. He was promoted to the rank of captain in May, 1864. His last campaign extended from the Mississippi river to the Little Big Blue river, near Kansas, where Price's forces were run down and forced to fight, capitulate, or scatter. During the march back to the Mississippi with orders to join General Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., he took cold and gave out while in command of his company when about half way back, was sent to Jefferson barracks hospital, and on December 16, 1864, was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability. He had sufficiently recovered by January 1, 1866, to return to his vocation of custom house clerk for his old firm, where he remained until January 1, 1868, when he began a custom house brokerage business with Julius Binge,



CHARLES CURIE.

of New York, under the firm name of Binge & Curie. He removed from Paterson to Brooklyn and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1882. He had had an extensive experience in custom house matters, and systematically compiled all the decisions of the United States supreme court on custom house duties, etc., from the beginning of the government, and when the act of 1883 was passed, the first general tariff act since the passage of the revised statutes in 1874, his readiness in deciding questions under it and his willingness to back his opinion by prosecuting the cases upon a contingent fee, brought him all the work he could attend to in a short time. Many tariff questions have been successfully litigated by Mr. Curie in the interest of importers, and his clientage includes the most prominent importing houses in New York. Until the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, Mr. Curie was alone in his practice, but after that the firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie was organized in New York. He occupies the old homestead of N. P. Willis, "Idlewild," Cornwall-on-Hudson, from Friday to Tuesday, and the remainder of the week he is in Brooklyn. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, F. & A. M., of Farragut Post, G. A. R., of Paterson, N. J., an honorary member of E. A. Kimball Post, of New York city, and a member of the New York commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New York. In Brooklyn he is a

member of the Hamilton, Lincoln, and Riding and Driving clubs, and the society of the officers of the New Jersey Battalion at Yorktown. In 1870 he married Miss Jennie Andrews, daughter of James Andrews, of Paterson, N. J. He is a pew-holder in the Central Congregational Church.

One of the most active business men in the sister cities is JOHN GIBB, who at the same time is one of the best known men in club circles in Brooklyn, where he resides. Besides his connection with the Hamilton Club he is a member of the Brooklyn, Oxford, Crescent and Germania clubs. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1829, and came to America at the age of twenty-one. His first employment was



JOHN GIBB.

in the large importing house of J. R. Jaffray & Co., where his industry and thorough fidelity to the interests of his employers soon resulted in his advancement to responsible positions. At the end of fifteen years he had saved enough to go into business on his own account, and in company with Philo L. Mills he founded the New York firm of Mills & Gibb in 1865. In 1887 he acquired the controlling interest in the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, the business of which since that time has been under the management of himself and his son, Howard. He is a director in the Brooklyn Trust Company and a trustee of the Adelphi Academy. In 1852 he married Miss Balston, of Brooklyn, who died in 1878; he contracted a second marriage in 1882. His residence is at 218 Gates avenue.

LEWIS THURBER LAZELL is counted among the older members of the club. He is at the head of the perfume manufacturing corporation known as Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York. He began life at the age of fourteen as a clerk in a book store; three years later he engaged in the drug business at Worcester, Mass. In 1885 he moved to New York and organized the firm of Lazell, Marsh & Hunn, one of his new associates, Mr. Marsh, having once been a clerk in his employ. During the following decade the business flourished, though the firm-name was several times changed. With the beginning of the year 1891 the firm discontinued the manufacture of drugs and was reorganized upon its present basis. Mr. Lazell was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1825, and was educated at Worcester. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to America in 1636. In 1847 he married Miss Ellen Stone, of Worcester. Eleven years after his marriage he moved to Brooklyn and now resides on Livingston street. He has been connected with the First Baptist Church since 1858, and is president of its board of trustees.



Edward H. Kellogg

EDWARD HENRY KELLOGG, who has been one of Brooklyn's representative citizens many years, is a descendant of Asa Kellogg, of Springfield, Mass., who died about 1820. On the maternal side he is a grandson of one of the patriots of the revolutionary period. Patriotism is an inherited trait in the Kellogg family, also, for they are of Scotch extraction and their early ancestors were firm adherents of King James the First, having left their own land to accompany that monarch to England. Mr. Kellogg was born in Ira, Cayuga County, N. Y., on September 1, 1828, and his boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He studied at the Victory Academy until he was fourteen years old and ended his studies at Wenzer's Quaker seminary, at Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he went to Auburn, N. Y., to take a clerkship in a store. From Auburn he went to Rochester, where he was engaged in a similar capacity, and in 1851 he moved to New York city. He made his home in Brooklyn and obtained a clerkship in a New York commission house, the interests of which he served with such fidelity and success that he rose to a partnership in the establishment. His thorough business methods were allied with far-seeing sagacity and it is to him perhaps more than to any other individual the honor belongs of introducing the use of petroleum for lubricating purposes. So great did the demand become that the firm found it necessary as early as 1876 to establish a branch house in Liverpool, England, to facilitate its export business. In addition to his present interest in the New York house he is actively connected with the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, of which he is vice-president and to the affairs of which he gives close attention, dividing his business hours between his office in that institution and his office in New York. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Importers' and Traders' Club, and the Down Town Association, of New York, and of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn. In 1860 he married Charlotte, daughter of Francis Fickett, one of the old-time shipbuilders of New York. His residence is one of the handsomest on Columbia Heights.

WILLIAM KUMBEL WILSON is vice-president, secretary and one of the directors of the Snell Manufacturing Company, which manufactures tools for car and bridge building, and he has charge of the New York stores. His business experience began in 1871, when he was given a clerkship in the wholesale hardware jobbing house of Clark, Wilson & Co., a New York firm of which his father was a member. After several years of clerkship he was admitted as a partner and later the firm was reorganized under the name of Bates,

Wilson & Co., continuing until 1888, when it retired from the jobbing trade and devoted itself to manufacturing. Mr. Wilson was born in 1848; he attended school at Tarrytown, N. Y., and then at Englewood, N. J., subsequently attending St. Germain, a collegiate institute near Paris, France, where he was graduated in 1868. James Clark Wilson, his father, was the son of Dr. James Wilson, a distinguished New York physician of revolutionary times. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the 7th Regiment for the past twenty years. About the year 1875 he married Miss Lizzie Lockwood, daughter of Major John B. Lockwood, an officer in the Union army.

Since his arrival in the United States in 1874, GEORGE GRAY WARD has been a resident of Brooklyn and he is prominent in the Episcopal church here as one of the vestrymen of St. Ann's. In addition to his membership in the Hamilton Club he holds that relation to the Down Town Club of New York. He was born in England in 1844 and was educated at Cambridge. Telegraphy and electrical science interested him at an early age and he was employed some time in the British government's telegraphic service in Egypt. Subsequently he was on the steamship "Great Eastern" and assisted in laying one of the Atlantic cables. After coming to America he was associated with Laurence Oliphant, the author, who was connected with Atlantic telegraphy at that time; and later he organized the Commercial Cable Company for Messrs. Mackay and Bennett. He contributed materially to the success of that enterprise and is vice-president of the company. He is also a director in the Postal Telegraph Company and the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, and vice-president of the American Forcite Company.

The interests of trade brought FREDERICK W. MOSS into active association with the commercial life of the United States in 1865, ten years before he became a resident of the country. He was born in 1849 in Sheffield, England, where he was educated at Sheffield College. In New York he represents the firm of Moss & Gamble, of Sheffield, manufacturers of steel for tools. He is a member of the Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Riding and Driving clubs, and of the Long Island Historical Society, a life member of the St. George Society and a trustee of the Children's Aid Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and the Church of the Pilgrims. Until recently he was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He resides at 33 Remsen street.

JOHN ASKEW TUCKER is a member of the Quogue Field and the Great South Bay Yacht clubs as well as of the Hamilton. He is a native of Brooklyn, having been born on Washington street in 1840. Richard Sands Tucker was his father and his mother was Sarah Ann Carter, a daughter of Robert Carter. He was a student at the Polytechnic Institute when that institution of learning was opened and in 1861 he was graduated at Columbia College. As a member of the 7th Regiment he took part in the campaigning of that command during the early years of the civil war. After his return from the south he became a clerk with the firm of Tucker, Carter & Co., which eventually was incorporated under the state laws as the Tucker & Carter Cordage Company. Its officers are: C. P. Marsh, president; J. A. Tucker, treasurer; E. M. Johnson, secretary. Mr. Tucker is a director of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of New York and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Exchange. He is one of the commissioners in charge of improving the parks on Brooklyn Heights. In politics he is a Republican. For many years he was one of the vestrymen of the Church of the Redeemer and at one time he was one of the wardens; at the present time he is a member of Grace Church on Brooklyn Heights. In 1866 he married Miss Jeannie A. Parsons, in New York.

HENRY EVERSTON NITCHE is largely interested in one of the most prominent business enterprises of Brooklyn, that of warehousing, being a member of the firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co., and a vice-president and secretary of the Empire Warehouse Company, limited, both of which have their warehouses on the Brooklyn water front. His office is in New York city, and his home is at 42 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Hamilton and Lincoln clubs, the Down Town Club, of New York, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club. He was born in Brooklyn in 1848, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute; in 1862 he obtained employment with Frothingham & Co., drygoods commission merchants of New York, and remained with them six or seven years; he then went into the insurance brokerage business, which he continued until 1882. In that year he became a member of the firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co. On the maternal side he is allied to New England people, his mother being a member of the Howard family, which came from Salem, Mass., to Brooklyn early in its history. He married Miss E. W. Duncklee in Brooklyn in 1872, and the family attends the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD SHELDON, JR., is a great-grandson of Sergeant Job Sheldon, who in the war of the revolution served in Colonel Olney's regiment of the Rhode Island line. He was born in Brooklyn and



WILLIAM K. WILSON.

lived in his native city until recently, when he moved to Bernardsville, N. J. His home in Brooklyn was on Pierrepont street. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, the University and Calumet clubs and the Society of Sons of the Revolution, New York. All his business life has been devoted to banking and he is one of the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., New York. He was born in 1859 and was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College. In 1884 he married Miss Bessie Benham.

CARLL H. DE SILVER, although a native of the west, has spent the greater portion of his life in this city, where his activity in all social and charitable functions has placed him among the most prominent people. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846, and coming here in 1859 received his education at the Poly-



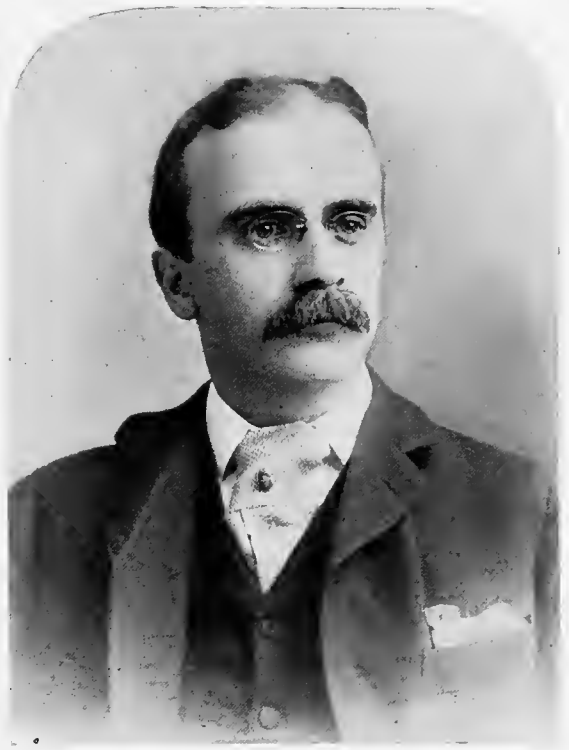
CARLL H. DE SILVER.

technic Institute. Soon after completing his studies he visited the Orient and spent five years in China, making himself familiar with the commercial relations established between Hong Kong and other cities of the celestial empire and the United States. Before attaining his twenty-first year he had traveled around the globe. Upon returning to his native country he entered the field of stock speculation in Wall street, and has since risen to eminence among those who have acquired fortunes in that exciting financial theatre. He is vice-president of the Homœopathic Hospital's board of trustees, vice-president of the Apollo Glee Club, vice-president of the Rembrandt Club, a director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, a trustee of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, and a life member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs. He is also a member of the Crescent and Germania clubs. As an art connoisseur his reputation stands deservedly high. Some of his pictures are described in the chapter on Literature and the Fine Arts. He has taken some share in politics, and was chairman of the city convention which renominated A. C. Chapin for the mayoralty in 1889. He is now one of the state commissioners of charities.

For more than thirty years ARTHUR MURPHY has been a resident of Brooklyn, but his professional career belongs rather to New York, where he has an excellent law practice. He was born on December 9, 1853, in New York city. He is of Scotch blood on his mother's side, and his father was of Irish birth. He was educated at the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and has studied in France, Germany and Scotland. He attended Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in 1874, being admitted to the bar in the winter of that year, and at once commenced the practice of the law. His practice is confined more

particularly to the mercantile and commercial branches, embracing assignments, insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings. He is secretary and treasurer of Snow, Church & Co., a large collection corporation with branches throughout the country. He is also director in the New York and Chicago Chemical Company. He lived in the fourth ward nearly twenty-eight years, and for three years he was president of the Democratic Association of that ward. On June 5, 1883, he married Miss Florence K. Nokes, of Washington, D. C. He resides at 392 Clinton street. He is active in church work, and is secretary and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. He is greatly interested in boating, sailing and fishing, and is fond of reading. He is a member of the Franklin Literary Society and the St. Patrick Society.

Men who while still in early life have won a position of eminence in business circles are not plentiful enough to render their success an event too usual for comment. One of those whose energy has placed him in a post of much responsibility is GEORGE E. IDE, who was born in this city on May 10, 1860. He was prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1881; while at the great New Haven University he was a member of the Scroll and Key and Phi Beta Kappa societies. After completing his education he passed eight years in the employ of Dominick & Dickerman, the well-known firm of New York brokers. He then spent a short time with S. V. White & Co., and in May, 1890, became secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company. He was elected to the vice-presidency of the company, a position which he now occupies. He is a member of the Hamilton Club and of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association; he is also a member of the Insurance Club of New York.



GEORGE E. IDE.

RICHARD S. BARNES was born in Brooklyn on November 21, 1854. He is a son of the late Alfred S. Barnes. He obtained his education successively at the Adelphi Academy, the Polytechnic Institute and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. In 1872 he made a tour of Europe and the picture galleries of the old world inspired him, in later years, to gather about him numerous works of modern artists, until now he possesses one of the finest private galleries in the city. He became a partner in the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. in 1883, and upon the transfer of the school book department to the American Book Company he remained with the old house in the management of its business. The firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. dissolved in November, 1891, and in the incorporation that followed he was elected to the office of treasurer. He is a director in the Kings County Bank, trustee of the Brooklyn Institute, treasurer of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, New York, and has been treasurer of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn since its organization. In politics he is a Republican and has stood by the Young Republican Club since its formation. He joined the 23d Regiment in 1879, served his term of enlistment, and was then instrumental in forming the veteran association of Company D, of which he was president four successive years. He is a member of the Hamilton, Riding and Driving, Rembrandt, and Marine and Field clubs, of Brooklyn, and of the Down Town Club, in New York. He is also a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, the Union for Christian Work and one of the auditors of the American Missionary Association. He has a summer house at Washington, Conn.

On both sides of the East River DICK S. RAMSAY has made his influence felt both in business and social relations. He was one of the first fifty members of the Hamilton Club, an early member of the Carleton and one of the few American members of the Germania. The Long Island Historical Society includes him in its membership, he is a director of the Long Island Free Library, a life member of the Senee Hospital, past master of Orion Lodge, 717, F. & A. M., and a contributor to various charitable organizations. He is one of the trustees of the Kings County Trust Company. In New York he is a director of the Hide and Leather Bank, a trustee of the East River Savings Bank, managing director and treasurer of the Ely-Ramsay Company, director and treasurer of the Stove Manufacturers' Supply and Repair Association, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His continuance in office as the

president of the New York Local Stove Manufacturers' Association and his election to the vice-presidency of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, are indications of the esteem in which he is held among his business associates. He was a member of the firm of Ely & Ramsay, of New York, until 1890 when the firm became an incorporated company. In 1880 a conflagration swept away Ely & Ramsay's factory, leaving them absolutely nothing except the firm's reputation for enterprise and integrity. But within a few months they had purchased and equipped a factory at Peekskill and began what has continued to be a career of decided prosperity. Mr. Ramsay was born in Columbus, Ky., on August 9, 1846. His home was among the first to receive the invasion of the Confederate and then of the Union army. They destroyed everything, leaving his widowed mother and four boys, of whom he was the eldest, entirely without means. He decided to try his fortune in the north and in 1862 went to Chicago, where he obtained a clerkship in a wholesale drug house. The war period was one of speculation and with his first earnings he began speculating, and continued it with such success that in 1866 he left Chicago with a fortune. He visited New York, intending to go to Europe, but was induced to visit Wall street. Within six months every dollar he had was lost. He at once engaged in soliciting insurance and continued this until 1869, when he put his savings into the stock of a manufacturing company and again lost all. Not discouraged, he essayed business again, associating himself in 1870 with N. L. Ely. A small retail stove store was opened and from that beginning their present business has grown.



DICK S. RAMSAY.

EXCELSIOR CLUB.

In its origin the Excelsior Club is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and its history has been continuous, although its character has essentially changed. It was organized as the Excelsior Base Ball Club on December 8, 1854, and while its name indicated the special object for which it came into existence the social element, which afterwards became dominant in the organization, had its recognized place. The club was incorporated under its original name in 1874. About that time, or soon after, its activity in athletic sports ceased and it became a purely social club, dropping the words "base ball" from its name in 1878. While the membership is comparatively small, it includes some of the best known club men in the city, and is largely made up of the younger men. There is a degree of social intercourse among the members that is peculiar to this one club, and it has been said that it resembles, socially, a college society more than it does the ordinary type of organizations of its class. Its house, at 133 Clinton street, corner of Livingston, is large enough for its purposes, and is attractively furnished and decorated. The officers are: George W. Chauncey, president; Harry C. Duval, vice-president; F. S. Little, recording secretary; J. E. Lawrence, corresponding secretary; J. Lloyd Hall, treasurer.

GERMANIA CLUB.

Among the larger and better known clubs of Brooklyn, the Germania is entitled to rank among the first in point of age. The late Dr. Arming, a physician of considerable prominence, who lived near the corner of State and Court streets more than thirty years ago, was largely instrumental in forming the club on a basis that practically made it a distinctively German organization. The Germania was organized in 1859. Besides Dr. Arming the list of members at that time included James Eschwege, K. E. Kahl, Frank Gross, A. Graef, Adolph Kraft, Charles Graef, J. C. Tidden, J. H. Lau and Fred. Hornbostel. The first club rooms were in a building which stood on the northwest corner of Clinton street and Atlantic avenue, on the site now occupied by the Fougere apartment house. When its needs had been increased by gradual accessions of membership the organization moved, in 1865, to a house at 164 Atlantic avenue. The club's history for the next twenty years was one of peaceful prosperity. It embraced, by degrees, the best German element in Brooklyn until its list of members reached the limit of three hundred. In 1888 a movement was inaugurated to raise funds for the erection of a new club house. A suitable site was purchased on Schermerhorn street, just below the corner of Smith street, and preparations for building the proposed edifice began in the

early part of 1890. The opening reception was held in October of the same year and on that occasion Mayor Chapin and other prominent city officials were present. As a specimen of Romanesque architecture, the building is unsurpassed by any other structure in Brooklyn. It is four stories in height, built of light colored brick, terra-cotta and brownstone. The front on Schermerhorn street is ninety feet in width. The basement is built of rough hewn brownstone. A flight of stone steps, converging towards the top, leads to a wide arched doorway, supported by four finely carved pillars of red sandstone, with Corinthian foliage and floral designs in terra-cotta. To the right of the entrance the building is flanked by a huge circular tower, rising from the basement to a point just above the fourth story, where it terminates in a conical roof. There



GERMANIA CLUB HOUSE, SCHERMERHORN STREET.

are four rows of arched and mullioned windows in the tower, with panes of bent glass. On the opposite side of the building, between the first and second stories, a wide bay window projects outward for some distance, its roof forming a balcony of considerable dimensions, enclosed by rails of dark brownstone. The features of this window are two panes of bent glass, eight by ten feet in size, which are said to be the largest of their kind in this country. Above the arch of the doorway four pilasters, faced with terra-cotta flower and basket work, and capped with elaborately carved brownstone copings, extend to the full height of the building, terminating at either corner of the gable. At every suitable space on the front of the club house there is an abundance of delicate carvings and moulding, while each of the windows is supported on sheaves of slender columns, crowned with richly foliated capitals. The wide and massively paneled oak doors open into a vestibule, which leads to a hallway of fair proportions, in the rear of which rises a wide staircase, with newels and balustrades of white oak. To the left of the stairway is the main reception room, an apartment one hundred by forty feet in size, with a vaulted ceiling, twenty-five feet high, supported on a double row of massive Corinthian columns. On the opposite side of the hallway is the ladies' reception room, library, reading and writing room, with servants' apartments in the rear. In the basement are the bowling alleys. Between the first and second stories is a mezzanine floor with a large reading room, private apartments for dinner parties, hat and cloak rooms and a café. On the second floor the grand dining hall, with paneled wainscoting of white oak and a high vaulted ceiling with groined arches, occupies one entire side of the building. The other apartments on this floor are for the use of the employees. There is also

in this story a mezzanine floor, containing the superintendent's office, cloak, dressing and bath rooms. The third floor is occupied by ladies' parlors, waiting and toilet rooms and an extensive kitchen. The fourth story is devoted to a ball-room and theatre having an auditorium one hundred feet long and sixty-four feet wide, capable of seating a thousand people. A gallery encircles this entire apartment, which has a stage twenty-eight feet deep, and sixty feet wide at the footlights. The theatre has, on a small scale, all the accessory apartments usually found at a place of public amusement. Including the furnishing, the club house cost \$140,000. It was erected under the supervision of a building committee headed by ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, associated in his work with Gustav Schimmel, Carl Goepel, P. Lichtenstein, H. B.



BROOKLYN CLUB HOUSE, PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Scharmann, Herman Behr and C. F. Erhart. The officers of the club are : C. Kirchoff, president ; L. Heinsheim, vice-president ; U. Palmedo, treasurer ; Alfred Lichtenstein, secretary.

BROOKLYN CLUB.

Toward the close of 1864, or early in 1865, Dr. A. Cook Hull, a prominent homœopathic physician in Brooklyn, proposed to John Winslow that they, together with a dozen other gentlemen, should rent a room in some suitable building on the heights for the purpose of having some convenient place for social meetings. Mr. Winslow consented, but suggested that the prospective organization widen its scope and embody as nearly as possible the features and conveniences of a regular club. On April 24, 1865, the Brooklyn Club began its corporate existence. The five signers to the certificate of incorporation were : Dr. A. Cook Hull, Charles J. Lowrey, E. S. Mills, Geo. W. Parsons and John Winslow. At that time the club had about fifty members. Very soon after it became legally entitled to acquire property under its corporate name the Brooklyn Club purchased a brick house on the southeast corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, the site it now occupies. The building was originally a private seminary for young ladies and had been used for that purpose only a short time prior to its sale. The price paid was about \$24,000. From time to time the structure was improved internally and externally. In December, 1883, the club bought for \$18,000 a commodious brick house, at 138 Pierrepont street, adjoining its own property, and for a time rented the new acquisition at a figure which paid the expenses attending its purchase. Early in 1886 the two buildings

were practically rebuilt and incorporated as one structure, presenting as they do now a handsome front of brick and brownstone, about sixty feet in width on Pierpont street. On Clinton street the house has a depth of one hundred feet. During twenty of the most important years of its history—from 1870 until 1890—one of Brooklyn's best known citizens Benjamin D. Silliman, was president of the club. Under his management the indebtedness of the organization was practically liquidated, the membership increased to the full limit, and the club brought to its present prosperous condition. During the early portion of this period the Brooklyn was the only club in this city, until the Oxford, and later the Hamilton, attained each a recognized social existence. During Mr. Silliman's presidency there were many prominent events



UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE, BEDFORD AVENUE AND DEAN STREET.

in the history of the organization. At different times it publicly entertained the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, General Grant, Henry M. Stanley, John Tyndall, and many other men of note. Since 1885 its membership has been kept at the constitutional limit of three hundred, and this small number renders it one of the most exclusive of such institutions. David M. Stone succeeded Mr. Silliman as president and remained in office one term. The present officials of the club are: Benjamin F. Tracy, president; Henry D. Polhemus, vice-president; William D. Steele, secretary; and H. C. Duval, treasurer.

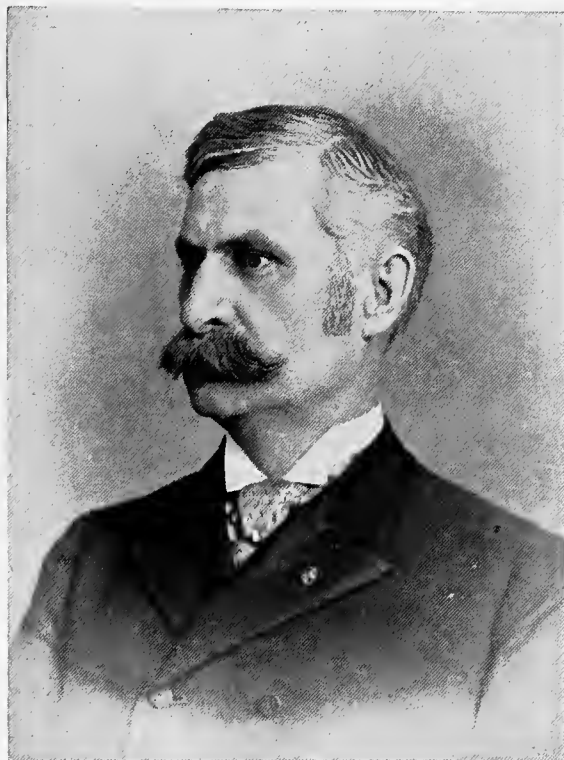
UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Among the social clubs of Brooklyn the Union League is numerically the largest, and as a political factor it is more influential than any other, besides being one of the foremost in social standing. The club is an outgrowth of the Twenty-third Ward Social Republican Club, an institution which began its existence in Thayer's Hall, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, in March, 1887, with a membership of less than twenty. Most of those interested in its success were business men who had only now and then an evening to give to politics, and who met to discuss plans for the promotion of the interests of Republicanism in this city. Arlington Hall, at Gates and Nostrand avenues, was secured as a place of rendezvous, and on February 11, 1888, the constitution was amended and the name of Union League Club was adopted. On March 16, 1888, the members incorporated their organization under the title of "The Union

League Club of Brooklyn;" at that time less than seventy names had been placed upon the roster. The incorporators, who comprised the executive committee, were: Francis H. Wilson, president; John W. Hussey and Devine M. Munger, vice-presidents; John S. Nugent, treasurer; John T. Sackett and Frank R. Moore, secretaries. James O. Bedell was the first president of the club, with Howard M. Smith and Henry M. Calvert as vice-presidents. John S. Nugent was the treasurer and Devine M. Munger was secretary. The object of the club, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, is: "To promote social intercourse; to advance the cause of good government by awaking a political interest in citizens; to overcome existing indifference in the discharge of political duties and to perform such other work as may best conserve the welfare of the Republican party." In the spring of 1889 the club removed to Hancock Hall, on Bedford avenue, near Fulton street, where it remained until it took possession of the building now occupied. The corner-stone of its present club house was laid in October, 1889, and the winter of 1890-91 saw the completion of the structure. It is built in a modified Romanesque style and occupies a plot of ground with a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on Bedford avenue and one hundred and fifteen feet on Dean street. The building has a frontage of ninety-four feet on Bedford avenue and sixty-one feet on Dean street. It contains four stories and an attic, resting on a basement of rock granite. The first three stories are constructed of cinnamon colored brick with heavy brownstone trimmings, and above that brick and terra cotta are used; the roof is covered with Spanish tiles. The main entrance, on Bedford avenue, is massive and imposing, with huge rounded arches, and heavy balustrades and columns, relieved by elaborate carving; medallion portraits of Grant and Lincoln, typifying the military and civil powers of the Republican party, look down from the spandrels at either side of the centre arch. At the Dean street corner a projecting tower, octagonal in shape, rises from the basement to a point high above the roof, where it tapers into a cone which is topped by a flagstaff. On the opposite front a series of bay windows, beginning at the second story and ending at the attic, are crowned by a copper casting of a gigantic eagle with outstretched wings. The lowest of these windows rests on another eagle, carved in stone and perched upon an American shield. These are merely salient features in the external architecture; and no amount of minutæ in description would afford an adequate idea of the appearance of well-balanced solidity and gracefulness presented by the building. The interior is panelled in choice woods with light and dark finish; there are elaborate carvings, marble and tiled hallways, magnificent mirrors, stained glass windows, and frescoes of attractive design and coloring. Opening into the main hallway are the reception rooms, assembly room, ladies' parlor and office, while a magnificent winding staircase and elevators lead to the other floors which are devoted to billiard rooms, library, card rooms, banqueting hall, private dining rooms and committee rooms, gymnasium, baths, cloak rooms, bachelor apartments and employees' quarters. In the basement are well arranged bowling alleys. The building is lighted by electricity from the club's own electric plant, consisting of two engines and two dynamos capable of furnishing eight hundred incandescent lights. The cost of the building, including the site and furniture, was \$215,000, and the money was raised by paying \$40,000 out of the treasury surplus, and issuing bonds to the amount of \$175,000, which were all taken by the members of the club. An equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant is now in the hands of William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, at his Parisian studio, and when completed it will be placed in front of the club house. The statue is to cost \$30,000, and is to be of the same size as that of Washington in Union Square, New York. The Union League Club stands unrivaled for stability and rapid growth. In less than two years from the time of its incorporation the club had increased in numbers from less than seventy to about nine hundred, and at present it has over a thousand members. It exerts a peculiar influence over the entire field of Republican politics in this city, because those connected with it are, for the most part, men whose private characters are known to all. Representatives of every profession are enrolled on its books, including several clergymen. Despite the fact that it is essentially a political club, no member of it can receive the club's indorsement, in its corporate capacity, for any public office to which he may aspire. Francis H. Wilson was elected president in March, 1888, and continued in that office until March, 1892. At the annual election of officers of the club in March, 1892, Howard M. Smith was chosen president; Benjamin F. Blair, first vice-president; Charles H. Russell, second vice-president; Clarence D. Heaton, treasurer; Herbert S. Ogden, recording secretary; Frederick J. Middlebrook, corresponding secretary. The executive committee, which has power to make all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the purposes of the club, was then constituted as follows: John S. Nugent, Jacob G. Dettmar, Clarence W. Seamans, Henry S. Hayes, Jacob D. Ackerman, Frederick C. Truslow, Daniel G. Harriman, William W. Heaton, Andrew B. Rogers, Benjamin Estes, John W. Hussey, Aaron G. Perham, Andrew D. Baird, Charles B. Hobbs, Guernsey Sackett, John O. McKean, William O. Wyckoff and Frank H. Weed. As this volume goes to press Charles S. Whitney becomes president of the club.

HOWARD M. SMITH is well known in the city as a financier and as an ardent champion of Republican principles. He is vice-president and cashier of the Bedford Bank; vice-president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, which he aided materially in organizing; trustee in the People's Trust Company; and

director in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He was born near the town of De Witt, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1841. His parents lived on a farm, and educated their son at the common schools until he was old enough to enter upon a course of higher study, when he passed through the Polytechnic Institute in Chittenango, and the seminary at Cazenovia. During the civil war he served with credit; most of the time as a staff officer, with the 184th Infantry and the 6th New York Cavalry. He has been twenty-two years a resident of this city and has displayed an active interest in local political affairs. In company

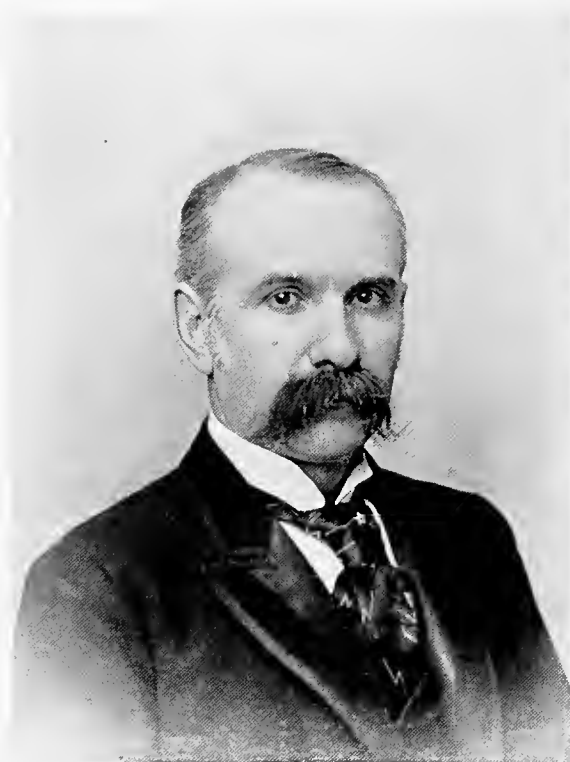


HOWARD M. SMITH.

with William Ziegler he conducted a number of extensive speculative dealings in the real estate field about fifteen years ago, but his present activity in this direction is confined solely to purchases for investment. His time and attention are mainly occupied by the affairs of the financial institution of which he is cashier. When a boy he attended the first Republican state convention in company with his father, who was one of the delegates; and his experience and impressions on this occasion were in no small measure responsible for his unswerving loyalty in after life to the principles of his party. His connection with the Union League Club has been that of an active worker since its organization. He has done much to promote its interests in every way, and until his election as president in 1892 had always served on the executive committee or held the office of chairman of the house committee. He is one of the trustees for the holders of the club bonds. His military career has entitled him to an honorable position on the rolls of the Loyal Legion, of which he has been a member several years.

CLARENCE D. HEATON was born in Liberty street, New York, on December 26, 1840; and five years later came to Brooklyn. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in 1857. After leaving school he occupied a clerical position in a provision house in New York, and when he had been there for two years he accepted a place with the Irving Savings Institution, New York. For seventeen years he filled various positions of a subordinate character and won promotions until, in 1876, he became secretary of the institution, and occupied this place until 1890. At the election held that year he was chosen president. Among bankers he is credited with exercising a most discreet judgment and he is thoroughly informed on all matters pertaining to the interests of the institution with which he is connected. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and he is treasurer of the Union League Club. He is married and has two sons, both of whom are engaged in the banking business. For more than eighteen years he has been a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS H. WILSON is one of the earnest men to whom the Union League Club is indebted for its present magnificent condition. His presidency began when the club was in its infancy, and when there were few who would prophesy for it a future rivaling, in a great measure, that of its namesake in New York.



FRANCIS H. WILSON.

He continued at the head of affairs until the institution was established upon a sure foundation and then resigned office. He was one of the organizers of the club and has been an active spirit in it from the beginning; no club ever had a president more generally liked and respected. On his formal retirement from office on the evening of March 3, 1892, he said in his address: "It has never been the policy of this club to live in the past. It has always faced the future"—and with this sentiment, the keynote of his policy in the management of the institution's affairs, he handed the reins of authority to his successor. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on February 11, 1844, and lived in the city of Utica until he reached the age of eleven; for the next eight years he worked on his father's farm, four and a half miles from the village of Clinton. At intervals, during the winter, he attended the district school. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the preparatory school of Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight at Clinton. While a pupil in that institution he displayed that persistency and determination to succeed which has always been one of his most pronounced characteristics and to which must be credited many of his later triumphs. His education cost him a daily walk of nine miles to and from his home, but his punctuality was never interrupted save once, when

the death of an elder brother, a soldier in the Union army, necessitated his absence from school for a week. In the summer of 1863 he was graduated at the head of his class. He entered Yale College in the following September and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of '67. During the next four years he was associated with a brother as principal of a successful preparatory school at Rochester. In 1872 he came to New York and studied law at Columbia College. After graduation he began practice in the office of the Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, where he remained two years. He then opened an office of his own in New York. In September, 1884, he moved to Brooklyn. He has been prominent in Republican politics.

CLARENCE W. SEAMANS was one of the first members of the Union League, and when it took possession of its new home he was made chairman of the house committee. He was born at Ilion, N. Y., on June 5, 1854. Educated in the public schools of his native town he entered, at the age of fifteen, the employ of the Remington Arms Company as an office boy, and rose to the responsibilities of a clerkship. He was sent to Utah in 1875 as the representative of the Remingtons to manage large timber and mining interests, and remained there until 1878, when he returned to New York to become manager for the Fairbanks Company, which had the general agency for all the typewriting machines manufactured by the Remingtons at Ilion. In 1880 the Remington Company brought the New York agency under its own control and retained Mr. Seamans as manager; two years later the business passed into the hands of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, in which firm Mr. Seamans held a one-third interest. It owns and operates the Remington plant at Ilion. Mr. Seamans moved to Brooklyn in 1879, and afterwards became prominent in the evolution of the Union League Club, in which he is now one of the executive committee. He is a member of the New

He continued at the head of affairs until the institution was established upon a sure foundation and then resigned office. He was one of the organizers of the club and has been an active spirit in it from the beginning; no club ever had a president more generally liked and respected. On his formal retirement from office on the evening of March 3, 1892, he said in his address: "It has never been the policy of this club to live in the past. It has always faced the future"—and with this sentiment, the keynote of his policy in the management of the institution's affairs, he handed the reins of authority to his successor. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on February 11, 1844, and lived in the city of Utica until he reached the age of eleven; for the next eight years he worked on his father's farm, four and a half miles from the village of Clinton. At intervals, during the winter, he attended the district school. In the autumn of 1860 he entered the preparatory school of Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight at Clinton. While a pupil in that institution he displayed that persistency and determination to succeed which has always been one of his most pronounced characteristics and to which must be credited many of his later triumphs. His education cost him a daily walk of nine miles to and from his home, but his punctuality was never interrupted save once, when



CLARENCE W. SEAMANS.



JAMES O. BEDELL.

York Avenue M. E. Church. His philanthropic inclinations prompted him to present to his native town a free public library and a building admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed; it was given without any conditions other than that it should be open six days during every week and that a suitable person should be secured as librarian.

JAMES OLIVER BEDELL was one of the seven founders and the first president of the Union League. For the past eight years he has been at the head of one of the most important departments in the drygoods establishment of the H. B. Claffin Company, and during that period has frequently visited the markets of the old world, where his discrimination and experience made him invaluable as a buyer. Immediately prior to the commencement of his association with the H. B. Claffin Company, he was employed some years as a buyer in the interest of a large drygoods jobbing firm in New York. His duties in this capacity demanded a semi-annual journey to Europe and thus was begun a remarkable record of eighty voyages across the Atlantic. These ocean experiences are embodied in many pleasant personal recollections, interspersed with memories of accidents, such as the collision of the Guion liner "Arizona" with an iceberg off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. He was born at Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J., in 1836, and received a common school education in his native town; at the age of sixteen he completed an academic course at Charlotteville, Schoharie County, N. Y. He began his mercantile career as a clerk in a general country store in New Jersey whence, after two years' experience, he came to New York and became a clerk in the drygoods business until the outbreak of the civil war. Receiving from the governor of his native state a commission to recruit, he performed the duty satisfactorily, and in 1862 accepted a second lieutenancy in Company E, 14th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers. After serving nearly two years he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He resumed business after the complete restoration of his health. In 1877 he became a resident of Brooklyn and for twelve years has been a prominent figure in the social and political life of the twenty-third ward. He is a member of Erastus T. Tefft Post, G. A. R.

JOHN S. NUGENT, who was treasurer of the club from its organization until March, 1892, made an enviable record by the marked ability with which he managed its finances during that long term of service. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on August 11, 1850. From the age of two years until he was sixteen he lived on his father's farm near London, Ontario; he attended the village school in winter, and worked on the farm during the rest of the year. When he was sixteen years old, he was sent to Victoria College for two terms, and then came to New York and obtained a situation as clerk in Lord & Taylor's store on Grand street. At the end of a year he accepted the position of book-keeper in a house engaged in the paper business. He was soon advanced to the position of salesman, which position he held until March 1, 1876, when he went into the paper business as a member of the firm of Nugent & Steves. The firm was prosperous from the outset, and on January 1, 1883, Mr. Nugent bought out the interest of his partner, Mr.



JOHN S. NUGENT.

Steves, and with John F. Romig formed the firm of J. S. Nugent & Co. In August, 1891, its interests were sold to the National Folding Box & Paper Co., of which company Mr. Nugent became secretary, and chairman of the executive committee of its board of directors. He is a member of the executive committee of the club, and has always taken a deep and effective interest in its welfare.

JOHN W. HUSSEY in performing the arduous and important task of superintending the erection of the club house earned for himself the gratitude not only of his associates in the organization but also of every man whose local pride caused him to appreciate anything that beautifies the city where he lives. He is one of the charter members of the organization and has always been active in everything calculated to promote its welfare; he was the first to hold the office of vice-president and served in that capacity three years; in 1891 he was unanimously elected for a like term as a member of the executive committee. He was born at Rochester, N. H., on July 19, 1835, and is a graduate of Limerick Academy in Maine. When he reached the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of a machinist at South Newmarket, N. H., and made a specialty of constructing engines, locomotives and sugar machines. In 1860 he went to the West Indies and spent the succeeding three years in selling and operating machines for use in the sugar trade; subsequently he employed himself in erecting and operating rubber and paper factories in New Jersey. In 1876 he moved to Brooklyn and became a member and director of the White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company, taking charge of its lumber and fancy cabinet wood interests. In 1892 he withdrew from the company and established a wholesale lumber business in New York.

DEVINE M. MUNGER is another of the men whose energy assisted the development of the club, and his services as secretary of the building committee, under the direction of which the new club house was completed, have been gratefully appreciated by his fellow members in the organization. He was born in New York and was educated in the ninth ward at public school No. 3. At an early age he began to learn the trade of a stereotyper, but engaged later in the transportation business, which he followed during the next fourteen years, eventually attaining the position of manager. Then he interested himself in building transactions and speculated to a considerable extent in real estate. When the Union League Club was instituted he was chosen secretary; he occupied this position from March, 1887, until March, 1888, and, in conjunction with J. O. Bedell, then president of the club, practically devoted all his leisure time to the service of the organization. Upon resigning the office of secretary he was elected second vice-president, a position which he held until 1892.

WILLIAM M. ADAMS is a life insurance manager and was formerly a teacher. He was born in New York city on August 20, 1838, and on both sides of his parentage he traces his ancestry to the Puritan settlers of New England; his great-grandfather on the maternal side died on the "Jersey" prison ship in Wallabout Bay. Mr. Adams was graduated at the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1855, from which institution he afterwards received the degree of Master of Arts. He first turned his attention to school teaching and soon became vice-principal of a New York school, but left that profes-



WILLIAM M. ADAMS.

sion to devote himself to mercantile life. In 1866 he moved to Brooklyn and took charge of school No. 15. In 1869 he was chosen assistant superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools, but declined the appointment and took charge of one of the departments of the New York Life Insurance Company, with which corporation he remains. In 1860 he married Miss Ellen H. Franklin, of Hoboken, N. J. In 1856 he joined the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, of New York city, where he had attended from boyhood; on coming to Brooklyn he made his home in the twentieth ward and connected himself with the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of which he acted as the Sunday-school superintendent four years, and afterwards became a deacon. In 1888 he removed to the twenty-third ward and transferred his membership to the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church of which he is an active member.

Captain WILLIAM H. THOMPSON was born at St. Stephen, N. B., on May 13, 1840, and was a grandson of James Brown, who was a member of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick thirty-six years. After attending school until he was seventeen years old, he went one day to see a ship-launch, and the sight inspired him with a desire to go to sea.

Accordingly he shipped on board the "Constitution," remaining on board that ship until she was lost, three years later, at San Salvador, on the very point where Columbus landed. He shipped as a boy, and in the later half of his time on board he was made successively third, second, and chief officer. After serving as mate on several vessels he took command of the clipper ship "Hypatia," an American vessel which was sold to English owners, and upon which, under the English flag, he sailed in the East India trade from Liverpool. In 1866 he was transferred to the "Andromeda," the largest sailing vessel of her day; she was

built for the Confederate service and was named the "Shenandoah," but the British Government refused to allow her to sail from a British port on her intended mission, and so she was sold for mercantile purposes; he commanded her until 1870, when he became superintendent of the building of the White Star Line of steamers. In 1871 he took command of the steamer "Oceanic," from which he was transferred to the "Republic" in 1872, and sent out to open the line to all the Pacific ports of South America, in which undertaking he succeeded. After his return he commanded the steamer "Celtic," and then the "Britannic," taking command of each new ship added to the line by virtue of his rank of commodore. He was at this time the only officer displaying the flag of the Royal Naval Reserve sailing to New York, and he held a commission in that branch of the service. In this capacity he had the honor of presentation at the court of St. James in 1878. He was the recipient of a gold watch presented by the president of the United States, and of a gold medal from the Shipwreck and Humane Society, for saving the crew of the American ship "Mountain Eagle," in January, 1872; and he received a silver service and two silver cups from passengers on the "Britannic" for making the quickest trip across the Atlantic. In 1864 he invented an instrument for observing the stars, enabling the mariner to find his position at night almost as well as by day, and in 1872 he invented a method of extinguishing fires on board ship, and was granted royal letters patent, the White Star and other lines adopting it at once; in 1882, all the great steamship lines carrying passengers from America were obliged by a special act of Congress to adopt it. He resigned from the White Star Line in 1878 to organize a line for the New York Central Railroad Company, but the enterprise was not carried out. In 1879 he engaged in the shipping and commission business in New York, and in 1881 he organized the Anglo-American Dry Dock Company, and built two dry docks at Erie Basin, Brooklyn. He was president of the company two years, when he resigned, though he is still a shareholder in the company. He remained in the shipping business until 1886, when he accepted a position with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, eventually becoming manager of the metropolitan district, which position he retains. In 1891 he was elected to membership in the New York Chamber of Commerce.

HUGH M. FUNSTON is a representative business man whose home has been in Brooklyn for many years and whose career is an exemplification of the indomitable spirit which animates the American man of affairs. When he was sixteen years old he came to New York and soon after became a clerk with a fireworks manufacturing firm in New York city. Nine years later, in 1857, he was the head of the firm into whose employ he had entered as a lad, the firm being Funston & Schofield, and under his energetic management it prospered so greatly that in a few years he was able to retire with a considerable fortune. Settling in Rockland County he invested largely in real estate at Spring Valley, where he made his home. While living there he built a fine academy at a cost of \$14,000, furnished it completely, hired an efficient corps of teachers and kept it in operation for the benefit of the community. A serious depreciation in the value of real estate which occurred several years later impaired his fortune to such an extent that he accepted an invitation from his successors in the fireworks business to take an interest in the enterprise, and at the present time he is largely interested in the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America. He was born on August 19, 1833, and is a direct descendant on his mother's side from one of the Huguenot families who fled from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. When he was a child his parents removed with him to Greenwich, Conn., where he remained until he was sixteen years old, receiving his education first at the common schools and subsequently at what was known as the Greenwich Academy. A little more than thirty-six years ago he enlisted as a private in Company A, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in which he was rapidly promoted through the different grades of non-commissioned officers to that of first lieutenant. He remained in active service until he removed from New York and took up his residence in Brooklyn. During his connection with the 7th Regiment he was present at the famous "Dead Rabbit Riots," also the "Sepoy, or Quarantine Riots." In April, 1861, he went with his regiment to Washington, and again in the following year. In 1863, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion by the



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Confederates, he marched with his regiment to the defence. He is a member of the Veteran Association of the 7th Regiment, and has always been active in advancing the interests of that organization. In May, 1887, he was mustered into Lafayette Post, G. A. R. He became a Freemason in 1864, joining Varick Lodge of Jersey City; he has since attained a high rank in the order, and is looked upon as a practical



HUGH M. FUNSTON.

exponent of its principles in every respect. He is a member and trustee of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of a committee of three for the building of the new edifice on Seventh avenue. He married Miss Anna D. Dickinson, daughter of Dr. Dickinson, of Brooklyn, in 1853.

JACOB D. ACKERMAN was one of the early members of the club and has served since March, 1892, as one of the executive committee. He was one of the finance committee during the building of the new club house. Born in Bergen County, N. J., he attended the public schools in New York, and was graduated at the Collegiate School of the Reformed Church. After being nine months a clerk at Hoboken, N. J., he engaged himself to drive a cart in New York city, where in four years he saved enough to buy a horse and cart of his own and continued in the same line of work on his own account. Eventually he drifted into the forwarding business in connection with the New Bedford steamers. From that line he went to the Fall River Line as forwarding agent, which position he retains. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1863 and has lived here ever since. He is a past regent of the New York Council, Royal Arcanum.

DANIEL G. HARRIMAN, who has been chairman of the executive committee since the organization of the club, was born at New Sharon in Franklin County, Me., and after preparing for college at Kent's Hill, was graduated at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He was a member of the first convention that adopted the title of "The Republican Party." This convention met in the village of Strong, Franklin County, Me., on August 7, 1854. Mr. Harriman was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County, Me., in 1867. A year later he moved from his native state to New York and became a resident of Brooklyn. Immediately upon his arrival here he was admitted to practice by the general term at Newburgh, and for several years occupied an office in Brooklyn with George G. Reynolds. In 1874 he transferred his office to New York and has since continued as a practitioner in that city. He has always been a strong exponent of practical party loyalty, has served on the executive committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club several years, and has delivered many speeches in this city, and elsewhere in favor of his party's candidates.

In 1888 he made an address before the Union League Club on "Protection versus Free Trade," which was printed by the club and circulated to the extent of 1,250,000 copies; in 1892 he wrote "American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley," which was published in pamphlet form by the American Tariff League. It comprised about one hundred pages and furnished a complete history of our protective system from the earliest times; it became exceedingly popular and the first edition alone distributed 100,000 copies.

JOHN F. ROMIG was born on February 10, 1853, in Morrisania, Westchester County, now within the limits of New York city. When he was eight years old his family moved to Pittsburg, Pa., where he attended school. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the leading local confectioner, in which he remained until he was twenty-one years old. After engaging in business for himself for a short period, he was employed in 1876 by Nugent & Steves as manager of their western territory, and continued in that capacity until he succeeded Mr. Steves as a member of the firm, the name of which was changed to J. S. Nugent & Co. They conducted business until 1891, when the firm, together with D. S. Walton & Co., the Cornell, Shelton Co., F. H. Benton & Co., Munson & Co., the Whiting Co. and the Chicopee Box Co. disposed of their interests to the National Folding Box & Paper Co., which had been organized for the purpose of consolidation. On the first of August, 1891, Mr. Romig was appointed manager of the sales department of the newly formed company, which position he retains. He is a member of the Sunday-school Union of the M. E. Church and of the New York Educational Society, and since he became a resident of Brooklyn, in 1881, he has been an active member and one of the trustees of the New York Avenue M. E. Church. For several years he was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school and since 1890 he has been superintendent. He is recording



JOHN F. ROMIG.



DANIEL G. HARRIMAN.

secretary of the Veteran Ministers' Relief Association of the M. E. Church. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Wachter, daughter of Dr. Charles L. Wachter, who was six years an army surgeon in various field and government hospitals.

Major AUGUSTUS C. TATE, marshal of the United States circuit court of appeals, has been distinguished in public life for many years and is a well known Brooklynite. He was born in New York city on January 6, 1835, and received preliminary education at a public school. At the age of fourteen he went to Charlotte Academy in Delaware County, N. Y., where he remained three years and then returned to New York to assist his father in the drygoods business. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., then commanded by Colonel Daniel Butterfield. He was at once made color sergeant and served in that capacity during the three months the Twelfth was in active service. At the expiration of the ninety days' term he again enlisted; he was commissioned captain in the 131st N. Y. Volunteers and was promoted to the rank of major on September 8, 1863. He participated in most of the important battles of the southwest, seeing much hard service along the Mississippi. In 1865 he was mustered out with his regiment and returned to Brooklyn. Under the collectorship of Chester A. Arthur, he was appointed



AMOS BROADNAX.

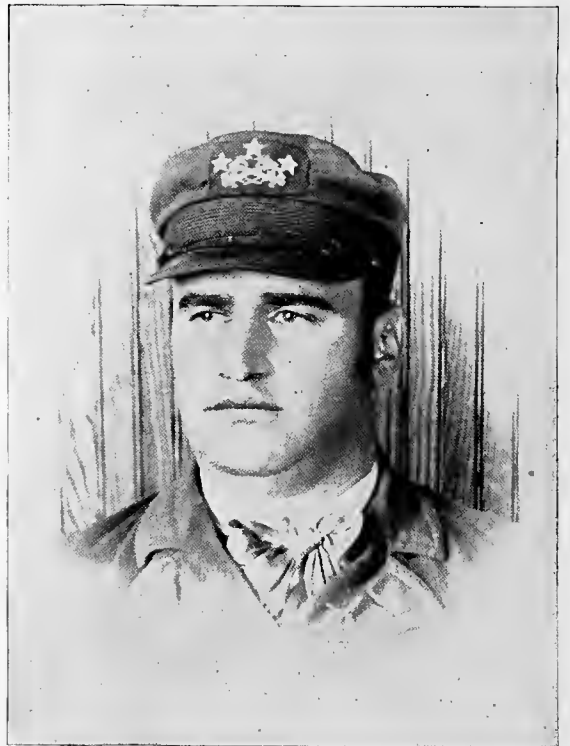
hattan" and "Mahopac," which were constructed in Jersey City. His earliest political opinions were moulded on Whig lines, and his first vote in a presidential contest was cast for John C. Fremont. Since that time he has voted with the Republican party.

ISRAEL F. FISCHER is one of the most earnest politicians in the club, never holding public office, but indefatigable in his work for candidates on the Republican ticket. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1887. Two years after coming to this city he was chairman of the Republican campaign committee. He was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Republican General Committee in 1890, and was reelected in 1892, but resigned at the May meeting of the committee that year. He was born in New York city on August 18, 1858, and after attending the public schools until his thirteenth year he entered the law office of Henry S. Bennett as a clerk. This clerkship continued until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He entered into partnership with Mr. Bennett in 1887, and in 1892 the law firm of Davison & Fischer was formed, with Mr. Bennett as senior counsel. Mr. Fischer is a member of the Canarsie Yacht Club, of which he has been commodore two years. During that period the club has grown in membership from fifty-four to one hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN S. McKEON, who is one of the executive committee of the club, is one of the most successful business men of Brooklyn and is identified with a variety of local interests both of a business and social character. He is a member of the Hanover Club, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and other organizations; a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital, Kings County Savings Bank, and Kings County Building and Loan Association; and in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church he holds the office of treasurer. From the year 1845, in which he was born, he has been a resident of Brooklyn. His education was obtained at the

inspector in the New York custom house and acted as aid to A. B. Cornell, surveyor of the port. He continued as inspector until 1883, when President Arthur appointed him United States marshal for the eastern district of New York. He held that office until 1887. In June, 1891 he was appointed marshal of the United States circuit court of appeals, established by the previous session of congress—practically a life position. He has been at every Republican state and national convention for the past twenty-five years. In 1868 he was secretary to the national convention held in Chicago. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

AMOS BROADNAX is a descendant from an old English family of that name having its seat in Kent, England. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., in 1827. In his boyhood and early manhood he learned the trade of machinist and mechanical engineer. In 1848 he entered the engineer corps of the United States navy, where he served until 1855. In that year he resigned and began the study of law at St. Louis, Mo., being admitted to the bar in 1858. He moved to Washington in 1861; practiced law there until 1862, when he entered the service of the United States government in the building of the iron clad monitors, "Tecumseh," "Man-



ISRAEL F. FISCHER.



JOHN S. MCKEON.

one year was its treasurer. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1884, from what was then the second district. Although never an office seeker, he was nominated for the office of surrogate in 1883, and, though he failed of election, he ran more than 35,000 votes ahead of the state ticket. He aided in organizing the Bedford Bank and is one of its directors. He was born in the town of Ellenburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on June 5, 1835. His parents were pioneers in the settlement of northern New York, his father serving on the frontier as a captain of infantry during the war of 1812. While Edward was a boy the family removed to Malone, Franklin County. He prepared for college at the Franklin Academy and entered Middlebury College, in Vermont. During his senior year in college he enlisted as a private in the army and served under General McClellan, in the army of the Potomac, until the fall of 1862; and then under General Hunter in South Carolina and under General Foster in North Carolina. He was promoted to a lieutenant and at the close of his service was adjutant of his regiment. After the war he studied at the Albany Law School, and, in 1867, began practice in New York with F. A. Wilcox, and later in the office of ex-Judge Beebe, under the firm name of Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs. This connection lasted until 1883, when Mr. Hobbs left to form the firm of Hobbs & Gifford. He is a general practitioner and is equally familiar with commercial, admiralty and corporation law. He is a director in the Equitable Mortgage Co., of Kansas City and New York.

HENRY SIEDE is one of the prominent men of Brooklyn who are native to the city wherein they have lived successful lives. He was born at 297 Gate avenue, on August 18, 1863, and moving to 277 Gates avenue, two years later, has lived there ever since. He was educated at public school No. 3 and at the Adelphi Academy, where he studied three years. He completed his studies at Dresden, Saxony, where he

public schools, of which he was a pupil until 1859, when he was graduated at public school No. 1. Beginning as an errand boy in a clothing store, he obtained a clerkship in the clothing house of Hanford & Browning, of New York, in 1861. After leaving that firm he was in the wholesale trade in the boys' clothing business in New York until 1870, when he became a partner in the firm of Smith, Gray, McKeon & Co., in Brooklyn. Retiring from that firm in 1879, Mr. McKeon established himself at the corner of Broadway and Bedford avenue and began the manufacture and sale of clothing. He does both a wholesale and retail business, and employs more than five hundred persons.

EDWARD H. HOBBS is prominent as a leader of the Republican party in Brooklyn as well as a successful lawyer and man of affairs. For sixteen consecutive years he served as a delegate from the twenty-fourth ward to the Republican General Committee; he has been a member of the executive committee of that body the same length of time, and was four years its chairman. In 1884 he was chairman of the county campaign committee. With the exception of the last two, he has been delegate to all the state conventions of his party since 1877. For five years he was a delegate to the Republican State Committee and



EDWARD H. HOBBS.

lived four years and learned the trade of furrier. The year 1876 he spent at Leipsic and in travel, after which he came home and embarked in the manufacture of dolls' furs under a patent of his own. In 1878 he became a clerk in his father's fur store; in June, 1886, Mr. Siede, senior, died, leaving his entire property to his wife. His son bought the business in May, 1887. He is very fond of saddle riding and is a member of the Riding and Driving Club and the Park Riding Club of New York. He worships at the Central Congregational Church.

WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF, for many years president of the Remington Standard Typewriter Manufacturing Company, was born on his father's farm in the town of Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y., on February 16, 1835. He was educated at the public schools and the Ithaca Academy. About the year 1856 he settled on government land in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, acquiring one hundred and sixty acres, with the intention of earning enough to enable him to take a college course. The crisis of 1857 caused him to abandon that idea, and in July he returned to Ithaca and began the study of law in the office of a prominent attorney there. When the civil war began he discontinued his law studies and enlisted as a private in the first company organized in Tompkins County; a company which later formed a part of the 32d N. Y. Volunteers. Before the regiment reached the front he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; immediately after the battle of Bull Run he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, and before the full term of two years for which he had enlisted had expired, he was made captain of the company. Returning to Ithaca at the expiration of his term of service, he resumed his law studies, and on November 16, 1863, at Binghamton, was admitted to practice. About that time he pursued a course of study and was graduated at Ames Business College, Syracuse, N. Y. He early became interested in the phonographic art, pursuing this study while attending school, reading law, and during his leisure hours in the service. In January, 1866, he was appointed official stenographer of the supreme court for the sixth judicial district of New York, which position he held sixteen consecutive years. He was one of the founders of the New York State Stenographers' Association, holding for one term the office of president of the association, in which he retains his membership. About the year 1875 he obtained the agency for the sale of Remington typewriting machines. When not engaged in court work he applied himself diligently to the introduction of the typewriter into law offices and business houses. In 1882, at the solicitation of the Remingtons and others interested, he associated himself with C. W. Seamans and H. H. Benedict, and the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict was formed for the purpose of carrying on the typewriter business; at the same time they entered into a contract with E. Remington & Sons to take their entire production of typewriters and place them on the market. The venture proved successful, and in 1886 all the rights, title, interest, franchises, tools, machinery, etc., pertaining to the manufacture of the Remington typewriter passed into the hands of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. That firm immediately organized the Remington Standard Typewriter Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of the machines, and Mr. Wyckoff was elected president. When, on May 19, 1892, with a capital of \$3,000,000, the Remington Standard Typewriter Manufacturing Company was consolidated with the Standard Typewriter Company, the corporate style assumed by the firm as selling agents, Mr. Wyckoff was elected president of the new company. He was one of the early and most active members of the Union League; for four years he has been a member of the executive committee, having been chairman of the reception committee on the occasion of the dedication of the new building, and of the first ladies' reception given by the club.



WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF.

WALTER SCOTT, JR., was one of the first members of the club and is one of its most enthusiastic workers. He is the youngest of six children, and was born of Scotch parents in Montreal, Canada, on December 22, 1861. At the age of four his family moved to Boston, Mass., where he attended the public schools. His first experience in a mercantile way was as a cash boy in one of the large drygoods stores of Boston, and thereafter for a short time he was employed by a druggist. He was barely fifteen years of age when he entered the employ of Butler Brothers, wholesale



WALTER SCOTT, JR.

dealers in small wares and notions, and was rapidly promoted from one position to another. When the Chicago branch of this firm was established in 1879, he was for a time connected with the house in that city, but he was again transferred to the New York store which had just been opened. In 1885 he was admitted to the firm of Butler Brothers, and he is one of the managers of their business in New York. He ranks as a leader among the largest and most influential of Scottish associations in the United States. He is not a brilliant orator, but his force and logic more than compensate for any lack of brilliancy, and in several important debates in which he has participated at the annual conventions of the United Clans, he has almost invariably come out victorious. He has served four years on the membership committee of the Union League Club, and he is vice-royal chief of the Order of Scottish Clans of the United States and Canada; he is a member of the Scottish Charitable Society of Boston, St. Andrew's Society of New York, Waverly Club of Brooklyn, New York Scottish Society and the Royal Arcanum. In 1883 he married Miss Sadie D. Campbell, of Boston, and they have lived in Brooklyn continuously since that time. He is known among his friends as a lover of athletic sports and is the possessor of several trophies won on the cinder path.

He is a lover of horses and is an adept with the rod and gun.

ALBERT C. HALLAM, M. D., is a member of the family which has been distinguished in the literary world, one of its members being Henry Hallam, author of "The History of the Middle Ages." The father of Dr. Hallam was a frequent contributor to Boston periodicals, and his mother was a member of the prominent New England family of Bowles. Dr. Hallam was born in Watertown, Conn., on June 22, 1844, and received his rudimentary education in the schools of Waterbury, Conn. After completing his common school studies he entered Yale College in 1863, and was graduated in 1866 with high honors. He began the study of his profession in 1863 with Dr. James Welch, of Winsted, Conn., and continued with him during the vacation seasons of the three years he was at Yale. On January 20, 1866, he located in Brooklyn and began the practice of his profession. On November 4, 1867, he married Miss Mary Devendorf, daughter of Dr. Edward Devendorf, a well-known physician of Brooklyn and a resident of the fifteenth ward. On August 23, 1888, Mrs. Hallam died; his family now consists of his two daughters. Having been an extensive traveler in all parts of Europe he has collected a number of fine art productions, which adorn the walls of his residence. Aside from his professional duties he is a member of a number of social clubs and various organizations of the city, among which, besides the Union League Club, are the Amphion Singing Society, the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, and the A. O. U. W. He was the first vice-president of the Hanover Club, is vice-president of the Bushwick Savings Bank and the Amphion Academy Company, and a member of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He was a member of the board of education under Mayor Low. He is always generous to worthy charitable causes and is highly respected.



ALBERT C. HALLAM, M. D.

ANDREW B. ROGERS, JR., has been actively associated in the work of the club ever since he became a resident of Brooklyn; he is a member of the executive committee, and was a member of the house committee when the new club house was opened. He was born in New York on February 7, 1851, and was educated at the public schools and at the College of the City of New York. He began his business career in 1866 as a clerk in the employ of Charles Downer. Afterwards, in 1873, he organized the drug importing firm of Dickinson & Rogers, which gave way in 1881 to its successor, Rogers & Pratt. He moved to Brooklyn in 1890. He is prominent in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and is a member of the board of stewards of the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church. He was one of the presidential electors in 1888 from this state.

CHARLES S. WHITNEY has been signally successful in his relations with the club as chairman of the house committee; and he is a well known man in the social life and club circles of the city. He was born in Brooklyn on November 7, 1856, and was educated at Lockwood's Academy and the Adelphi Academy. At the age of eighteen he was graduated with the highest honors and left school to begin business life. After an experience of two years with a prominent Brooklyn real estate firm, he accepted employment with Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of New York, with whom he remained for six years. During that time he was advanced from one position to another until he finally became chief clerk in the exporting department. He next connected himself with the ship brokerage and commission firm of J. F. Whitney & Co., of which his father was the senior member, and in which, within a short time, he was admitted to a partnership. The relations of the firm with the commercial world have been greatly extended through the energy of its junior partner. He has held the office of vice-president and president of the New York Maritime Exchange; he was elected to the latter office at the age of thirty-two and was the youngest man ever chosen to fill that post. He proved himself a capable executive officer, and after serving one term declined an offer of unanimous reelection. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic and Prospect Gun clubs. His family consists of his wife and three children, and he is a member and vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church. He owns a handsome country residence at Arlington, Vt.

AARON G. PERHAM was one of the organizers of the club, has served for two years on the finance committee, and is a member of the executive committee. He was born in Wayne County, Pa., and was educated at the district schools and at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston Pa. His youth and early manhood were spent in hard work on his father's farm, with the exception of two winters spent in the severe school of the lumber camps of northern Pennsylvania. The money earned in lumbering he used to pay for his seminary education. His first business engagement was that of book keeper at Rupert, Pa. From there he removed to Millburn, N. J., and on January 1, 1870, he took the position of accountant in a wholesale coal



AARON G. PERHAM.

office in Philadelphia. In May, 1874, he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since continuously resided. For three years after coming to New York he was employed as salesman in the wholesale coal business, and then became a partner in the firm of J. D. Kurtz, Crook & Co. He is now a partner in the firm of Crook & Perham, wholesale coal merchants of New York. He is a member of the Coal Trade Club of New York, and a trustee of the New York Coal Exchange; he is also a director in the Weehawken Wharf Company and vice-president of the Edgar Boiler Company. He has taken an active interest in public affairs and was for a number of years a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings County. For more than seven years he was a member of the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., five years of which time he was second lieutenant of Company G; and he is now a member of the regimental and Company G veteran associations.

One of the early members of the club is I. AUGUSTUS STANWOOD; he is well known and thoroughly liked by his fellow members, and is also prominent as a laborer for the welfare of the Young Men's Christian Association; he is a deacon of Plymouth Church and active in Sunday-school work. He was born in Augusta, Me., and early in life learned the trade of a paper manufacturer. He advances claims, which are

generally admitted, to have been the first manufacturer in America to use wood as a material for paper making. In 1875 he moved to Brooklyn and in the same year secured an appointment to a position in the New York custom house, which he filled for many years, making at the same time a study of law, for which profession he had a strong predilection. Since 1888 he has practiced in the federal courts. He is a staunch Republican and a skillful expositor of the principles of that party.

JAMES P. PHILIP was born in September, 1861, in Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., and was prepared for the higher paths of educational training at the Catskill Academy. From this institution he went to Rutgers College, where he was president of his class; he edited the Rutgers *Targum* and the *College Annual*; was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated among the honor men of the class of 1882. A year later he began to study law in the office of Eugene Burlingame at Albany, N. Y.; he also studied at the Albany Law School, where he was president of his class and where he was graduated in 1886. He returned to Catskill, and for twelve months occupied desk room in the office of John A. Griswold; at the end of the year he moved to New York, and, accepting a position with the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, became assistant manager of the branch office which that institution had established in Brooklyn. In 1890 he dissolved his connection with the corporation, and resumed private practice in Brooklyn. He is secretary of the Long Island Country Club.



JAMES P. PHILIP.

ANDREW PECK is one in whom the contest with untoward circumstances, creating and developing a spirit of self-reliance, seems to have developed also an unselfish nature into one of broad and noble generosity. He was born on October 15, 1836, in the city of New York. He was orphaned at an early age, and the Leke and Watts Orphan House became his shelter. His gratitude for what was done for him there has been shown since in the constant interest he has taken in the institution and in the formation in 1884 of the Leke and Watts Association, a beneficial and social organization composed of former male inmates of the house, of which he has been president from the first. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a general storekeeper at Rockville, N. Y., and experienced so many unnecessary hardships that early one spring morning in 1852 he ran away, taking with him only the clothes he wore and in his pocket the sum of six-pence, the first money he ever had, to call his own. After many vicissitudes he reached New York city and secured employment in a grocery store up town, but remained only a short time. In 1859 he took charge of a book and stationery store in Jersey City. At the beginning of the civil strife he enlisted for three years in the 38th N. Y. Volunteers, and after serving ten months was honorably discharged on account of physical disability resulting from exposure. He had married in Jersey City a week before his departure for the south. After his return he began publishing in a small way on his own account, and in 1863 he returned to the bookselling business and began making baseballs and selling them to small stores, thus beginning a trade that has grown to immense proportions and with which his name is inseparably connected. In 1868 he was joined in business by W. Irving Snyder, the two men forming the house of Peck & Snyder of New York. Business interests led Mr Peck to become a resident of Brooklyn in the spring of 1876, he having bought out several knitting plants for the manufacture of woolen, silk and other gymnasium goods. Since that time he has secured blocks of lots, and has built many houses and also a few flat buildings and factories. He is a member of a number of societies and institutions. In freemasonry he has manifested a very active interest, and is an officer in several of the local bodies, having taken all the many degrees. His family consists of his wife and one daughter. He has one of the



ANDREW PECK.



ABRAM M. KIRBY.

tively new line of casualty business, that of general employers' liability in connection with street railways. He is a member of Kane Lodge of the masonic fraternity, Post Lafayette, 140, G. A. R., the "Lawyers' Insurance, New York Athletic, and Manhattan Athletic clubs of New York, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the St. Nicholas Society of New York and the Society of Old Brooklynites. He is a communicant, and was for some years a vestryman of St. John's P. E. Church.

Among the younger men whose social inclinations and political principles have made them valuable in the ranks of the club, there are few better known to their associates in the organization than FRANK E. KIRBY. He was born in Brooklyn in December, 1859. He was educated, first at the public schools, and afterwards at Professor Overheiser's academy. When he left school he obtained employment as an office boy with Jesse Hoyt & Co., grain merchants of New York, and he gradually advanced himself to a membership in the Produce Exchange, which he retained four years; the latter half of this period he spent as buyer and seller for the firm of Henry Clews & Co. His next change placed him on the road as agent for the Palmer Chemical Company, in whose employ he remained three years. His next situation of responsibility was that of special agent for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, which position he has continued to occupy until the present time. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Morgan Drug Company, in which he is financially interested. He is a member of the Insurance Club of New York.

The family of which CHESTER B. LAWRENCE is a member is a very large one which originated in England and came to America from Holland. Three of his ancestors received from the Dutch government grants of land now included in the towns of Newtown, Hempstead and Flushing, L. I. His father,

largest and most valuable masonic libraries ever collected, comprising more than 15,000 books and pamphlets.

ABRAM MULFORD KIRBY is a scion of an old Long Island family. He is a descendant of William Mulford, an original proprietor of Southampton, whither he moved from Salem, Mass., in 1645. On the paternal side also he has a Long Island ancestry. He was born at Cutchogue, Suffolk County, on September 16, 1839; but within a few weeks was brought to Brooklyn, where he was educated. His parents were Francis C. Kirby and Philena H. Kirby. At the beginning of the war he left for the front with the 13th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., serving in the engineer corps of the regiment. He began his business career in the office of the People's Fire Insurance Company of New York, on March 1, 1856, and on May 21, 1857, entered the employ of the newly formed Brooklyn company, the Montauk, of which he subsequently became secretary. His longest business connection was as one of the secretaries with the Continental Insurance Company of New York, with which he was associated nineteen years. During this period he was active in the councils of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. At the present time he represents the Traveler's Casualty Company of Hartford, in developing a compara-



FRANK E. KIRBY.



CHESTER B. LAWRENCE.

war. Another branch of the same family made a home in Virginia and one of its members was the famous patriot, Patrick Henry. James M. Henry, the father of John F. Henry, was for many years prominent in public life as a citizen of Waterbury, Vt., and represented that constituency several terms in the state legislature. His brother, General William Wirt Henry, earned a reputation as a gallant soldier, was four terms in the Vermont senate, served two terms as mayor of Burlington, Vt., and held office under the Federal government as United States marshal. John F. Henry was born in Waterbury, Vt., on February 25, 1834. He was educated at the Bakersfield Academy, and on August 1, 1855, began his business career by opening a drug store in his native town. He was successful, accumulated money, and rapidly attained prominence in municipal and state politics. He became clerk of the district and then was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln. At the age of twenty-two he was made a trustee of the leading Congregational church in Waterbury, although not a member. In 1859 he opened a branch drug store in Montreal, where he conducted a successful business during the next ten years. On January 1, 1866, he came to Brooklyn and acquired an interest in the firm of Demas Barnes & Co., of New York. For three years he remained as a partner in the firm, and then became the sole proprietor, the firm name being changed to John F. Henry & Co. He is the treasurer of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, a member of the executive committee of that body, and president of the Tenth Ward Republican Association. In 1873, he received the senatorial nomination in the second district, and four years later headed the municipal ticket against James Howell, who then for the first time appeared before the electors as a candidate for the mayoralty. He is a charter member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and served twelve years as chairman of that organization's executive committee.

Effingham N. Lawrence, established more than sixty years ago the warehouse storage business in which the son is still engaged. In 1854 he was one of the firm owning Coe's stores, and which in 1858 opened the warehouse opposite Catharine Ferry, New York, both of which are now owned by Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, of which Chester B. Lawrence has been, since the death of his father, the senior member. He is a thorough Brooklynite. The residence at 319 Washington avenue, which he built for his wife twelve years ago, is one of the handsomest, both in architecture and furnishing, of Brooklyn's many handsome homes. He is a member of the Lincoln and Rembrandt clubs and of the Sundown Fishing Club. Since 1884 he has been an executive committeeman of the Republican Club and for a year he was vice-president. He was born in New York city on September 15, 1845. He attended school at Portchester for eight years and, in 1862, engaged as clerk in a shipping house until 1865, when he became a partner with his father in business. He married a daughter of George C. Peters, of New York, and has made Brooklyn his home since 1868.

JOHN F. HENRY is the descendant of a family that originally came from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in Massachusetts, prior to the revolutionary



John F. Henry

During a period of twenty-two years he has been active and prominent in the New York Chamber of Commerce, and he is president of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce. He was for several years the largest stockholder in the *Brooklyn Union*, and for three or four terms acted as president of the corporation publishing that paper. In this enterprise he was associated with General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder and others. He was at various times a partner in the well known New Orleans drug house of Barnes, Ward & Co., and in the firm of John F. Henry & Co., of Montreal. He is a member of the New England Society of New York, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the New York Tariff League. In Brooklyn he is a member of the New England Society, the Vermont Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and other organizations. Although not a member, he has been a trustee of the South Congregational Church twenty-three years.

Distinguished in the social life of Brooklyn by those tastes which ennoble and refine, HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., is not less known for other qualities in the great financial world of the metropolis. He is a native of New York, but for more than fifty years has lived in Brooklyn. His father came to Brooklyn about 1839 and built a home on Clinton avenue near the corner of Lafayette, in the immediate vicinity of his son's present residence. The son was at first instructed by private tutors and at the Bousaud Academy in Brooklyn, completing his studies in Europe. While abroad he cultivated a taste for the fine arts and the subsequent encouragement of this predilection has led to results which are noted at length elsewhere in this volume. He was one of the original eleven organizers of the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in which he afterwards held the rank of major; he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the 56th Regiment and afterwards received a staff appointment under General John B. Woodward. He has been associated with financial interests many years and was connected with a New York bank; for some time past he has been among the more prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Oxford, Rembrandt, and other clubs, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Art Association.



HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR.

The ancestral records of ISAAC C. DEBEVOISE, which have been noted in a preceding chapter, are so inseparably associated with those of the earlier settlers on Long Island that they constitute in some measure a portion of the history of Brooklyn. The house which he himself built, and where he has made his home for many years, is situated in a section now included among the most populous districts in the city, and stands upon ground that once constituted a portion of the famous farm which Joris Jansen de Rapalje purchased from the Indians in 1637. This property comprised 335 acres, part of which covered the site now occupied by the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital, and became known as Rennagaconck. Mr. DeBevoise was born in 1837, in the old family homestead at Bushwick, where his father, Charles I. DeBevoise, who for years had been supervisor of Bushwick, was born. His mother was Jane Rapalje, daughter of Folkert Rapalje and Agnes DeBevoise. He was educated at Union Hall Academy in Jamaica. His early life was passed on the paternal estate at Bushwick, and as he advanced in life his time was exclusively devoted to the improvement of the property which he inherited. His family connections give him an honorable place among the members of the Holland Society, and his financial interests have placed him on the board of trustees connected with the Williamsburgh Savings Bank. He is fond of music and the fine arts, and is the possessor of many interesting relics relating to his family and to the early history of Bushwick; among these there was, until lately, an old communion tankard once the property of the "Beehive" church at Bushwick, which bears the date, 1708, and which he has transferred to the keeping of the Holland Society. In 1860 he married Miss Caroline A. Schenck, daughter of Cornelius Schenck, of New York; they have four children.

JOHN T. SACKETT is a charter member of the club and filled the office of secretary from March, 1888, until March, 1892. He is a rising young lawyer of Brooklyn, and is one of the exceptionally active members of the club. He was born in New York city on October 1, 1864, and at the age of nine years came to

Brooklyn with his parents. He attended public school in this city, and spent nearly two years at St. Paul's Military School in Garden City, L. I. In 1886 he was graduated from Cornell University and then took a two years' course at Columbia College Law School. He was graduated at the latter in May, 1888, and in the same month was admitted to practice in the state courts. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city. While at Cornell University he was business manager of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, and he was the memorial orator of the class of '86. In November, 1891, he married a niece of George G. Reynolds, late chief justice of the city court.

WILLIAM G. HOOPLE was born near the Long Sault of St. Lawrence river, Dickinson's Landing, Canada, in 1841, on a farm which his grandfather received from the government as a loyalist. In 1862 he came to New York, procured employment with his uncle, who was engaged in the leather business, and four years later became his partner. Upon the retirement of his uncle from the business he associated himself with Loring A. Robertson. The latter died in the fall of 1890, since which time Mr. Hoople has conducted the business alone. In June, 1867, he was married at the Long Sault, to Miss Agnes Blackburn. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1876 and is a member of the Central Congregational Church, assistant superintendent of Bethesda Chapel, and serves on the prudential committee in the church with which he is connected.

Since 1866 CHARLES H. RUTHERFORD has been an esteemed citizen of Brooklyn, and his membership in the club is one of many years standing. Very soon after coming here he united with the Nostrand Avenue M. E. Church, and for years has acted as a trustee. He is interested in general church work and is a member of the Brooklyn Church Society. He was born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1841, and was educated at a private boarding school kept by his father in Nyack. In 1862 he went to New York city where he became a clerk with Hegeman & Co., in the drug business. One year later he went to the firm of James S. Aspinwall, wholesale druggists, with whom he remained as chief clerk until he embarked in business for himself. He was married in 1866, the same year that he moved to Brooklyn.

CLARK D. RHINEHART was born at Brunswick, Ulster County, N. Y., on January 7, 1844. At the age of twelve he left his home to begin work as a clerk in a store at Rochester, and later he learned the trade of a carpenter, but left the bench to accept a situation as a shipping clerk with a grocery firm in Newburgh. In 1863 he enlisted in the 5th N. Y. Cavalry, and in 1865 he settled in Greenpoint, where the shipping business engaged his attention until 1872, when he disposed of his interest and occupied himself with the manufacture of composition roofing. From 1879 until 1880 he was clerk of the Brooklyn board of audit, and until 1882 he served as clerk to the late Francis B. Fisher. In 1883 he was elected civil justice in the third district, and upon the expiration of his term of office in 1887, was at once chosen as candidate for the shrievalty against William A. Furey. He was elected and served the full term of three years.

LINCOLN CLUB.

Early in the month of January, 1878, about a dozen gentlemen, who were more or less known in Republican political circles of the city, bound themselves together in an association for the dual purpose of social enjoyment and furthering the interest of the Republican party. For more than a year the new club, which took the name of the war president, met at private residences. In the spring of 1879, having received many accessions of membership, the Lincoln Club rented one of two frame houses that then occupied the site of the club's present quarters at 65 and 67 Putnam avenue. The building was small, but suited at that time the needs of the organization, which in the following autumn made a successful application to the legislature for an act of incorporation. Soon after this the club, through no constitutional movement, but rather by the openly and informally expressed opinion of a majority of its members, abandoned its political features, and became purely social in its ends and aims. Having in this manner thrown open the doors to all suitable applicants for membership, the club immediately increased in size and in importance. Many Democrats, prominent in their party, placed their names upon its rolls. District Attorney James W. Ridgway became one of the most popular members and was elected a trustee in 1892. Police Commissioner Henry I. Hayden, who was formerly president, is another distinguished Democrat who is a member of the club, and Alfred C. Chapin was a member during his residence in the seventh ward, but resigned in 1890. In 1883 the growth of the club demanded the purchase and extensive alteration of both the frame houses referred to above. In 1886 a large extension was built in the rear of the club house at an expense bordering on \$9,000. Three years later, in the spring of 1889, the club determined to erect a house that would not only be a credit to the organization, but would place it upon a plane with any of the great social institutions of Brooklyn. Architect R. L. Daus, of Brooklyn, was selected to make the necessary plans. The expense was estimated at \$30,000, but subsequent demands carried it considerably beyond that figure. In the late autumn of 1889 the club's new home was ready for occupancy. The building as it now stands is four stories in height, and has a frontage on Putnam avenue of forty-five feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, including the extension erected in 1886, which was left standing. The material used in its construction

is pressed brick, varied with Lake Superior brownstone, and trimmed with terra-cotta moulding and carving. The architecture is what is known as early French Renaissance. The dominant feature of this peculiar style is a combination of solidity with lightness, due to the impression left upon the mediæval architecture of France by Italian ideas. There is a massive stoop with elaborately carved balustrades leading to an entrance of handsome proportions and beautifully decorated. In the lowest story are three stained glass windows with handsome designs of female figures, emblematic of Concord, Prosperity and Friendship. From a point between the second and third stories projects a massive corbel supporting the base of a tower, which rises some distance above the tiled roof, and is topped with a flag pole. A magnificently



LINCOLN CLUB HOUSE, PUTNAM AVENUE.

carved bay window and an oriel window in the tower are also prominent features. The entire first floor of the building is practically one apartment, with the exception of a dining-room and office. A handsome hallway leads into a reception room with a massive fire-place and mantel; and from this apartment an archway affords access to a parlor of generous dimensions, handsomely carpeted and furnished, which in turn is connected with a reading room in the rear. The second floor contains billiard and card rooms; the third floor, bed-rooms and a bath-room, and the fourth, apartments for employees. In the basement is a commodious kitchen and four bowling alleys. The history of the club has been one of peaceful progress, and its present home-like and attractive features are due entirely to the care exercised in electing to membership only those who are in harmony with the club's social purpose. The receptions of the club are social events of prime importance. Most of the eminent visitors to the city are entertained in the club house. The officers of the club elected in 1892 are: Herbert T. Ketcham, president; Eugene D. Berri, vice-president; George Crosby, treasurer; Emerson W. Keyes, secretary.

HERBERT T. KETCHAM was born at Huntington, L. I., in 1850, and has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1858. He became a student at Williams College in 1867, and was graduated at that institution in 1874. For seventeen years he has practiced law with marked success. In 1877 he married Miss Olivia E. Phillips, of Portland, Me.; their home is 178 Lefferts place. Mr. Ketcham has devoted much of his leisure time to the production of literature of a general character. Until his election to the presidency of the Lincoln Club, he had not prominently identified himself with social affairs. His early training in the field of athletics gave him prominence as a member of the Lincoln Club bowling team.

EUGENE D. BERRI, a club man who has devoted much time to social recreation since his retirement from active business, is the vice-president of the club, and is deservedly popular among his fellow members and a large circle of friends.

MARTIN E. BERRY, formerly president of the club, was born in Brooklyn on August 10, 1863. He was educated at public school No. 11, and when fifteen years old engaged in the warehousing business with E. B. Bartlett & Co., in whose employ he remained thirteen years. He then made a venture on his own account as a forwarding agent, and has since continued in that line of business. He is a trustee of the club and a member of the house committee. In the winter of 1891-2 he was one of a team of five that captured for the club the inter-club bowling championship. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

HORACE E. DRESSER was born in New York, on June 22, 1841. He received a public school education in that city, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1859. He immediately began business life by accepting a boy's position in the wholesale hosiery concern of John J. Hinchman & Co., New York, and in less than six years was managing partner, though four years were spent in other employment. Soon after entering the hosiery business he accepted a clerkship in the naval office of the port of New York, from which he was soon promoted. While filling official positions he devoted his spare time to literary work, contributing to the New York newspapers. In 1863 he compiled "The Battle Record of the American Rebellion," and in 1864 D. Appleton & Co., published his compilation of "The United States Internal Revenue and Tariff Laws;" other editions being published by the same firm in 1865, and by Harper Bros., in 1870 and 1872. He is senior partner of the mercantile firm of Dresser & Olmsted, New York. He became a permanent resident of Brooklyn in 1876. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the board of education by Mayor Low and was reappointed by the same mayor in 1885, and by Mayor Chapin in 1888. He strongly advocated the development of the central grammar school into such an institution as it is to-day, and was one of the founders of the training school for teachers. While thus engaged in fostering higher education, he was equally interested in the primary branches and was the first to introduce kindergarten instruction in the public schools. In 1888 he was elected president of the Seventh Ward Republican Association. A year later his party offered him the nomination for state senator in the third district, but he declined the honor, although its tender was equivalent to an election. In 1891 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for supervisor-at-large, and polled a larger vote, in the city of Brooklyn, than that cast for any candidate on the Republican state, county or city ticket, except the candidates for mayor and secretary of state. In April, 1892, the Republican state convention named him as one of the presidential electors. He has been many years a member of the club, and is a member of the Union League Club and the New England Society. In the Union League he has been a member of the executive and members committees and the committee on literary exercises, and chairman of the finance committee.



HORACE E. DRESSER.

JOSEPH A. VELSOR, born in New York city in 1834, is of Dutch descent, the family name having been formerly Van Velsor. He was educated at the public schools and at the New York Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1854. His first employment was in 1855 in the store at 9 Gold street, New York, of which since 1865 he has been a proprietor, the firm name being changed in that year to Peek & Velsor. Mr. Peek died in 1885, but the title has been retained; the business is dealing in botanic drugs. Mr. Velsor is a member of the Lincoln, Union League, and Marine and Field clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Fulton Club, of New York city.

JOHN W. RHOADES is among the most active members of the club. He is one of those who constitute the library committee. His ancestors were prominently identified for many generations with the history of Connecticut. He was born in New York in the year 1847, and studied at the public schools of that city; he was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His first employment was with the New York News Company, the affairs of which are now entirely under his management. His promotion was rapid,



JOHN H. IRELAND.

and was due to his marked executive talent and to the facility with which he mastered the various details of the business. He has been prominently in various social and political organizations, including among the latter the Young Republican Club. He is fond of aquatic sports, and spends his summer with his family on the shores of New Jersey and Connecticut.

JOHN H. IRELAND was born in Brooklyn in 1837. He was educated at public school No. 4. On leaving school he was for a time employed in A. T. Stewart's drygoods house. He afterwards spent five years in the employment of Remsen & Burroughs, lime and brick dealers. Since 1858 he has been connected with the firm of Cross, Austin & Co., lumber dealers, at first as clerk, but since 1870 as a member of the firm. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. In 1863 he married Miss Martha Colyer. She died in 1882, leaving two daughters, now Mrs. Charles A. Van Iderstine and Mrs. Arthur L. Tinker.

FRANK S. HENDERSON is especially well known in masonic circles, having begun his masonic career in Stella Lodge, 485, F. & A. M., and served as its master three years. He is a member of Gate of the Temple Chapter, R. A. M., and of Clinton Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar. In the Scottish rite he has advanced to the 32° and he is also a noble of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Northwestern Masonic Association and the Council Bluffs, Ia., Knights Templars Masonic Association. He is a charter member of Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum, National Provident Union, American Legion of Honor, Order of the World, United States Accident Association and Atlantic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On November 27, 1877, he married Miss Gussie M. Taylor, of Brooklyn, at Amityville, L. I. He was born in Brooklyn on October 28, 1855, and was educated at public school No. 1. His home is at 204 Schermerhorn street.

A descendant of that sturdy Anglo-Saxon race which has attained to the highest plane of physical development in the bracing climate of Canada, J. AUSTIN SHAW is an admirable type of that great class of the population whose members have become citizens by adoption. He was born at Oshawa, Ontario, in 1850, and attended the public schools in his native town until the age of fifteen, when he was licensed as a teacher. For five years he was engaged in instructing Canadian youth, and at the same time prepared



J. AUSTIN SHAW.

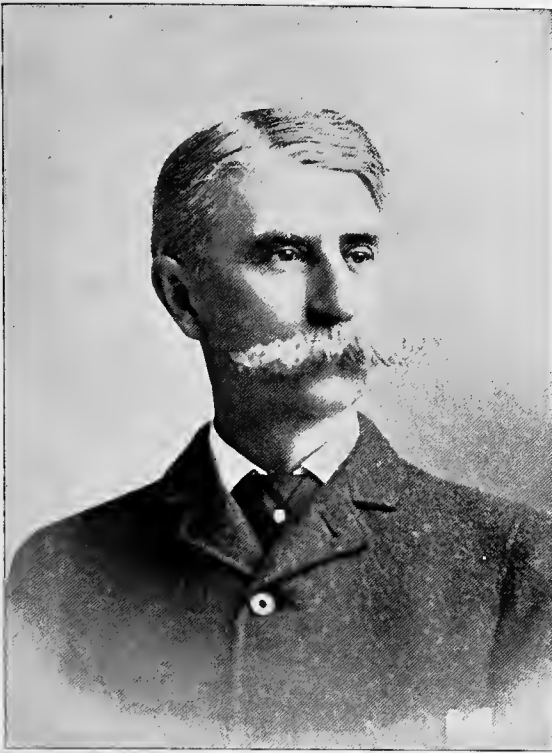
himself for college under private tuition. In 1871 he moved to Toronto, and laid the founda-

tion of the nursery business which he has since pursued and enlarged until its proportions are equal to those of any other similar enterprise in the state of New York. In 1880 he removed to Rochester, and in 1888 to Brooklyn, where he has established his main office and where, in 1890, he added the business of a florist to that of nurseryman. He is a member of the Lincoln Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Franklin Literary Society.

ROBERT B. SHIMER was born in Warren County, N. J., on April 11, 1837. He was the son of a prosperous farmer of that district, and his early life was spent on the farm and in a country school, near Easton, Pa., where he was educated. After leaving school he became a clerk in a drygoods store in Easton. He soon migrated to New York and entered the employment of Stewart & Mettler, a wholesale grocery firm, doing



FRANK S. HENDERSON.



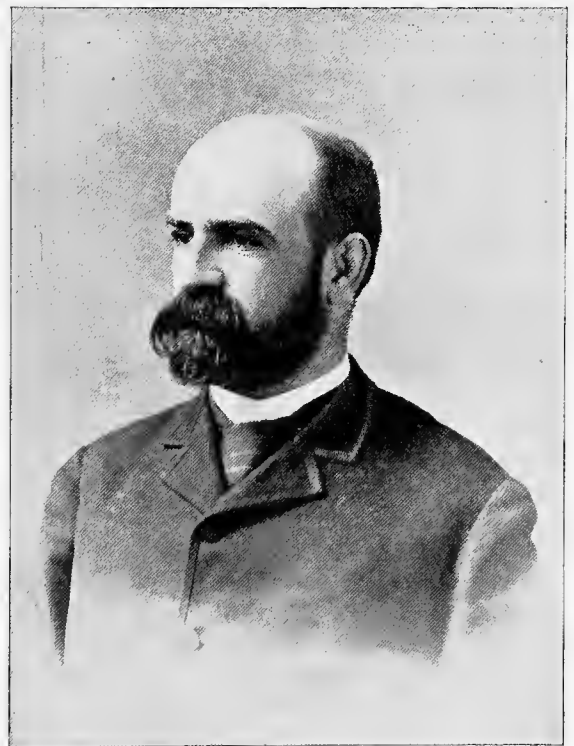
ROBERT B. SHIMER.

enthusiast in regard to physical culture he is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York city; and by reason of his business affiliations as a fire insurance broker he is a member of the Insurance Club, in which organization he is prominently active. From Buffalo, where he was born on April 10, 1853, he was taken by his parents to Union City, Pa., in 1861. They remained there until 1864, when they came to Brooklyn, and he attended public school No. 3, from which he went to the Adelphi Academy, where he was graduated in 1868. His intention was to make architecture his profession, and he pursued the study of his chosen art in Europe for some time, but his health being impaired he returned to Brooklyn and obtained employment in the house of James Sonneborn & Co., a firm engaged in the export of petroleum. In 1874 he went into fire insurance brokerage, making a speciality of what are known as petroleum risks, and this branch of insurance has been retained as a feature in his business. He is a man of executive ability, and possesses a talent for organization which was displayed in the formation of the Alliance Insurance Association in 1887. He was president of the company for a short time pending the election of a regular underwriter to that position, and he was president of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, which was formed about the same time, holding the office from 1888 until 1890, inclusive. In 1878 he married Miss Lina Moore, of Brooklyn, who bore one son, his only child; she died about a year later. He married Miss Anna Lounsberry, of Brooklyn, in 1881. He is active in the local affairs of the city, and is a Republican in politics.

Cornwall, England, was the birthplace of WILLIAM WESTLAKE, a resident of Brooklyn and one of the largest inventors of railway appliances in this country. His father was an ironmonger, whitesmith, and tin plate worker. At the age of sixteen Wm. Westlake came with his parents to the United States, and located

business at 64 Dey street. He remained in this position four years and then left New York for Philadelphia, where he worked two years in a general notion store. From Philadelphia he went to White Haven, Luzerne County, Pa., and formed the firm of Sharpe & Shimer, engaged in lumber finishing. After somewhat varied experiences in that region he returned to New York and became a clerk in the poultry trade with Hillier, Case & Co. In 1881 he came to Brooklyn, where he has since lived. His next position was that of a salesman with Drew & French, with whom he remained three years. Then he joined the firm of Borum & Miles on a salary and with a share of the profits. In 1860 he formed the firm of Gould & Shimer, poultry merchants, to which the present firm of Robert B. Shimer & Co., of New York, is the successor. He married Miss Charlotte E. Christie, of Paterson, N. J., on November 2, 1876. He has been a member of the Lincoln Club six years. He was one of the members of the Union League Club when that organization was founded. In politics he is a Republican and a staunch upholder of his party.

FREDERICK H. PARSONS has resided in the seventh ward from the time when he came to Brooklyn with his parents, excepting a brief period when he was in Europe. His home is at 193 Lefferts place. Being an



FREDERICK H. PARSONS.

in Milwaukee, Wis., where his father died two weeks after their arrival; the care and support of his mother and six children thus devolved upon him. He immediately sought and obtained employment as a "roller-boy" in the office of the *Evening Wisconsin*, and made some extra money by sawing wood. He next bound himself as an apprentice to I. S. Pardee, and it was while with the latter that he invented his famous loose globe railway lantern which is now in use all over the world, and which has since made a dozen or more men rich. In 1857 he entered the employ of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, where he conceived and invented the "Westlake Ventilating Car Heater." He has taken out one hundred letters patent, and those only on his most useful and profitable inventions. In 1877 he established himself in business in New York, and from that time his exertions were crowned with success. In 1883 he retired from active business, although he continues to devote much of his time to making new discoveries. He has recently perfected a system on which he has been experimenting for five years for burning soft coal without smoke. He is an influential and public spirited citizen, and has many ardent friends in the Lincoln Club, of which he is a trustee.



WILLIAM WESTLAKE.

JAY STONE, chief clerk of the permanent board of engineers, U. S. A., in New York city, is a conspicuous member of the club. He was born in New York city on July 20, 1851, and was educated at the city's public schools. He went west soon after leaving school and became attached to General Terry's headquarters, of the military department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn., as chief clerk of the judge advocate's office. He remained in the department of Dakota from 1872 until 1881, serving in 1877 as secretary of the Sitting Bull Indian commission, which went into the British possessions after the massacre of General Custer. In 1881 he went to Washington and was assigned to duty in the war department, being appointed chief of the correspondence division of that department on July 3, 1882. In 1887 he came to Brooklyn to live, and entered upon the work of chief clerk of the board of engineers on fortifications and river and harbor improvements in New York city. The assassination of President Garfield took place during his residence in Washington, and he was one of the attendants at the White House during the night of that fatal day. He also had charge of the telegraphic correspondence at Elberon, N. J., at the time of the president's death. While in Washington he acted as private secretary to secretaries of war Alexander Ramsay, Robert T. Lincoln and William C. Endicott.

WILLIAM G. CREAMER, who has been a resident of Brooklyn for many years, is an inventor of railroad appliances. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., on November 26, 1821, and educated at Hartwick Seminary in Otsego County, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he engaged in business as a dealer in stoves and tinware at Perth Amboy, N. J., but shortly afterward removed to Paterson, N. J., where he continued in the same business until he moved to Birmingham, Conn., in 1845, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns. In 1850 he went to New Haven and engaged in the range, stove and heater trade; three years later he moved this business to New York and lived there until 1860, when he became a citizen of Brooklyn. In 1857 Mr. Creamer invented a safety brake for railroad trains, and shortly after he perfected an arrangement whereby the engineer was given complete control over all the brakes of the trains and enabled to operate them simultaneously. Since 1860 he has been engaged in the manufacture of various apparatus for railroads. In 1869 he established a factory in Brooklyn on the block bounded by Court, Smith and Creamer streets. The last having received its name in honor of Mr. Creamer. He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society, and in January, 1892, was elected treasurer of the New England Society, of which he has been a member since its organization.

FRANK SITTING has been a resident of Brooklyn for twelve years, and a member of the Lincoln Club since 1887. He was the captain of the club's bowling team that captured the inter-club prize in the season of 1890-91. He is also the vice-president of the Florence Dramatic Association. He was born in New York city on April 24, 1852, and received his education in private schools. In 1865 he entered a wholesale grocery store as clerk, and has been identified with that trade since that time. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of R. C. Williams & Co., wholesale grocers, of New York.



HANOVER CLUB HOUSE, BEDFORD AVENUE AND RODNEY STREET.

THE HANOVER CLUB.

For several years prior to 1890 the residents of the Eastern District had considered the question of starting a first-class social club, but nothing definite had been done. The Hanover Club was an almost impromptu result. Millard F. Smith, who was one of those who had discussed the matter, obtained an option on the Hawley mansion, which was one of the most comfortable, commodious and substantial structures in the Eastern District. It was peculiarly adapted for club purposes, and although the property had originally cost over \$70,000, Mr. Smith had a ten-days' option at \$27,500. In the spring of the year named the proposition was discussed by a few well-known men, and an invitation was sent out on March 5 for a meeting in the evening of March 7, to discuss a project for the organization of an Eastern District club. The call was signed by Andrew D. Baird, F. W. Wurster, Charles Cooper, William C. Bryant, Henry Seibert, Charles H. Russell, Dr. A. C. Hallam, E. B. Havens, Warren E. Smith, H. G. Taylor, Charles Fox, B. E. Veatch, J. A. Peterkin, Millard F. Smith, James A. Sperry and Louis Conrad. About seventy-five gentlemen were present at the meeting, and it was decided to organize under the name of the Hanover Club and to purchase the property, which is on the corner of Bedford avenue and Rodney street. A purchasing committee with Colonel A. D. Baird as chairman was named, and on the following day \$500 was paid toward the purchase price. The second meeting was held on March 18, when a set of by-laws, proposed by a committee of which Mr. Frank Sperry was chairman, was adopted, and articles of incorporation were signed. Mr. Benjamin D. Bacon presided, and Mr. James A. Sperry recorded. Andrew D. Baird, Millard F. Smith, John Cartledge, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, William Donald, Benjamin D. Bacon, William C. Bryant, E. B. Havens, Mathew Dean, Henry Hasler, Edwin Knowles, Frederick W. Wurster, J. Henry Dick, A. C. Hallam and H. F. Gunnison were chosen as directors. Subsequently Robert P. Lethbridge was elected in place of John Cartledge, and James D. Bell in place of William Donald, both of whom had resigned. The Board elected as officers of the club: William C. Bryant, president; A. C. Hallam, vice-president; H. F. Gunnison, secretary; Millard F. Smith, treasurer. It was decided to build an extension to the Hawley house and to thoroughly remodel the old building. P. J. Lauritzen was selected as the architect. The building committee having in charge the enlargement of the club house consisted of Andrew D. Baird, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, A. C. Hallam and Millard F. Smith. The furnishing committee consisted of Edwin Knowles, Henry Hasler, R. P. Lethbridge and E. B. Havens. The membership steadily increased, and the work on the building was carried on with all possible energy. On January 19, 1891, the club house was formally opened. The club, with a membership of over four hundred, immediately entered upon its prosperous career. The opening reception was soon followed by a brilliant reception to the ladies. The affair was a great success and in every way creditable to the new organization. At the first annual meeting the directors, with one or two

exceptions, were reelected, and the same officers were unanimously asked to serve another year. At the second annual meeting held in March, 1892, the officers retired voluntarily, and the following members were elected as their successors: Frederick W. Wurster, president; J. Henry Dick, vice-president; John W. Hesse, secretary; Andrew D. Baird, treasurer. The following are the directors: F. W. Wurster, J. Henry Dick, John W. Hesse, A. D. Baird, William C. Bryant, James D. Bell, Benjamin D. Bacon, Charles H. Bailey, L. J. Busby, Edwin Knowles, William Krumbeck, Millard F. Smith, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, George T. Moon and George W. Weeks.

Already in its brief history the Hanover Club has stepped to a place well to the front among the clubs of Brooklyn. It numbers among its members some of the best known and most influential men in the city, and is fortunate in having a club house admirably located and well adapted for the purposes of a social organization. The billiard room is one of the handsomest in the city. The bowling alleys are well equipped, and largely patronized by the members. A very popular feature has been the admission of ladies to the café. This has been a privilege greatly appreciated by the members, and has had much to do with the success of the club. There is a private entrance on Rodney street leading to a well-furnished ladies' parlor adjoining the restaurant. The ladies are given the privilege of the bowling alleys in the afternoon. Entertainments, lectures, receptions, theatre parties have been given by the club from time to time. Interest in the organization has not been permitted to lag, but on the contrary there has been no lack of energy or work on the part of the officers and the several committees. Financially the club is in excellent condition; the annual dues have been raised from \$24 to \$36, the initiation fee of \$25 remaining as at the outset.

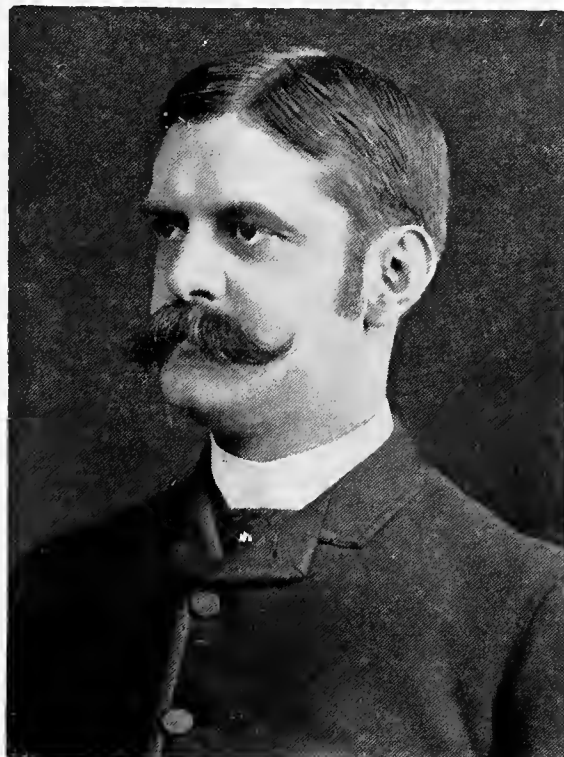


FREDERICK W. WURSTER.

FREDERICK W. WURSTER, president of the club, is the son of people who came from Germany about sixty years ago and settled at Plymouth, North Carolina. He was born there on April 1 1850. When he was seven years old his parents came to Brooklyn, where their son has lived ever since. His education was concluded by his graduation from public school No. 16 in this city, and at the age of twenty he went into trade, establishing later a manufactory of iron springs and axles at 375 Kent avenue, and a foundry at the corner of Rodney and Ainslie streets, both of which are under his exclusive control. He is a republican, and, although not an active politician, he presided over the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association in 1887 and 1888. For nine years he has been a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank. He was one of the incorporators and is a trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, a trustee of the Kings County Building and Loan Association, vice-president and acting-president of the Spring and Axle Association of the United States, and a trustee of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He is fond of society, and prior to his election to the chief office in the Hanover Club was president of the Windsor Club. His taste for art

and music has been highly cultivated, and his home at 170 Rodney street contains a number of costly paintings, including some of the best examples of the work of modern masters ever brought to Brooklyn. His fondness for out-door recreation includes a keen appreciation of the sport of angling, and much of his leisure in the summer is spent in pursuit of this amusement. He is a lover of horses, and has been an extensive traveler. On September 15, 1874, he married Miss Emilie Scheig.

JOHN HENRY DICK, vice-president and one of the incorporators of the club, is the son of William Dick, the millionaire sugar refiner, and is known as a member of several prominent clubs, and a lover of athletic sports. He was born in New York city, February 22, 1851. He received his early education at Stamford, Conn., and later attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College, in this city. After leaving school he was employed by his father—then senior member of the firm of Dick & Meyer—in the firm's sugar refinery in the Eastern District; he became secretary of the Dick & Meyer Company, which post he held until the burning of the refinery on September 7, 1889. He is secretary of the Dick & Meyer Sugar Trust, and is interested in the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company. He married Miss Julia T. Mollenhauer on November 24, 1886; they have one son and two daughters. A democrat in politics, he has never sought political recognition. Many of the institutions in the Eastern District, in which part of the city he has his home, enlist his interest; he is a director of the Amphion Academy, and of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital. He is an expert bowler, and was captain of the Hanover team in the inter-club league. He is a member of the Germania Club, of Brooklyn, and of the Manhattan Club, of New York. He is an active member of the Lutheran church. His summer residence at Islip, L. I., affords him an opportunity for field sports in their season.



JOHN HENRY DICK.

COLONEL ANDREW D. BAIRD has taken an important part in assuring the success of the Hanover Club, and was its first president. He was born in Kelso, Roxburyshire, Scotland, on October 14, 1839, and attended school in his native town until his tenth year, when he began work on a farm. In 1853 his parents came to this country, landing in New York on July 4. Their first home was in the Eastern District, on the corner of Division avenue and Second street. Andrew was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he worked for ten months, leaving his employer at the expiration of that time to learn the stone-cutting trade with the firm of Gill Brothers. This was his occupation until his enlistment as a private in the 79th N. Y. Highlanders, on May 13, 1861. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and at the termination of the engagement was promoted to the rank of sergeant; for his good service at Beaufort, South Carolina, he was made a second lieutenant; and after the battle of Chantilly he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At Chantilly he was severely wounded; the bullet remaining in his body ever since, but causing him no subsequent suffering or inconvenience. In 1868 he received a captain's commission. From the Vicksburg campaign until the surrender of Lee, he served under General Grant, as major, brevet lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, receiving his promotion through special orders from the war department for bravery on the field and meritorious conduct in camp. He commanded his regiment from May, 1864, until July, 1865. Throughout the war the Seventy-ninth was continuously doing active duty, and Colonel Baird performed gallant service in every engagement; taking part in about forty-five battles and receiving three wounds. Returning to Brooklyn in 1867, he formed a partnership in a stone-cutting business with Robinson Gill; conducting his work in the yard where his apprenticeship was served. He is a Republican and was alderman from the nineteenth ward for three consecutive terms, from 1876 until 1880. His majority when he was first elected was 498, although Tilden carried the ward in the presidential contest of that year by 152 votes. He was twice re-elected, defeating Frederick Kronenburgh by a majority of 980 and James Winters by 1,800. While in the board of aldermen, he was chosen to be leader of his Republican colleagues, but he acted according to his convictions, irrespective of the demands of party or clique, and was the only Republican who voted against the combination of his political friends and opponents, which was made during Mayor Howell's



COLONEL ANDREW D. BAIRD.

administration, for the purpose of placing Frederick Massey and Jacob Worth in the department of city works; he voted against the Bond elevated railroad scheme, and against the extravagant expenditure of public funds in the construction of water mains; and he was one of Mayor Low's most trusted advisers and supporters in every reformatory measure undertaken by that official. In 1885, although he was the unanimous choice of his party for mayor, he gracefully withdrew in favor of an independent candidate. His action met with such general commendation that there was no dissenting voice raised when the Republicans placed him in nomination in 1887 and again in 1889, for the chief office of the municipal government. In 1890 he declined the postmastership of Brooklyn, offered to him by President Harrison. He is a member of the Union League Club, a trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, the Kings County Trust Company and the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, the Eastern District Industrial School and the Ross Street Presbyterian Church; and a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank. One of the most sociable and most popular citizens of the Eastern District, his benevolences are extensive, and to his kindness more than one man owes his success in life. He occupies a handsome house at 140 Hewes street. His stone yards, which are among the largest in the United States, are located on Wythe and Kent avenues. On July 9, 1866, he married Miss Mary Warner of this city. She died in 1874, leaving three children; and on February 22, 1882, he married Miss Catherine Lamb of Brooklyn.

ANDREW R. BAIRD, son of Colonel Andrew D. Baird, was born in Brooklyn on June 9, 1867. His education was acquired at public school No. 16, with a subsequent course of study at Wright's Business College—from which he was graduated with high credit. In 1885 he was engaged in his father's stone-cutting establishment, at the corner of Keap street and Wythe avenue, and he soon became a partner. He retains his interest in that business and conducts another yard, at the corner of Hooper street and Wythe avenue, where he makes a specialty of handling blue stone. He is interested as a partner in the firm of Harold & Co., tailors, of New York. On September 6, 1889, he married Miss Mary I. Fitzgerald, who died after a few months of wedded life; on December 10, 1891, he married Miss Lizzie C. Bellows of Brooklyn. He maintains a keen interest in all that conduces to the prosperity of Brooklyn and is an earnest worker in any project tending in that direction. The son of a man who has twice been the Republican candidate for mayor of our city, it is natural that he should remain staunchly loyal to the same political faith. He

was formerly an active member of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association and is now a member of a similar organization in the twenty-fifth ward. He is a popular member of the Union League and Home clubs, the Amphion Musical Society, the Seawanhaka Boat Club, and the Middletown Club of Con-



Andrew R. Baird

necticut. He is quartermaster of the 47th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Thoroughbred horses, athletics and various forms of out-door sports have a strong attraction for him, but his business prevents him from indulging his tastes very freely.

LUDWIG NISSEN is a scion of an old and honorable family, one branch of which gave to Denmark her celebrated statesman, George Nicholas Von Nissen; while his mother's ancestors, under the name of Von Dawartzky, ranked high among the old Polish nobility. Ludwig Nissen was born in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, on December 2, 1855, and after acquiring his education at the public schools of Husum he occupied, for a short time, a position, as assistant-secretary of the Imperial District Court of Schleswig-Holstein. Imbued with a desire to enjoy more liberty than his fatherland allowed its children, he decided to come to America. He landed in New York on September 11, 1872. He had no friends here, and all the money he had was about two dollars and fifty cents; nor was he able to speak English. Attacking the problem of life courageously, he turned his hand to whatever he found, and previous to his final success, found occupation with a barber, served as a hotel book-keeper and manager; started for himself as a butcher, conducted successfully a restaurant, lost \$5,000 in the wine business through the mistakes of a partner, and found himself in debt, but with life still before him. On May 1, 1881, Mr. Nissen, with a Mr. Schilling, established a small jewelry firm, known as Schilling & Nissen, at 51 Nassau street, New York. The business was thoroughly congenial to Mr. Nissen's tastes, and ever since he has devoted his whole energy to its advancement. Trade increased gradually until, at the end of two years, the ability of his partner as a successful manager was so fully recognized by Mr. Schilling that the firm was reorganized under the title of Ludwig

Nissen & Co. In 1885 the firm removed to larger quarters at 18 John street, where it is still located. At the expiration of five years Mr. Nissen purchased his partner's interest and associated A. C. Chase, a former Brooklynite, in the business with himself. Mr. Nissen is recognized as one of the leading diamond merchants in the United States, and so potent has his influence become in certain circles that the New York Jewelers' Association, composed of sixty members, representing about \$20,000,000 of aggregate capital, has for the past two years unanimously chosen him as its treasurer; and in January, 1892, he was sent to Albany as chairman of a jewelers' committee, composed, besides himself, of Charles L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys.



Anders Nissen

The purpose of the committee was to appear in company with other trade representatives and argue before the senate committee the necessity of increasing the state appropriation for the Columbian Exposition from \$300,000 to \$500,000. He acquitted himself so ably on that occasion that his address was one of the two that were published from among the many delivered. His trade is indebted to his vigorous efforts for a marked decrease in the amount of diamond thievery, to which the customs of the trade render these merchants peculiarly liable. His prosecutions of noted diamond thieves have been effective. On December 27, 1882, Mr. Nissen married Miss Katie Quick, of New York city. They became residents of Brooklyn in March, 1886, and have a refined and comfortable home at 43 Monroe street, which is ornamented by works of art of great merit, collected with studious care both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Nissen has been a member of the Hanover Club's entertainment committee since the organization of the club; he is a director of the Aurora Grata, the Brooklyn and the Germania clubs, and of the Amateur Opera Association; he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has lately been elected as a director of the new Sherman Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth street, New York, an enterprise of which he was an incorporator. His love for out-door recreation is centred in a fondness for horses. He has traveled a great deal, and for some time past has made annual visits to Europe.

PETER J. LAURITZEN is a man who has enhanced the architectural beauty of three American cities, and among some of his most noteworthy works are the Peabody School in Washington, built when Mr. Lauritzen was city architect; the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, and the Union League Club, Brooklyn. This city is also indebted to Mr. Lauritzen for a number of handsome office blocks and many beautiful residences built under his personal supervision. He was born in Jutland, Denmark, in 1847, and was educated at the Polytechnic school of Copenhagen. He completed a long course of study on architecture under several famous professors and came to this country to practice his profession. His first employment was in the office of the supervising architect of the United States government under Mr. Mullett. In 1875 he was appointed city architect in Washington, after successful competition for the plans of the Peabody School. He was consul at Washington for the Danish government from 1875 until 1883, when he removed to New York and, recognizing the growing importance of fire-proof construction, he took charge of the Jackson Iron Works in New York, which he managed successfully for two years. When the trustees of the Manhattan Athletic Club were contemplating the erection of one of the finest club houses in the world, and after a competition in which more than ten different sets of drawings were offered by prominent designers, the contract was awarded to Mr. Lauritzen by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees of the club. Mr. Lauritzen met with a very serious loss two years ago; his office was burned to the ground and with it he lost the work of a life-time. The disaster was followed by the purchase of the office and outfit in business of the late Carl Pfeiffer. The buildings in Brooklyn which attest the artistic taste of this eminent architect are many. The Wechsler block was built according to his designs; and the home of the Hanover Club is one of his creations. He is very fond of out-door sports, and in 1878 held the championship of the world for long range rifle shooting, winning this distinction in a match at Benning's range in the city of Washington. During the year 1890 he resided in Brooklyn, but he afterward removed to New York. He is a member of the Union League and Manhattan Athletic clubs.



PETER J. LAURITZEN.



EMILIO PUIG.

EMILIO PUIG is a native of Barcelona, Spain, and was born on May 24, 1838. He received his early education there, and at the age of nineteen went to Porto Rico and engaged as clerk with a firm at that time carrying on an extensive trade between Spain and Cuba. In 1857 he resigned his clerkship at Porto Rico and came to America, engaging in the cotton trade at Charleston, S. C., until 1864, when he changed his business headquarters to New York, and established the firm of E. Puig & Co.; later the firm name was changed to Menacho, Puig & Co. Mr. Puig's associates dying, he took entire control of the business. Two years ago Charles F. Emerson was taken as a partner, and the firm's name is now Puig & Emerson. In addition to carrying on a large exporting

business, Puig & Emerson are the agents of the Pinillo's and the E. P. & Co. Steamship lines, which have a large fleet of vessels plying between Cuba, Spain and the United States. Mr. Puig is a member of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in New York, and the Circulo Colon Cervantes, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn, E. D., Homœopathic Dispensary. On January 14, 1865, Mr. Puig married Miss Emma R. Lincoln, daughter of a prominent Herkimer County, N. Y., family. Immediately after the marriage they purchased a residence at 152 Hewes street, Brooklyn, where they have lived ever since. They have one son and three daughters. Mr. Puig is one of the executive committee of the Amphion Club, and is active in both that organization and the Hanover. He has traveled extensively, having crossed the Atlantic forty-two times, and visited nearly every part of the civilized world, always accompanied by some member of his family. He is an admirer of art, and during his travels he has gathered a number of costly European productions.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER is one of the men of Brooklyn who began at the bottom round of the ladder and by perseverance in business has succeeded in reaching an enviable position in the commercial world. He was born in a small hamlet called Abersdorf, in Hanover, Germany, on August 13, 1827. His ancestors were extensive land owners and tillers of the soil, and the first fourteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm. Then he served an apprenticeship of five years with a dealer in general merchandise, and at the request of his employer remained one year and a half after his time had expired. In 1848 he served his country in the war with Schleswig-Holstein, but after remaining in the army twenty-two months he expressed a desire to come to America and his former employer purchased for him a substitute to serve while the war continued. Sailing from Germany in 1850 he landed in New York after a voyage of sixty-six days. He found employment in a grocery store, and in two years was able, with his savings, to establish himself in that business. Six years later he became a dealer in ship chandlers' supplies, and afterwards in wines and liquors, accumulating a fortune on which in a few years he was satisfied to retire. He went abroad and was absent until 1869, when he returned to the United States and made his permanent residence in Brooklyn, establishing a molasses and sugar refinery at Kent avenue and Rush street. After twenty years of active and profitable business experience he retired and turned the business over to his two oldest sons, J. A. and F. D. Mollenhauer. Soon afterward the adoption of the McKinley bill caused a depression in the sugar industry, and in a very short time Mr. Mollenhauer suffered a loss of about \$200,000, having just invested considerable money in new machinery, buildings and lands and other needed improvements. This change in affairs necessitated his return to active business life, and in 1891 he organized the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000, and was selected as its president. The block of buildings occupied by the plant has a frontage of 316 feet on the river, 250 feet on Kent avenue and a depth of 500 feet. The ground, machinery and buildings represent an outlay of \$1,000,000. All of the stock is controlled by members of his family, and with the exception of one in Boston this is the only refinery not in the sugar trust. On May 7, 1854, Mr. Mollenhauer married Miss Dora Siems. There are five children—four sons and one daughter—all of whom are married and reside in Brooklyn. Mr. Mollenhauer is fond of home and its surroundings and the many guests who partake of his hospitality always carry away pleasant recollections. He is a public spirited citizen and has been one of the foremost promoters of many enterprises that have aided materially in the progress of the city. He was one of the first and most active of the Bridge commissioners, acted on the executive committee, and is now serving on the finance committee. He is one of the board of trustees of the Dime Savings and the Manufacturers' National banks, a member of the Hanover and Merchants' clubs, and for five years has been treasurer of Euclid Lodge, F. & A. M. He is a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, which he helped to found.

J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER was one of the incorporators of the Hanover Club, in which he is a member of the board of directors. In the organization of the Amphion Singing Society he took an active part;



JOHN MOLLENHAUER.

and the location of the Amphion Academy on its present site is largely due to his interest in that enterprise, and his foresight in purchasing the old Peacock property with the end in view of having the Academy placed thereon. He is a life member and secretary of the Amphion Academy Company. He is the second son of John Mollenhauer, and was born in New York, on February 10, 1857. After studying at the public schools he entered Deghnee College in 1871, and was graduated in 1875. On October 2, 1882, he married Miss Anna Dick, only daughter of J. H. Dick, and resides at 156 South Ninth street. Though he has been a busy man ever since leaving college, he has spent much time in European travel and also has made extended trips through this country. He is extremely fond of outdoor recreations; is an admirer of fine horses, and is regarded as one of the most graceful equestrians in the city. His business life began in his father's sugar refinery as soon as he left college, and he made careful study of the details of the business, in the management of which he eventually became interested as a partner. In 1887 he and his brother, F. D. Mollenhauer, took entire control of the immense enterprise which had grown up under their father's charge, and they carried on the business until 1891, when the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company was incorporated. John Mollenhauer is president; J. Adolph Mollenhauer, vice-president and general manager, and F. D. Mollenhauer, secretary and treasurer. The plant furnishes employment to five hundred laborers and skilled mechanics, and about \$5,000 is disbursed among them weekly. Mr. Mollenhauer aided in incorporating the Twenty-sixth Ward National Bank, of which he is a director.



J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER.



MARSHALL S. DRIGGS.

MARSHALL S. DRIGGS is the son of the late Edmund Driggs, whom he succeeded as the chief executive of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, in 1889. Edmund Driggs was, until his decease, which occurred in 1889, a prominent figure in Brooklyn and was connected with many of the city's institutions, both public and private. The family of Marshall S. Driggs has for generations been prominent in a public way. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was a captain of a company of soldiers in the revolutionary war. Some members of the family distinguished themselves by holding important commissions in the continental army. He received his education in private schools in New York, under the instruction of George P. Quackenbos. Afterwards he attended the Reading Institute, Reading, Conn. Completing his studies he entered the offices of the above named insurance company, which had just been organized. His first position was that of a policy clerk, and he wrote the first policy ever issued by the company. In 1857 he was promoted, being made assistant secretary of the company. After holding this position for some time he resigned and engaged in the warehouse business, on South street, New York, where he remained for thirty-two years, until his election to the presidency of the insurance company. On December 24, 1857, he married Mary E. Sanford, daughter of Judge Aaron Sanf

of Connecticut, and a sister of Henry Sanford, president of the Adams Express Company. After a few months of wedded life his wife died and he never remarried. He is a member of the Centennial Baptist Church, in which he takes an active interest. He is very charitable to all deserving causes. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, always supporting the party nominee.



EDWIN B. HAVENS.

EDWIN B. HAVENS is a member of a family which was one of the first to settle on Shelter Island, and he was born at Orient, L. I., on January 19, 1847. He has been a resident of Brooklyn for about twenty-three years, and has identified himself with the interests of the city in various ways. The public schools of Orient furnished his education, and having a predilection for the sea, he spent a year in the coasting trade after leaving school. An apprenticeship in the printing business followed this experience, and was served in the office of the Greenport *Republican Watchman*. Another year was given to the coasting trade, and then he obtained a position in the cashier's department of Lord & Taylor's drygoods house in New York. His next employment was with Hatch & Foote, the Wall street stock brokers and bankers, and after ten years' experience with them he secured a seat in the Stock Exchange, and has been, even in times of panic, one of the strong men in Wall street. He married, on October 15, 1870, Miss Maria E. Scholes, daughter of Frederick Scholes. Three boys have been born to them, two of whom are living. Besides being a member and director of the Hanover Club, he is enrolled in the Union and Windsor clubs, and the Amphion Musical Society, the Marine and Field Club and the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn; he was for two years vice-commodore, and is now a trustee of the last named. Across the river he is a member of the New York Yacht Club. He is the owner of the yacht "Athlon," and with his family lives aboard his yacht during the summer months. His father is the oldest living resident of Orient, having reached the advanced age of 88.

MATHEW DEAN was born in Stamford, Conn., on April 29, 1838, and was educated at the district school of his native town, where, in the first half of this century, the educational facilities were extremely limited. At the age of seventeen he came to New York and entered the employ of Charles E. Knapp, a grocer. With him he remained about a year, and then entered the employ of Haley, Bayer & Co., dealers in foreign fruits. He held this position for five years, until 1862, when he engaged in the fruit business in connection with David N. Board, under the firm name of Board & Dean, in Washington street, New York. In 1870 Mr. Board retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Dean to conduct it alone. This he did for a year, and then received W. H. Hyberger as partner, changing the firm name to Mathew Dean & Co., the style retained at the present time. Mr. Hyberger died in 1876, leaving Mr. Dean burdened again with the sole conduct of the business. He is a member of the Produce, the Mercantile and the Foreign Fruit exchange of New York. In 1865 he became a citizen of Brooklyn, in the advancement of which city he has ever since been active. On October 20, 1863, he married Miss Pauline H. France, daughter of a prominent commission merchant in New York. They have living four daughters and one son—James E. Dean, prominently connected with the Municipal Electric Light Company. He is vice-president of the Windsor



MATHEW DEAN.

Club, one of the charter members and first directors of the Hanover Club, a member of the Amphion Musical Society and the Tilden Club. In his clubs he has always taken a deep interest and has done much to promote their welfare. Formerly he was president of the Citizen's Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and is now president of the Municipal Electric Light Company. He is a lover of art and music and has been at no little pains to procure some of the superb pictures which ornament his home.

CORNELIUS OLCOTT, M. D., who is one of the leading members of the Hanover, traces his genealogy back through the early days of colonial history, and far into the times when the first Tudor sovereigns sat upon the English throne. In the reign of Henry VII. John Alcock—for so the name was then spelled—held the great seal of the realm as Lord High Chancellor. Like many of his predecessors and successors in the office he combined ecclesiastical with secular dignities, and became successively Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Rochester, Bishop of Worcester, Bishop of Ely, Master of the Rolls, Privy Councillor, Ambassador to the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, Commissioner to Scotland, Lord President of Wales, and, in 1472, Lord Chancellor. He was Comptroller of Royal Works and Buildings; he beautified the episcopal palace at Ely; he founded Jesus College at Cambridge and the public school at Kingston, and, dying at Wisbech, on October 1, 1500 was buried in a chapel which he himself had built in the cathedral of Ely. Early in the eighteenth century Nathan Alcock, another member of the family, was distinguished as a scholar. In 1633 it is supposed that Thomas Olcott left Holland with the little company headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who sailed on the "Griffin," presumably from Delft, and made harbor on the New England coast after a passage of eight weeks. Thomas Olcott first settled at Newton, Mass., and afterwards at Hartford, Conn., where he died in 1654. His descendant, John Easton Olcott, married Hannah Sands, of Hempstead, L. I. Their son, the Rev. James S. Olcott, was the first of Jersey City's ordained clergy, and through his efforts the first church was built in that place; his wife was Sarah Batcheler, of England, and of their nine children Cornelius Olcott was the youngest. He was born in Jersey City on January 21, 1828, and was educated at academies in New Hope, Pa., and Lambertville, N. J. He began to study medicine in Jersey City in 1843, and within six years was graduated from the University of New York with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1849 he came to Brooklyn and practiced his profession with success, devoting himself especially to surgery and acquiring repute as a skillful and fortunate operator. When the civil war began he volunteered as a surgeon with the Union army and served under McClellan at Fortress Monroe and with Burnside in the disastrous Fredericksburg campaign. On his return to Brooklyn he resumed private practice, and attained eminence as a family physician. In November, 1874, he successfully performed the famous, though infrequent and dangerous, operation known as the "cæsarian section," and the report of the case, the first successful one recorded in Brooklyn or New York, was afterwards republished in pamphlet form from the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. For many years he has been an active member of the Kings County Medical Society. He was the first to develop the summer resort at Greenwood Lake, beginning his work there in 1869 by the purchase of a large tract of land which he improved, with the result that real estate in the neighborhood rose rapidly in value, and a coterie of influential moneyed men in New York and New Jersey originated the Greenwood Lake Association, of which he was elected president. Dr. Olcott married Miss Katherine M. Van Duzer, daughter of James B. Van Duzer, of New York; they had three children, of whom the eldest, Philip Gordon, died in infancy. The second son, Charles Augustus, was graduated from Bellevue in 1875. The memory of their daughter, Ida Lillian, or Lillian Olcott, as she was better known before her death, will be always cherished by the American public who look upon her histrionic work as a noble example of native genius. Miss Olcott distinguished herself in fields other than those wherein her greatest triumphs were achieved, and at the age of sixteen gave to English literature an admirable translation of "*La Morale della Filosofia Positiva*," the chief work of Professor Giacomo Barzellotti, of Florence.



CORNELIUS OLCOTT, M. D.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, a son of the late William Taylor, and the eldest of twelve children, was born in Brooklyn on March 9, 1834. He was educated at the Columbia Institute, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the Columbian Iron Works, of which his father was owner. Upon the formation of the firm of Taylor, Campbell & Co., in 1856, he was admitted into partnership. In July, 1861, he withdrew from the enterprise, and the firm of William Taylor & Sons was formed. William Taylor died on June 16, 1889, and



JAMES A. TAYLOR.

early education was acquired in different schools and academies, and at eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. Stone, of Auburn, N. Y. After being with him for a year he chose dentistry as his profession, accepting a favorable opportunity presented by Dr. L. Matison, of that city. In 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, he was associated with Dr. Stephen Bailey, of Washington, D. C., from whom he parted to accept a position in the office of Quartermaster-General Meigs where, for three years, he was chief clerk of one of the divisions, and by his efficiency won cordial approval. At the end of this period he resigned, receiving a handsomely engrossed testimonial of his fidelity and courtesy. In 1864 he married Mrs. Sarah E. Wells, a descendant from the Hubbard family, of Connecticut. In 1866 he retired to his native place in central New York for the benefit of his health, which had become greatly impaired by his work in Washington. After a year's rest he entered upon the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and in the past twenty-five years he has established a large and lucrative business. In 1870 he received from the New York College of Dentistry the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He is a progressive man in everything pertaining to his profession. His family history includes the names of generals and commodores of the United States army and navy, doctors of divinity (one of whom was president of Harvard College for twelve years), lawyers, men prominent in the various walks of life, and the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He is possessed of poetical talent and has written some admirable sonnets. He is secretary of the Wadsworth Family Association, which includes in its membership nearly all of that name in the United States, Canada and England. He is trustee and treasurer of the Brooklyn, E. D., Homœopathic Dispensary, trustee of the New England Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and until last year was secretary and

was succeeded in business by his sons, James A., Edwin S., and William J. Taylor. This firm, under its various appellations, has occupied the same premises for forty-eight years. It now employs about two hundred men, and has a weekly pay-roll of about \$2,500. Mr. Taylor married, on December 8, 1882, Miss Isabel Cross, daughter of the Hon. John A. Cross, of Brooklyn; he has had five children, two of whom are living. He is a Republican, but is not an active participant in political campaigns. He is a member of the nineteenth ward association, and at one time was chairman of its finance committee. He is one of the men who organized the Windsor Club, of which he was the first president, and he has served as chairman of its executive committee; in the Hanover Club he is a member of the entertainment committee, and he has held the office of president of the Undine Club. In his religious affiliations he is an Episcopalian, and he was at one time a member of the vestry of St. Paul's P. E. Church in the Eastern District. He is popular in the business, club and church society, in which he figures.

E. CLIFFORD WADSWORTH, D. D. S., the oldest son of the late Rev. E. L. Wadsworth, was born in Homer, N. Y., his father being at the time pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place; his



E. CLIFFORD WADSWORTH, D. D. S.

treasurer of the church; which offices he filled satisfactorily for nineteen successive years. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Brooklyn Dental Society; the Second District Dental Society, the largest in the state, including in its boundaries nine counties, of which he was vice-president for one year, and president for the two years ending in March, 1891; the Amphion Musical Society, in which he has held the offices of vice-president, secretary and member of its executive committee; the New England Society of Brooklyn; the Congregational Club, of New York city; and the Ladies' Cecilia Vocal Society. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn, E. D., Dime Savings Bank, and is a member of some half dozen benevolent organizations.



MARSHALL T. DAVIDSON.

MARSHALL T. DAVIDSON is prominent as a contracting engineer and is well known in club life, being a member of the Hanover, Brooklyn, Union League and Germania clubs. He was born in Albany on February 17, 1837, and was educated in the public schools, the Hudson Academy at Hudson, N. Y., the Albany Academy and the Troy Polytechnic. When nineteen years old he entered the machine shops of Henry R. Dunham, of New York, whose special work was the manufacture of marine engines. In 1857 Mr. Davidson went to sea as a junior engineer, and at the age of twenty-seven received his certificate as first-class chief engineer. He spent three years on the Pacific coast and returned east in 1862 for the purpose of entering the navy as a volunteer; but his plans were changed by his appointment as assistant to the Chief Constructor of the revenue marine, as a chief engineer in that service which was building twelve vessels at that time; the machinery of three of these was placed entirely under his superintendency. At the close of the war he became a general contracting engineer. In 1878 he built the large shops from 43 to 53 Keap street, now occupied by him, in which is built the Davidson Steam Pump. His contracts of late years have been very extensive. A short time ago, under an agreement with the city of Brooklyn, he completed some gigantic pumping

machinery, with a daily capacity of 40,000,000 gallons; he is building the two high service engines for use in connection with the water tower at the Prospect Park reservoir, and the machinery for the water works extension at Millburn station, which is capable of pumping 40,000,000 gallons a day. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He is a fellow of the Library Association of American Mechanical Engineers and a member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. An ardent Republican, he has been somewhat active in politics. In 1878 he reconciled the warring factions in the seventh ward, who forgot their animosities for a time and unanimously elected him president of the seventh ward Republican association. His first wife was Miss Harriet A. Bame, daughter of Charles Bame, a prominent resident of Columbia County, N. Y. After her death he married her sister Elizabeth. Two daughters by this marriage have become the wives of S. S. Baldwin, manufacturer of clothing, and J. O. Donner. The latter was one of the owners of De Castro & Donner's large sugar refinery in Williamsburgh, and is a member of the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Davidson is a pew-holder in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

FREDERICK SCHOLES, an incorporator of the Hanover, and for sixty years a Brooklynite, is of English birth and is a member of a family which originated in Bloomsbury, Yorkshire, England, believed to have been among the followers of William of Orange. He was born in Islington, England, on February 22, 1824, and when he was five years old his father settled in Newtown, L. I., and subsequently founded the *New Yorker* and the *Morning Post*, which he afterwards disposed of to Horace Greeley, who merged them in the *New York Tribune*. Failing health caused the elder Mr. Scholes to return to England, but he came to New York again in 1849, in which city he died. The elder Mr. Scholes was the first to propose the system of elevated roads now in use and, even at that early day, he argued in his papers that it was the only practical way to solve the rapid transit problem. Frederick Scholes settled in 1831 on a farm which with his father he had purchased in Brooklyn, the land now comprising a portion of the nineteenth ward, and the large sulphur refinery, fronting on Kent avenue, at the foot of Ross street, and owned by Mr. Scholes,



FREDERICK SCHOLES.

this being the first important street in the United States ever paved with asphalt. In the organization of the 47th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., he took a prominent part, and during the civil war he performed services at Fort McHenry and at Washington, D. C. He is a man of practical and energetic business methods; owns the largest sulphur refinery in the United States; was an incorporator and member of the building committee of the Kings County Savings Bank, one of the founders and largest contributors for the construction of the Lee Avenue Church, and is exceedingly charitable to all deserving causes.

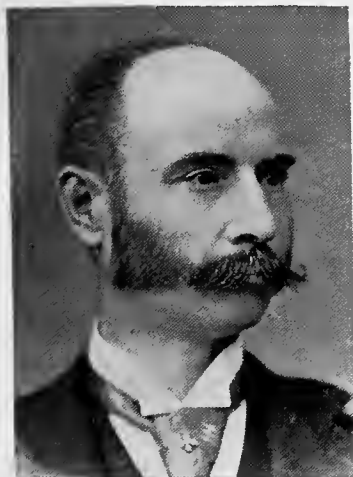
LEONARD J. BUSBY was born in Brooklyn October 15, 1846. His parents came to America in 1830 from England, and settled in Saginaw, Mich., being among pioneers of that state. In 1840 they removed from the west to Brooklyn, where they still reside. Mr. Busby was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn and was graduated in 1862 from school No. 18. After completing his studies he began business as a clerk with the firm of Holt & Co., established in 1810. In 1873 he purchased an interest in the business of the firm which is now composed of R. S. Holt, L. J. Busby and C. W. McCutchen. The house carries on an immense flour exporting business and is the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. Busby married on October 17, 1866, Miss Melle Grandy, daughter of William Grandy, a former merchant and well known citizen of Brooklyn. Two daughters have been born to them. Mr. Busby has lived in Brooklyn all his life, with the exception of ten years spent in Plainfield, N. J. His residence at 167 Hewes street is one of the most attractive houses in the city. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and in his visits to the various art galleries in European capitols he has secured a fine collection of paintings, the production of some of the most celebrated artists of the old world. He is a valued member of the Hanover Club and of the Amphion Musical Society,

is located on a portion of the old farm. In 1850 he married Miss Anna M. Boice, of this city; they have three children living as a result of this happy union, one son and two daughters, all of whom are married. In 1858 Mr. Scholes was elected alderman, on the Republican ticket; he served two terms, and in 1861, after others had declined to run, he was a candidate for reelection against Martin Kalbfleisch, but suffered defeat. In 1862 he was again defeated when a candidate for election to the assessment board. In 1862-3 he served as supervisor, and in 1865 was candidate for collector of taxes and assessments, but failed of election and since that time he has not been an active participant in politics. He drew up the act providing for the establishment of a board to control tax assessments, and was first to propose the system of comparative assessment valuations of the different counties in the state. To him can also be given the credit of creating the office of supervisor-at-large and the drawing up of the act establishing the Kent Avenue Basin. He introduced the measure before the board of supervisors providing for the appointment of a commission to map the streets and roads of Kings county outside of the city of Brooklyn; was chairman of the commission on regrading and repaving Bedford avenue with asphalt paving,



LEONARD J. BUSBY.

being one of the incorporators and a director of the former, and chairman of the committee on membership. He served for four years, from 1882 to 1886, as a director and manager of the New York Produce Exchange, and is president of the Staten Island Milling Co.



ROBERT P. LETHBRIDGE

ROBERT P. LETHBRIDGE was one of the organizers of the Hanover Club and an earnest promoter of its success; for some time he was one of the directors. Born in London, England, on September 26, 1845, he came to Brooklyn with his parents when he was about four years old and was educated at the public schools. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the hardware house of Marsh Bros. & Co., which he left when the civil war began, enlisting in the 47th New York Regiment, of which he was one of the organizers; he was active in forming the veteran association of the regiment, of which he was president in 1891. After the war he returned to Brooklyn and was connected for a time with A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, but in 1867 he engaged in the insurance business in New York, establishing a branch in Brooklyn, and devoting himself to fire and marine insurance. In 1885 he formed a partnership with W. H. Davidge, and the firm of Lethbridge & Davidge was formed and continues in business in New York. Mr. Lethbridge has been a member of the New York Produce Exchange for more than twenty years. He married Miss Mae J. Levering, of Exeter, N. H., on December 11, 1878, and has two daughters living; his only son died a few years ago. He lives at 157 Keap street. He is a

trustee of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, a past master of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., a member of the Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., a director of the Kings County Building and Loan Association, and a trustee and treasurer of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital. In politics he is a staunch Republican and a member of the nineteenth ward association.

GEORGE W. BAKER, M. D., is a prominent member of the medical profession of Brooklyn. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., on May 20, 1837, and was educated at the Fairfield, N. Y., Seminary and Union College, being graduated from the former in 1859 and from the latter in 1862, with high honors. Deciding to adopt the medical profession he spent two years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his diploma in 1864. During the same year he served in the army for a short time, being stationed at Fort McHenry; and then he entered the Army Hospital at Washington as assistant surgeon and remained for a year. In 1865 he came to Brooklyn, where he has since resided, standing high as one of the prominent practitioners. On May 18, 1865, he married Miss R. Annie Russell, daughter of Samuel H. Russell, a prominent architect and builder of New York. They have two sons, the eldest, Willard H., being engaged in the real estate business in New York, while Frank Russell Baker, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, is associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Dr. Baker was a member of the first metropolitan board of health as chief inspector. He served on the board during the year of 1866. For the past twenty years he has been medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Kings County, the New York



GEORGE W. BAKER, M. D.

State and the American Medical associations, is a valued member of the Hanover and Windsor clubs, and was at one time the president of the latter. In politics he is a Republican, but his professional duties do not permit of his taking any active part more than exercising the right of suffrage.

JOHN GILBERT GULICK, Doctor of Dental Surgery, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on October 18, 1858. His parents now occupy the old homestead that for generations has sheltered the Gulick family. He received his early education at the schools of his native town, and then became a student in the office of Dr. Hull, one of the leading dentists of Schenectady. In 1883, Dr. Gulick came to Brooklyn and entered



JOHN G. GULICK, D. D. S.

upon the practice of his profession. On April 27, 1887, he married Miss Florence Lethbridge, of this city. They have one son, Earle, a bright little fellow, four years of age, who is probably the best known citizen of his years and inches that Brooklyn possesses, having been the model for a painting of a sturdy little boy in uniform which was lithographed and distributed widely by a mercantile house. The picture quickly caught the public fancy and was much sought after, both for its intrinsic merit and for the attractiveness of the subject. Dr. Gulick has continued his studies since leaving school and he is able to converse in several languages, the German, which he speaks with the fluency and accuracy of a native, being his favorite. He has a charming home at 574 Bedford avenue. Mrs. Gulick is a member of the board of directors of the Industrial School, and a director of the Cecilian Musical Society. Dr. Gulick is one of the charter members of the Hanover Club and a member of the Amphion Musical Society. Both he and his wife are members of Christ Episcopal Church, on Bedford avenue, and are active in church and local charities.

ELWIN S. PIPER, as the head of one of the largest drygoods establishments in the city, the possessor of independent means and with a social position that commands wide respect and influence, is one of those men who, beginning with only brains and pluck, have compassed a rounded success while they are yet on the sunny slope of life. The line of his ancestry reaches to Germany, but several generations of his progenitors have been American; his parents were natives of the Green Mountain state, who subsequently made their home at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he was born on August 13, 1851. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, and after five years experience in various business positions he went to Albany to take a course of study in the higher branches at the state normal school. His limited means compelled him to find employment which would enable him to defray expenses, and he divided his time between the school and a Saratoga drygoods store for three years, and then was graduated with high honors in the class of 1874, of which he was valedictorian. After receiving his diploma he taught school for one year in Brunswick, N. Y., where he met Miss May J. Golden, whom he married there on January 13, 1875. Two sons and a daughter are the fruits of the marriage. After his marriage he returned to Saratoga and entered the service of his former employers, Wescott & Smith. In 1876 he removed to Troy, N. Y., and accepted a position as head of one of the departments in the firm of W. C. Winnie & Co. After one year a more lucrative engagement was tendered him by W. H. Freer, of Troy, with whom he remained for nine years and then decided to embark in business for himself. He came to Brooklyn and in 1886 established the drygoods firm of Piper & Renwick, whose store, at the corner of Grand street and Driggs avenue, was known as the Grand Bazaar; in August, 1890,



ELWIN S. PIPER.

he purchased his partner's interest and now conducts the business alone. He has built up a large trade and has the confidence of his customers and friends. During his long business career he digressed from the drygoods trade only once and that was in 1879, when he participated in a newspaper enterprise in Fort Edward and Saratoga, N. Y.; but the venture was short lived. In January, 1892, he had an almost miraculous escape from death while returning to New York over the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; he fell from a sleeping car into the tunnel while the train was running at full speed and sustained serious injuries in broken limbs and other fractures. He is a member of the Home Club as well as of the Hanover.



CHARLES H. MEDICUS.

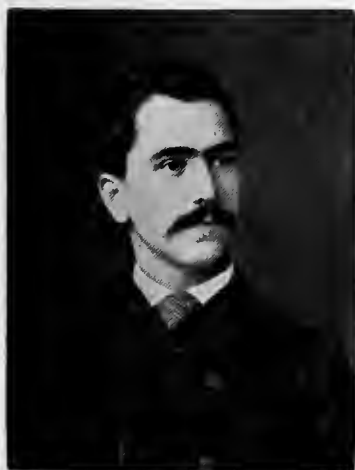
CHARLES H. MEDICUS is a native of Germany, and was born near Mainz-on-Rhine, on December 2, 1839. His parents brought him with them to this country when he was nine years old, settling in New York. There, after being educated at the public schools, he learned the upholstery trade, and in 1870 went into business for himself as a manufacturer of fine parlor and dining-room furniture, in New York. At the end of eight years he removed to Brooklyn and erected his present establishment, 38 to 46 Ross street, where he gives employment to about two hundred men,

and has a weekly pay-roll of about \$3,000. On April 20, 1862, he married Miss Catherine M. Harbers, of New York; they have had five children, of whom a son and a daughter are living. H. W. Medicus, the son, is associated with his father in business. Mr. Medicus has a pleasant home at 70 Hancock street, and is very fond of amusement of all kinds, theatricals, athletic and field sports. He is president of the New York Furniture Board of Trade and of the American Furniture Exposition Association.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, one of the successful business men enrolled in the membership of the Hanover, is a great lover of cycling and athletics; is president of the DeLong Council Bowling Club and is a member of the Long Island Wheelmen. For two years he was regent of DeLong Council, Royal Arcanum, and his interests in secret societies includes also membership in Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M., and Williamsburgh Lodge, Knights of Honor. He was born on October 23, 1848, at Monticello, Sullivan County, and in the same year was brought to Brooklyn by his father, the late Richard M. Howe, for years a leading member of the South Second Street M. E. Church, whose death occurred on July 1, 1875, in consequence of an accident on the previous June 21, when a hatstand fell upon him through a hatchway in the fourth story of his furniture establishment, at 114 Grand street, Eastern District. William N. Howe was educated at the public schools and on July 11, 1874, went into business with his father, at 87 Grand street, the number being afterwards changed to 114; the firm name became R. M. Howe & Son, and after his father's death it was made R. M. Howe's Son. On October 23, 1876, he opened a larger establishment on Fourth street, which he conducted with business energy and prudence. The growth of the business obliged him to seek larger facilities, which he found at 191-195 Broadway, in 1883, and at present he occupies five floors, 50x100, and also the upper stories of the adjoining building, his establishment being one of the largest in the city, and devoted strictly to furniture. On November 5, 1868, he married Miss Fannie C. Taylor, of Brooklyn, and he has had four children, three daughters and a son, of whom all except one daughter are living. He attends the services of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, where he has a pew. His home is at 111 Rodney street, and he has a summer residence at Amityville, L. I.



WILLIAM N. HOWE.



VINCENT BARTH.

sufficient capital to begin business for himself, and in 1884 he began at No. 33 Fourth street, Brooklyn. His success was so phenomenal, that he was able to purchase the business block, at 448 Bedford avenue, in 1886. There he carries on an extensive upholstery, drapery and decorating business. On May 6, 1885, he married Miss Emilie Borthé, daughter of August Borthé, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Arion Club and the Amphion Singing Society. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital and a member of the First Reformed Church.

JOHN MURPHY has been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years and is identified with the manufacturing interests of the city, being general superintendent for the Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company, which has houses in every part of the country and large factories in Brooklyn, San Francisco and Toronto. He is thoroughly informed concerning all details of the business from the collection of the raw material to the marketing of the finished product, and he has written several articles on the subject for standard works. Born in the south of Ireland on April 4, 1826, he came to America in 1832, and for thirty years lived in the city of New York, coming to Brooklyn in 1862. From the time when he left



JOHN MURPHY.

school he has been engaged in the rubber business. He is a member of the Hanover and the Bedford bowling clubs, and has been an active promoter of the interests of both those organizations; in the society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick he holds the office of vice-president, and in religious life he is a parishioner of the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration. He has been married twice and his present wife's maiden name was Mary A. Cogswell, who is the daughter of the late William Cogswell, of New York; they have two daughters and live at 630 Bedford avenue.

PETER J. DONOHUE, who is engaged in the manufacture of marine and stationary boilers, tanks, etc., in company with his four sons, under the firm name of P. J. Donohue & Co., is one of those men who have made their way in the world by force of character, industry and perseverance. He was only eleven years old when he sailed from Liverpool, in 1839, to seek fortune in America. He was born in Galway, Ireland, on June 24, 1828, and was educated at the parish schools. When he reached New York he obtained employment in the boiler department of the Novelty Iron Works, where he remained for ten years and rose to the position of foreman of the department. In 1866, he resigned and accepted a similar position in the works of Hubbard & Whittaker, in Brooklyn; and subsequently he was with Smith Brothers. He had, in 1882, acquired capital which enabled him to establish his own boiler works, at the corner of Wythe avenue and Wallabout street. The board of United States inspector of foreign steamships was created at his suggestion and he was appointed a member by Secretary Folger, although he was and is a Democrat; he held the office through one Republican administration and under President Cleveland, continuing in it until it was abolished in 1891; during his entire tenure of office he was president of the board and the only Democratic member. On November 26, 1856, he married Miss McDermott, who died in 1881, having borne him four sons and eight daughters; since her death he has lived with a married daughter at 42 Penn street. He is a man of strong domestic affections and one of his first acts, after he had established himself in America, was to send for his parents, whom he had left in Ireland. All of his children are well educated, three of his sons being graduates of St. Patrick's college and the other is a graduate of St. Francis'. Mr. Donohue is a member of the Hanover and Tilden clubs, Brooklyn, and the Jefferson Club, New York; he is a Catholic and a regular attendant of the Church of the Transfiguration.



PETER J. DONOHUE.



HENRY HASLER.

HENRY HASLER is greatly interested in athletic and out-door sports and at one time was a militiaman, being adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment and president of the regimental veteran corps. He was formerly a director of the Hanover Club and chairman of the membership committee; he is also a member of the Windsor and Union clubs and the Amphion Musical Society. For twenty-two years he has been a Freemason and a worker in the lodge, chapter and commandery. He was born in New York, on May 12, 1846, and his parents moved to Brooklyn during his youth. After leaving the public schools he became a clerk in a New York banking house, in 1862, and he has been engaged in the banking business ever since, being secretary of the Citizens' Savings Bank, New York. In 1867 he married Miss Elizabeth S. Cromwell, daughter of John S. Cromwell; they have one daughter. Both before and since his marriage Mr. Hasler has been an extensive traveler through the United States and British America. He is an admirer of art and his home is adorned with a number of valuable paintings.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, who was the first president of the club, has won success in various spheres of action and has attained a position in this city which at times has suggested the association of his name with the highest local honors. He has been prominently mentioned as a suitable postmaster, and his friends would have advanced his claims to a mayoralty nomination had he not firmly vetoed the proposition. He is popular in a number of social organizations. He is a member of the Oxford and Union League clubs and is vice-president of the Windsor Club. He once wielded the president's gavel in the Williamsburgh Athletic Club and he is an honorary member of the Seawanhaka Boat Club. For a trifle less than twenty-five years—since 1875—he has been the business manager of the Brooklyn *Times*. William C. Bryant is a namesake and relative of the first of America's greater poets. He was born in 1849 in the city of New York, whither his father, E. D. Bryant, had removed from his native state, Massachusetts. William C. Bryant was graduated from a Brooklyn public school. One of his earlier occupations was that of traveling

salesman for H. B. Clafin & Co., in whose employ he remained seven years, winning a record for commercial integrity and skill that he has continued to maintain and increase. His next engagement associated him with the management of the interests of Henry B. Osgood & Co., of Boston, and he left that city to assume his present relations in this. Mr. Bryant has been treasurer of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association and is now a member of its executive committee. He is the son-in-law of Bernard Peters, editor of the *Times*.

JAMES DUDLEY PERKINS is rated among those members of the Hanover Club whose careers have proved more than usually successful. The family name of Perkins is one of the oldest surnames in English history. Prior to the year 1400 surnames were very uncommon in England, but about that period men began to add certain terminations to their Christian names in order to distinguish them from their fathers; this custom gave the affix "kin" to the given name and Pierrekin was created to signify the "son of Pierre," Wilkin for the "son of Will" and so on. About 1380, a Norman, Pierre de Morlaix, who originally came from the French sea-port of Morlaix, had a son who assumed the name of Henry Pierrekin; forty years later his son, John, altered his surname to Perkins. One of his descendants, John Perkins, senior, was among the first emigrants who sailed from the mother country to the colony which the Pilgrims had planted in Massachusetts; he left his Berkshire home on December 1, 1630, in the ship "Lyon," which dropped anchor in the harbor of New England's future capital on February 5, 1631. This particular John Perkins was the ancestor of the majority of the Perkins family now in the United States and James Dudley Perkins is his descendant in the seventh generation. Mr. Perkins owes his middle name to Thomas Dudley, second governor of Massachusetts, whose second daughter, Anna, married Governor Simon Bradstreet and became celebrated as the first poetess of New England. Her son, John, married Sarah Perkins and thus united the families of Dudley, Bradstreet and Perkins. From this stock have sprung such illustrious scions as David Dudley Field, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Wendell Phillips. James Dudley Perkins was born in Salem, Mass., on February 13, 1828, and was the second son of Ezra Perkins and Mary Cole; his parents moved to Boston on July 5, 1831, where James received a good education. He entered the commercial world of Boston as a clerk in the counting-house of James P. Melledge. On May 1, 1864, Mr. Perkins became a member of the firm of James P. Melledge & Co. Mr. Melledge retired in May, 1865, and a new firm known as Bird, Perkins & Job was organized; ten years later Mr. Bird withdrew and the firm name was altered to that of Perkins & Job. On March 1, 1878, Mr. Job retired and was succeeded by F. Seaverns, of Brooklyn, and with the beginning of this association the firm of Perkins & Co., as it now exists, began its career. Mr. Perkins extended his business to New York in 1861. In 1873 he left Boston and made his residence in Brooklyn in order to exercise a personal supervision over his interests in New York. Mr. Perkins is a member of the chamber of commerce, the maritime association, the New England society, and Cœur de Lion commandery, Knights Templars; in Boston he belongs to the Bostonian society, the Old Schoolboys' association, St. John's lodge, F. and A. M.; St. Andrew's chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Boston council, R. and S. M. In this city he has been associated with many prominent organizations. He is a member of the Amphion musical society and was its vice-president during the season 1889-90; he belongs to the Masonic Veterans' association, the Aurora Grata club, the Long Island Historical society, and the Brooklyn Institute. From 1865 to 1873 he was a trustee of the Second Universalist Church of Boston and for the same period was a trustee of the Dean academy at Franklin, Mass. He was also one of the trustees of the Universalist club of New York and is now a member of All Souls Universalist Church of Brooklyn. On January 14, 1852, Mr. Perkins wedded Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Everett, of Bethel, Me.

One of the charter members of the club, who has been intimately connected with the success of the institution, is CORNEILLE B. DE LA VERGNE, JR. While he had leisure Mr. de la Vergne was a prominent



JAMES D. PERKINS.

club man; but on account of absence from home, necessitated by an active business life, he resigned from all but the Hanover and Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York. Mr. de la Vergne was born in New York city on May 21, 1857. His education was obtained in the Jackson Institute at Tarrytown, New York. For the past seven years he has been connected with the firm of Smith, Gray & Co. He is the founder and editor of *Smith, Gray & Company's Monthly*, and has charge of the advertising of the firm, yet finds time to keep track of the wholesale trade, and to make three or four trips a year in its interest. He married Miss Minnie R. Child, of Hoboken, N. J., in 1860.

Another of the charter members is MR. JOHN G. DISOSWAY, whose career is an exemplification of the success which crowns energy and force of character. He was born in New York on March 23, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and after graduating at the age of thirteen determined to follow the trade of his father. He was engaged in the lumber business with John W. Russell until he became of age and then started in business for himself. He has established an extensive trade and handles vast quantities of pine and spruce lumber. He is a member of the New York Lumber Trade Association. He belongs also to the Royal Arcanum, Kings County, 459. He has always been fond of good horses and is in the habit of driving some excellent trotters.

JOHN CARTLEDGE left England at the age of eighteen and came to New York with his parents. He was born in the famous watering town of Bath, on April 26, 1831, and obtained his early education at English schools. He began his business career as a book-keeper. In 1865 he became a partner in the firm of Jos. Wild & Co. In 1859 he married Miss Ann Campbell Falkner, of Madison, Wis. Mr. Cartledge is a member of various prominent organizations, including the Hanover, Montauk, Oxford and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Amphion Singing Society. His fondness for out-door recreation finds ample gratification in the Marine and Field Club, at Bath Beach, L. I., and in the New York and Atlantic Yacht clubs. He is a churchman as well as a clubman and is an elder in the Reformed Church on Bedford avenue.

JULIUS DE LONG is a member of the club who has served efficiently on various committees and contributed much to its prosperity. He is a thorough American and is well known in the Eastern District. He has been a member of the club since its organization and is highly esteemed by his fellow members. He is an active business man, being the senior partner of the New York firm of De Long & French, manufacturers of hair felt. He is president of the Asbestos-Faced Hair Felt Company, and also acts as New York agent for the Peerless Ventilator Company. His business career has been successful and he has won a sound commercial standing to accompany his reputation for good fellowship.

JOHN R. PARKER was born on June 17, 1852, and after a course of study at the public schools went into the undertaking business with his father. His father, who was a coroner in 1880, died on June 9, 1882, and the business was then continued under the style of John T. Parker's Son. In addition to his membership in the Hanover Club Mr. Parker is enrolled in the Home and Union clubs. On October 6, 1875, he married Miss Emma Beales. Mrs. Parker died on March 14, 1888.

Among the lawyers of the club is WILLIAM P. HURD, JR., who was born in Birmingham, Conn., on February 9, 1851. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Brooklyn. In 1866 he entered the Colgate University but remained there only a short time, matriculating at the University of the City of New York in 1868 and taking his degree in 1872. In the following year he entered the law office of George H. Fisher and was admitted to the bar in 1874. After his admission to the bar he formed the law firm of Fisher, Hurd & Voltz, which continued until 1882; in that year Mr. Hurd withdrew and formed the present firm of Hurd & Grim. On April 19, 1881, Mr. Hurd married Miss Eloise Vandewater of this city. Besides the Hanover, he is a member of the Brooklyn Club, and of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

JOHN B. SNOOK was born in London, England, in 1815. When he was two years old he was brought to this country and received his education in the private schools of New York City. He was graduated from



JULIUS DE LONG.

the Crosby street high school and then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1842 he began his career as an architect. Among the edifices he has designed and erected in the city of Brooklyn the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Packard Academy deserve special mention. Aside from his profession as architect, Mr. Snook is active in the affairs of the Pacific Insurance Company, of which he is a director. He is also a director of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital. He is a veteran Odd Fellow, having been identified with the order for fifty-three years. In 1836 Mr. Snook married Miss Maria A. Week, the daughter of Captain Seaman Week, of New York. After forty-three years of wedded life, he lost his wife in 1879.

DANIEL SIMMONS, M. D., is a prominent physician of the homœopathic school of medicine. He was born in Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, on October 23, 1843. His family came of old New England stock, his grandfather, John Briggs, having been a soldier in the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812. When Dr. Simmons was six years of age his parents removed from Port Elizabeth to New York city. It was in the public schools of the latter place that the doctor received his rudimentary education and was graduated in 1857. The three subsequent years from 1858 to 1862 he attended a private academy in Stratford, Conn., under the instruction of Prof. Sedgwick. In June of 1862, Dr. Simmons left his school in Stratford and enlisted in the 9th N. Y. State militia, which was afterward the 83rd Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. He served in the defense of his country for three years. In the battle of Fredericksburg Dr. Simmons was so seriously wounded that he was transferred to Washington for special service, where he remained until 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to New York where he resumed his medical studies in the New York Homœopathic College, and was graduated in the spring of 1872. In 1880 he located in Brooklyn. On November 30, 1867, he married Miss Florence R. Johnson of New York. Besides the Hanover Club, he is a member of the Amphion Musical Society, and is a very active member of the Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., and has been for four consecutive years its commander. He was the attending physician for a number of years of the Hospital for Consumptives. He is a member of the American Medical Institute of Homœopathy, and the New York State Medical Society, the Kings County and the New York Medical Society.



DANIEL SIMMONS, M. D.

When the project of forming the Hanover Club was first broached among residents of the Eastern District, BENJAMIN D. BACON was chosen temporary president during the period of preliminary organization. He has always labored to promote the interests of the club, and has always been one of the club's directors and a member of its auditing and house committees. He is descended from an old Puritan family which settled in this country in 1711. His father was Dresser Bacon, one of the drivers on the old stage line between Worcester and Boston, before the era of railroads. Benjamin D. Bacon was born at Newton, Mass., on January 23, 1838. When he was six years old his parents settled in New York. Their son was sent first to the public schools and eventually graduated at the College of the City of New York. Mr. Bacon became a resident of Brooklyn in 1865, purchasing a house at 155 Rutledge street, where he has lived until the present time. When quite a young man he interested himself in the stationery trade, and pursued that line of business for eighteen years. Since 1886 he has been interested in the firm of William J. Matheson & Co., manufacturers of dye stuffs. He is secretary and treasurer of the company. During the civil war, Mr. Bacon performed active service as a private in the 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; afterwards he held a captaincy in the 12th Regiment, N. Y. S. M. He has been a member of the masonic fraternity for the past twenty-five years.

PAUL WEIDMAN, JR. has been associated in business with his father for some years and when, in 1890, the latter incorporated his brewing and cooperage interests, his son was made treasurer of the company. Paul Weidman, Jr., was born in New York on August 28, 1859, and was educated at the public schools and at Carpenter's business college. When sixteen he entered his father's employ and was gradually advanced to a position of importance. He is now a member of the New York Produce Exchange and one of the directors

in the United States Printing Company, whose main offices are in Cincinnati, O., but which has a branch establishment in Brooklyn. Mr. Weidman is well known in the select social coteries of the Eastern District and belongs to the Hanover Club, the Merchants' Club and the Arion and Cecilia singing societies. For a period of seven years he belonged to company K, 22d regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. In 1880 he married Miss Carrie Stahmann, of Brooklyn.

HERBERT F. GUNNISON was one of the first movers in the Hanover Club enterprise, being one of the incorporators and for the first two years the secretary of the club and a member of the board of directors. His resignation from the secretaryship and from the board was accepted reluctantly. Mr. Gunnison is well known in the Eastern District, where he has become prominent socially and in church and charitable work. He is president of the Northern Industrial Wood Yard, one of the best local charities, and is a trustee and



HERBERT F. GUNNISON.

an earnest worker in All Souls Universalist Church, being especially active in the educational and philanthropic departments of the society. He is secretary of the New York Alumni Association of St. Lawrence University. He is interested in several local financial institutions, being one of the organizers and a director of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank. Mr. Gunnison was the fourth son of the late Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, a well-known Universalist clergyman, and was born in Halifax, N. S., in 1858. After residing in the state of Maine for some time he entered the classical course at St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y. He was graduated there in 1880, and received his master's degree three years later. He came to Brooklyn after graduation, and has since been engaged in newspaper work, most of the time on the staff of the BROOKLYN EAGLE, where he is at present employed. For three years he was the Albany correspondent of the EAGLE, and acquired a large acquaintance among politicians and public men throughout the State. He is, probably, best known as the editor of the EAGLE Almanac. He does this work in addition to managing other important departments of the paper. There are few men better acquainted with Brooklyn and Long Island of to-day than Mr. Gunnison. He is the author of "Out on Long Island," concededly the best modern descriptive book of the Island published. Mr. Gunnison has also lectured

to some extent; his address recently before the public school children on the municipal government of Brooklyn attracting considerable attention. In 1886 he married Miss Alice May, youngest daughter of the late John May, and they have a family of three children.

MALCOM R. LAWRENCE has won the good will of all his fellow members in the Hanover. He is a native of New York city, where he lived from the time of his birth in 1855 until 1860, when his parents moved to Brooklyn. His education was obtained entirely at the public schools. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, passing the examination of New York county. He began his legal life as a subordinate in the office of his brother, but in 1881 he assisted in organizing the present firm of McCarthy, Lawrence & Buckley. Mr. Lawrence makes a specialty of mercantile law, but has also a great amount of general practice. In 1880 he married Miss Sheffield of this city. He is a Mason and a member of the Aurora Grata Club.

JEREMIAH T. STORY was born in Cossackie, N. Y., on December 16, 1848. He was educated at the district schools, and when old enough to go to work found employment in a store at Durham, N. Y. He remained there one year. At the age of seventeen he began study in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. He came to Brooklyn in October, 1866, and spent the succeeding four years as a clerk in the employ of different mercantile firms; in 1870 he became a canvasser with Wilcox & Gibbs, and eventually filled several very important positions in their service. Later he engaged in business independently, but after a short time connected himself with the Butterick Publishing Company. In 1876 he opened a coal office at the foot of Rush street; his venture prospered and he has now various branches throughout the city. He is a member of the Hanover and Union League clubs. He married Miss Margrita de Mena of Boston.



OXFORD CLUB HOUSE, LAFAYETTE AVENUE AND SOUTH OXFORD STREET.

OXFORD CLUB.

One of the most conservative of the clubs is the OXFORD, which was incorporated in June, 1880, and was organized with the following list of officers: A. C. Barnes, president; John A. Nichols, vice-president; James Mitchell, treasurer; Henry T. Richardson, secretary. The property on the northwest corner of Lafayette avenue and South Oxford street was purchased of Mrs. John D. Norris for \$45,000, and the building was converted into a club house. The natural growth of the club demanding increased accommodation, the adjacent lot on Lafayette avenue was subsequently built upon. The home of the Oxford is now most conveniently and sumptuously furnished, the room gained by the erection of the extensions being utilized to render the apartments spacious and dignified. The aims of the club are exclusively social, literary, and artistic. No active part is taken in politics, as the membership is made up of men of all shades of political belief. During the social season the club is in the habit of furnishing musical and literary entertainments to its members, on the third Saturday of each month. These occasions have become features of the social life of the city; one of the most interesting of its entertainments is its annual "ladies' day." The membership is 340. An art and library association has been formed, in which were merged the old art and library committee. W. S. Taylor is its president, and the association has more than 160 members, each of whom has pledged himself to pay \$5.00 per year for the purpose of purchasing books and pictures for the club. It is intended to pursue this plan until the club has an art collection and a library second to those of no other club in the city. The Oxford has reached an age when conservatism is not only an element of dignity, but a necessity to continued prosperity. The officers are: William Berri, president; Horace J. Morse, vice-president; Eugene Britton, treasurer; William C. Bowers, secretary.

Prominent among the club men of the city is WILLIAM BERRI, who at this writing is in his second term as president of the Oxford Club; he was for two terms president of the Lincoln Club during its most successful period, and he is enrolled as a member of the Hanover, Brooklyn, Montauk, and Union League clubs. He was born in Brooklyn, on September 12, 1848, and having received a common school education, supplemented by a special mercantile business course, he entered the carpet business established in 1859 by his father, the late William Berri. In 1870 the firm became William Berri & Sons, by the admission of William Berri, Jr., and his brother, Eugene D. Berri. The father dying in 1874, the firm name of William Berri's Sons was adopted; and on the retirement of Eugene D. Berri, in 1889, William Berri became the sole owner of the business. Outside of his regular business he has been active in journalistic affairs. Two flourishing trade journals published in New York are edited by him—the *Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review* and the *Furniture Trade Review*. The former journal was begun by Mr. Berri in

1870. Brooklyn journalism also has the benefit of his counsel and pen, as he is one of the principal owners and editors of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*. His membership in the New York Press Club dates almost from the founding of the club, and he has always taken an active interest in its affairs. He is a member of the executive committee of the International League of Press Clubs, and was the originator of the idea of an International Home for Aged and Infirm Journalists. His activity in Brooklyn interests has been marked, and extends to its charities, its financial institutions, and its social organizations. He was for



WILLIAM BERRI.

three years the president of the Brooklyn Choral Society, and it is largely due of his efforts that this flourishing organization has been developed to its present power. He was an incorporator of the Kings County Bank, and of the Hamilton and Kings County Trust companies. Among the charitable and beneficiary institutions with which he is identified are the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor, the Memorial Hospital, etc. In politics he has always been a conscientious and active Republican.

HORACE J. MORSE was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1838, and after receiving his education, came east to Connecticut, from which state his parents went to the west. When the civil war began he was clerk in a bank in Hartford. He entered the service of the state and was appointed on the staff of Governor William A. Buckingham, and during the last three years of the war he ranked as adjutant-general and chief of staff and devoted his entire time to raising, arming, equipping, and turning over to the general government the Connecticut state troops. In 1867 he came to New York and engaged in the banking business; he is a member of the firm of A. M. Kidder & Co. He is vice-president of the Oxford Club and is also a member of the Union League and Riding and Driving clubs. In 1862 he married Frances, the daughter of Lewis Trask, at Hartford, Conn. He is one of the trustees of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church.

EUGENE BRITTON was born in New York city on March 1, 1839. He came to Brooklyn in 1859 to take the management of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, in which he is one of the oldest stockholders. He relinquished his official connection with the company in 1862. Mr. Britton enlisted in the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in 1858, and went to Washington at the beginning of the civil war. In 1878 he engaged in the brewing business and he is president of the Leavy & Britton Brewing Company. He is a director of the National City Bank of Brooklyn and of the Broadway Savings Bank of New York. His social inclinations

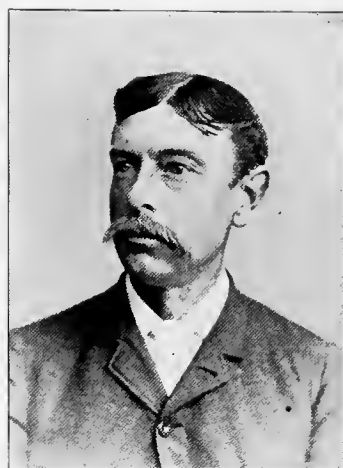
have made him an important factor in the Oxford, the Marine and Field, Aurora Grata, and Germania clubs of Brooklyn, and the 7th Regiment Veteran Club of New York. He takes an active part in masonic matters and has attained the 32° in that order. He is also a Grand Army man, and a comrade of Lafayette Post, No. 140, of New York city. In September, 1860, he married Caroline, daughter of the late John F. Van Riper, of New York. Their home at 12 St. James place is filled with an admirable collection of modern paintings by foreign and American artists.

Among the charter members of the club is PASCAL C. BURKE, a native of Windsor, Conn. He is fifty-seven years old, and for forty-six years of his life has been a resident of Brooklyn. Here he obtained his education and made his home after embarking in business in 1863. For thirty years he has been a member of the importing house of Ives & Burke, New York. He was at one time a member of the New York Board of Trade. In addition to his Oxford Club membership, he is on the roll of the Crescent Club. His wife was Miss Jennie A. Swalm, of Brooklyn. His tastes are in the direction of the fine arts.

Among the representative younger men of Brooklyn is ADOLPH E. SMYLIE, who was born in this city on June 23, 1860. He was a pupil at public school No. 16, and afterwards spent three years at Temple Academy under the tutorship of Prof. H. Beauchamp Temple. In 1875 he entered the employ of the Have-meyer & Elder Sugar Company. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1881, his services were engaged by the house of Young & Smylie, and in 1886 he was admitted to partnership. On December 10, 1884, he married Miss Lizzie Imogene Crittenden, a lady well known in Brooklyn social life. He has collected a number of fine art productions which adorn the walls of his home at 188 Lefferts place. He is a prominent member of the Oxford and Crescent clubs and of DeWitt Council, Royal Arcanum.

JAMES L. ROSS has been a member of the club since 1885, and a leading member of various committees. He was born at New Brunswick, N. J., in October, 1846, and came to Brooklyn with his parents three years later, where he received his education at the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute. In 1868 he joined his father in the lumber business, and has been for years a member of the firm of G. Ross & Sons, of Brooklyn. In 1872 he married Miss Annie E. Goodwin, daughter of the late Charles Goodwin. He resides at 279 Clermont avenue. His favorite sport is bowling, and he is chairman of the club committee having that sport in charge and for two years was captain of the club team. He is a member of the Crescent and Lincoln clubs.

EDWIN A. THRALL has been an active member and a promoter of the interests of the club since 1887. He was born in 1842, at Torrington, Conn., where his father and five other generations of his family have lived, on land which was settled in 1762 by Joel Thrall, who emigrated from Scotland about that time. The family hold the patent to the property, signed by George III. Mr. Thrall received a common school education and began his business life at the age of fifteen. Five years later he was among the first to volunteer his services in support of the Union cause. He passed through the severest part of the civil strife, and during the three years that he remained in service he participated in fourteen battles and was wounded several times. In 1865 he received an honorable discharge and was granted a pension. Upon returning home he resumed work as a clerk in a jewelry store, where he remained until 1878. Then he began business for himself in New York and has carried it on with marked success. He has reached the highest degrees in masonry and is a member of the Aurora Grata Club. He makes the St. George Hotel his home. Angling is his favorite recreation and he is conceded to be an expert at whipping a trout stream, or reeling in a bass or pickerel.



EUGENE BRITTON.



EDWIN A. THRALL.



WARREN S. SILLCOCKS.

One of the first men to join the club after its incorporation was WARREN S. SILLCOCKS, who is to-day one of the oldest directors in office and the chairman of its auditing committee. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on September 23, 1833. His mother's grandfather, Isaac Emmons, was a martyr of the prison ships; his body is interred in the martyrs' tomb at Fort Greene. Mr. Sillcocks obtained his education in New Brunswick and began business life in 1863. He was in the jewelry trade until 1875, when he became president of the Celluloid Novelty Company, of New York. In 1859 he was married to Mary, daughter of Simon Wyckoff, of Brooklyn. He embarked in business with little capital; he attributes his success to energy and perseverance; and he can be classified among the strictly self-made men of Brooklyn. He has been a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1878 and has served nine years on its board of trustees. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital.

Among those who have been members of the club ten years or more, and who have attained a high degree of prominence in social and business circles, is ABIJAH H. TOPPING. He was born on April 14, 1840, in Rockaway, N. J., in which village his father was a prosperous merchant. He was educated at the Bloomfield Academy, at Bloomfield, N. J., and at an early age obtained employment in a general store at Boonton, N. J. In the metropolis, to which he moved in 1860, he experienced no difficulty in procuring employment, and he made rapid progress. For twenty-four years he has been the senior partner of the firm of Topping, Maynard & Hobron, wholesale dealers in hats. Like many of the successful merchants of New York he selected Brooklyn as the most pleasant location for a quiet home and he has resided here since 1868. Two years later he married Cornelia, daughter of the late Gerrit Smith. He is a frequent and welcome visitor at the Hanover and Aurora Grata clubs, of which he is a member. He is a 32° mason and was one of the promoters of the Masonic cathedral. The East Congregational Church is his chosen place



ABIJAH H. TOPPING.

of worship and he is president of its board of trustees. Driving is his chief source of pleasure and he spends much of his leisure time in this way. He has a stable of fine horses and is well known on the road. In politics he is a Republican.

A prominent man in club life is ALVY W. MOMEYER who is a member of the Brooklyn, the Union League, and Aurora Grata clubs, besides being a valued member of the Oxford. He was born in McKeesport, Pa., in 1856, and studied at the public schools there and at the high school in Pittsburgh. After an experience of eight years as teller and assistant cashier of the People's Bank of McKeesport, he assisted in organizing the American Tube and Iron Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer. He makes his headquarters at the main office of his company in New York city. Besides being interested in several of Brooklyn's financial institutions, he has large realty investments in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards. His principal recreation is derived from the use of the fine horses he possesses, and he is a member of the Parkway Driving Club. In 1880 he married Maynie, daughter of George Matheson formerly of Pittsburgh, now of Brooklyn.



ALVY W. MOMEYER.

One of the members of the club who have creditable military records is FREDERICK E. EDGAR. His parents were residents of New York state, his father

being of Scotch descent, and his mother a Quakeress. The former served continuously for eighteen years in the 12th Regiment. The son was born in New York city on July 18, 1842, and when he was eight years of age his parents made their home in Brooklyn, the son receiving his education at public school No. 1. In 1855 he began his business career in a southern commission house which discontinued business at the beginning of the war, thus throwing him out of employment. He then offered his services in support of the Union, and enlisted in the 83d N. Y. Volunteers and remained with that regiment two years. He was transferred to the United States signal corps, and served with distinction four years longer. Upon returning home at the close of the war he joined the 7th Regiment, and has served consecutively twenty years. About the same time he entered the employ of the Tradesman's National Bank, New York, in which he has occupied various positions of responsibility. He is a member of the veteran associations of both the 7th and 9th regiments, and is enrolled in U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R. He is well known in fraternal society circles, being a member of Philadelphia Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Stella Lodge, 485, F. & A. M. On May 27, 1861, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of David L. Ceselman, formerly chief engineer of the New York fire department. He attends the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. His politics are Republican.



FREDERICK E. EDGAR.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, who has been a member of the club since 1881, has been one of its directors since 1890, and recently was chosen president of its art and library association. He was born in Kent, England, in 1827, and married the daughter of William Woodruff, a wealthy cotton spinner of Ashcroft. He has two sons, the eldest of whom is in business with him, and who is also a member of the Oxford Club. The other is engaged in business in Chicago. Mr. Taylor and his wife are regular attendants at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He began work with I. & N. Phillips, of Manchester, England, and remained in their employ until 1855, when he went to Toronto, Canada, and connected himself with the firm of Ross & Mitchell. The firm dissolved partnership in 1860, and he came to New York and engaged in business with John C. Henderson. At the end of two years he opened a retail drygoods store in Jersey City, and soon after began the manufacture of ladies' skirts in Brooklyn, which business he continued for a number of years, when he formed a copartnership with William Bloodgood, and leased the Essex Felt Mills, the largest manufactory of its kind in the country. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, of New York.

The club owes much of its success socially to WILLIAM OWENS, JR., who has been an active member since 1884, and for several years one of the most untiring workers on the social committee. He was born in New York city in 1856, and received his education there. He chose civil engineering as his first occupation, and for several years held a position as an assistant engineer in the park department of New York city. In 1880 he engaged in the general insurance business, which he has followed ever since. He is a member of the Crescent Club in Brooklyn and of the Insurance Club in New York. He married a daughter of William Schwarzwaelder, a well known business man of Brooklyn, which city Mr. Owens has made his home since 1881. He and his family attend the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.



WILLIAM S. TAYLOR.

WILLIAM M. COLE was born in New York city, but moved to Brooklyn when a boy. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. For the past quarter of a century he has been in the employ of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, serving that institution first as secretary and now as president. For ten years he served on the board of education, having been appointed originally by Mayor Powell and subsequently by Mayors Hunter and Howell. He acted for a time as chairman of the board and was chairman of the committee which organized the present high school



WILLIAM M. COLE.

system. He has always been an earnest Democrat, and was at one time active as a member of the general committee. He served as president of one of the elevated railroad commissions appointed by Mayor Whitney, and was appointed to the first board of election under the act creating such a board; but he was unable to serve because of his membership in the board of education, which rendered him ineligible. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Oxford, Crescent and Montauk clubs and is chairman of the house committee of the latter.

HENRY BURN has been a member of the Oxford Club since 1887. His name is also on the list of members of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York. He is a lover of horses, and one of his means of recreation is a fine team, of which he is the owner. He is a Brooklynite in all things, being a native of this city and having an important connection with one of the local industries. He was general manager of the corporation known as the Robert Graves Company, whose extensive factory in South Brooklyn has produced some of the most artistic wall papers put upon the market. All his business life has been passed in connection with this house, and he has risen by the aid of industry and merit from the humble position of office boy to the highest position in the establishment. His parents were old residents of Brooklyn. Born in 1856, he was educated at private schools and began to learn the practical side of life in 1871, as a boy in the office of Robert Graves & Co., from which firm the present corporation was evolved. The Robert Graves Company has lately become incorporated with the National Wall Paper Company, an organization which, with a capital of \$25,000,000, practically controls the wall paper industry of the United States. Of this enterprise Mr. Burn is president, still retaining control of the Robert Graves establishment and its individual interests. He is a widower; his wife, whom he married in 1877, was Ada L. Lawrence, daughter of John B. Lawrence, of Brooklyn; she died on August 9, 1892, leaving three children.

An active member of the club is AUGUSTUS MACKENZIE, born in Columbia County, N.Y., in 1854, of Scotch parentage. Subsequently his family moved to New York city, where he was educated at the public schools. His first occupation was as a fireman on a Hudson River steamboat. Having conceived a desire to follow the sea, he obtained a place in the fire room of an ocean steamer, but eventually found the way back to his former occupation. In 1873 he became an engineer, and remained on the Hudson River steamers in that capacity several years. In 1882 he engaged in the marine insurance business in New York, and he also acts as an inspector and surveyor of damages. He has met with much success, and is largely interested financially in local passenger steamers and tow boats. He stands high in the masonic circles and is a member of Clinton Commandery, 14, Knights Templars. On October 5, 1881, he married Alice, daughter of George S. McCormack. Their home is at 122 St. Mark's avenue.

Among the ancestors of Count ALPHONSE DE RIESTHAL was a crusader in the train of the Count of Toulouse. Three hundred years later another member of that family distinguished himself in the war with England as a follower of the Sieur du Guesclin, constable of France, under the leadership of Jeanne d'Arc. Again in the sixteenth century a de Riesthal won honor and distinction for his house, dying at Pavia in defence of his king, Francis the First, when that monarch was made prisoner by Charles the Fifth. In 1793 the great grandfather of the present bearer of the name fell under the displeasure of the triumvirate that rose to power during the Reign of Terror, and was guillotined as an "aristocrat"—about the only crime recognized during that awful period. Count de Riesthal, now a resident of this city, served in the French army through the Crimean war and he resigned his



AUGUSTUS MACKENZIE.



Henry Burn

commission in 1855. In 1859 he was made superintendent of important railroad interests at Vienna, and had charge of a section of road built by French capitalists for the Austrian government. In 1864 he came to America, and in 1869 established himself in New York as an importer of china, glassware, and lamp goods. Since 1866 he has resided in Brooklyn, and is now a resident of the nineteenth ward, his home being at 200 Hewes street. He is popular in social circles, and is a member of the Oxford and Union clubs. He is proud of his American citizenship and makes no pretensions to his title.

EDWIN LUDLAM was born in New York in 1841 but in his childhood his parents moved to Brooklyn, where he was educated at Dwight's school. At the age of sixteen he was employed by the firm of Abernethy, Collins & Co. In 1862 he went into business for himself and in 1872 retired to accept the presidency of the People's Gas Light Company, which office he retains. He was elected president of the Wallabout Bank in 1890, but resigned in 1892; he is one of the directors of the bank. He is a member of the Oxford and Crescent clubs and of the Brooklyn Institute.

Among physicians who are members of the club is EDWARD J. WHITNEY, M. D., who has been a well-known practitioner in Brooklyn thirty years. He was born in New York in 1839 and received his medical degree at New York University in 1862. Soon after his graduation he joined the medical department of the United States army and served until he was honorably mustered out in 1865 with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. Since that time he has resided in Brooklyn. He is an admirable judge of paintings, a lover of rare books, and a good conversationalist. To him is due largely the success of the social events at the Oxford Club, of which he has been a member since its organization, and in which he is a director and the chairman of the social committee. In 1867 he married Miss Mary L. Shipman, who died on April 30, 1890. He has been a contributor to the various medical journals of New York and was at one time a lecturer on diseases of the throat in the ophthalmic course of the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

In 1646 James Hubbard was granted a patent by the Dutch governor to hold property in Gravesend, Kings County, where his descendants have lived as landed proprietors ever since. From this branch of the family, comes HARMANUS B. HUBBARD, who was born in Brooklyn in 1836, received his education in this city, and studied law under General Harmanus B. Duryea. In 1865 he served under the latter in a military capacity, first as colonel and later as assistant adjutant-general. During the past sixteen years he has given strict attention to his law business. He was an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club and succeeded Alfred C. Chapin as its president, serving two years. He has been identified with the Brooklyn and Oxford clubs, the St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn, and the Holland Society of New York. He was one of the charter members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and has always found his chief recreation in driving the valuable horses in his possession. He attends St. James' Episcopal Church. In 1859 he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel McKay, an old and highly esteemed resident of Long Island.



HARMANUS B. HUBBARD.



ALPHONSE DE RIESTHAL.

JAMES RICE, JR., came to Brooklyn with his parents in 1856, being then seven years old; he was born in New Haven, Conn. After graduation at the Polytechnic Institute he obtained a situation with Starr & Marcus, with whom he remained until 1875, when he began business for himself as a dealer in diamonds in New York. Besides the Oxford, the Lincoln and Union League clubs count him as a member and he is one of the art committee of the last named organization. He is considered a connoisseur in art matters and is the owner of some fine specimens of the work of American artists.

ABIJAH WHITNEY, one of the prominent members of the club, is one of the oldest living members of

Plymouth Church. He was elected alderman from the twentieth ward during President Grant's second term, and served one year as supervisor. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1835 and is a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. Born on August 23, 1814, at Bellvale, in the town of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., he worked on a farm while a boy, attending school during such months as he could be spared from work. Leaving the farm at the age of sixteen he came to New York and entered the employ of Oliver B. Burtis. In 1838 he began business for himself, and in 1867 he opened an insurance broker's office and has since then continued in that business with the assistance of his son, F. V. Whitney. In 1877 he acquired an interest in a piano business, and with his son, took control of the manufacture of the piano now known as the "Whitney." In 1838 he married Elizabeth J. Turner. Dr. E. J. Whitney and F. V. Whitney are his surviving sons.

Among the comparatively young but popular members of the Oxford Club is WALTER K. ROSSITER, secretary and treasurer of the Fulton Gas Company. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and began his business life with the Hudson River Railroad Company. Upon leaving the employ of that company he engaged in the brokerage business on Wall street, became a member of the Produce Exchange, and remained there nine years until he accepted his present position. In 1871 he married Emily K., daughter of Joshua C. Mayo, of South Carolina.

MONTAUK CLUB.

By the architectural beauty of its home as well as by the standing of its members, the Montauk Club takes high rank among the social organizations of Brooklyn. Its growth has kept pace with the constantly



MONTAUK CLUB HOUSE, LINCOLN PLACE AND EIGHTH AVENUE.

increasing needs of a fashionable and exclusive section of the city. The club house is situated on a plot bounded by Eighth avenue, Lincoln place, and the Plaza circle; it commands an extensive view of the woods and fields of Prospect Park from one side, and of New York Harbor, the Narrows, Staten Island, and the New Jersey shore from the other. The building is Venetian in design, with all the characteristic loggias, balconies, and rose windows. It includes four stories and a basement. The materials used in its construction vary in shades from a dark brown to a tawny yellow; but they are made to harmonize so admirably that there is nothing in the combination to offend the most sensitive artistic taste. The basement is

of Long Meadow brownstone, dark in color, and the first story, as far as the second story window sills, presents a mixture of the same material toned out by ruddy Runcorn stone. From the second story to the roof, the structure is of a tawny yellow brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The roof is covered with glazed Spanish tiles, dark reddish brown in color. Around the entire building, just above the third story windows, is a frieze which represents, in terra-cotta relief work, certain famous events in the history of Long Island. The main entrance, on Eighth avenue, is approached by a flight of massive stone steps and the door is under an archway elaborately carved and ornamented. The arrangement of the interior is the result of observations made in the fashionable clubs of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. On the first floor there is a richly furnished reception room, a reading room, a morning room, and a well-arranged



Stanley L. Woodruff.

café, all opening into the main hall and connecting with each other. The second floor contains the billiard and card rooms, and an apartment used for directors' meetings. The third floor is occupied by the large dining hall, a private dining room for ladies, and a ladies' parlor. The main dining room is finished in light colors and can be divided, by means of latticed doors, into several apartments. The organization of the Montauk Club was undertaken by twenty-five men, who held an initial meeting on December 13, 1888, at the house of N. Q. Pope, on Park place; meeting followed meeting until the following February, when, with about three hundred subscribers, the plan of the club had been practically outlined in all its details. The certificate of incorporation was signed on March 11, 1889. Toward the last of March in the same year a three-story brownstone house at 34 Eighth avenue was hired for temporary occupation, and there the club remained until its present home was completed. The site of the new club house was purchased in the autumn of 1889, at a cost of \$40,000; its measurements are 100 by 117 by 110 feet. Ground was broken for the structure on October 2, 1889, and the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the fourteenth of the following December. The club house was occupied for the first time in May, 1891, having

cost, exclusive of the site, \$162,686. The furnishing called for the expenditure of \$29,586 additional; making a total of \$232,272. The membership of the Montauk is limited to five hundred, and the roster was nearly filled a few months after the completion of the magnificent club house. Charles A. Moore has been president since its organization and the club owes much of its prosperity to his popularity and energy. The other officers are: James E. Hayes, vice-president; Edwin H. Sayre, treasurer; Algernon S. Higgins, secretary.

One of the best known members of the club is TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF. He is the son of John Woodruff, a descendant of some of the early settlers of Connecticut, and on the side of his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet J. Lester, he is a descendant of the Puritans. He was born in New Haven on August 4, 1858. After a preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy he entered Yale University in 1875, and was graduated in 1879; he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1889. Immediately after his graduation he became a student at Eastman's National Business College in Poughkeepsie, obtaining his diploma from that institution in November, 1879. In 1880 he was employed by Nash & Whiton, salt fish and provision merchants. In April of the same year he married Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie. In January, 1881, he was admitted to the firm of Nash & Whiton, the title changing to Nash, Whiton & Co. He became a resident of Brooklyn in the spring of the same year. In 1887 he was proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores, and of the two grain elevators on Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock. On the organization, in January, 1888, of the Empire Warehouse Company, which embraces nearly every warehouse and pier on the Brooklyn water front, he became a director and member of its executive committee. In May, 1888, when the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company was organized by J. S. T. Stranahan, David Dows, A. E. Orr and others, he was made a director and the secretary of the company. To enumerate the companies in whose management he has been prominent would make a long list. Among them are the Kings County Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn, in both of which he is a trustee, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 he was elected president of the City Savings Bank. His first political experience was gained in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club during the campaigns of 1881 and 1883, when Seth Low was elected to the mayoralty. He represented the tenth assembly district in the Republican state convention of 1885, and has been a delegate from that district to all succeeding conventions. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen to represent the second congressional district in the Republican national convention at Chicago, and he served on the executive committee of the Kings County Republican campaign committee in that year. In 1889 and 1890 he represented the second congressional district on the Republican State Committee, and he was a member of the executive committee of that body. He was one of the World's Fair Committee, appointed by Mayor Grant in November, 1889. His social functions are many and varied; in 1885 and 1886 he was vice-president of the Bryant Literary Society; he was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, and is now a director, a member of its finance committee, and chairman of its entertainment committee; he is also a member of the Riding and Driving, the Union League, and the Crescent Athletic clubs. His home, at 19 Seventh avenue, is the scene of many pleasant hospitalities dispensed by Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, who have been identified with charitable and religious work in Brooklyn since their married life began. They are members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD I. HORSMAN was born in New York city in 1843. For forty-six years he has been a citizen of Brooklyn and has become prominently identified with its interests. Thirty-four years ago he obtained a situation with Paton & Co., drygoods importers, New York, with which firm he remained until he was of age, when he became an importer, manufacturer, and dealer in toys and games in the same city. By virtue of his assiduity and enterprise this business has grown very rapidly, and to-day he is the recognized head of the wholesale toy trade in the United States. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mayor Grant appointed him a member of the



EDWARD I. HORSMAN.

committee on the national exhibition of 1893, and he was one of the original representatives from Brooklyn, his associates being Alfred C. Chapin and Charles A. Moore. He made strenuous efforts to secure the fair for New York, and greatly increased the number of the delegates who went from Brooklyn to Washington to support the claim of New York as a site for the fair. He is one of the incorporators of the Museum of Arts and Sciences; he is a charter member of the Montauk Club, was one of its first directors, and a member of the site and the building and furnishing committees, and at present he is on the house committee. He is also a member of the Riding and Driving Club. In 1869 he married Miss Florence Benton, the youngest daughter of Colonel Thomas G. Benton, of Suffolk, Va. He has been a member of St. John's P. E. Church nine years, and is its senior warden. He resides at 223 Berkeley place in the winter, and at his house, "Sea Rest," at Monmouth Beach, during the summer months.

One of the charter members of the club, CHARLES W. MORSE, represents in New York extensive business interests in the state of Maine. He was born in Bath, Me., on October 21, 1856, and the common schools gave him his early education and prepared him to enter Bowdoin College, where he took his



CHARLES W. MORSE.

degree with the class of 1877. Benjamin W. Morse, his father, was one of the most prominent ship builders in the state, and it was but natural that his son should enter his office at Bath. In 1877 he was sent to New York to care for the interests of the firm in that city. In 1884 he married Miss Hattie B. Hussey, of Brooklyn, the daughter of the well-known stock broker of that name in New York; they have three sons. During the greater part of the year he lives in a handsome house at 133 Lincoln place, but his summers are spent at Bath, Me., where he owns a beautiful homestead. In that city he is a director and the largest stockholder of the Lincoln National Bank. He is a director of the Sprague National Bank, of Brooklyn, and president of the Knickerbocker Towing Company and of the National Ice Company, of New York. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party. He derives much of his enjoyment from his love of music and art.

CHARLES ENOS TAYNTOR is known and esteemed not only by his fellow members of the club, but by Brooklynites in general. He was born in West Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., on August 2, 1854, and was educated at Hamilton, N. Y. After leaving school he studied medicine, but soon finding that the life of a

physician was not to his liking, he abandoned it for a mercantile career, establishing himself in the granite business in 1884 at 239 Broadway, where he is at present located, in partnership with his brother, Rufus N. Tayntor. He married Miss Mary A. Hutchins, of Danielsonville, Conn., in 1887; he resides at 131 Lincoln place. He is a member of the New York Rifle Club and is an enthusiast in regard to rifle shooting; he distinguished himself and reflected credit upon the marksmen of Brooklyn by defeating the English champion rifle shot in two matches in 1882.

On the roster of the Montauk braves there are the names of some who have earned reputation in the field of politics. Among these is STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, who was born at Windsor, Conn., on November 22, 1834, and left his father's farm when he was sixteen years of age to earn his livelihood in New York. In 1857 he engaged in the jewelry trade in New York, and has since continued in that business; his business connections are extensive and he has amassed a fortune of considerable proportions. Since the days of Fremont he has been a Republican; he was president of the Central Club of Brooklyn during the days of secession, and he was active in chartering the steamer "Oceanus," which sailed for Charleston when the United States government sent Gen. Anderson to that

port to hoist again upon the staff of Fort Sumter the flag which, three years before, had drooped under the fire of Beauregard's batteries. The "Oceanus" conveyed the tidings of Lee's surrender to the citizens of Charleston. In connection with the late Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Griswold brought such pressure to bear upon the management of the Brooklyn Academy of Music that, for the first time in its history, the stage of the big Montague street auditorium was thrown open to a woman orator, Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Six years of Mr. Griswold's life were spent in the public service. He was twice elected to the Brooklyn board



STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

of aldermen and once to the state senate, and in each capacity his services were received with just appreciation. In company with his wife he has almost circumnavigated the globe, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Russia. Their experience in the land of the Czar was marked by a three days' sojourn at Yalta, where they were the guests of the emperor and empress and Grand Duke Michael, at the summer palace of the imperial family. Mrs. Griswold's account of their travels, entitled "A Woman's Pilgrimage," was published in book form and had a large sale. Mr. Griswold is a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and an associate member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R. In his fine home at 787 Carroll street he has a magnificent library and is the possessor of many valuable paintings, statues and articles of bric-a-brac. He was one of the incorporators of the recently established Union Bank, on Fifth Avenue, of which he is the president.

In that large army of Brooklyn men who contribute actively to New York's commercial supremacy J. M. WHITE stands prominent. He was born in the Eastern District in 1850, but ten years later he made his home in the Western District, where he has since resided. He is directly descended from John and Mary White, who were among the pilgrims on the "Mayflower," and his immediate ancestors for at least



J. M. WHITE.

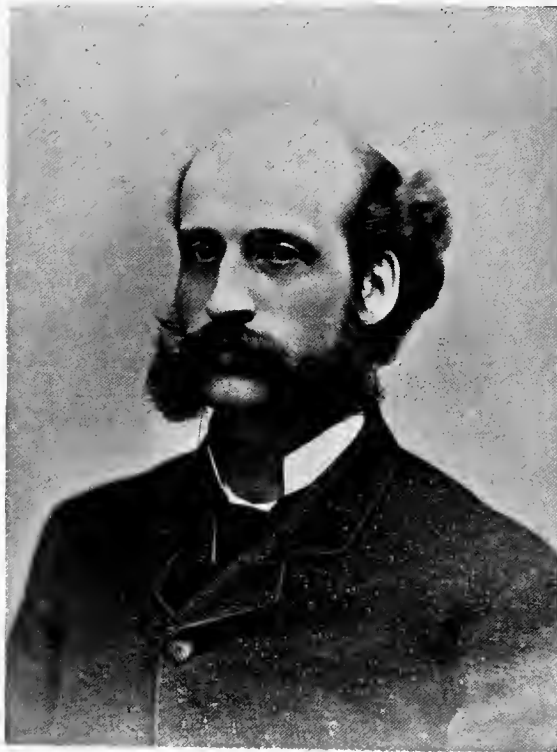
four generations were settled on Long Island in the village of Southampton. His great grandfather, James White, was a major in the revolutionary army. Mr. White was graduated at public school No. 15 in the spring of 1865, and soon obtained a position in a New York cotton broker's office, where gradual advancement was accorded him until, in 1876, he became a partner in the firm. A few months later he embarked in business on an independent basis and has since achieved success as a broker and commission merchant. He was one of the first members of the New York Cotton Exchange, and he has been an active member of its board of managers for a number of years. He built and owns the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, which was opened by Lester Wallack in the autumn of 1885. He is a member of the Montauk, Lincoln, Marine and Field, New York, and Coney Island Jockey clubs.

Prominent among the younger members of the club is EDWARD F. KEATING, a native of Brooklyn who was born on September 3, 1859. After completing his studies at St. Peter's Academy he began work with a Brooklyn company engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe, transferring his services at the end of five years to the New York office of Morris, Trasker & Co., where he remained till that establishment was discontinued. In 1885 he began business for himself as a manufacturer and dealer in pipes and steam fittings in New York, and succeeded so well that he soon found it necessary to move into more spacious quarters. He has refused several overtures from manufacturing companies who would gladly have paid large sums to secure his retirement from active competition and for the good will of his business. He is a member of the Montauk, Columbian and Brooklyn clubs, and the Engineer's Club, of New York; he is an ex-president of the Emerald Association and of Central Council, No. 37, Catholic Benevolent Legion, a delegate to the state convention of that body, and a member of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and St. Patrick's societies. He worships at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. In politics he unflinchingly adheres to the Democratic opinions which were espoused by his father, who was long prominent in the sixth ward. He married Miss Maggie A. McGrann, of this city; they reside in a handsomely appointed home at 155 Prospect place.



EDWARD F. KEATING.

GEORGE H. FLETCHER was graduated at the law school of the University of the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. For two years he was associated with the legal firm of Anderson & Man, whose offices were on Wall street. He then began practice on his own account and his first case led

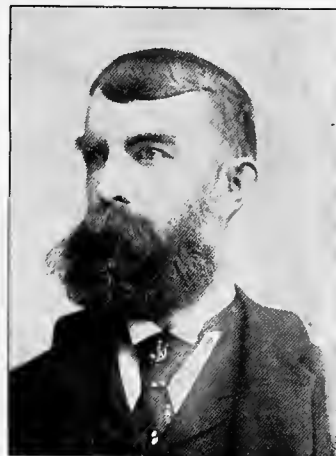


GEORGE H. FLETCHER.

him to the United States supreme court; since then his practice has been mainly confined to the federal tribunals and to the supreme courts. His business relates principally to corporation interests and patent litigations. He is a native of Vermont and was born at Lyndon, where his father, Joel Fletcher, and his mother, Zerviah T. Fletcher, lived for some years. His father afterwards became a resident of Minnesota and was mayor of Lake City and president of the Lake City Bank. George H. Fletcher was prepared for a university career at St. Johnsbury Academy in his native state and was eventually graduated at Dartmouth College in 1872. While at Dartmouth he was a member of the freshman society of Delta Kappa and the fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is an independent in politics. For some time he has held the presidency of the Asbury Park Gas Company. He came to Brooklyn in 1875 and resides at 214 Lincoln place; his offices are in New York. He married, on September 13, 1876, Miss Ida Sharp.

WILLIAM A. BROWN is of New England lineage. The ancestral line in America goes back to Abraham Browne, one of the earliest settlers of Watertown, Mass., and to John Browne, who came from England on the ship "Lion," which anchored in Boston harbor on September 16, 1632. The Brown family is traceable to John Browne, who in 1376-77 was alderman

of Stamford, England. The arms of the Brown family are a shield with masles and mallets quartered. The escutcheon is surmounted by a corselet and a stork's head with knotted neck. The grant of the mallets in the arms is of so great antiquity that, although the record is in the Herald's College, the date is unknown. The masles are a later grant, made in 1480, to Christopher Browne of Stamford, from whom William A. Brown is directly descended. The Browne escutcheon marks one of only two cases in which two grants of arms have been made to the same family. Christopher Browne had also an estate in County Rutland, known as Tolethorpe, which still bears that name and is one of the most venerable landmarks of England. The Brownes rebuilt All Saints Church in Stamford after the War of the Roses, and in the church are many bronzes of the family ancestors, dating back to 1400; one side-chapel of the church is devoted to the family. Christopher Browne erected in Stamford, about 1470, and donated to the town the Browne Hospital and chapel which are still in service. William Kellogg Brown, for forty years a leading physician of Brooklyn, was the father of William A. Brown. On his



WILLIAM A. BROWN.

mother's side he is a descendant of John Walley, and of the Rev. George Phillips, one of the three brothers who founded Phillips Academy at Andover. William A. Brown was born in Brooklyn on October 17, 1847. He first studied under Professor Dwight, then entered the Polytechnic Institute and later prepared for college at Professor Overheiser's school; he matriculated at Amherst College with the class of 1868. After his graduation he engaged with a stock-brokerage firm in New York. Later he began a custom house brokerage and forwarding business, in which he is now engaged. He married Rebecca E. Koop, daughter of the late Hermann Koop, of Brooklyn. They have a summer residence at Shelter Island, L. I. Mr. Brown is a member of the Prospect Heights Whist Club, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, oarsman and wheelman, and besides the Montauk Club, is a member of the Crescent Athletic and Excelsior clubs.

CHARLES K. BUCKLEY, who is one of Brooklyn's public spirited men, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on

October 6, 1845, and was educated at the Santry College, a private institution of that city, where he was graduated with honors in 1859. After leaving college he came to Brooklyn, where he has resided thirty-three years. His first business employment was that of a clerk in the drug store of Van Brunt Wyckoff on Third avenue. He held this position until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 13th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and served three months and ten days in the Virginia campaign. Returning to Brooklyn, he again interested himself in the drug trade, taking a position in the store of his brother, Edward Buckley. He remained with him until the spring of 1863, when he became identified with the lumber trade, going into the employ of the New York and Brooklyn Saw Mill and Lumber Company as a clerk, and remaining until 1869. At that time the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company was organized and he was engaged as a clerk; afterwards he became the vice-president, treasurer, and general manager of the company. In 1891 the Yellow Pine Company was organized with a capital of \$2,500,000. The corporation absorbed seven of the larger lumber companies in and about New York, and Mr. Buckley is its president. He is also the president of the Empire Mills Company, located at Darien, Georgia. On October 20, 1870, he married Miss Emma A. Adams, of West Haven, Vt., who died after a wedded life of eight years; in 1881 he married Miss Frances C. Adams, a



CHARLES K. BUCKLEY.

sister of his first wife. The family residence is a handsome house at 802 Carroll street. Mr. Buckley is a valued member of the Montauk Club; in politics he is a Republican, being a member of the Twenty-second Ward Association. For many years he has been an active member of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, and is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, a position he has filled for the past thirteen years.

WILLIAM G. DEAN is one of the pioneer members of the club and has resided in Brooklyn nearly forty years. He is connected with other social organizations and secret societies, including Orion Lodge, F. & A. M., Zetland Chapter, 141, R. A. M., and the Carleton Club. He has had an active commercial life for years and during a large portion of the time has been located in this city. His father, John Dean, was formerly a Sandy Hook pilot, and during the war of 1812 commanded one of the American gun boats. William G. Dean was born in New York city on September 21, 1825, and received his education in the schools of his native city and in Connecticut. His first business experience was gained as a clerk with the well-known clothing firm of Brooks Brothers, New York. He remained with them until 1861, and located, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Herring for the manufacture of mustard, in Brooklyn. Mr. Dean obtained a patent for their process of manufacture. Upon Mr. Herring's death Mr. Dean succeeded to the exclusive control of the business and continued it until 1871, when he retired for a time. Subsequently he became interested in the spice house of Baird & Cummings, and later again embarked in business as an importer and manufacturer. He married Miss Violetta Carter on February 19, 1850, and has two sons. His home is at 115 Sixth avenue, in which are many art treasures.

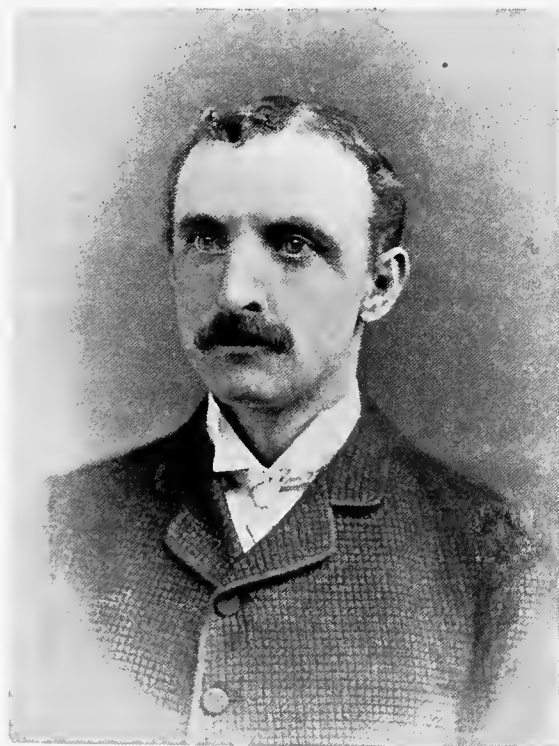


WILLIAM G. DEAN.

FRANK MONTGOMERY AVERY ranks prominently among the younger members of the legal profession who are members of the club. He was born in the family home on State street, Brooklyn, on November 22, 1857, and received preparatory training for a collegiate career at Professor Overheiser's private school. His education was completed at the famous old university of Heidelberg, in Germany. He returned to America in 1880, and began to study law in the offices of Abbott Brothers, New York; at the end of two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in that city. His partner was his old college friend, W. W. Phillips, and the firm—Phillips & Avery—rapidly attained eminence in the profession. Mr. Avery resides at 108 Lincoln place; his home contains a valuable library and many rare and costly objects of art. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

GEORGE F. DOBSON was for many years identified with the EAGLE. He relinquished his connection with journalism to engage in commercial pursuits about four years ago, after having served the EAGLE at Albany and Washington and at the desk of the city editor. In 1892 he again became a member of the EAGLE staff, going to Albany as its regular correspondent. On the occasion of his departure for Europe

seven years ago the members of the EAGLE staff presented him with a suitably inscribed and handsome gold watch, the gift being accompanied by many verbal tributes to his capacity as a newspaper man and many evidences of the esteem in which he was held as an associate. He is credited with having made some successful real estate ventures, holds stock in several local trust companies and banks, and is a member of the Montauk and Germania clubs and other local organizations. He is also a stockholder of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company.



GEORGE F. DOBSON.

CONRAD H. ABELMAN was born on April 14, 1842, in New York city, and was educated at its public schools. He began business life as an errand boy with the firm of A. & G. Littell, wholesale commission merchants, and, applying himself closely to business, he rose rapidly until in 1869 he became one of the partners in the concern. The firm name was then changed to A. C. Littell & Co., its members being Amos C. Littell, Conrad H. Abelman and William B. Yale. Mr. Abelman is a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange and the Terrace Bowling Club, of New York. He married Miss Caroline J. Conrad, of New York; he resides at 831 President street, and his family are regular attendants at the First Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Abelman is extremely fond of athletic exercises and outdoor sports.

WILLIAM S. GINNEL, one of the younger members of the club, was born in Brooklyn on March 6, 1862, and at the age of fourteen left Brooklyn schools and went to Europe to continue his education. Returning to Brooklyn he entered his father's watch importing and jewelry establishment in New York, and familiarized himself with every detail of the business, in which he became a partner on February 1, 1883. On June 12, 1883, he married Miss Ella Stearns.

HOSMER BUCKINGHAM PARSONS, a prominent member of the club, has spent the better portion of his life in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co. He was born at Henvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and spent some time as a student at Ripon College in Wisconsin, but ill-health compelled a discontinuance of his studies at the end of two years. Between 1858 and 1862 he was employed in various capacities by different business houses in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri. Subsequently, in New York, St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kan., he filled successively the posts of book-keeper, cashier and agent. He afterwards moved to Salt Lake City, where he was employed as a book-keeper by the banking firm of Holliday & Halsey and as chief clerk in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express and banking department. He also held the agency of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Virginia City, Montana. From 1869 until 1872 he was clerk, auditor, and chief clerk of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express department in New York, afterwards becoming general agent and cashier of the New York office. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, of New York, and of the Brooklyn Institute. His wife was formerly Miss Clelia Sara Howson, daughter of Frank Howson, of Melbourne, Australia.

The club has an energetic and popular member in JOSEPH A. VEGA who has lived in Brooklyn since 1854 and is especially well known among military men. In 1860 he enlisted under Captain Sprague in the 13th Regiment and was with it at Annapolis and Baltimore. He continued in the service until 1864, when he returned home to look after his business interests. He was born in Switzerland, on November 25, 1832. He received his education at the schools of his native place and when quite young went to Cuba, where he lived until 1849. In that year he came to America and learned the cigar makers' trade. In 1854 he engaged in business for himself and he is now the senior partner of the firm of Vega, Morton & Co., importers and dealers in Havana cigars and tobacco. In 1855 he married Miss Letitia Raymond. He is the oldest Spaniard residing in either Brooklyn or New York and is a member of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. He is the owner of considerable property in Brooklyn and at Hempstead, L. I., where he has a summer home.

A member of the club who has resided in Brooklyn for over a quarter of a century and whose name is identified with its growth and development is CHARLES TOLLNER, JR. New York city was the place of his birth, which occurred on October 12, 1848. He was sent to Nazareth Hall, Pa., to be educated, and upon leaving school was employed by the hardware firm of Tollner & Hammacher, New York, of which his father was the senior member. After five years in New York the house sent him to Pulaski, N. Y., to its branch establishment there. Subsequently he embarked in business for himself in picture frame advertising. In March, 1883, he married Miss Sarah M. Clark.

During the thirteen years or more that he has been a practicing physician, RIAL N. DENISON, M. D., has acquired an extensive experience and reputation. For the past eleven years he has most efficiently performed his duties as an inspector of the Brooklyn board of health, besides attending to a large and increasing private practice. He is a native of Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was born on December 15, 1855. He was graduated from the Mechanical Academy in 1875, and in the following year became a student at the Long Island College Hospital, passing a successful examination there in 1877 and another at the Homœopathic Medical College in 1878. In the latter part of 1879 he received an appointment as practicing house surgeon at the hospital on Ward's Island. He came to Brooklyn in January, 1881. In the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat he has attained a high reputation. He is an enthusiastic canoeist, and is a member of the Brooklyn, New York, and American Canoe clubs, as well as of the Montauk, Crescent Athletic, and Carleton clubs of Brooklyn, and the Medico-Social Club, of New York. He married Miss Helen D. C. Crary, daughter of George Crary, of the firm of E. R. Durkee & Co.

RICHARD F. DOWNING is the head of the firm of R. F. Downing & Co., custom house brokers and forwarders, of New York, and is actively identified with a number of organizations in Brooklyn in addition to the Montauk Club. He has been president of the Columbian Club and is prominent in several of the Catholic societies and associations. He is married and is an attendant at St. Augustine's Church.

THE CARLETON CLUB.

The Carleton Club house faces Sixth avenue at the intersection of that thoroughfare with Flatbush and St. Mark's avenues. The Carleton was the first social institution of note to obtain a permanent footing in that particular section of the city. Early in March, 1881, twelve gentlemen, nearly all of them residents of the twenty-second ward, applied to the state legislature for an act of incorporation under the name of "The Carleton Club." The club was incorporated on March 25, 1881, and George D. McKay became its first president. The objects of the new organization were at first limited to the acquisition of modest quarters

where its members could meet for a quiet game of whist, billiards, or pool, or for conversational purposes. With this end in view a three story and basement frame house, which then occupied the club's present site, was immediately rented. After two years of steady progress the club found itself in a position to purchase for \$12,000 the property it occupied; and the big frame house, thoroughly furnished and improved from time to time, was its home until the spring of 1889. During this period there were many accessions to the membership; almost every man of prominence who lived on the Park Slope having entered his name upon the rolls of the club. In the winter of 1889, the organization felt the need of better accommodations for



CARLETON CLUB HOUSE, SIXTH AND ST. MARK'S AVENUES.

social affairs of an extensive nature, and a movement was inaugurated to erect a new building of suitable size and appearance. The old club house was moved back to the rear of the lot on Sixth avenue, and in April of the same year work was begun on a brick structure of Italian design. It was joined to the original building, the whole forming a club house, having a frontage of ninety feet on Sixth avenue, and of twenty-five feet on St. Mark's avenue. The new home was ready for occupancy early in 1890, and, as it now stands, the building is an imposing one. The red brick used in its construction is set off by trimmings of metal and brownstone, while the doorway and windows present the rounded Roman arch, with Gothic decorations. The house comprises four stories and a basement. The cost of the building was \$17,000, and about \$5,000 was spent in furnishings. The Carleton has opened its doors on many occasions of social note; ladies' receptions, art exhibitions, and public dinners are prominent among its many hospitalities. The officers are: O. E. Shipman, president; Robert H. Weems, vice-president; Isaac M. Kapper, treasurer; and Henry E. Siegman, secretary.

The Carleton Club has for its president a young and exceedingly popular man in O. E. SHIPMAN. He is a Philadelphian who has resided in Brooklyn for the past sixteen years. He was educated in New York city at the public schools, and is engaged in the steel manufacturing business. Although he is a man of rather retiring disposition and not seemingly aggressive in the presentation of his views, his fellow members feel that something like the steel which he handles commercially is in his character, and they are inclined to give him full credit for his share in bringing the club to its present status. In politics he is a Republican.

Major H. C. EVANS was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 4, 1850, and received his early education at the public schools of that city. At a very early age he displayed unmistakable gifts as a machinist, and

when fifteen years old he started to learn his trade in the Crescent Tube Works, in which firm his father was the senior partner. He progressed so rapidly that at the age of twenty-three he was foreman of the establishment, and had supervision over eight hundred employees. He continued to fill this position until 1877, when the firm met with financial reverses. During his residence in Pennsylvania he was connected with the state militia eight years; three years he was a private with the Duquesne Grays, and then was promoted to the staff of Major-General A. L. Pearson, as paymaster of the 6th Division, with the rank of major. When the mining fever broke out in 1879, he was among the first to join the army of gold seekers destined for



H. C. EVANS.

California Gulch, Col. After remaining for several years in the west he returned east in 1882, and accepted a position with the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., where he remained until November, 1884, when he established his present connection with the Johnson Company, of the same place, who are the original manufacturers of the girder rails for surface roads and the owners of valuable patents. Within a year the Johnson Company appointed him their New York manager. He is a member of the Montauk and Carleton clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Lawyer's Club, of New York. His home is at 748 Carroll street.

P. L. SCHENCK, M. D., ex-president of the Carleton Club, was born in Flatbush, L. I., on October 25, 1843. A course of study at Erasmus Hall Academy, in his native town, prepared him for the career of a college student. In 1862 he was graduated at the University of the City of New York, and he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1865—the same year in which he obtained his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served one year as assistant physician at the Kings County Hospital, and afterwards as acting assistant United States army surgeon. At the close of the war, upon his return to Brooklyn, he was appointed resident physician at the Kings County Hospital, and in 1872 became medical superintendent of the same institution. Resigning in 1881, he began practice as a private physician in an office at 60 St. Mark's avenue, where his skill has succeeded in obtaining the most gratifying recognition. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Kings County Medical Society, surgeon to the Brooklyn Jockey Club, consulting surgeon to the Flatbush Hospital, and attendant physician at the Kings County penitentiary. He was made a Mason in 1879, affiliating in 1881 with Montauk Lodge. In 1884 he was elected junior warden, and in 1885 worshipful master. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge he was appointed district deputy grand master of the 3d Masonic district.

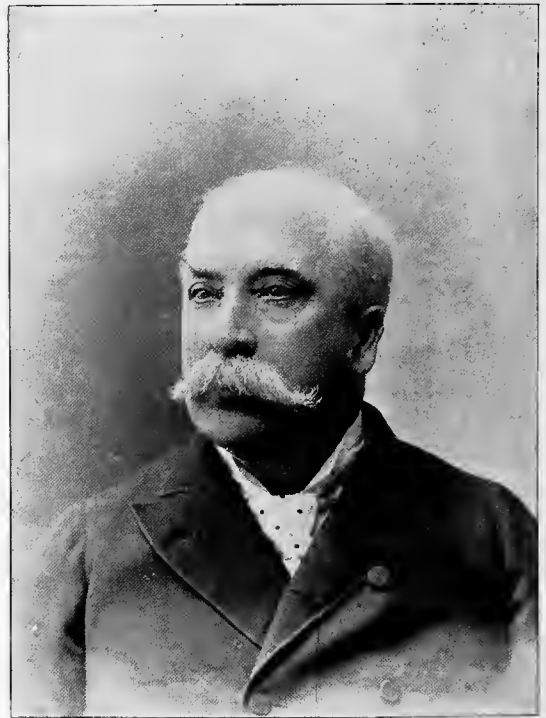


J. H. FULCHER.

J. H. FULCHER, who was formerly treasurer of the club for eight years, and in that capacity, by his affable manners, won the esteem of all acquaintances, is also well known as a conveyancer and real estate lawyer. He was born in England in 1843, and, when four years old, was brought to this country. During the closing years of the civil war he rendered active service as a volunteer engineer in the United States navy. After the close of the war he resided for a time in Bridgeport, Conn., and then came to Brooklyn. He at once entered the register's office, where he remained three years, and then studied law with Lowrey & Marcellus until he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was prominent in the organization of Rankin Post, G. A. R., and for a long time was one of the vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church. He is a fine bicyclist, and is prominent in the ranks of the Long Island Wheelmen.

MORSE BURTIS is a man of wealth, and in his use of it has acquired the reputation of being a wholesouled man and a good host. His good qualities are noticeable also in his business relations and manifest themselves in unflinching courtesy and a pleasant way of dealing with others.

He was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., on June 10, 1834. His father, the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D. D., was a well-known and greatly esteemed clergyman of the Presbyterian Church who at the time of his death was Professor of Greek in the Miami University, of Ohio; his mother was Grace Ewing Phillips, of Boston. Arthur Burtis, his grandfather, was one of the the common council of the city of New York and served as alderman for the eighth ward from 1816 until 1827. He was identified with all the public charities of the city; he was one of the managers of the House of Refuge in 1824 and one of the stockholders in the New York High School in 1825; and to his untiring interest in the unfortunate and his indomitable perseverance in work to ameliorate their condition the city of New York owes the purchase of Blackwell's Island. Morse Burtis received his education at the Little Falls Academy and the public schools of Buffalo, and made his first essay in business under the auspices of General Albert Meyers, who afterwards became famous as "Old Probabilities," the weather prophet of the war department. Mr. Burtis began his business career at the age of twenty-one as a banker in Buffalo. At the end of eight years he retired from banking in that city, and moved to New York to associate himself in business with his uncle, James O. Morse, one of the pioneer dealers in iron pipe in this country. In 1887 he went into business on his own account and established himself at 52 John street, where he now carries on the iron pipe business. In 1873 he married Miss Kate M. Hegeman, of Brooklyn. The home of the family is at 52 Seventh avenue. He is a Republican in general principles, but is a strong advocate of Grover Cleveland, with whom he has been on terms of friendship all his life. He is a regular attendant at the Memorial Presbyterian Church on Seventh avenue.



MORSE BURTIS.

LAURENCE CLUB.

Though there is no provision in its constitution limiting membership to a particular religious persuasion, the Laurence Club has always been considered as an institution organized for the benefit of gentlemen professing the Jewish faith. On March 14, 1887, there was a meeting at the house of Joseph Manne, 55 Park place. That night the Laurence Club was organized with the following officers: T. P. Levy, president; Joseph Manne, vice president; David Harris, treasurer; Godfrey H. Harris, secretary. The purpose was to afford its members an opportunity to meet one another in a social way. Until the autumn of 1889, receptions were held in Remsen Hall and at the houses of individual members. The club rapidly increased in size and importance, and that it promptly commended itself to the leading Hebrews of the city is

apparent from the fact that among its earliest supporters were: Herman and Louis Liebmann, Michael Furst, A. Ettliger, Alfred Newman, Joseph A. Goldstein, Joseph Mathias, A. Abraham, Julius Wechsler, Albert H. Harris, M. C. Migel, Jacob Bremmer, Isidor Isaacson, Ernst Nathan, Moses J. Harris, E. Obermeyer, Emil H. Citron, A. M. Stein, Samuel Goodstein, J. Emsheimer, Joseph Manne, David Harris, Louis Manne, G. B. Blumenau, and Joseph Hess. On March 12, 1890, the club was legally incorporated with Herman Liebmann as president. In the summer of 1890, preparations were made to secure a suitable club house, and a large three-story brick dwelling, commonly known as the Dingee mansion, which then stood on Clinton avenue, near the corner of Myrtle, was leased at an annual rental of \$1,800. The removal of the structure to the corner of Waverly and Myrtle avenues a few months later was considered at that time to be an engineering feat of no small importance. It was in January, 1891, that the club house had been so far remodeled and furnished as to be ready for occupancy. The cost of furnishing it was nearly \$5,000. The first reception was given in the new club house on February 22, 1891. The officers are: Herman Liebmann, president; Isidor Manne, vice-president; Julius Wechsler, treasurer; Julius Roth, recording secretary; Joseph Hess, corresponding secretary.



MOSES MAY.

MOSES MAY was born on October 22, 1832, in the city of Strasburg, then under French dominion. He was educated there at the public schools, and left his native country when he was nineteen years old. He landed in New York on July 9, 1852, and shortly after moved to Brooklyn. His first employment was with Ryder Maier, for whom he worked in the cattle business for eleven months. He then established himself in the same trade on a capital of \$57. From this small beginning he became one of the largest wholesale beef dealers. In 1888 he retired from active business. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a politician. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge, vice-president of the Bushwick Savings Bank, director of the First National Bank, trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, director of the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company, president of the Keap Street Temple, trustee of the Eastern Dispensary and Hospital, chairman of the board of governors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and a member of the Laurence and Friendship clubs, besides being a member of other social and charitable organizations. He married, on July 9, 1862, Miss Elizabeth Wenk, of Canada. He is fond of music and art, and is an enthusiastic horseman.



AARON LEVY.

Isaacs, a wholesale butcher. The firm was then known as Isaacs & Weil, but Mr. Weil retired, and the business was carried on by Mr. Isaacs until his death in 1887. Gabriel, then only twenty-one years old, assumed control of the business, and with the assistance of his younger brother, David, has succeeded in building up a very large wholesale trade. Besides being a member of the Laurence Club, he is identified with various public charities. He extends assistance not only to Hebrew societies, but also to those of other denominations. He is Democratic in politics, fond of music, and a frequent patron of the theatres. His residence is at 213 Carlton avenue, and he is a regular attendant at the services of Congregation Beth Elohim.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM is connected with many of the prominent enterprises of Brooklyn, social, charitable, and commercial. He was born in New York city on March 9, 1843. His father had come from Bavaria eight years before, settled in New York, and entered the then limited



ABRAHAM ABRAHAM.

AARON LEVY was born in the Rhine province of Alsace on August 27, 1845. In 1856 he came to the United States and made his home in Brooklyn, where he attended public school No. 18. On leaving school he entered the wholesale butcher house of J. & I. Levy, remaining there until 1867, when he engaged in business for himself. In connection with his business, he also owns and conducts a large wool-pulling factory. On February 23, 1873, he married Miss Rachel August, the daughter of a prominent New York merchant. Mr. Levy bears a conspicuous share in the management of the Hebrew-Orphan Asylum, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the order of B'nai B'rith and the Congregation Beth Elohim. His home is at 279 Adelphi street.

GABRIEL ISAACS was born on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on October 19, 1865. He pursued his studies at the public schools, and afterwards took a course at Byrant & Stratton's Business College. His first business experience was in a clothing house in New York city, but, after remaining there one year, he returned to Brooklyn, and was employed by his father, Isaac



GABRIEL ISAACS.

field of business. Un-

til he was fourteen years of age Mr. Abraham attended the New York schools; when he left, he went to Newark, N. J., and entered the drygoods house of Hart & Dettlebach, with whom he stayed until he found an opportunity of entering the wholesale business with his father. At the age of twenty-two, he formed a partnership with Joseph Wechsler, under the firm name of Wechsler & Abraham. The new firm, in 1865, opened a store at 297 Fulton street for retail trade in drygoods and novelties. In 1885 they purchased what was known as the Wheeler building, and erected on its site their present establishment. At that time the drygoods trade of the city was confined to the district below the city hall, and the removal of Wechsler & Abraham to a situation so far up town was regarded as an exceedingly hazardous experiment, but time has demonstrated their wisdom and foresight. The firm name has lately become Abraham & Straus, Mr. Wechsler having retired, and Isidore and Nathan Straus, and Simon F. Rothschild, all leading merchants in New York, having acquired interests in the establishment, which for twenty years has stood in the front rank of Brooklyn bazars. Mr. Abraham married a Miss Eppstein, of St. Joseph, Mo. His tastes are very catholic—art, music, fine horses, and society all sharing his attentions. He is a member of the

Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Long Island Bank and the Brooklyn Trust Company, a member of the Laurence, Union League, and Oxford clubs, and of the Accomack and Harmonic clubs, of New York. He is president of Temple Israel, and dedicated the new synagogue, corner of Bedford and Lafayette avenues, on April 17, 1891. He is vice-president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and is a generous contributor to the charities of Brooklyn. In politics he is a Republican.

BERNARD SCHELLENBERG was born at Goddelau, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on February 23, 1834. His father died while he was very young; but the boy acquired a good common school education in his native place, which fitted him to begin active life. In 1855 he emigrated to America, and spent the three years succeeding his arrival here in the store of a New York merchant tailor. In 1857 he began business in Brooklyn as a merchant tailor and clothier. Several of his sons are associated with him in the business. He is interested to a great extent in charitable and religious work. For four years he was the president, and for seventeen years the treasurer, of Congregation Beth Elohim, of which he was one of the charter members; he is a trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and ranks high in the Masonic order. On September 25, 1860, he married Miss Bettie Goldschmidt, of Sprendlingen, Hesse-Darmstadt. His home is at 220 Duffield street.



BERNARD SCHELLENBERG.

CONSTITUTION CLUB.

Some organizations are the outgrowth of a sudden demand upon the community by certain circumstances; others are gradually evolved from sources that in themselves had no special significance, while a third class spring from the indulgence of a desire to preserve certain recollections and associations from oblivion. To this last sentiment the Constitution Club is indebted for its existence. When the old volunteer fire department gave place to the newer system, members of the Constitution Engine Company resolved to embalm, in a socio-political organization, the memory of the old "machine" with whose history their own exploits had so often been connected. In 1871 the Constitution Club was organized and entered upon the possession of its first home, situated on Bridge street, near the corner of High. Here the organization flourished and gradually augmented its membership until many of the leading spirits in the councils of the local Democracy had inscribed their names upon its roll. Not many years elapsed before a new club house

with more commodious accommodations was rented on Lawrence street, and the time seemed to have arrived when the affairs of the organization had reached the flood tide of prosperity. Then a change came. It was a gradual one, but the club felt its very existence imperiled. Members resigned to such an extent that a proposition to dissolve was seriously entertained and subjected to warm discussion at several important meetings of the board of directors. Another change in the quarters of the club from the Lawrence street house to its present home at 48 Willoughby street stayed the tendency to dissolution which had so unhappily been made manifest; the old spirit triumphed and the efforts of a few sturdy members straightened out the affairs of the club and placed it upon an eminence from which it could again command prosperity. In the triangular fight for the mayoralty which marked the fall of 1885, the Constitution Club was in a position to render efficient service to the candidate of the "Regular Democracy." When the triumph of Mr. Whitney was assured the Willoughby street house was the scene of a public celebration which formed a fitting conclusion to the work which the organization had accomplished. Since that time the club has known no retrogression. It owes much of its success to its various presidents, including Thomas E. Pearsall, the present energetic incumbent of that office.



JOHN B. MEYENBORG.

Other officials have also contributed unselfishly to its advancement and the Constitution Club of the future will trace no small portion of its prosperity to the men who, like Bernard J. York and John B. Meyenborg, have faithfully fulfilled the duties attached to the important position of secretary. The club has a membership of two hundred. Its officers are: Thomas E. Pearsall, president; Samuel Wechsler, first vice-president; John Guilfoyle, second vice-president; John B. Meyenborg, secretary; John F. Frost, treasurer. There are two honorary members on the rolls—Hugh McLaughlin and Andrew Otterson, M. D.

The club is indebted for many valuable services to its secretary, Colonel JOHN B. MEYENBORG, who, though of foreign birth, has been a citizen of the United States during the greater portion of his life. Until 1877 he was employed in a mercantile establishment in which he eventually became a partner; in that year he directed his energies into other channels and devoted his time to the advancement of political and professional ambitions. He began to study law in 1877 under David T. Lynch, and in the same year



JOHN H. O'ROURKE.

he was elected to the assembly; in 1879 he was elected supervisor-at-large of Kings County. His legal studies were made under John H. Kemble, and in 1880 he was admitted to the ranks of practising lawyers. In 1882 and 1883 he held the office of counsel to the board of supervisors, but on the advent of a Republican administration his resignation was accepted and he retired into private life until 1886, when he was reappointed to his former office, which he retains. In 1866 he joined the Ringgold Horse Guards; five years later he was elected major of the 15th Battalion, N. G., S. N. Y., and soon afterwards rose to the command of that organization with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission in 1881. For eight years he served on the board of examiners of the 5th Brigade. He is a native of Hanover, was born at Wremen, on the river Weser, on March 9, 1843, and came to America in the year 1859 with a good education, obtained at the public schools on the other side of the ocean. After residing a short time in New York he moved to Brooklyn, and when twenty-two years of age he married Miss Annie Quail. He resides at 475 Ninth street and is a parishioner of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor, and a member of the Order of the World.

JOHN H. O'ROURKE was born in Brooklyn in 1840. His father was the only blacksmith in Brooklyn when he bought out Peter Greene's shop sixty-five years ago. The younger O'Rourke left school at the age

of sixteen, and was "articled" to James Ashfield, a mason. After he had been a few months with Mr. Ashfield he made a journey through the south and west. Eventually he came back to Brooklyn and again engaged with Mr. Ashfield, with whom he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He then went to Florida and engaged in constructing fortifications under contracts made by the federal government, returning home in 1865. When the Prospect Park idea was beginning to take positive shape in 1866, he was appointed by J. S. T. Stranahan to be superintendent of the masonry work to be done. He held that position until 1871. The mammoth well in the park will always commemorate his skill in construction. The first year after leaving the park he built the old 13th Regiment armory and the Hospital for Incurables, at Flatbush, besides a number of churches, private buildings, and public works. He is a self-made man and in the generous use of his means he has become identified with many of the city's charities. He has cordial and courteous manners and being hearty and loyal in all personal relationships he has a very wide range of



JOHN W. FLAHERTY.

friendships. He is a staunch Democrat, and has served twelve years as a delegate to the general committee. He is a member of the Constitution Club, the Catholic Knights of America, Varuna Boat Club, Mechanics' Exchange, Society of Old Brooklynites, and several other organizations.

JOHN W. FLAHERTY has been a citizen of Brooklyn more than forty years, during which period he has won the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances by the excellence of his personal character, and has given honest, judicious and capable service in various public positions. He came to Brooklyn in 1850. In 1858 he was elected supervisor for the fourteenth ward and in the two following years was reelected to that office. Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch appointed him a member of the board of education in 1870, and so acceptable were his services that he was reappointed by Mayor Hunter in 1873 and continued on the board until he had served seven years. In 1877 he was appointed commissioner of city works and he held the office two years. In campaigns and elections he has always been found on the Democratic side. He is a charter member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and from 1850 until 1877 he was a member of the Rev. Sylvester Malone's Church, but since then he has been connected with the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Throop avenue and McDonough street. Born in Ireland on September 14, 1832, he was only eleven months old when his father emigrated to New England. He was educated at the public schools,

which he left to become a mechanic and worked at his trade until he was thirty-two years old. Since that time he has been a contractor and has been employed in connection with a number of important dock building contracts. A disappointment of his early life was his failure, on account of a defect in his eyesight, to pass the necessary examination to enter the United States navy, although he had received his appointment. Subsequently he enlisted in the state militia, rising to the rank of captain.

CHARLES HART is one of Brooklyn's citizens who may be literally described as one of the builders of the city, for he has performed a large share of the work that has been done within the past twenty-five or thirty years in the construction of streets, tunnels, bulwarks, waterways, and other public improvements. Wherever his work has been done there exists solid testimony to the ability and fidelity with which he has fulfilled his contracts, in the execution of which he has provided employment for thousands of laborers and artisans. His business has amounted to as much as one million dollars in a single year and he owns



CHARLES HART.

real estate in Brooklyn worth at least a half million. He is a member of the Constitution Club and the John Delmar Association; he is a delegate from the ninth ward to the Democratic General Committee. His life has been a steady pushing forward from "the day of small things"—which one of the wisest men of all the ages warned men not to despise—until the day of large opportunity and ample possession was reached. He was born in New York city on August 9, 1839. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Brooklyn, where he attended school until his sixteenth year. His first business experience was discouraging, for after working six months in the employ of a milkman at a stipulated salary of four dollars a month he left his employer without having received any of his wages. Later, in Savannah, Ga., he obtained work as a fireman on a steamboat and traveled between Savannah and Augusta for two years, until April, 1861, when he returned to Brooklyn. For several months after his return he worked for a contractor and then was engaged as a laborer and rodman under Civil Engineer Hendricks in the construction of forts for the Union army in the vicinity of Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and later in Virginia. In 1864 he left that work and, again returning to Brooklyn, in a short time began operations on his own account as a contractor. Among the large contracts which he has undertaken in Brooklyn were the construction of the South Fifth street and the Greene avenue tunnels; three miles of the line of the

city water works and many of the streets and avenues; and for the United States government he constructed the sewer at the Brooklyn navy yard.

S. STEWART WHITEHOUSE has become at the age of thirty-four a noteworthy factor in Brooklyn politics. A strong speaker, he has rendered efficient service to the Democratic party in Brooklyn during every political campaign of recent years. Besides being a member of the Constitution Club he is enrolled in the Brooklyn Club; he is president the Bushwick Democratic Club, of which he was one of the organizers, and a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee. In the profession of law he has taken high rank. At the age of seventeen he began reading with the firm of Morris & Pearsall, and five years later, in 1880, he was admitted to practice. He continued with the same firm until 1889, when, Mr. Pearsall retiring, he succeeded him in the partnership with the veteran lawyer, Judge Samuel D. Morris, under the firm name of Morris & Whitehouse. In the trial of cases before juries Mr. Whitehouse

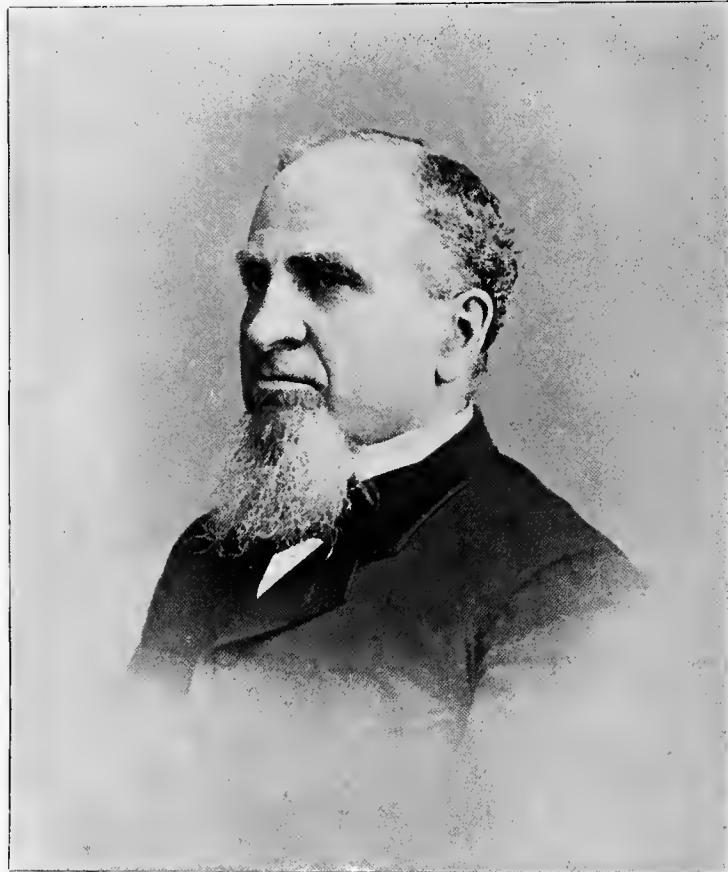


S. STEWART WHITEHOUSE.

has met with unusual success for one of his age. He was born on March 21, 1858, at Portsmouth, N. H. His education was begun at the common schools of his native town and continued in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Samuel N. Whitehouse, his father, was in the naval service as carpenter at the Portsmouth navy yard and afloat for many years; he held the position until the time of his death. In 1879 Mr. Whitehouse wedded a daughter of Constructor John B. Hoover, of the United States navy, and two children have been born to them.

THEOPHILUS OLENA, during a residence in Brooklyn which began in 1866, has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the city and has contributed largely to the development of her institutions, besides working earnestly and intelligently in connection with local politics. He is a man of sterling character and possesses excellent business faculties which make him a useful citizen as well as a successful merchant. As a prominent Democrat he has frequently been honored with the confidence of his party. In 1883 he was elected alderman-at-large, and when the board of aldermen was organized in January, 1884, he was elected to its presidency and held the office four years. In the reorganization of the local Democracy in January, 1882, he was elected president of the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Association, and he has continued at the head of that organization ever since; he is also a member of the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club.

Outside of politics he has had extensive associations; besides being a member of the Constitution Club he was the first president of the Columbian Club, in which he retains his membership, and he was one of the board of managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum eleven years, president of the News Boys' Home two years, and president of the Emerald Association. In religion he is a Catholic and has been a member of St. Augustine's Church from the time of its organization twenty-one years ago. He has been established in mercantile life in New York many years and is connected with the banking interests of Brooklyn as a director of the Sprague National Bank and vice-president of the National City Bank. He is engaged in the wine business in New York city. He was born on November 30, 1832, in Grand Isle County, Vt., on the



THEOPHILUS OLENA.

borders of Lake Champlain. After studying at the public schools he assisted his brother in a country store until he was of age, when he formed a partnership which continued three years. When he was twenty-four years old he established himself independently in the lumber business and as proprietor of a general country store in Franklin County, N. Y., and conducted these interests until 1858, when he began his present business in New York.

THE MIDWOOD CLUB.

The Midwood Club, from its very inception in 1889, has been one of the institutions of Flatbush. The first board of officers consisted of Homer L. Bartlett, president; John Z. Lott, vice-president; H. W. Sherrill, secretary; William A. A. Brown, treasurer. The membership at first was in the neighborhood of fifty, but at the present writing it is not far from double that number. From the very first both W. A. A. Brown and his father took a deep interest in the welfare of the club and rendered timely and valuable financial assistance, in conjunction with other leading residents of Flatbush. By this means the club was enabled to purchase the old Clarkson mansion, together with the grounds surrounding it, extending between Flatbush and Ocean avenues. The Clarkson mansion was built in 1834. It stands four hundred feet back from the roadway, embowered among stately elms and lime trees, underneath which is the greenest of green sward. The house itself is of wood, painted white, three stories high and has a wide piazza with Corinthian columns on the Flatbush avenue front. The entrance hall is very spacious, plainly yet substantially furnished. At the front to the right of the hall, is the ladies' parlor, handsomely furnished in most excellent taste.



O. W. Brown.

Upon the left hand side is the general reception hall, which is fitted with a portable stage at one end, used for concerts and entertainments during the winter months. The library, which is in the rear of the ladies' parlor, is a very pleasant apartment, having well filled book cases against the walls, and tables covered with all the latest magazines and papers. A fine portrait in oil colors of General Phil. Sheridan adorns the wall of the fire-place. Hanging in a frame upon the walls, are some interesting documents which vividly recall the days when slavery was in vogue. This collection of documents is the property of Mr. Adrian V. Martense, of Flatbush, and were lent by him to the club. One of them reads as follows :

" March 19, 1793.

" Received of Adrian Martense the sum of £60, in full for a negro by name Tom, aged about fourteen years, warranted property.

" Petro Antonides, Jr."

A broad and handsome staircase leads from the hallway to the second story. Here, facing on Flatbush avenue, is a billiard room, fitted with two tables, the same number being found in the pool room, which is at the rear, or Ocean avenue side. Over the mantel piece in the latter room hangs a choice collection of antique firearms and other weapons, among them some "pepper-box" revolvers of the earliest days of that weapon. On this floor, also, are card and smoking rooms as well as a café. The third story is devoted to the use of the steward and other employees of the club. Among the members are nearly all the leading residents of Flatbush.

WILLIAM A. A. BROWN, the treasurer of the club, is well known as the president of the Budweiser Brewing Company. He was born in Brooklyn on September 24, 1856. His father is a native of Brooklyn, while on his mother's side his ancestry is Scotch. When he was five years old his parents removed to Flatbush and there he has lived ever since. After a short time spent in study at the public schools of the city, he entered the Polytechnic Institute and subsequently Union College, Schenectady, from which institution he was graduated when he was nineteen years of age. His first business experience was gained with the Long Island Brewing Company, with which concern he was connected about two years, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the brewer's trade which enabled him to fill the position of superintendent of the Williamsburgh Brewing Company, which had been offered to him. He remained with the company last named until 1884, when he formed a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing the plant and business of the Old Bedford Brewery, which at that time was insolvent, renaming it the "Budweiser;" he became president at the very beginning. A large amount of capital was expended in putting in new machinery, erecting additional buildings and improving the quality of the product. Mr. Brown is a member of the Montauk, Crescent, and Germania clubs of Brooklyn as well as of the New Utrecht and Midwood. He is also a member of the Union College Alumni Association and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

MISCELLANEOUS CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The COLUMBIAN CLUB is a prosperous social organization, which limits its membership to those of the Roman Catholic faith. It was established by a few of the parishioners of St. Augustine's Church in October, 1881, and on the twenty-sixth day of that month it was incorporated; meetings were at first held in the parochial residence of the Rev. E. W. McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's. After the club had been in existence a few months it moved to Gallatin place and there occupied a brownstone house. About 1886 the Columbian again moved its quarters, this time to the large brownstone building at Clinton and Joralemon streets, which had been formerly occupied by the Hamilton Club. Another move was made some time later to the corner of Hanson place and South Portland avenue, where the club now occupies a four-story brick and stone dwelling. In August, 1892, the organization began the erection of a handsome new building, near the site of that where it is now housed. The new structure is a fine specimen of Romanesque architecture and is built of brick, stone, and terra cotta. Its estimated cost is \$60,000. The membership of the club is about three hundred and fifty.

THE HOME CLUB OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, which is comfortably housed at 654 Grand street, originated in December, 1887, with a dozen or more prominent merchants of Grand street, E. D., who met to consider the feasibility of establishing such an organization to promote healthy social intercourse between its members. The proposition was carried out in the formation of what was known at the first as the Home Club, which name it retained until April 19, 1892, when it was incorporated under its present name. Its first board of officers included Thomas J. Pickard, president; Joseph Kavanagh, secretary; Robert Ferguson, treasurer. Charles Graham was elected president on January 15, 1889; Charles A. Johnson, an old-time resident and business man of the Eastern District was chosen to succeed him at the annual election in 1890 and was reelected in 1891; and Joseph C. Cabble was elected in January, 1892. Joseph F. Kavanagh has retained the office of secretary from the first; and the treasurer is E. V. Klein, who was chosen at the annual election in 1892. For the first four years of its existence the club was located at Powers

and Ewen streets, but in June, 1891, the membership had increased to one hundred and forty, and the necessity for a larger house became imperative. Negotiations were begun with the heirs of the Cabble estate for a lease of the old Cabble mansion at 654 Grand street and were successful, the club getting possession of one of the finest old residences in Brooklyn. An expenditure of \$4,000, for remodeling the interior, fitted it for the purposes of club life and the club took possession as soon as the alterations were completed. The house is a three-story edifice occupying a lot one hundred feet square; it is set well back from the street in the centre of a well-shaded lawn which is shut off from the street by a high iron fence. The grounds in the rear are neatly arranged and at the westerly end of the grounds there is a large brick building, formerly used as a stable, which it is intended to convert into a gymnasium. In the fitting up and furnishing of the house no expense was spared and the furniture throughout was selected with a view to combining comfort with luxury. Costly pictures adorn the walls and all the modern conveniences are to be found in every department. On the first or ground floor are the billiard room, store room and wine room. The parlors are in the centre of the house and the library opens out on the westerly side of the hall. On the other side are the reception and reading rooms. The upper floor is occupied by the dining room, kitchen, committee rooms, and steward's quarters. The house is open day and night and many of the members dine there regularly.

Residents of the Eastern District have another excellent club in the WINDSOR, the membership of which includes some of the leading business and professional men of that part of the city. The club was first organized in 1881 as the Acme Club, but a reorganization was effected in 1883, and the present name was adopted. The club rooms are at Lee avenue and Clymer street. George P. Jacobs is president, and C. W. Schlüchtner, secretary and treasurer.

Desiring to promote social intercourse among their acquaintances and to provide a pleasant resort where they could come in touch with each other outside the realm of business, several of the leading men in Williamsburgh met at 411 Bedford avenue during the year 1874 and organized the UNION CLUB. The club was organized with Charles Tonjes as president; Peter Moller, secretary, and John Moller, treasurer. In two years the membership had outgrown the capacity of the quarters at 411 Bedford avenue, and a removal was made to the old Lyceum on South Eighth street, near Bedford avenue, and a few years later a second migration occurred, the club going to the old Library Building from which it was evicted by fire on April 30, 1889. A new home for the club was found in the handsome three-story brick building on the southwest corner of Bedford avenue and Taylor street; a lease of the premises was secured and there the club is located at the present time. The club was not incorporated until April 7, 1881; it has at the present time seventy-five members in good standing. Ladies are admitted to the club house and are entertained on Anniversary Day and Decoration Day. The present officers are: Fred. S. Benson, president; John W. Gaylor, secretary; John McKee, treasurer.

In the winter of 1880-'81 about forty members withdrew from the Union Club, and formed a separate organization. Most of them were men of mature years, and the institution which they founded, since known as the MERCHANTS' CLUB, has naturally been always more or less tinged with a spirit of conservatism. A brick house, at 95 South Tenth street, containing three stories and a basement, was rented and here the organization has been installed throughout the entire period of its existence. The membership has scarcely ever exceeded fifty, and the management of the club has never evinced a disposition to give the organization any larger field of development. A year after its establishment the Merchants' Club was incorporated. Its house is comfortably furnished, and every means provided therein for those quiet forms of social intercourse and recreation in which the members indulge. William H. Manning is president, and C. W. F. Dare, secretary.

In 1854 a number of young shipwrights and dock laborers in Williamsburgh and Greenpoint organized the Eckford Base-ball Club, now known as the ECKFORD CLUB, which received its name from John Eckford, a master ship carpenter of Williamsburgh. The Eckfords became celebrated and developed, in their days of activity, the talents of many of the most famous men on the old diamond. In 1872 the club became a social organization and it has always prospered. From its first meeting place on Grand street the club moved to the corner of South First and Third streets; other migrations followed at intervals and in May, 1888, the organization moved to its present home in the upper portion of the building at 95 Broadway. It has a membership of about fifty; William E. Melody is president and Edward G. Tully, secretary.

THE FRIENDSHIP CLUB was established as an essentially Jewish social organization and it has managed to preserve this feature to a great extent through every phase of its existence. All its members, with the exception of half a dozen, are adherents of the ancient faith. It was organized in 1885 and at first occupied a house on South Fifth street; within three years it moved to its present location in the three-story brick house at 93 South Ninth street. It has never sought much publicity and all its social entertainments are of a particularly select character. It has a well equipped home and a membership list of about 100; R. Seligman is president and Louis Newman, secretary.

THE ALGONQUIN CLUB is the chief social institution in that section of the city which may properly be termed South Brooklyn. It was organized on February 11, 1882 by a dozen young men, most of whom were members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Its first president was William F. Penney. The object of the association was primarily to encourage debate and scientific discussion among its members; meetings were held at private houses and the organization was generally known as the "Newspaper Club," because most of the questions which it debated were those with which the journals of the day had made the public familiar. In a few months the club was prosperous enough to hire two rooms in a brownstone house on Second place. There came greater accessions of membership and about 1888, when the social element in the organization began to predominate, the club rented a house on Tompkins place; within a year there was another change of location and the spacious brownstone house at 63 First place was secured. The name of the organization had meanwhile been changed, and in June, 1889, it was incorporated as the Algonquin Club; from that time forward it has ranked among the leading social institutions of the city. The house which it occupies contains four stories and a basement and is handsomely furnished throughout. It is equipped with every convenience of a first-class club. The membership of the Algonquin is limited to two hundred.

THE ORIGINAL FOURTEEN CLUB grew out of the election of Charles W. Sutherland, who was elected to the assembly from the ninth district of Kings County in 1890. Some of his friends decided to celebrate the event by a day's outing at College Point, L. I. They went thither on November 21, 1890. The party consisted of Justice John J. Walsh, William Grady, Thomas Brown, Col. T. Dempsey, Mortimer C. Murphy, T. Curran, Robert T. Brown, Thomas Donlon, M. J. Walsh, Charles W. Sutherland, Daniel O'Neill, Anthony Walsh, and John Lowery—just fourteen in all. When returning to Brooklyn on the steamer the members of the party decided to form a permanent organization for social purposes. They straightway elected officers, and Justice Walsh was chosen president, an office which he has ever since held. The full name which the club decided to adopt was The Original Fourteen Club of Kings County. Its membership has increased to a great extent and its rolls now include the names of nearly five hundred men; the club meets monthly in Central Hall at 7 Myrtle avenue. The principal event on its calendar is the annual outing, which is always largely attended.

In the days of the old volunteer fire department no engine in Brooklyn had a higher reputation for efficiency than Putnam Engine No. 21, which was housed near the corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. When the volunteer firemen were disbanded in 1869, about thirty of the Putnam men united themselves in a social organization, to which they gave the name of the PUTNAM CLUB. The institution had its first home in a frame house on Fourth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Here it remained until 1873, when the present club house at Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue was occupied for the first time. This structure is a three-story frame dwelling and is comfortably furnished, affording every social facility demanded by the modest requirements of the association. The club has about sixty-five members; of these Peter Wilson and Louis C. Schenck are the only remaining fire veterans. The president is Peter Wilson, and Robert T. Blohm is secretary.

Some young men in the eleventh ward formed a musical association twenty years ago, to which they gave the name of the Juanita Musical Club, now known as the JUANITA CLUB. The meetings of the organization were held at 193 Montague street until about 1884, when the club changed its character and became the Juanita Benevolent Association; then it moved to 407 Bridge street. Early in 1891 the social element in the organization took control, and in March of the same year the Juanita Club was formally organized and incorporated. A three-story brick house at 403 Bridge street was rented and there the club has ever since been domiciled. The interior of the building is comfortably and conveniently furnished. The club has one hundred and fifty-seven members; its officers are: William Hughes, president; Daniel M. Kelly, vice-president; Peter L. Kenney, recording secretary; W. J. Larkin, financial secretary; W. J. Farrell, treasurer.

The origin of the MANHASSET CLUB was St. Stephen's Young Men's Union, which was organized in February, 1876, among the young men of the congregation of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. Essentially a South Brooklyn institution, the Union located in the immediate neighborhood of its birth-place and engaged modest quarters at 132 Summit street. Within a year it moved to larger premises at 105 Rapelyea street; in 1884 still more commodious quarters were necessary and a brownstone house, containing three stories and basement, was leased at 141 Summit street. In November, 1890, the name of the organization was changed to Manhasset Club. In the summer of 1891 the club moved to its present home, a handsome four-story brownstone house at 396 Clinton street. The membership is nearly three hundred; Farrell F. Cowley is president and Francis T. Leahy, secretary.

The IRVING CLUB was an outgrowth of the Young Men's Club of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. About forty young men, who constituted the major portion of that organization, decided in October, 1891, to form the Irving Club, which soon afterwards entered upon the possession of its present

club house, a commodious frame structure on Fulton street, near the corner of Nostrand avenue. With a full treasury and abundant resources the Irving Club has continually increased in prosperity; its membership has long ago reached the full limit of three hundred, and a number of names are always on the waiting list. The club has one of the finest libraries possessed by any social organization in Brooklyn, and the club house is provided with a restaurant, billiard and pool rooms, and all the conveniences of club life. The officers are: Howard O. Wood, president; C. D. Marvin, first vice-president; H. B. Stevens, second vice-president; Alexander Logie, secretary; Charles Rustin, treasurer.

In the latter part of December, 1891, a few working newspaper men sent out a call to all their fellows of the profession in the city to meet and discuss plans for organizing a club, and the result was the BROOKLYN PRESS CLUB. The project was not a new one, but all previous attempts at establishing a permanent and harmonious organization had failed. On the evening of December 30, 1891, more than two hundred newspaper men responded to the call, and assembled in the common council chamber of the city hall, where organization was effected and temporary officers elected. Committees were appointed, and at the second meeting, also held in the city hall, on January 13, 1891, constitution and by-laws were adopted, nominations for permanent officers were made, and the question of a club house was referred to a committee with power. The third meeting was held on February 4, 1892, in a three-story brick building at 171 State street, which in the brief interim had been rented and furnished as a club house. On that occasion the annual election was held and the following officers were elected to serve until the first Thursday in February, 1893: William Walton, president; Sanders Shanks, first vice-president; J. F. Donnolly, second vice-president; James A. Rooney, recording secretary; Solon Barbanell, corresponding secretary; James M. Wood, financial secretary; Wilbur M. Palmer, treasurer; Frank Doyle, librarian. The character of the club is purely social. The constitution provides that membership shall be confined to editors, reporters, correspondents, artists, and all who write for a living, reside in Brooklyn or on Long Island, and are engaged in active newspaper or literary work there or elsewhere, or in such work in Brooklyn though residing elsewhere. Both socially and financially, the club was a success from the first meeting, and early in 1893, when the membership was 125, the project was broached of purchasing a building and furnishing it handsomely as a club house. The house at 198 Livingston street was secured, and through the active interest of Felix Campbell will soon pass into possession of the club. The officers elected for 1893 were: William Walton, president; Sanders Shanks, first vice-president; John Alden Connolly, second vice-president; Edward Feeney, recording secretary; Solon Barbanell, corresponding secretary; Percy Bysse Purdy, financial secretary; James M. Wood, treasurer; James Mulhane, librarian. In March, 1893, Mr. Walton resigned from the presidency and W. H. Cassidy was chosen to succeed him.

The CLOVER CLUB was organized and incorporated in June, 1891, and its home is the three-story brownstone house at 163 Livingston street. The movement which resulted in its organization was participated in by about forty men, principally residents of the first ward and South Brooklyn. The club is conducted on the lines of an ordinary social institution, and has a membership of nearly one hundred; its home is furnished with all the conveniences which characterize the modern club house, and entertainments of various sorts are held there frequently. Ashley W. Cole is president and George G. Barnard, secretary.

The BRUNSWICK CLUB, which has a membership of one hundred and fifteen, occupies modest quarters in a two-story house at 60 Butler street. Its membership is limited principally to residents of the tenth ward, and it was organized and has since been conducted upon a purely social basis. James Cahill is president and S. Morren, secretary.

SOCIAL LIFE.

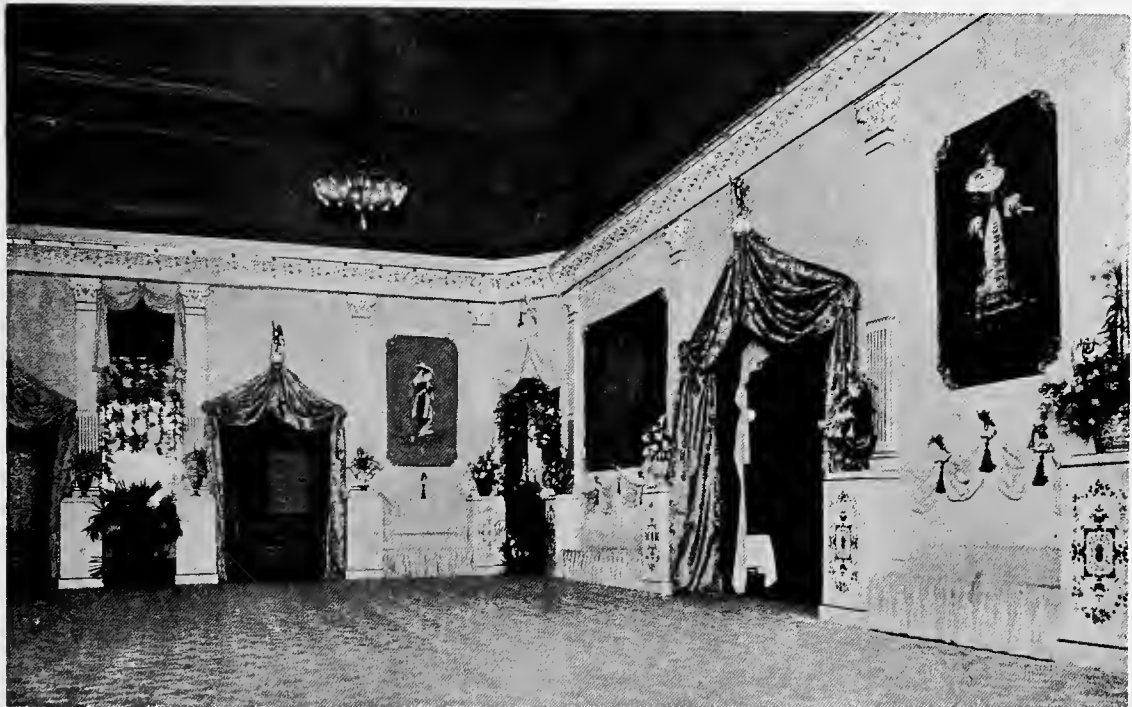
As the old village of Breuckelen has grown by successive stages to metropolitan proportions its society has developed, season by season, from the bud which grew along the river front, almost into fullest bloom. There is this difference, however, between the development of the city and the unfolding of its social life—Brooklyn itself is a compact welding together of several villages, districts, and localities that have become a unity in politics, government, and commercial interest. But socially there are lines of demarcation indicated by the designations "Heights," "Hill," "Bedford Section," "Park Slope," "South Brooklyn," and "East End." Before 1860 society in Brooklyn was inchoate and its entertainments were spasmodic. It was then in the earlier stages of development; but early in that decade the scattered fragments began to have some cohesion. The Heights was the only fashionable section of the town. A number of New York merchants—men in the East India trade, in great part—had planted themselves on sites overlooking the bay, and their children, as they grew up, formed a set and presented the first act of the social drama. Just as the Russells, the Abbots, the Adamses, and the Winthrops, stand for the social life of Massachusetts; the Wetmores, the Stuyvesants, the Van Rensselaers, and the Kernochans for New York; so do the Lows, the Lymans, the Chittendens, the Hunts, the Polhemuses, the Pierreponts, and the Whites represent the first phase of this city's society. The Park Slope at this time was an expanse of

grassy meadows, untouched by the builder's hand; Clinton avenue, always the centre of the Hill, was practically out in the country and its inhabitants were suburban residents, sometimes to be asked "within the gates," but generally unknown; the Bedford Section was a town in the fields; the East End was never heard of. South Brooklyn had a fringe of handsome dwellings on First place, but it was too insignificant to form a section by itself. And so it was that without question or cavil, principally because of its superb geographical position in the city of 250,000 people, the Heights society gained and held the name of the "charmed circle."

There was little that was really "cited" in the amusements of the old time set; a great diversion of this period was its sleighing parties down the Jamaica road, and its trips in summer to Coney Island for clam bakes. The "Casket" sociables, held in private houses, were the first distinctive social events that marked Heights life. About 1864 came the *Entre Nous* (the real forerunner of the present Assembly) which was given for several winters in Dodsworth's old dancing academy on Montague street, not far from where the Real Estate Exchange now stands. Private theatricals flourished on parlor boards then as they never have since, and the german made its bow and met with great popularity. The war and its reverses from a Northern point of view, when Lee was continuing his triumphal march towards New York and the call for money was urgent, brought about the most brilliant and successful social event that Brooklyn ever yet has seen—the sanitary fair, a particular account of which is given in another chapter. Nearly everyone of social prominence was enlisted in the cause; not only was every inch of the Academy utilized, but a bridge spanned Montague street and reached into Knickerbocker Hall, where the Knickerbocker restaurant was established. There, too, was the New England kitchen which was kept running day and evening. The sanitary fair continued nearly a month, and netted something over \$300,000. Two men stand out prominently through those early years as the founders and leaders of the Heights social life. These men were William H. Cromwell, a Yale collegian of a New York family just removed to Brooklyn, and Dr. Albert E. Sumner, a young physician from Hartford. Together they founded the *Entre Nous* and directed the social rounds, and to William H. Cromwell belongs the honor of having introduced into Brooklyn the german, which in those days was a costly and elaborate affair. Seldom if ever since the sixties have the favors been finer or the figures more intricate. Mr. Cromwell also inaugurated Brooklyn's great charity balls, given under the name of the Homœopathic Hospital, the fame of which spread widely. The era of the charity balls was the early seventies and by that time the Heights had reached the summit of its social power. Contemporaneous with the charity balls were the famous receptions given by the Art Association under the presidency of Ethelbert S. Mills. The association's gothic building was completed then and that with the Assembly rooms were used for the hanging of pictures, while the Academy parquet was floored over and in a maze of flowers and melody all the city's social characters met. Prominent at this time, and always leading in committee work, were Hiram S. Hunt and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden. The year 1875 fairly closes the first act of social life in Brooklyn. At about this time the other sections had grown strong in point of numbers. By late in the seventies there were three distinct circles in the city, the second being formed on the Hill and the third south of Atlantic avenue. Within the past nine years three new coteries have come to the front—the residents of the Park Slope or Prospect Heights, those of the Bedford section and the East End. About 1883 the various sets were at their fullest development and the period of sectionalism was at its height. Rapidly, nowadays, these lines of separation are being obliterated and society is massing itself into one body. Two circumstances chiefly contributed towards bringing this about—the great charity entertainments and the influence of club associations. Even before these forces were felt the women had begun the coalescence. The managers of the big affairs, the Academy *tableaux vivants* and charity dances, discovered that wide coöperation was necessary in order that the fullest success might be achieved.

As this second act is about to end, through the influences of amalgamation, the peculiar elements of Brooklyn's social existence are to be seen at a glance. Regarding the modes of entering any one of the charmed circles, there have been three keys to unlock the ivory gates: church, charity, and grandfather. Wealth has never played much of a part, nor has it been of the slightest value to the young man or the debutante. Some of the most conspicuous leaders have been men of ridiculously small income; some of the most popular "rosebuds" have known what it was to be poor. But among the descendants of the old-time merchant princes on the Heights, family and caste have been everything. It was a great matter to be a genuine old Brooklynite and for years it practically settled the question of admission into the inner circle. Outsiders, no matter who they might be, were regarded askance. Even now the portals of the Heights mansions open with care as to who is to be admitted. Of the men who socially have rule from the river to Court and Fulton streets to-day there is but one who is not a Brooklynite of many years residence. The exception made in his favor is so remarkable that it only goes to prove the rule. He is a southerner of irreproachable family and has won his position here through his unflinching kindness, his perfect manhood, and his executive ability. In every other section of the town the evolution of society has been along very different lines. The church first brought people together. The Sunday-school class began it, the church,

sociable in private houses continued it and the step from this to little dances of an independent order was very slight. Even to-day the surest way for a young man to gain his *entrée* into social life is to join the young people's association of some energetic church congregation. In characteristics, little if any difference is to be noticed between the members of the various sets. One further trait of Brooklyn social life, one particular characteristic, is to be specially commented upon—the youth of its leaders. In this regard Brooklyn resembles a big, unwieldy country town. As a rule, men and women marry early in life on this side of the East river. They settle down to housekeeping and give the city the reputation of being a town of homes. It is seldom after marriage that they drop back into the old social routine. In New York, in



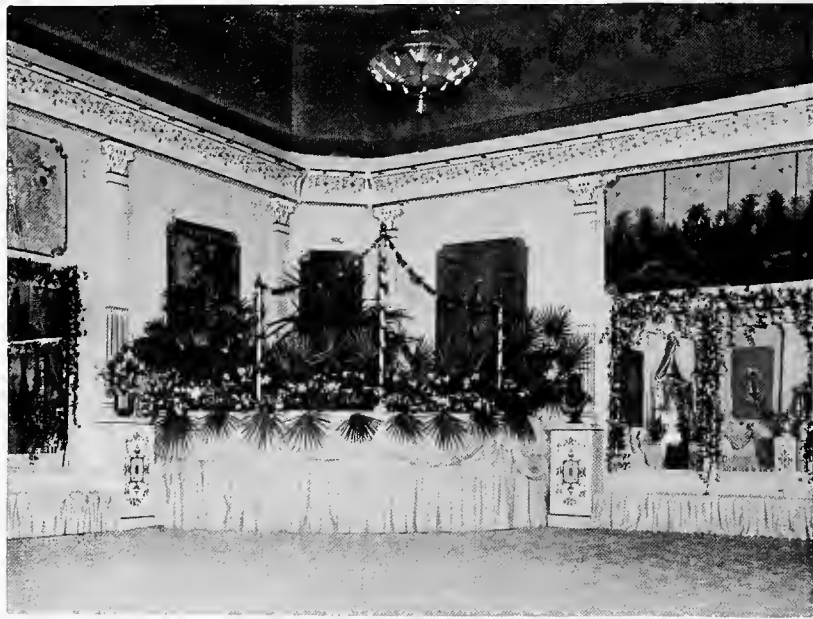
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DECORATED FOR THE IHPETONGA BALL.

Boston, in Philadelphia, the brides frequently lead the "rosebuds" in point of attraction; but in Brooklyn the most charming young married woman feels that she has played her social part. She gives a tea or two, is seen occasionally at a dance, perhaps, but on most occasions leaves the field to the younger girls. So each year a younger set comes to the fore. There is no recognized leader who rules supreme over any of the social destinies. As it was in the sixties, so to-day, the german, now the cotillon, rules with never flagging popularity. A man can have no greater claim to social distinction than that of being a good cotillon leader. The german is everywhere. The only functions it cannot touch are a wedding and a tea. Brooklyn social amusements group themselves into sharply defined classes. The Ihpetonga (the Patriarchs of Brooklyn) has taken the lead ever since its inception in the fall of 1885. Then came the many dancing classes, now, in most cases, dignified by the name of assemblies—the Heights, contemporaneous with the Ihpetonga; the Prospect Heights, formed some three years later; the Tuesday evening subscription dances, mainly the younger Park Slope set; and the Utowana, an informal assembly of the Hill and the East End. Besides these, nearly every season witnesses the formation of some dancing set simply for the revels of one year. Of late, riding clubs have taken a popular hold. Their season is always marked by several dances of much elaborateness and display. Bowling, since the Pouch Mansion alleys were completed, at the beginning of last season, has met with much favor and many clubs are organized for exercise with the wooden balls. The men's clubs do their part. Not a season goes by that is not signaled by elaborate receptions. As social events, the great Academy fairs are beginning to die now, though they still continue enormously profitable. The smaller clubs and organizations are legion, and the parlor cotillons, bachelor's balls, leap year dances, card parties, receptions, etc., succeed each other so that the season once started never wanes until Lenten time, and in whatever set of the city one may be, or in whatever house, the lines of the old song are true, despite the faulty grammar:

"There's waltzing in the parlor,
"There's a dance for you and I."

THE IHPETONGA.

That idea which furnished the motive for the "Patriarchs' Ball" in New York bore fruit in Brooklyn in the organization of the Ihpétonga. The name is an Indian word and until recently was supposed to signify the "high sandy place," and thus descriptively to designate "the Heights," making it a most appropriate name for the exclusive social organization of that locality. The prime movers in effecting organization were Frank S. Benson, Charles E. Bill, Jr., Amory S. Carhart, Arthur M. Hatch, and Watson B. Dickerman. It was a purely social organization and its chief aim was to hold an annual ball representative of the fashion and culture of the city. It was designed to restrict the membership to persons of social prominence or descendants of old families that were active and influential in the affairs of Brooklyn in its early days. There were fifty original subscribers and the membership is only sixty at the present time. Each subscriber is permitted to invite to the ball two ladies and two gentlemen making, with himself, five persons. This limits the total number of participants to three hundred. The charge of exclusiveness which is apt to be made is answered by the fact that the element of exclusiveness contributes to the success of the association. The balls have been given at the Academy of Music and have been elaborate affairs, creating increased interest at each recurrence. No expense has been spared in the decorations, and the gatherings have invariably been brilliant in the *personnel* of the participants and the richness and beauty of the toilettes of the ladies. The rooms of the association are at 154 Remsen street, and the treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch, has held that office from the first.



MUSIC STAND CORNER, IHPETONGA BALL.

SECRET ORDERS AND SPECIAL SOCIETIES.



SECRET societies, mutual benefit organizations, fraternities based upon ties of human sympathy, associations perpetuating the memory of ancestral origin, or imbued with the spirit of historical or philosophical research, take root easily in Brooklyn, and form a large and important element in the life of the community. Freemasonry, which probably is the oldest secret society in the world, is represented in all of its several rites and its many degrees; and the other orders of the same class—symbolic of some impressive historical fact or striking legend—are strong in numbers, in proportion to the age of the respective order. The ritualism and symbolism of the older bodies have a modified reproduction in certain temperance organizations, in some of which the mutual benefit idea has a place; and these elements are equally conspicuous in those societies organized for the purposes of coöperative insurance in cases of sickness and death, which, for a score of years, have been multiplying in Brooklyn as rapidly as they have made their way in the country at large. These elements disappear in such bodies as the Long Island Historical Society, the New England Society, and similar organizations, and they have no place in those societies whose meetings are devoted wholly to inquiry and discussion relative to ethics, philosophy, social science, and the many other things with which progressive and aggressive minds are busied. All of these organizations thrive in their several fields, and the threads of social intercourse are more closely interwoven by their influence. In the *personnel* of the various societies there is a general merging of one with all, for it is the rule rather than the exception that any man who is a member of one organization is a member of several others, and the membership lists of all would show, even on a cursory examination, a frequent recurrence of many names.

RITUALISTIC AND BENEFICIARY ORDERS.

FREEMASONRY began its organized existence in Brooklyn in 1796, when St. Albans Lodge, No. 62, was opened under dispensation granted on June 7 by the Grand Lodge of New York, which at that time had existed fifteen years; internal dissensions caused a revocation of the charter of the lodge on June 5, 1799. St. Albans was succeeded by Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, which was opened under a warrant granted on December 4, 1799, and is the oldest as well as one of the most prosperous masonic organizations in Brooklyn. At the present time there are sixty "blue lodges" in Brooklyn, with a total membership of at least 8,000. These lodges represent the order of Free and Accepted Masons, or what is sometimes called the York Rite, and are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. They are grouped in four masonic districts, each under the supervision of a district deputy grand master, and numbered respectively the second, third, twenty-eighth (German) and twenty-ninth (French) districts. The German Freemasons have six lodges, and there is one French lodge.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY was introduced in Brooklyn by the organization of Nassau Chapter, No. 109, which worked under dispensation a short time and was chartered by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York on February 8, 1826. After the year 1831 the chapter was dormant until February 2, 1836, when it was resuscitated and its charter was restored. There are eleven chapters in the city, and the total membership is at least 3,000.

COUNCIL DEGREES are conferred in Brooklyn in only one body, Brooklyn Council of Royal and Select Masters, No. 4. These degrees follow those of the Royal Arch Chapter in historical sequence and in some jurisdictions are necessary steps to the chivalric degrees conferred in the order of Knights Templars. In this jurisdiction they are not essential, and the result is that the number of councils is small, as a comparatively limited number of Masons care to investigate the council mysteries, and of these a considerable proportion take the council degrees after having taken those of the commandery, which are higher.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM appeared in Brooklyn in 1828, when Clinton Commandery, No. 14, was stationed here under a dispensation granted on April 10; the charter was granted on June 6, 1828, and the commandery continues its existence with more than three hundred enrolled in its membership. There are four commanderies stationed in Brooklyn at the present time and the total number of Knights Templars in the city is nearly 700.

THE ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, to which the three degrees of the "blue lodge" are preliminary, as they are to the degrees in the advanced orders heretofore described, is represented in Brooklyn by four bodies known by the general designation of the Aurora Grata. They hold their charters under the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. The name of Aurora Grata is simply the designation by which each of these four bodies is known and does not represent in itself any particular phase of Freemasonry. These four bodies are: Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection—4° to 14° inclusive—chartered on November 6, 1808, and now having 641 members; Aurora Grata Council, Princes of Jerusalem—15° and 16°—chartered on June 6, 1866, and now having 519 members; Aurora Grata Chapter of Rose Croix—17° and 18°—chartered on June 6, 1866, and now having 469 members; Aurora Grata Consistory, S. P. R. S.—19° to 32° inclusive—chartered on September 19, 1889, and now having 369 members. In the membership of these bodies are several 33° Masons having a degree which is not conferred in any of the subordinate bodies, but is a distinction bestowed by the supreme organization upon persons who have rendered distinguished masonic service.

Related to these Aurora Grata bodies are the Aurora Grata Association and the Aurora Grata Club. The first named body was incorporated in 1886 under the laws of the state of New York, with a capital of \$50,000, to hold real estate in the city of Brooklyn for masonic purposes. It purchased the building on the corner of Bedford avenue and Madison street which was formerly owned and occupied by the Bedford Dutch Reformed Church Society. It occupies a lot with a frontage of 100 feet on Bedford avenue and 100 feet on Madison street, and is now known as the Aurora Grata Cathedral. The association expended something more than \$20,000 in alterations necessary to adapt the building to masonic purposes, and it is now occupied by a number of York Rite bodies and Kismet Temple of "Shriners" in addition to the four Scottish Rite organizations.

THE AURORA GRATA CLUB, which is probably the only masonic club in the United States, was organized on May 18, 1887, and has 341 members. Any Master Mason in good standing is eligible to membership and admission is secured without the payment of any initiation fee, while the annual dues are only \$15. The club occupies the building on Bedford avenue which was formerly the parsonage of the Bedford Dutch Reformed Church, and which it has recently enlarged. It is now 20x100 feet in its dimensions and three stories in height. On the ground floor there are two regulation bowling alleys, which are equipped in the most thorough manner; large parlors, and an audience hall with a seating capacity for 250 persons occupy the first floor; several card rooms, and a billiard room furnished with four billiard and pool tables take up the second floor; and the third floor is devoted to sleeping rooms and the steward's apartment. All the leading daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals are to be found in the reading room and a fair foundation for a good library has been established. Regular monthly receptions for the members are given during the season and are made enjoyable by entertainments given under the supervision of the social committee, consisting of lectures by well-known speakers, vocal and instrumental music and olios presented by first-class talent in the various branches of the art of amusing. An annual ladies' reception is given in the month of February.

CERNEAU MASONRY, which is not recognized by the bodies heretofore described, works degrees similar in significance to those of the Scottish Rite and in corresponding organizations. It is represented in Brooklyn by Brooklyn Lodge of Perfection, No. 24; Brooklyn Council, Princes of Jerusalem, No. 24; Brooklyn Rose Croix Chapter, No. 24; and Brooklyn Consistory, No. 24.

CHAPTERS OF THE EASTERN STAR are organizations wherein certain degrees recognized by regular Masons are conferred upon the wives and daughters of members of the fraternity. There are twelve chapters in Brooklyn.

THE ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE is the most modern of all the masonic organizations, and while not strictly included in the fraternity as an organization, is thoroughly masonic in its character and membership. Masons of both the York and Scottish Rites are eligible for membership, but those of the former must have attained the degree of Knight Templar and those of the latter must be members of the Consistory. Kismet Temple, which has 451 members and has its shrine in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, was set up in the "Oasis of Brooklyn" by charter dated July 2, 1887.

THE BROOKLYN MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION is a Masonic aid organization which holds monthly meetings for carrying out the purposes indicated by its name. The MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF is an organization of similar character located in the Eastern District. The SOUTH BROOKLYN MASONIC MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION indicates its character in the name adopted. THE BROOKLYN MASONIC VETERAN

ASSOCIATION, which was incorporated in December, 1888, is composed of Masons whose long connection with any branch of the order constitutes their eligibility; it has 379 members, and meets in the Aurora Grata Cathedral.

WILLIAM SHERER, grand master of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the state of New York, was born in Brandenburg, Ky., in the year 1837. In 1850 he came to Brooklyn, and from 1855 until 1863 he was a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, at the end of which service he was appointed to a position in the United States sub-treasury in New York. He passed through all the grades in this department, was appointed deputy treasurer in 1880, and in 1884 received the appointment of cashier. He served the government twenty-five years and resigned in 1888 to accept his present position of assistant manager of the New York clearing house. He has been identified with many of the social, financial, and public affairs of Brooklyn. He was for ten years a member of the volunteer fire department, three years a director of the Brooklyn Library, and five years the grand commander of the American Legion of Honor. He first became connected with the masonic fraternity in 1868. He was master of Anglo-Saxon Lodge five years, district deputy grand master for the third masonic district one year, and commissioner of appeals eight years; for two years he was the chief presiding officer of the New York Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and on St. John's day, 1891, was elected grand master of Masons in the state of New York, the second largest masonic jurisdiction in the world, numbering within its boundaries 100,000 Masons. He has himself taken all the degrees of masonry, being one of the few who have attained to the 33d degree in the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank. He is a popular member of the Union League Club.

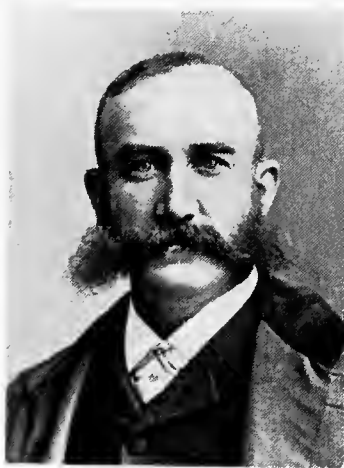
WAYLAND TRASK is a member of the masonic fraternity whose devotion to the principles of the order and whose unselfish interest in all things that contribute to its prosperity, earn for him an ample title to the honors which have been conferred upon him in one and another of the various bodies, which hold in their care the sacred mysteries of temple, crypt, and shrine. He is an earnest, active business man, whose quick mind and propulsive energy will not permit him to be half-hearted in his relations to anything that he deems worthy of his attention. In recognition of his eminent services to the craft, he received an honor rarely conferred when the supreme council for the northern jurisdiction, U. S. A., in session at Chicago on September 16, 1886, nominated, elected, and crowned him as a sovereign grand inspector general (33°), all on the one day. It is usual in conferring this, the highest degree in masonry, to oblige the candidate to undergo a year's probation after he has been nominated and elected, and then to pass through the ceremonies incidental to initiation. His record as a Mason began with his initiation in Montauk Lodge, Brooklyn, where he was raised to the degree of Master Mason on November 16, 1881. Demitting to Independent Royal Arch Lodge, New York, on December 20, 1883, he was elected master of that lodge in 1885, and was re-elected the next year, having previously held the office of junior warden. He became a Royal Arch Mason in Constellation Chapter, Brooklyn, and a Knight Templar in Clinton Commandery. In the Commandery he was elected junior warden in April, 1884; captain general in April, 1885; generalissimo in 1886, and eminent commander in 1887. In 1885 he organized the drill corps of Clinton Commandery and commanded it for four years, during which time it won fame by the beauty of its emblematic formations and the promptness and accuracy of its evolutions. He was made a Knight of Malta on January 30, 1885, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Mecca Temple, New York, on November 30, 1883. In the same year he became interested in Scottish Rite masonry, and took the various degrees up to the eighteenth in the three Aurora Grata bodies which then were working in the "Valley of Brooklyn." He was made sublime prince of the royal secret (32°) in the Consistory of the city of New York on April 15, 1884. When he became a member of Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, it was in a languishing condition, and two years later it became decidedly moribund, but a few zealous members resolved to save it, if possible, and with that object



WAYLAND TRASK.

in view prevailed upon him to accept the office of master. He accepted, and his labors were so effective that, with the coöperation of other equally earnest brethren, he was able to save to the city an organization which now has a membership of between six and seven hundred. In 1888, with other brethren of the 32°, he decided that Brooklyn's masonic population was sufficiently large to justify the existence of a consistory and a dispensation was issued on October 9, naming him as commander. Aurora Grata Consistory was organized, receiving its charter on September 19, 1889. Previous to this Mr. Trask had organized Kismet Temple, Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under a dispensation issued by the Imperial Council on July 2, 1887, and it was chartered on June 25, 1888; he has been the chief officer in the Temple since its foundation. He was one of the most active spirits in the organization of the Aurora Grata Association and the Aurora Grata Club. In all these things he has had the hearty coöperation of his brethren, who have reposed implicit confidence in his ability and determination to carry to a conclusion any undertaking in which he engages. He is well read in the lore of masonry, and is thoroughly versed in its ritual, a craftsman whose work is true, a master whose plans upon the trestle board are wisely drawn, and a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. In September, 1887, he was initiated into the Royal Order of Scotland. Besides his membership in masonic organizations he is a member of the Oxford, Montauk, Hanover and Germania clubs, of Brooklyn, the Olympic Club, of Bay Shore, L. I., and the Adirondack League Club. He is a banker and stock-broker in New York, and lives at 214 Adelphi street, Brooklyn. He was born in Hartford, Conn., on March 5, 1844, and was graduated with honors from the Hartford high school when he was seventeen years old. From 1861 until 1865 he was employed in the departments of the quartermaster and the adjutant-general of Connecticut, and in 1865 he came to New York to engage in the banking business. He has been in business in Wall street since the time when he came to New York, and has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869. In 1874 he was admitted to membership in the firm of A. M. Kidder & Co., from which he retired in 1887, and formed the firm of Wayland Trask & Co. He is a man of sanguine temperament, quick to think and act, and somewhat abrupt in his manner, but not at all discourteous; he is approachable and accommodating, and in his business is shrewd and honest. In financial circles he is regarded with thorough confidence, and he commands the good will of all with whom he has dealings.

The masonic record of ALONZO BRYMER has been one of exceptional brilliancy. He was initiated in Greenpoint Lodge in 1871, served as senior deacon in 1872 and was elected junior warden during the succeeding year; he was installed as master for the first time in December, 1874, and was reelected at the expiration of his first year. In 1878 he was appointed district deputy grand master, and continued in office throughout 1879. On June 12, 1872, he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Altair Chapter, and in 1879 he presided as high priest. Throughout 1879 and 1880 he was commander of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights



ALONZO BRYMER.

Templars, to which he had been admitted on April 15, 1874. He affiliated with several of the Scottish Rite organizations in 1880 and became an active member of the Aurora Grata bodies and the New York Consistory. When the Aurora Grata Consistory of Brooklyn was organized he became a member. He is a charter member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and its present illustrious grand potentate. Having been a Mason for twenty-one years, he is classed among the veterans, but his well-earned honors have not caused a relaxation of effort, and he is as much interested in the work of the brotherhood to-day as when first he passed before the sacred altars. He is the possessor of many valuable tributes from his brothers in the craft. He wears a past master's jewel which was presented by Greenpoint Lodge, 403, F. & A. M.; a commandery jewel given by the Knights of St. Elmo Commandery, 57; a district deputy grand master's jewel, the gift of his associates in the second masonic district; an engraved jewel of the 32°, Scottish Rite, and a handsome set of tiger claws mounted in gold and suspended from a scimitar. This last gift came from friends in the third masonic district.

On December 1, 1892, he was tendered a public dinner at the Hotel St. George, on which occasion a beautiful gold watch chain with 32° jewel attached was presented to him by his friends. More than 400 representative citizens were present. He was born in Brooklyn on May 27, 1844; his father was a native of Scotland and his mother was of Irish descent. He was educated in New York. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 12th New York Volunteers and served in the campaigns of McClellan, Burnside, Meade, and Hooker; he was wounded at Antietam and again at Hanover Court House. The latter of these casualties overtook him on his eighteenth birthday. When he was rendered supernumerary non-commissioned officer, and was mustered out of the service, he at once enlisted in the navy and served until the close of the war on board the U. S. Steamship "Augusta." When discharged he entered the employ of Carhart & Needham, organ

builders. He eventually established himself in Brooklyn and opened music warerooms on his own account. In 1882 he took up the insurance business. Five years later Clark D. Rhinehart was elected to the shrievalty, and Mr. Brymer received an appointment under him as the warden of the county jail, and so clear was his record and so conscientiously had his services been performed, that when the Republican county convention assembled in the autumn of 1890 his name was mentioned among the available candidates for the shrievalty. When his term of office expired he returned to the insurance business in Brooklyn. He is an ex-officer of the National Guard; on January 7, 1878, he was commissioned by Governor Lucius Robinson to a captaincy in Company I, 47th Regiment, which he held for several years, resigning at last on account of business affairs.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, who has lived in Brooklyn since 1844, has been for many years a faithful member of the masonic fraternity. He was made a Master Mason in Montauk Lodge on January 10, 1854, and was



WILLIAM MATTHEWS.

an esteemed member of that lodge until 1861, when, with nine others, he founded Kings County Lodge, of which he was the first master. To this office he was recalled repeatedly, and in that position, which he held fourteen years, as well as during the entire period of his connection with Freemasonry, he was not only an able worker in fitting together the living stones of the great temple, but exercised continually that spirit from which is woven the fabric of brotherly love. In the Episcopal Church, wherein he is a communicant, he has been an equally earnest laborer, both in parochial affairs and in the general work of the denomination. For more than twenty-five years he has been a member of the board of managers of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, of which organization he is the present treasurer. As a member of St. Paul's Church, at Flatbush, he was a vestryman twenty-five years and senior warden for twenty years. At the present time he is a member of Grace Church on the Heights. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Midwood Club, of Flatbush, and the Grolier Club, of New York. He is a director of the Flatbush water works. He retired from active business in 1890, having made for himself an extended and enviable reputation in his chosen vocation of a book-binder, in which he took both a business and an artistic interest; he aimed to promote the trade to a high place among the art handicrafts of America, and

in this he was eminently successful. Among the wealthy and cultured book-lovers of America he is looked to as a high authority. He is a director of the Appleton Manufacturing Company, with which he became connected in 1854. His apprenticeship to the trade of book-binding was served in London, England. He became very expert and in December, 1843, came to New York, where his excellent workmanship secured for him good employment until he began business for himself in January, 1846. At the New York exhibition of 1854 he had a magnificent exhibit and was awarded the highest prize—a silver medal. This brought him so prominently before the public that his business increased rapidly, and in a short time he was engaged by D. Appleton & Co., who almost monopolized his services during the remainder of his active career. During the thirty-six years that he was in business he was always ready to extend a welcome to a good workman from the old country and to employ him if possible. The establishment of Mr. Matthews in business on his own account and his subsequent engagement by the Appletons may be regarded as the inauguration of a new era in book-binding in America, where fine bindings are now to be found on all sides. During his connection with the Appletons some of the finest work that has ever been seen in this country was turned out under his direction, and "a fine binding by Matthews" is a coveted possession by the bibliophile. Mr. Matthews was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 29, 1822. He was left fatherless when nine months old, and at the age of seven years was sent to London, where he received his education and learned his trade. In May, 1845, he married Miss Julia Marle in Brooklyn. His home is at 19 Pierrepont street.

RUFUS T. GRIGGS, past district deputy grand master for the third masonic district, has been an earnest worker in the mysteries of the ancient fraternity ever since he was made a Master Mason in Altair Lodge

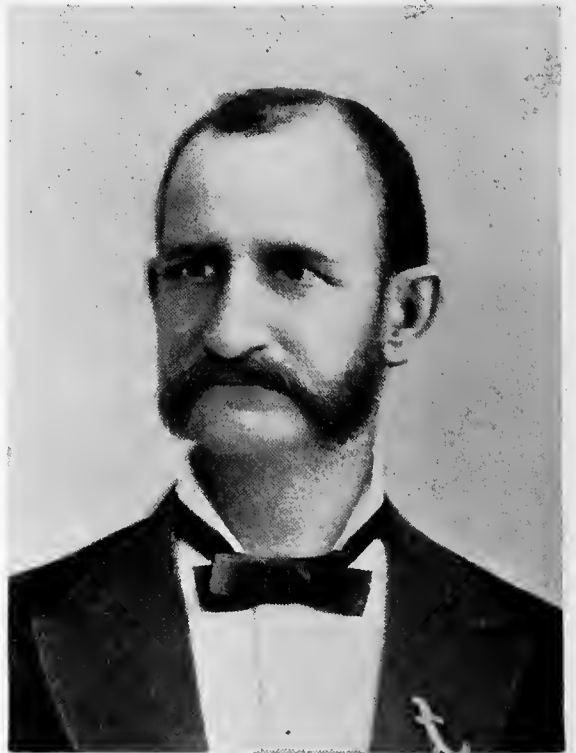


RUFUS T. GRIGGS.

N. Y., and was graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1869. He is a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. After his graduation he taught in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn one year and at the same time read law with Judge Lucien Birdseye in New York. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and in 1875 he formed a partnership with Isaac S. Signor, who was one of his fellow students at college and is now county judge and surrogate of Orleans County; this partnership was dissolved in 1878 and since then Mr. Griggs has been engaged independently in practice and has acquired a large and profitable business. He married Miss Henrietta Bange, of Brooklyn, formerly of Poughkeepsie, on November 24, 1874, and his home is at 65 Eighth avenue. He was formerly identified with the Middle Reformed Church of South Brooklyn and was active in its Sunday-school work; at the present time he is connected with the Seventh Avenue Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is an enthusiastic and successful fisherman.

Among the veteran Freemasons of Brooklyn who have traced out the many windings of the "mystic tie," through both the York and the Scottish rites, and into the Oriental rest of the Mystic Shrine, is WILLIAM E. POTTER, who first saw the light which illuminates this world-wide order in Concord Lodge, wherein he was made a Master Mason on March 11, 1865. He satisfied himself with the teachings of the blue lodge for about two years, when he investigated further the mysteries of the craft by procuring initiation into the capitular degrees in Brooklyn Royal Arch Chapter, of which he became a member on May 20, 1867. Three years later he sought the knightly orders in Clinton Commandery and was created a Knight Templar in that body on November 15, 1870. His interest in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite began in January, 1886, when he attained the fourteenth degree in Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, going at once through the two succeeding degrees in Aurora Grata Council and

in the early part of 1872. From the first year of his membership he held office in the lodge and was elected master in 1881. For two years he presided over the affairs of the lodge with careful attention to every detail of its affairs and with a dignity that never failed to deepen the significance of the beautiful ritual of the order. In 1883 he was appointed district deputy grand master for the third masonic district and in that capacity he displayed a zeal that made his term of service a profitable and well appreciated one. In capitular masonry he has displayed the same energy as in the blue lodge; he was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in Constellation Chapter, and after holding various subordinate offices, presided over the chapter as most eminent high priest. When the Montauk Club was projected he was one of the charter members of that club and has done as much as any one member to make the organization what it is. As a member of the building committee he worked day and night and was determined that, so far as he could assist, the Montauk should be one of the finest clubs in the state. He is a lawyer and his practice is connected largely with real estate law. Levana, Cayuga County, N. Y., is his native place and he was born on July 29, 1845; he pursued his preparatory studies at Auburn Academy, and Cayuga Lake Academy, at Aurora,



WILLIAM E. POTTER.

through the next two degrees in Aurora Grata Chapter, and reaching the thirty-second degree in the New York Consistory on April 12 in the same year. He was admitted to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Mecca Temple, New York, on November 29, 1886. He is a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He was born in London, England, on July 11, 1843, and came to Brooklyn in April, 1849. He is in the flour trade, and in connection with that trade holds membership in the New York Produce Exchange. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Montauk Club, the Prospect Bowling Club, the American Provident Union, the Thirteen Club, and the Fifth Avenue Building and Loan Association. On February 9, 1864, he married Miss Louisa Irvine, of Paterson, N. J., who died in March, 1879; he contracted a second marriage on November 9, 1881, his bride being Miss Charlotte Danielson, whom he married in Hudson County, N. J.

PAUL WEIDMAN, SR., of Schiller Lodge, has been a past master in the brotherhood since 1875 and is a 32° Mason; he is a member of De Witt Clinton Chapter and Commandery. He is also an Odd Fellow, hav-



PAUL WEIDMAN, SR.

ing been a member of Harmonia Lodge thirty-four years. His name has been associated with various enterprises, the more important of which are connected with the Eastern District. He began business in Williamsburgh in 1859, and began a cooperage which he built up steadily until 1889 when he disposed of his interests to the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. He then built, on the corner of North First and Berry streets, the large brewery which is at present under his control. When this enterprise was fairly established and its prosperity assured, he opened a large cooperage place on Wythe avenue and North Eleventh and North Twelfth streets, which is now under the management of his son, Louis; while his eldest son, Paul, is the executive head of the brewery. In addition to these Brooklyn investments he owns four large lumber and flour mills in Ohio and another mill devoted to the production of staves, hoops, etc., which is situated on the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railway and around which, as a centre, there has grown up a small town named after him. He was born in Neiderauerbach, Bavaria, on May 15, 1830. He came to America in 1852 and after working in New York and Ohio alternately as cooper and brewer he finally settled in Brooklyn. He has taken a deep though unostentatious interest in various public charities and has been prominent in social and financial circles. He is a member of the Merchants' Club and a director

in the Germania Savings Bank and the North Side Bank. He was among the organizers of the Arion and the Zoellner Maennerchor Singing Societies. His home is at 73 South Ninth street.

JEROME EDWARD MORSE has won an honored place in the masonic fraternity by his devotion to the principles of the order and his activity in promoting its interests; he has been especially active in securing the erection of the Masonic Home at Utica, N. Y., giving earnest and constant attention to the selection of plans and the work of construction. In June, 1890, he was elected by the Grand Lodge of New York as one of the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund and in 1891 he was reëlected; he was chosen as president of the board of trustees in June, 1892. He became a member of Anglo Saxon Lodge on May 21, 1883, and served one year in each of the several offices of senior deacon, junior warden, and senior warden; afterwards he was master of the lodge for two years. He is a companion in Constellation Royal Arch Chapter and was eminent king in that body for one year, but declined farther advancement; in Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars, he served for one year as captain-general, but was unwilling to continue in office and accept either of the two higher positions. He was born in Leominster, Mass., on February 23, 1846, and was educated at the Leominster high school, and at the age of sixteen was appointed by President Lincoln to be a midshipman at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., where he was graduated in 1866, having spent some time in active service along the Atlantic coast. He rose through the several grades of ensign, master, and lieutenant; he served on the United States sloop-of-war "Pawnee," the United States frigate "Guerriere," and the gun-boat "Wasp." While on the West India station he was in command for some time of the monitor "Manhattan," and was afterwards attached to the United States receiving ship "Vermont" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and to the corvette "Omaha," which formed a part of the Pacific squadron. In 1875, after ten years of active service, he was placed upon the retired list with the rank of lieutenant, in consequence of defective eyesight. Subsequently utilizing the knowledge of explosives acquired in the government service, he began the manufacture of dynamite, which he has since continued successfully. Having been instrumental in organizing the Hecla Powder Company with a capital of \$200,000, he has held in relation to that corporation the positions of vice-president, treasurer, and general manager. When the Morse Society was organized in 1892 he was elected its president and has since evinced a deep interest in collecting genealogical and historical data relating to the family. He married Miss Ella Packard, daughter of Rawson Packard, who for many years was connected with the American Bank Note Company.



JEROME E. MORSE.

WARREN HIGLEY, who is identified with Freemasonry in Brooklyn as a member of Aurora Grata Consistory and the Aurora Grata Club, has made an enviable reputation as an educator and jurist and has especially distinguished himself in connection with the subject of forestry, to which he has given a great deal of careful study and in the interest of which he has been a judicious and indefatigable worker. Until recently he was a resident of Brooklyn, but at the present time his home is in New York. He was born on his father's farm, near Auburn, N. Y. His summers were taken up with agricultural labor and his scant schooling was obtained during the winter months. There was a good district library at his command and this enabled him to gratify his love of books. At the age of eighteen years he was qualified to teach others and began a pedagogic career at Aurelius, a place three miles from Auburn. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1862. While at college and after graduation he was engaged in educational work with much success, and in 1873 began to study law in Cincinnati, where he was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was as successful in his new profession as in teaching and was nominated and elected by the Republicans of Cincinnati in 1881 as their candidate for the office of judge of the city court. In that position he won the respect of all classes by the justice and legal correctness of his decisions. He removed from Cincinnati to New York in 1884 and in the years since then he has made for himself an honorable place among the members of the legal fraternity. The love of nature which he imbibed in his youth has manifested itself in his public life and made him instrumental in establishing Arbor Day in Ohio. He was very active in promoting the organization of the American Forestry Congress and he has been twice president of that body. He was the founder of the Ohio State Forestry Association and was the principal organizer of the New York State Forestry Association; and he was among the first to suggest and urge the creation of the Adirondack State Park. In addition to his membership in the associations already named he is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Alpha Delta Phi, the Adirondack League Club, the Patria, and the Goethe club, and the American Institute of Civics.

WALTER COUTANT HUMSTONE, who is a member of all the Aurora Grata bodies, including the Aurora

Grata Club, was made a Mason in Anglo Saxon Lodge in 1874 and is a past master of that lodge; he is a companion in Constellation Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and is a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars, and of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Outside of Freemasonry he is a member of the Lincoln Club. He holds the responsible position of superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The duties of this position, to which he was appointed in 1879, are discharged with fidelity and a constant watchfulness for possibilities of improving the service. In addition to his relation with the Western Union he holds the vice-presidency of the Troy Telephone Company and has been for a number of years president of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company; he is also a director in several other companies. He was born at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., on June 1, 1849, and after attending the public school in Poughkeepsie for several years became a messenger in the Poughkeepsie telegraph office in 1862. Before he was fifteen years old he had become a proficient operator and was given night duty in that capacity in the office where he had been acting as messenger. Three years later he was placed in charge of the Hudson River Railroad Company's telegraph office at Thirtieth street, New York, and in 1869 he was appointed manager of the Western Union office in Brooklyn. During the next year he accepted an appointment from the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company as superintendent of the district of the state of New York and afterwards became manager of all that company's lines west of Buffalo, with headquarters in Chicago; this position he held for four years and then accepted the position he now holds in the Western Union. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., and their home is at 213 Hancock street.

CHARLES TAPPEN DUNWELL is a member of the masonic fraternity and has made far-reaching explorations of the mysteries which for centuries the brethren of the order have guarded with jealous care and which they reveal to none but those they deem worthy. He has taken the higher degrees in both the York and Scottish rites, and is a member of the Aurora Grata bodies in Brooklyn, including Aurora Grata Chapter of Rose Croix, in which he holds the office of most worshipful and potential master, Aurora Grata Consistory and the Aurora Grata Club; he is also a member of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is first lieutenant commander of the New York Council of Deliberation, a Scottish Rite organization, and as a Mason of the York Rite he is a past master of Ancient Lodge and a member of Adelpic Chapter, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, K. T., all of New York city. His social affiliations outside of Freemasonry are with the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and the Thirteen Club, of New York. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1871, and has been active in local affairs, although his business interests are in New York city, where for some time he was a successful practising lawyer, and where he now holds the position of general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. He is prominent in all movements in Brooklyn that are in the interest of the Republican party, and has been elected a delegate to several of the state conventions of that party; at one time he was chairman of the advisory committee of the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn; he was the nominee of his party for the office of comptroller in 1890; and in 1891 was a member of the Republican state convention. He was born in Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., on February 13, 1852. His early education was obtained at the Lyons Union School and Academy, and he was a member of the class of 1873 at Cornell University. Graduating at the Columbia Law School in 1874, he was admitted to the bar the same year, beginning practice at once in New York and devoting himself so closely to his profession that he soon had an excellent standing among his legal brethren. He married, in 1880, Miss Emma B. Williams, of Pittsburg, Pa., and they live at 188 Tompkins avenue.



CHARLES TAPPEN DUNWELL.

JOHN W. RICHARDSON, past district deputy grand master for the third masonic district, has served in various stations in the organizations with which he is affiliated in both the York and the Scottish rites and in the temple of the Mystic Shrine; he has received the 33° in the Scottish Rite and is a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the state of New York, and at the present time he is a trustee of Altair Lodge, F. & A. M., minister of state in Aurora Grata Consistory and high priest and prophet in Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was made a Mason in Altair Lodge in March, 1866, when that lodge was working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, not having yet received its charter, and he is therefore one of the oldest members; he was exalted to companionship in Royal Arch Masonry in Constellation Chapter and took the chivalric orders in Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars; and having "crossed the burning sands" in Mecca Temple, New York, he was one of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine who left that body to find a new oasis in Brooklyn, where they erected Kismet Temple. After filling various offices in Altair Lodge, he was elected as worshipful master for the year 1876 and was reelected for the year 1879. In 1882 he was appointed district deputy grand master for

the third masonic district. In the Royal Arch Chapter he was as diligent as in the blue lodge, and for five years he performed the arduous duties pertaining to the office of principal sojourner, afterward serving the chapter in the offices of master of the third veil, captain of the host, and eminent king, and for two years he presided over it as most eminent high priest. At one time he was deputy master of Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection; and besides being a member of all the bodies here mentioned he is a member of the Aurora Grata Club. He was born in Boston, Mass., on January 15, 1840, and was educated at the primary and grammar schools in that city. After leaving school he led a seafaring life for four years, during which period he sailed around the earth twice. In 1864 he came to Brooklyn and established himself in business as a merchant tailor in New York city. He married Miss Ida C. Tuthill, of Brooklyn, on October 9, 1871. For a number of years he was a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club; another of his means of recreation is gunning.

Among brethren of the mystic tie in Brooklyn, upon whom high honors have been placed by the craft, is JOSEPH J. COUCH, past grand master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. He is a native of Newburyport, Mass., but has passed the greater portion of his life in Brooklyn, and since 1861 has been connected with the United States customs service at the port of New York. Graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1848, he devoted so much attention to mechanical engineering that he was enabled to invent the steam rock drill with which the borings were made for the blowing up of Hell Gate, and which was employed in the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel. In New York he was engaged in the sewing machine business, and he became a resident of Brooklyn in the spring of 1853. Appointed as an inspector in the custom house, in 1861, he has served there thirty-one years, a portion of the time in the naval office. At the present time he is chief clerk of customs and special deputy collector. He joined Joppa Lodge in 1859. He was elected master of the lodge in 1867, and retiring on the expiration of a year, was called to the "east" again in 1868 and presided in the lodge four consecutive annual terms. As a member of the grand lodge he held the appointive office of commissioner of appeals several years, until elected deputy grand master in 1876. In the following year he was elected grand master, and held the office one year.

WILLIAM H. FRIDAY, who is identified with a number of social and fraternal organizations, including the Masons, is also a veteran of the National Guard. He was born at Troy, N. Y., and has been engaged in a variety of occupations. He has been a printer and journalist, and is now in the real estate business. He was appointed to a clerkship in the city clerk's office in 1882 and served two terms of two years each; and while in that office established the Summer Pavilion Theatre at Fifth and Flatbush avenues, which, during the six seasons that he conducted it, became widely known and popular. He has been for three terms the exalted ruler of Brooklyn Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; a member of Anthon Lodge, F. and A. M.; and he is past district deputy grand master of district No. 1 of Kings County; a member of Montauk Lodge, I. O. O. F.; United States Council, National Provident Union; Mayflower Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca; Court General Lafayette, Ancient Order of Foresters, and a member of the veteran corps of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He married Miss Maurice, of New York, a daughter of the eminent astronomer of that name. He has a summer residence at Sea Cliff, L. I. He is fond of athletic sports and spends much of his leisure time in indulging this taste.

Early in life JAMES GRESHAM proved himself the possessor of exceptional inventive genius, and his subsequent career has in no way belied the promise of his former years. Born in Albany on August 15, 1850, he was educated in the district school at Greenbush, N. Y., whither his family removed when he was four years old; on July 24, 1862, although not quite twelve years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 7th New York Heavy Artillery; he never served in the capacity under which he enlisted, but carried a musket throughout the war and was twice wounded. He was taken prisoner on one occasion and spent a little over four months enjoying the hospitality of the Confederate government at Salisbury and Andersonville. After the war was over he began to learn the trade of a machinist, and in 1867 he obtained a position as engineer on the Erie Railroad and a few months later went to Chicago. There he obtained his first patent for a signal torpedo such as is now used on all railroads; he sold his invention for \$1,500, and the purchaser derived a fortune from the investment. He found new employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and spent his days in hard work and his evenings in study. He was graduated from the night school at the head of a class of 208 and returned to Chicago; his inventive faculties were again called into play and produced the first torpedo ever propelled by electricity; this invention was sold to the Russian government for \$120,000 in purchase bonds. The transaction necessitated a visit to Russia, where he was stricken by the dreaded "black plague," but recovered. He returned to the United States and resumed his experiments. He directed his energies towards perfecting an instrument known as the phantasmograph, which photographed objects in motion at any distance and under any atmospheric condition. The steamship "Germanic" was photographed by Mr. Gresham more than 200 miles outside the port of New York, and flying birds, running horses and express trains were also reproduced with fidelity and exactness. The secret of this invention was published in a New York newspaper and he failed to secure

the entire profit of his labor, but retained control of the manufacture of the plates used in the machine and still derives a fair income from their sale. He has made a number of other inventions or discoveries and most of them have attained wide popularity; he holds thirty-six direct patents which pay him a fair income, and has a total of eighty-three protective patents in the United States and elsewhere. In 1882, the year of his marriage, he moved to Brooklyn. Here he has twice actively entered the political field; once as the Republican candidate against Assemblyman Byrnes, who narrowly defeated him, and again in 1890 in opposition to David A. Boody, when the latter contested the second congressional district. Mr. Gresham conducts business as an analytical chemist and lives in a pleasant home at 11 Berkeley place. He is a member of Mistletoe Lodge, F. & A. M., Greenwood Chapter, R. A. M., Damascus Commandery, K. T., and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

As high priest of Constellation Chapter and master of ceremonies in Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection and as past master of Girard Lodge, of New York, and Central Lodge, of Brooklyn, Captain CHARLES H. LUSCOMB has marked prominence among his brethren in the masonic fraternity. His public record is that of one who served the city faithfully as park commissioner. He is recognized as one of the leading bicyclists of New York state, and is president of the Long Island Wheelmen and the Metropolitan Association of Cycling clubs, ex-president of the League of American Wheelmen and chief counsel to the New York division of the same organization. He is actively interested in the National Guard, and is in command of the 2d Battalion of the 13th Regiment. He was born in Salem, Mass., on February 14, 1856. He was a student at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated at the law school of Columbia College in the class of 1877. A year later he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. In 1883 he made his home in Brooklyn, and soon after was appointed a member of the park commission, in which he served two successive terms. He lives at 439 Macon street, and is a member of the Brooklyn Club.

HASSAN H. WHEELER was born in Colchester, Conn., on December 29, 1837. When ten years old he came to Brooklyn and studied at a school kept by A. B. Davenport on Willoughby street. He afterwards attended the Free Academy, which some years later was merged in the College of the City of New York. In 1854 he was employed in the drygoods store of Eli Mygatt, Jr. & Co., after which he spent ten years in the store of George Bliss & Co., and their successors, Eldridge, Dunham & Co., for whom he acted as buyer and manager of the woolen department. In 1876 he went to Chicago to take charge of the carpet department of the branch store of A. T. Stewart & Co., then just established in that city. In February, 1878, on the death of John B. Norris, president of the American District Telegraph Co., of Brooklyn, he was elected to the vacant office, and since that time he has been regularly chosen to fill that office at each annual election of the board of directors. He was a trustee of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge until the cities of New York and Brooklyn took charge of the work. Under the act creating a board of election in the city of Brooklyn, Mayor Samuel S. Powell appointed him as the Democratic member of that board, and he acted as treasurer for two years. This position he resigned to accept an appointment as one of the commissioners of charities and corrections, of which board he was elected president. He is a member of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., and past high priest of Constellation Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Aurora Grata Consistory, 32°, Scottish Rite, and also of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Brooklyn, Montauk, and Germania clubs and the Cuttyhunk Fishing Club.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, which originated in Manchester, England, is one of the most extensive secret and provident organizations in the world, and was introduced into the United States in 1806. Subsequently, in 1819, Thomas Wildey and four other persons, who had been members of English lodges, established a lodge at Baltimore and secured a charter from the Manchester body, known as the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows. The other lodges already established accepted charters from the Maryland grand lodge, but differences arose and the American organization, now called the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has no affiliation with the English association. The United States grand lodge has established subordinate grand lodges in all of the states and territories and the total membership of the order in this country, including the German grand lodges, is over 672,000. The encampment branch of the order has about 116,000 members and there are over 25,000 chevaliers of the patriarchs militant. American Odd Fellowship seeks to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan. In order to become a member a person must be twenty-one years of age and believe in a supreme being. The order was established in this city by the institution of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, in 1837. The growth in membership was rapid and other lodges soon came into existence. Early in its career Brooklyn Lodge purchased lots in Greenwood cemetery as a place of burial for its members and for Odd Fellows from other places who might die in this city. There are now fifty-two lodges, eleven encampments, and eight Rebekah degree lodges in Brooklyn, with an aggregate membership of about 9,000. The ritual of the order is based on the biblical story of Abraham and the patriarchs and much of the symbolism is illustrative of the early nomadic character of the race which originated with the man called to be the founder of a "peculiar people."

There is no more thoroughly American secret and beneficial association than the IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, whose growth since its establishment, in 1772, has been coextensive with that of the United States. The order now has thirty great councils and 1,306 tribes, the total membership of which is something over 112,000. Connected with it is a female branch called the Degree of Pocahontas, which has 211 councils and 16,268 members. The order takes its names, types, and symbols from Indian life and history and its emblems are drawn from nature. Its aim is the dissemination of benevolence and charity and the establishment of the bonds of friendship among men. The first tribe to locate in Brooklyn was Black Hawk, No. 18, which established itself at the corner of Clermont avenue and Fulton street on October 8, 1883. Other tribes followed, and at present there are thirteen of them in this city, with an aggregate membership of about 1,200, besides two councils of the Degree of Pocahontas. James Lockhart, of Brooklyn, is sachem of the great council of the state of New York.

The order of KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS is of American origin, having had its birth in Washington, D. C., where the first lodge was instituted on February 19, 1864, through the efforts, primarily, of Justus H. Rathbone. The object of the order is to disseminate the principles of friendship, charity, and benevolence—to aid the needy brother, bury the dead, care for the widow, and educate the orphan. It is unsectarian and non-political, and its cardinal doctrines tend to inspire purity of thought and life. The growth of the organization has been phenomenal, and it now has many lodges in every state and territory of the Union, in all of the British provinces, and in the Hawaiian islands. Its ritual centres in the well-known story of Damon and Pythias. The devotion of Damon in making himself a hostage for his doomed friend while the latter was allowed to go from the place of execution to take leave of his family; and the fidelity of Pythias in returning to redeem with his life his living pledge are both made prominent. The first lodge in this state was organized in October, 1867, and on October 29, 1868, the grand lodge was instituted in New York city. Alpha, No. 9, was the first Brooklyn lodge, having come into existence at 9 Court street on April 21, 1869. It had sixteen charter members. There are two branch organizations of the order, the endowment rank, or insurance branch, and the uniform rank, or military branch. The supreme governing body regulates the rites and ceremonies for the entire order, which now numbers over 400,000 members. The Knights of Pythias have secured a strong foothold, and their organization is in a flourishing condition in Brooklyn; they have brought to their brotherhood many representative men. There are eighteen lodges in this city, with an aggregate membership of 1,755.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS was instituted in 1745 and its courts are scattered throughout the world, its total membership being over 900,000. The branch in this country, known as the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, was established in 1864. It is composed of sixteen grand courts, over 900 subordinate courts, and more than 90,000 members. Court Brooklyn, No. 4421, the first to be established in this city, was organized on May 24, 1864, with twenty-four members. There are now ninety courts in Brooklyn, with a total membership of 13,000, and a number of others in various towns on Long Island. The purposes of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America are the mutual protection and assistance of its members in sickness and distress, the burial of deceased members and members' wives, and the relief of relatives left unprovided for by the death of a member of the family. An endowment fund was begun in connection with the order in October, 1876, and has proven an exceptionally beneficial feature. Grand courts are permitted to organize what are known as Junior Courts, for the purpose of securing to youths between the ages of twelve and eighteen years medical attendance, sick pay, and to their relatives a certain sum at death. Other branches of the order are the Ancient Order of Shepherds, the second degree of A. O. F. of A., which has sanctuaries connected with the subordinate courts in many states, and provides additional benefits for members; the Knights of Sherwood Forest, the third degree of A. O. F. of A., the uniformed branch of the order in the United States having some sixty-four conclaves now in existence; and Companions of the Forest, organized in August, 1885, which females may join as beneficiary members. The Ancient Order of Foresters of America is governed by the supreme court of America.

THE BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS grew out of an organization of an informal character which was formed in 1868 by members of the theatrical profession who found time a laggard on Sundays, for in those days the continental idea of Sunday enjoyment was not tolerated in New York as it now is. The "Jolly Corks" was its name and it was the outcome of a jovial evening passed in an actor's room. It was a thoroughly unconventional body, drawn and held together for sociable enjoyment only; but some of the more thoughtful of those who participated in its gatherings conceived the idea of forming a permanent organization of people connected with the theatrical business, making its objects benevolence and protection. The Order of Elks was incorporated the same year, and now extends all over the country. Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, was organized on April 15, 1883, with David T. Lynch as exalted ruler.

The order of the KNIGHTS OF HONOR was founded in 1873, and during the twenty years of its existence has grown to a membership of nearly 140,000. Its general aims and forms of organization are similar to those of other organizations which combine beneficial and social features, and they include a large death

benefit. There are thirty-one lodges of the order in Brooklyn, the first, Kings County Pioneer, No. 63, having been instituted on April 1, 1875, with thirteen members. At the present time the Knights of Honor in Brooklyn number about 4,000.

One of the most prominent of the secret societies of American origin is the ROYAL ARCANUM, which was founded in Boston on June 23, 1877, when the first council was instituted with a membership of nine. The objects of the order are fraternal and beneficent, and besides the aid it gives to needy members, it provides for widows and orphans, and has established a benefit fund which affords an effective system of insurance in cases of sickness. Brooklyn, No. 72, was the first council of the Royal Arcanum to be established in this city, and it dates from April 10, 1877. There are thirty-nine councils here, with a total membership of nearly 9,000. The head offices of the order are in the Royal Arcanum building in Boston, and there the supreme council, which has jurisdiction over the entire order, is established. Each state has a grand council, having jurisdiction over the subordinate councils. Long Island Council is the banner council of Brooklyn, having nearly 1,000 members.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA is the title of an order which claims to have arisen during the first crusade. It attained its greatest prosperity in Great Britain, and became prominently identified with Protestantism. Its first appearance in America was in Canada in 1870, and a grand encampment of the United States was instituted in 1876. The supreme body is known as the Chapter General of America. Benevolence is the peculiar feature of the order, which has in Brooklyn eleven encampments and 1,000 members. Golden Cross Encampment, the pioneer body in Brooklyn, was established in 1882.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR occupies a high place among fraternal and secret societies, and its best endorsement is the representative position to which it has attained and the rapid increase in its membership since December 18, 1878, the date of the founding of the order in Boston. The chief objects of the organization are to furnish life insurance and afford relief to members in sickness or distress. The central governing body of the American Legion of Honor is a supreme council. Each state has its grand council. There are fifty-one subordinate councils in Brooklyn and their total membership is 7,600. The number of councils in the United States is 1,041.

A beneficial fraternity known as the HOME CIRCLE was organized in Boston on October 2, 1879, by members of the Royal Arcanum, as an annex to that society, the object being to secure additional protection for their families and to insure to their female relatives social benefits as well as cheap life insurance in a conservative organization. Persons of either sex between eighteen and fifty-five years of age are eligible to beneficiary membership after careful medical examination, and persons failing to pass this examination may become social members. There are four degrees of insurance, and death benefits are paid by assessments upon the entire beneficiary membership. The legislative and governing body is called the supreme council, and is composed of the organizers of the Home Circle and of representatives from the grand councils of the various states. Of the subordinate councils seven are located in Brooklyn, the order having been introduced here by the institution of Keystone Council, No. 48, on June 22, 1882.

One of the most prominent of the secret and benevolent associations, admitting both sexes to membership, is the order of KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR, which seeks to protect and benefit its members while living and at their death to provide for those dependent upon them. The order was chartered in 1878 under the laws of the state of Kentucky. Originally its membership was confined to members of the Knights of Honor and their female relatives, but subsequently this restriction was removed. Jenny Lind Lodge, No. 94, instituted December 6, 1878, was the first to be established in Brooklyn. Other lodges were founded from year to year until 1892 there were thirty-seven local organizations, with a total membership of about 3,800.

There are thirty-five councils of the order of UNITED FRIENDS in Brooklyn, representing a total membership of something over 2,500. The association had its birth in 1881, and since then has disbursed nearly \$2,490,000 in benefits to its members. It consists of six grand councils and 340 subordinate councils, and has over 22,000 members in the United States. The first council in Brooklyn was instituted in June, 1882.

There are five groves of the UNITED ORDER OF DRUIDS in Brooklyn under the jurisdiction of the grand grove of the state of New York. The order, which was founded in 1781, was introduced into the United States in 1839. There are now fifteen grand groves, and 300 subordinate groves in this country, which represent a total membership of 15,000.

With the purpose of advancing the social interests of Catholics and giving them moral and material assistance when in need, the order of CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA was founded in 1877. It consists of one supreme council, and 527 branches, and has over 22,000 members. Since its organization it has disbursed more than \$4,500,000 in benefits, and is to-day in every respect prosperous. There are four branches in this city, the first of which was organized on April 1, 1880.

Brooklyn is the birthplace of the order of KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, which was founded on October 8, 1885. It is semi-military in character, and its objects are both beneficial and social. The gov-

erning body is called the grand castle of New York, and there are eight castles and two commanderies in this city under its jurisdiction. The total number of knights in this city is about 900. J. W. Poole, a Brooklynite, is grand chief of the grand castle of the state.

Brooklyn has nine subordinate tents of the KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, having, all told, about 900 members. The order was founded in 1881 and now has nearly 63,000 members scattered through 1,151 tents. There are two great camps, one in Michigan and another in New York.

The ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION gives aid to the sick and disabled and affords relief to the dependents of its deceased members. Men and women are eligible to membership upon an equal footing. The order is governed by a supreme lodge, whose members are elected by the various subordinate bodies. There are six lodges in Brooklyn, with a total membership of 400. All of these were organized by past supreme president H. E. Winther, of this city, the order having made its first appearance here on September 23, 1887.

No provident association in the United States has made a more substantial progress than the ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKINGMEN. It was founded in Meadville, Pa., in 1868 and has twenty-seven grand lodges and 4,200 subordinate lodges. The aggregate membership is about 268,000. The order covers a wide field of beneficial effort and since its establishment has disbursed something like \$43,000,000 among its members and others entitled to its aid. There are seventeen lodges of the order in this city, their total membership being 1,186. They are under the jurisdiction of the New York state grand lodge. The first lodge of the order in this city was Alpha, No. 102, which was instituted on July 24, 1877.

The ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS occupies a distinctly representative position among secret and provident associations. It was founded in 1845 and is composed of twelve grand councils and 519 subordinate councils, the aggregate membership being about 50,000. There are five subordinate councils of the order in Brooklyn, besides several in other parts of Long Island.

THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION originated in the idea of a fraternal association of male Roman Catholics broached by Dr. George R. Kuhn in the summer of 1881. The organization was incorporated on September 5, 1881, as the Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Union. Its objects are social and intellectual improvement, moral and material aid, and a class of mutual life insurance. There are sixty-three subordinate councils in Brooklyn with a membership of 6,500.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS is the most prominent of the Irish organizations in Brooklyn and obtained its first foothold in 1848. It has thirty-five subordinate branches in the city and a total membership of between 6,000 and 7,000. The IRISH FEDERATION is a more recent organization which has central headquarters in Washington Hall, at Myrtle avenue and Navy street. The FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK and the ST. PATRICK SOCIETY are two organizations existing principally to secure appropriate celebration of the great Irish holiday. The EMERALD ASSOCIATION has for its object the giving of an annual ball for the benefit of the orphans in the Roman Catholic orphan asylums.

The most recent addition to provident society representation in this city is Brooklyn Lodge, No. 30, of the THEATRICAL MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION. The order was established twenty-five years ago in New York city and now has subordinate lodges in every state in the Union. The grand lodge of the state of New York has jurisdiction over forty lodges. The Brooklyn organization was chartered on November 3, 1892, and has 63 members. J. H. Thompson is president of the lodge; Charles Fleischman, vice-president; James Smith, treasurer; and Joseph De Silver, recording secretary. The object of the association is to render aid in sickness, distress, and death.

FRATERNAL AND MEMORIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The paradox that the Anglo-Saxon takes his pleasure sadly is but another way of saying that the race is undemonstrative, disguising its impulses beneath an apparent apathy. Yet it has often been demonstrated that under this there lies a vast reserve of power and enthusiasm, which is ready to respond when the occasion calls for it. Americans have been learning how to preserve and organize their enthusiasms, and consequently there never has been a time more fruitful than the present in those associations of men who have the same ends in view or who celebrate the days when they were comrades. It is not mere vanity that prompts men who have shared the dangers and the hardships of bivouac and battle to organize themselves in after years into fraternal associations, but there enters into such organizations much of the same spirit of patriotism which filled them with loyalty and ardor during the times of trial, and it is the desire to perpetuate the memory of the victories won rather than to foster and feed any individual conceits that creates societies of veterans. All such organizations, and also those of the descendants of veterans, and the societies formed by men of common nationality or common ancestry, serve high moral ends in keeping the leaves of memory's book turned down upon the pages which record the noble characters, the distinguished classes, and the heroes of a nation, their patriotism, their valor, and their glorious achievements.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

When the men who had left peaceful vocations to fight for the preservation of the nation returned to the life of civilians after the great war ended, it was natural that they should seek to perpetuate the comradeship born on the march, nursed in the bivouac, and baptized in the blood of the battlefield. The desire found insufficient gratification in regimental and corps associations, and could be satisfied in no other way than by including in the spirit of fraternization the whole grand army that, from the march through Baltimore on April 19, 1861, until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, bore arms for their country, including also their brave allies of the navy. In 1866 the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Indianapolis, and the order spread rapidly throughout the country. Like other movements of this character, it was beset by many dangers while in its chrysalis state, one of which was the tendency on the part of many of its members to make their membership merely a lever to secure easy but lucrative positions under the government. For a time the existence of the organization was threatened by the evils created within it and the antagonism aroused outside of it by this condition of affairs; but it was saved from absolute extinction by a better element that recognized the possibilities for good represented in such a body, and reintegrated it on a basis indicated by its present motto—"Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty." Its badge to-day is worn with pride by thousands of men in every state of the Union, and is a more honorable decoration than any medal or cross ever bestowed by king or emperor upon his bravest soldiers. It indicates the comradeship of men who fought for principle, and includes not only loyalty to the living, but a loyal remembrance of the unseen host of those who have passed over the silent river and whose graves are strewn with flowers on every Decoration Day. Veterans living in Brooklyn were prompt to enroll themselves in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in December, 1866, Rankin Post, No. 10, was organized. It was not the first in the state, but it was among the first, the pioneer post in New York state being Post No. 1, of Rochester, which was organized a few days earlier. There are at the present time thirty-one posts in Brooklyn, with an aggregate membership of 4,115, and this includes several of the strongest in the whole country. Prominent among them is U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, to which is accorded the place of honor in the ceremonies at General Grant's tomb on Decoration Day. In connection with the order in this city there is a memorial committee and an executive committee, both composed of delegates from the several posts. There is also a bureau of employment for the benefit of indigent soldiers and sailors, or their widows and orphans, the aim of which is to aid worthy applicants either by securing for them opportunity to earn a livelihood or by giving them necessary relief. The Soldiers' Home, at Bath, Steuben County, owes its existence to the spirited action of Grand Army men in Brooklyn. In 1875 the Brooklyn delegates to the department encampment asked for the appointment of a committee to raise money for establishing a

soldiers' home, and Corporal James Tanner, in a speech advocating such a course, pledged Brooklyn for a contribution of \$10,000. This was not the first time the enterprise had been discussed in the order, but its practical inception had been prevented by various causes, of which the most vital was the apparent impossibility of raising money for such an object. Corporal Tanner's pledge was therefore regarded with much surprise, but it was more than fulfilled. The men who made it appealed at once to the people of Brooklyn by means of a meeting of citizens held in the Academy of Music, where Henry Ward Beecher made one of those addresses wherein his love for the defenders of the Union intensified his eloquence, and reached into the hearts and pockets of his hearers so deeply that \$14,000 was contributed instead of the \$10,000 promised, and the enterprise moved steadily on toward complete success.

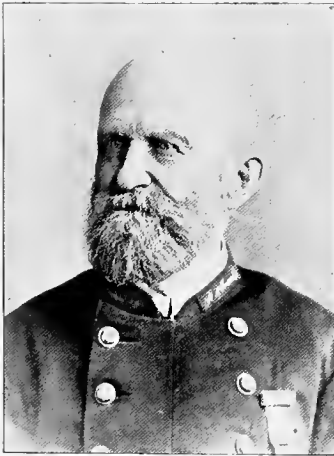
One of the most active Grand Army men in Brooklyn is EDWARD A. DUBEY, past vice-commander of the department of New York. He served honorably at the front, and since the war his interest in his comrades has been unwearied. His father was a Frenchman, who did gallant service in the French army before coming to America, where his name of Dubé was modified into its present form. The son was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839, and in a short time was brought to Brooklyn, where he was educated and learned two



EDWARD A. DUBEY.

trades. He is engaged in the business of sign and banner painting. In his younger days he was an athlete of some reputation and was a player in a noted base-ball nine. He devotes a stated time daily to manual exercises and there are few men who can display more endurance under fatiguing circumstances. At the beginning of the civil war, Charles Dubey, the father, enlisted in the 67th New York Volunteers (the "1st Long Island Regiment"), sending a message to his eldest son, Edward, then visiting in Rochester, to return and care for his mother and young brothers and sisters. Edward came to Brooklyn in obedience to his father's orders, but within a few days surprised the family by appearing in the uniform of the 10th National Zouaves, having enlisted in Company F. His regiment was soon ordered to the seat of war. Within two months he won his corporal's chevron by attention to duty. He took part in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, including the seven days' battle, under McClellan, when he won the rank of color corporal. While defending his colors at the second battle of Bull Run he was seriously wounded and left on the field disabled for three days. While in this condition he received succor from Captain Hugh Barr, of the 5th Virginia Cavalry, who had Dubey and two wounded captains of his regiment removed to a Confederate field-hospital and attended by a surgeon. After the close of the war, with captains Dimmick and Moscrop, he sought out Captain Barr and presented him with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, and also revived a friendship which lasted until the death of Captain Barr. Since then the captain's widow has been the recipient of substantial tokens of the regard in which her husband was held by the survivors, and also by members of the 10th New York Veterans. Corporal Dubey was discharged, after seven months in the hospital, crippled for life it was supposed; but careful nursing at home restored the use of both the wounded leg and arm. He is a member of Winchester Post, No. 197, named after his old captain. He inaugurated and put into operation the bureau of employment and relief of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has been copied in nearly every large city of the Union. He also organized the scheme of Christmas dinners for indigent veterans. His services to the order were recognized at the department encampment at Rochester in 1891, when he was elected vice-commander by a larger vote than any other candidate ever received in the history of the order; and he is the first vice-commander who rendered a report of his work. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church; of Crystal Wave Lodge, 638, F. & A. M.; Gate of the Temple Chapter, National Provident Union; Independent Order of Foresters; Union Veteran Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Ex-Prisoners' of War Association, of New York, Masonic Veteran Association, Society of Old Brooklynites, Gilbert Dramatic Society, and the Lincoln Club. He is an inventor and has taken out ten or more patents.

Although more than seventy years of age, the Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, chaplain of U. S. Grant Post, is the possessor of perfect health, which he ascribes to exercise in the gymnasium and frequent outings in the



REV. MASON GALLAGHER.

woods. He was born on August 24, 1821, in the city of New York, and comes of a race of patriots. Bernard Gallagher, his grandfather, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, who came to America prior to the war for Independence, and cast in his lot with the colonists. While carrying provisions in his own ship to General Washington at Yorktown, he was taken prisoner by the British, but not until after he had sunk his ship to prevent its capture by the enemy; he was held in chains in the prison ship at Halifax, N. S., for two years, until peace was declared. Washington was a visitor at Bernard Gallagher's home and acceded to his host's request to sit to C. W. Peale for a portrait; the result was one of the best pictures of Washington now in existence, Chaplain Gallagher being its present possessor. George Gallagher, father of Mason Gallagher, served as an artilleryman in the war of 1812; he married a daughter of John B. Murray, another patriot of the revolutionary times, who was an aide to Lafayette in the American army. After receiving an education at Flushing Institute, which he completed at Geneva College, and at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in New York city, Mason Gallagher entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church and labored successively

in Cazenovia, Dansville, and Oswego, N. Y. He was at Oswego when, at the call for men to fight for the preservation of the Union, seventy of his congregation became soldiers and he went with them, being one of the first two clergymen commissioned as chaplains from this state. His regiment was the 24th New York, but he remained with it less than a year, the weakened condition of his church, due to the enlistment of its members, making it necessary for him to return. While with the army he was secretary of the Society of Chaplains of the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1861-62. In 1866 he became assistant rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and he labored subsequently at Paterson, N. J., Louisville and Covington, Ky., and Duluth, Minn. In 1873 he was one of those engaged in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in which he is an active worker, having been for years its general missionary

and evangelist. He has been at times actively engaged in Young Men's Christian Associations, in Sunday-school work, and in promoting societies for Christian union. Among his literary works are "True Churchmanship Vindicated," "The Regard Due to the Virgin Mary," "The True Historic Episcopate," "Duty and Necessity of Revision," "A Chapter of Unwritten History" and "Modern Objections—Antiquated Errors." He joined U. S. Grant Post in 1886, was unanimously elected its chaplain the following year, and has been reelected annually.

ANDREW JACOBS, of U. S. Grant Post, was born in West Scituate, Mass., on February 8, 1843, and was educated in South Hingham, Mass. He is a descendant of Joseph Jacobs, who came to America from England, and landed at Plymouth in 1623. In Pilgrim Memorial Hall, of which the ancient New England town is justly proud, is deposited a trunk which belonged to this ancestor; upon its top cover is a card bearing the information that the trunk was brought to America filled with silver money. Mr. Jacobs was



ANDREW JACOBS.

only eighteen years old when he enlisted, in August, 1861, at Boston, in Company G, 21st Mass. Regiment. In October the regiment was ordered to the south. In a few months the regiment was attached to the 9th Army Corps and joined the Burnside expedition, sailing from Annapolis with that famous flotilla in January, 1862. The first battle in which Mr. Jacobs was engaged was that of Roanoke Island, N. C., he celebrating his nineteenth birthday by participation in the grim work of the battlefield; and the celebration was crowned with a victory for the Union forces. He was also engaged with his regiment in the battle of New Berne, N. C., in March, 1862, and in the fight at Camden, or South Mills, which followed in April; both being Union victories. He remained with his regiment until 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Coming to Brooklyn in 1865, he connected himself with the Assabet Manufacturing Company, of Maynard, Mass., one of the largest woolen mills in the United States, which he has represented in New York city for twenty-eight years. He is an ardent Republican in his political affiliation, and has been for many years president of the Sixth Ward Republican Association. He is a member of the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs, and of the New England Society. He married Miss Mary E. Howe, of Brooklyn, on January 5, 1871, and resides at 380 Clinton street. In religion he is a Unitarian of the modern or radical branch of that denomination; he is a regular attendant at the Second Unitarian Church, and is a member of its board of trustees.

GEORGE A. PRICE, past commander of U. S. Grant Post, was one of the young men who went into the Union army early in the days of the civil war, and served as long as his health permitted. He was born in Broome County, N. Y., on November 4, 1839, and was educated at the public schools of Vestal, his native town. At the age of twelve he came to New York, and when the war began he was engaged in the hat manufacturing business. In April, 1861, he joined Company E, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and served forty days in Washington with that command. After his return to New York he obtained an unlimited furlough to enable him to join any other regiment engaged in active service. In July following, while on a visit with friends in Iroquois County, Ill., he assisted in raising Company M of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and was at once appointed sergeant of the company. He was mustered in for six years at Chicago on November 30, 1861, and accompanied his regiment to Batesville, Ark. In January, 1862, he was appointed sergeant-major. He participated in a number of small engagements, among which was that of Waddell Plantation. The exposure to the malarial influences of the Arkansas swamps brought on serious illness which compelled him to sever his connection with the army and retire to private life. In January, 1863, he returned to New York, and resumed his former business. In February, 1864, he became a member of the firm of Biglow & Co., hatters and furriers, Brooklyn, which was reorganized in 1869 as Balch, Price & Co. He joined Post 327 in November, 1884. In 1887 he was elected senior vice-commander, and in 1889, commander; he has always been active in the work of the post, and interested in the charitable work of the Grand Army. He is a member of the 7th Regiment War Veterans' Association, N. G., S. N. Y., of the New England Society, and the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn.

An unassuming devotion to domestic and public duty, a quiet dignity and sober earnestness of purpose are the qualities which go to make up our best citizenship, and these have been exhibited most worthily



GEORGE A. PRICE.

in the career of CHARLES A. SHAW. He was born at Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., on November 8, 1839. His parentage is Scotch, and is traceable on the maternal side as far back as the Wallaces of Stirling and Renfrew, of which family Sir William Wallace was a member. He was educated at the district schools of Whitestown and New Hartford, and at the Whitestown Seminary. After leaving the seminary he became a teacher at the district school until in 1863 he joined the volunteer army. While in the army he married, on August 23, 1864, Miss Sarah E. Forsey. In 1867 he settled in Brooklyn, and now resides at 10 First place. During all the twenty-seven years of his residence in this city he has been connected with the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of which he is assistant secretary. He enlisted, on December 24, 1863, in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was assigned to Company I. This regiment was of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division of the 9th Army Corps, but he was also employed on detached service under Major-Generals Dix and Hooker. On August 28, 1865, he received his discharge. On April 17, 1885, he joined Rankin Post, No. 10, Brooklyn. In it he has served as sergeant-major, senior vice-commander, and in 1889 and 1890, as commander until illness compelled him to resign the office. He was aide-de-camp on the staffs of Department Commanders Treadwell, Curtis and Freeman, and on the staff of Commander-in-chief Warner, and as



CHARLES A. SHAW.

assistant inspector he served on the staff of Department Commander Clarkson. In 1888 he was made first vice-chairman of the memorial and executive committee of Kings County. In 1890 he was elected president of the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery Veteran Association, of which he had been secretary. He is also a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, F. & A. M., and the Prince Society, of Boston. He is a member and has been an officer in the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

American enthusiasm makes such frequent demands upon the pyrotechnist that his business not only has grown to immense proportions, but also has embodied much of art; for, in addition to fiery showers of every hue he produces in pictures of flame outlines and shadings and colorings that might worthily live on the painter's canvas, instead of vanishing in the ocean of air. In the building up of this business and the development of its artistic features CHARLES ALBERT JOHNSON has long been prominent and he is now president of the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America. The factory of this company was originally located in the twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn and occupied twelve acres of ground; but under his efficient administration of affairs it outgrew its quarters, and as the growth of improvements in Brooklyn forbade extension here, new works, the largest of the kind in the world, were built on Staten Island in 1889. The company has stores in New York city and stores and factories in Boston, Mass., Rochester, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. It employs 1,200 people



CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

in its manufacturing operations. Mr. Johnson has lived in Brooklyn since 1870 and his residence is at 155 Remsen street. He was born in New York city on September 14, 1848, and is a direct descendant of William Johnson, who served honorably in the war of the revolution. After studying in the New York public schools he became a student at the College of the City of New York at the age of fourteen years, being the youngest member of his class. For several years after leaving college he was employed by Denison, Buisse & Co., of New York, importers of fancy goods, whom he left on the death of his father, of whose estate he was executor. A little later he returned to his former line of business and became a member of the firm of Nichols, Lyon & Co., of New York. He next became treasurer of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company, from which has grown, largely through his personal efforts, the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America. In addition to this he is largely interested in coal companies in Iowa, Illinois and Colorado, and also in other enterprises. He is a member of several social and other organizations, including the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of which he is an associate member, the Montauk and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Adirondack Preserve Association. He married, on May 7, 1870, Miss Elizabeth A. Nichols, daughter of the late Charles M. Nichols, of Brooklyn. He is a lover of fishing and other aquatic sports; and he has one of the finest summer residences at the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence River; he spends

much of his time there from June to October of each year, and is identified in a business way with that famous resort by a large interest which he holds in the Frontenac, one of the popular hotels on the river.

Captain GEORGE A. HUSSEY, the historian of the 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., is one of the best known comrades of the Grand Army in Brooklyn and New York. He is the son of George T. Hussey, of New York, in which city he was born on December 23, 1843. His parents moved to this city and he studied



GEORGE A. HUSSEY.

at Brooklyn public schools and at the Polytechnic Institute. He subsequently traveled extensively and studied in Europe. The excitement of the civil war caused him to abandon his studies and return to the United States. He enlisted in Company I, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M. (83d N. Y. Volunteers) on June 17, 1861, and served with that organization until November 17, 1862, when he was promoted to be lieutenant of Company I, 103d Volunteers. On June 1, 1863, he was made captain of Company E, of the same regiment, serving until November 18, when he was honorably discharged. He again entered the service with Company A, 165th N. Y. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, with a service record of three years, nine months and twelve days. During that period he participated in the engagements at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, and in the second Bull Run fight, where he was wounded in the left breast. He was in the siege of Suffolk, where he was again wounded, and in the engagements at Hanover Court House and Deep Bottom, and through the entire campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan. After the war he was among the first to join the ranks of the Grand Army, and he was commander of Gen.

James G. McPherson Post from 1887 until 1890, inclusive. He has been president of the Veteran Association of the 9th N. Y. Regiment since 1888. For five years he gave his services gratuitously, together with William Todd, in compiling a history of his regiment, which was published in 1889. In civil life his first business experience was in connection with his father's express business, but he left that employ for the Merchants' Union Express Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and when that company retired from business he became an employee of the Fourth National Bank of New York and served that institution long and faithfully. He is now employed in the United States sub-treasury in New York. In 1875 he married Miss Carrie E. St. John, of Brooklyn. He has been a National guardsman continuously since the war, and was eleven years a captain in the 9th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., the regiment in which he saw his first war service.

HENRY ROSWELL HEATH, of U. S. Grant Post, is descended from an English family that settled near Roxbury, Mass., in the early portion of the seventeenth century and gave many good citizens to the Bay State commonwealth, among whom was Major-General William Heath, of revolutionary fame. He was born in Tyringham, Berkshire County, Mass., on April 1, 1845, and was educated at the public schools of Massachusetts and Connecticut, at Claverack College, and at Eastman's Business College. Early in the days of the civil war he enlisted in Company A, 20th Mass. Volunteers, which was facetiously called the "Massachusetts Literary Company," because Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Charles A. Whittier, a near relative of the great poet, were among its officers. The regiment reached Washington on September 7, 1861. It was assigned to duty in the 2d Army Corps, under the command of General Charles P. Stone of the army of the Potomac. On October 21 of the same year, the Massachusetts men took an active part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, where Mr. Heath was injured and taken prisoner; his experience in the south was that of many thousands of Union men who lived to tell the story of Libby prison and the pens at Andersonville. In February, 1862, he was exchanged and returned to Washington, with health seriously impaired, and the army surgeons sent him home on a



HENRY R. HEATH.

furlough. At the expiration of his leave of absence he reported for duty, but was discharged from the service on account of deteriorated health on April 14, 1862. From 1863 until 1875 he spent the most of his time in mercantile pursuits in New York; but during a part of that period and until the close of 1877 he was interested to a considerable extent in banking establishments in Minnesota. In 1876 he aided in founding the Empire Transportation Company and has been connected with its management ever since, being now a director and secretary. He has also interested himself extensively in telegraph and manufacturing companies: he is president of the People's District Telegraph Company, a director in the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, treasurer and trustee of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association, and a director of the Westcott Chuck Company. In 1870 he bought "Nobby Island," one of the Thousand Islands, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and there located his summer home, beginning a pioneer among those who converted the charming isles of the St. Lawrence into a fashionable resort. In 1877 he became a resident of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Edgewood Park Club, the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, the Brooklyn Union League Club, the New England Society, of this city, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. His church membership is in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn Maternity, and has, for a number of years, been president of the Alumni Association of Claverack College, of which he is a trustee.

One of the remarkable things about the Grand Army is that so many of its members, veterans of the war that ended more than a quarter of a century ago, are still comparatively young men; and of this class is GEORGE H. JACKSON, who, since 1886, has been repeatedly elected as recording secretary of the memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, by the unanimous vote of his comrades. He was born in New York city on June 2, 1848, and learned the trade of printer. On July 25, 1863, he enrolled as bugler in Company D, 18th N. Y. volunteer cavalry, and after serving several months was reduced to the ranks at his own request, as he wished to be in line of promotion. At Mansfield, La., on April 8, 1864, while engaged in the battle of Sabine Pass, his horse was killed under him, but he secured another and reported for duty the next day. At Pleasant Hill, La., he was again unhorsed and was wounded in the leg, which resulted in his being sent to the rear, but he reported for duty the next morning and, although suffering from his wound, was determined to remain with his company. His bravery was at once recognized by his promotion to the rank of sergeant, and after participating in a number of other engagements he was honorably discharged at Victoria, Texas, on May 31, 1866, as first sergeant of the company. Resuming civil life, he entered the employ of Russell Brothers, printers, of Duane street, New York. He became a charter member of James H. Perry Post, No. 89, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, in which he served four years as adjutant and one year as commander. When George C. Strong Post, No. 534, was formed, he was one of the charter members; and in that post he served five years and six months as officer of the day and one year as adjutant. He is secretary of the board of relief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Brooklyn, and is clerk of the pension committee of the general body.

HENRY W. KNIGHT, past commander of U. S. Grant Post, joined that organization on January 30, 1883, and has been one of its most useful members. He was elected commander in 1887. Born in England in 1847, he emigrated to Canada with his widowed mother when he was eight years old, and was left an orphan soon afterward. Two years of apprenticeship to a farmer proved so unsatisfactory that he ran away and reached Biddeford, Me., where he worked as a printer's apprentice until November, 1862, when he enlisted in the 7th Regiment Me. Infantry Volunteers. He participated in nearly all the great battles in which the 6th Army Corps was engaged, and he was wounded twice in the battle of Chancellorsville. In the latter part of 1864 he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and on June 5, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. Soon after the close of the war he engaged in the book business in New York. For sixteen years he has been a resident of Brooklyn. In 1889 he received the Republican nomination for alderman-at-large, and ran several thousand votes ahead of the ticket. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1888 was a member of the general conference of that denomination. On May 5, 1869, he married Miss Teresa O. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

GEORGE R. BALDWIN, past commander of Clarence D. MacKenzie Post, is auditor and book-keeper of the first internal revenue district. He is a veteran of the old volunteer fire department, of Brooklyn. He is also a prominent man in masonic circles, and a member of several clubs and associations, among them being Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum; Stella Lodge, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Cecil Council, Knights of St. John and Malta; Home Circle Council, Ancient Order of Foresters; the Juanita Club; Volunteer Firemen's and Veteran Volunteer Firemen's associations; the Society of Old Brooklynites, and the 139th Regiment Volunteer Association. He was born in the fifth ward, of Brooklyn, on November 12, 1841. After leaving school he went into a real estate office, where he remained for fifteen years; then he engaged in the iron business for three years, and at the end of that time was appointed hall keeper in the county penitentiary; two years later he was made clerk and steward of the Kings County

Hospital at Flatbush. He was deputy collector of internal revenue seven years. When the war began he enlisted in the 139th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service when peace was declared. He married Miss Mary E. Woodward, of Brooklyn, on August 15, 1861.

Prompt action, following a happy thought, gave to U. S. Grant Post the illustrious name which it bears; and the city of Brooklyn owes to HENRY M. CALVERT the distinction of possessing the first Grand Army post in the country to be named in honor of the great commander-in-chief. Much as the veterans may love and revere a former commander, or comrade, the law of their order forbids the naming of any post after a man who is living, and therefore it is that the names of the posts represent only those men for whom taps have been sounded, which explains the fact that there was no U. S. Grant post in the country until Grant himself was lying dead at Mt. McGregor. The Brooklyn post which bears the name was already organized, and Mr. Calvert was its commander, when, in 1885, the General died. Mr. Calvert went at once to the department commander, and secured the necessary permission for the assumption by the post of the dead chieftain's name. This post was selected as the guard of honor for the body of General Grant, and it was Commander Calvert's duty to choose the thirteen gentlemen of Brooklyn who escorted the body from Mt. McGregor to Riverside Park. Every Decoration Day since then U. S. Grant Post has had the place of honor at the hero's tomb. Mr. Calvert was born at St. Lucia, British West Indies, on March 28, 1834, and was educated in England under private tutors. Coming to America in 1862, he enlisted as a private in Scott's 90th Volunteer Cavalry, which was known later as the 11th N. Y. Cavalry; he served until July, 1865, rising through successive grades to be first lieutenant and acting major. After the war he was employed in the establishment of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, in which he holds the position of disbursing teller. Besides being an active and popular member of the Grand Army, he is a member of the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders. He is an Episcopalian and a member of the advisory board of St. Catharine's school; he has been a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church since its incorporation, and is senior warden.

By association with his comrades of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., WILLIAM DARLING WHITE freshens the memories of campaigning for the Union as a member of the 4th N. Y. Volunteers. He enlisted in that regiment in April, 1861, and served with it through the war. He is a native of Brooklyn, where he was born on May 27, 1837. Excepting the time when he was a soldier he has been engaged all his life, since leaving school in 1854, in the railroad and real estate business.

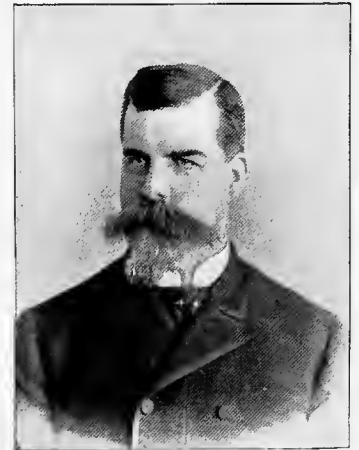
UNION VETERAN LEGION.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1884, as a local society, but a national organization was perfected on November 17, 1886, with twelve encampments in four states. Encampments are now organized in eighteen states and the District of Columbia. Between October 15, 1891, and June, 1892, twenty additional encampments were organized. To be eligible to membership the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged, for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty. Persons who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty, are also eligible; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. A statement by the adjutant-general of the Legion says: "It is believed that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view; and that was the preservation of the Union. There were no bounties prior to that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequently those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defense of their country's honor." The objects of the legion are the cultivation of true devotion to American government and institutions, the moral, social, and intellectual improvement of its members and their relief, and the relief of their widows and orphans in sickness and distress, and its further purpose is, all things being equal, to give preference to its members in all business relations, and to assist them as far as possible in honorable ways.

The national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, Major JOSEPH E. PALMER, JR., was born in New York city in 1843, but has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1849. His taste for military science was early developed, and after obtaining a rudimentary education at home he was sent to the scientific and military institute at Danbury, Conn., where he soon became second lieutenant of the cadet corps. He was graduated in 1859 with high honors, and chose the profession of law and remained a student until April, 1861. When the dark cloud of civil war first cast its shadow on the land, he was a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and drilled the first body of volunteers enlisted in that part of the city and afterwards himself enlisted in the 158th N. Y. Regiment. Upon the arrival of his regiment on the Virginia side of the Potomac, he was warranted a sergeant of Company G, and three months later he was made

sergeant-major and advanced rapidly through the grades of second lieutenant and first lieutenant, serving as regimental quartermaster, acting adjutant, post adjutant, commandant of Company C, acting commissary of subsistence, provost-marshal, and member of the examining board for the promotion of officers and enlisted men. He rendered excellent service as aide-de-camp and as assistant adjutant-general on brigade and division staff. He was twice promoted on the field, and twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Virginia campaigns. In July, 1865, after three years of active service, he retired with the rank of major of volunteers. Since the war he has held various positions under the general and municipal governments and devoted a portion of his time to painting and book illustrating. He has been connected editorially with several newspapers. For a number of years he has been engaged in the railroad business and he is secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company and of the Fulton Elevated Railway Company, being also secretary to General James Jourdan, president of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company.

WILLIAM W. BEAVAN was among the boys of Brooklyn who, prompted by patriotism, volunteered and fought for the Union. Although only seventeen years of age, too young to gain his father's consent to his being a soldier, he enlisted as a drummer-boy in the 13th Regiment, in 1861, and the following year he became a private in Company C, 139th N. Y. Volunteers. Eighteen months later he was placed in the drum corps of that regiment, and he served there until the end of the war. After being mustered out he became a drummer in Company I, 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; later, he was appointed drum major of the 56th Regiment, and remained with it until it was disbanded. During the succeeding six years he filled a similar post in the 23d Regiment and then resigned. He was reappointed in 1879 and acted until 1884, when he retired, after serving honorably more than twenty-two years. He is a member of the War Veterans' Association of the old 139th Regiment; 23d Regiment Veterans; Charles R. Doane Post, No. 499, G. A. R., and Encampment No. 70, Union Veteran Legion. He was born in New York city in 1844, came to Brooklyn with his parents when he was eight years of age, and was educated at the public schools of this city. His father established a wall paper manufacturing business in the early fifties, and a painting and decorating business in Brooklyn in 1858, and when young Beavan left school he began to learn his father's trade. He left it to become a soldier, resumed it when he returned from the front, and, when the father died, in 1883, he took control of the business.



WILLIAM W. BEAVAN.

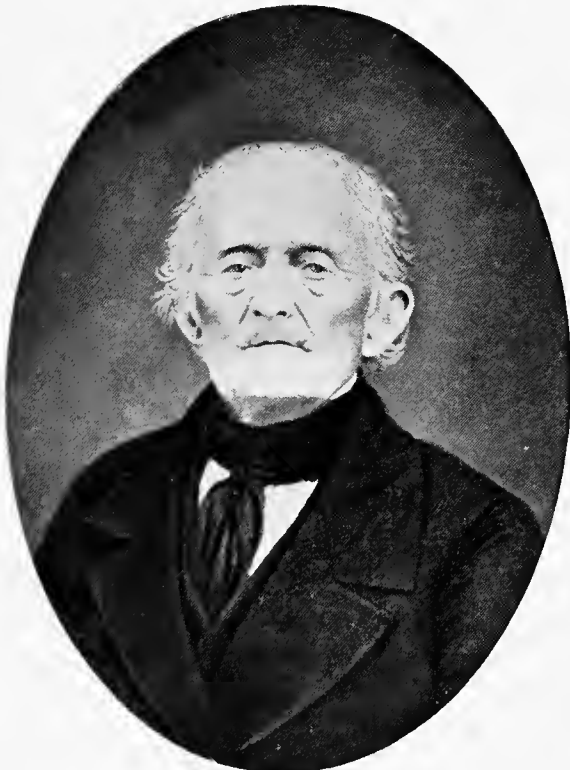
Encampment No. 85 of the Union Veteran Legion has as a member Captain W. L. D. O'GRADY, who not only distinguished himself in defending the stars and stripes during the war of secession, but who previously served under the English flag. His father, R. W. O'Grady, was captain of the 34th Madras Native Infantry and afterwards attained the rank of major-general. The son was born on April 17, 1841, at Bangalore, India, where his father was stationed; upon reaching a suitable age he was sent to Europe and was educated in home schools. At the age of seventeen he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Royal Marines Light Infantry, but resigned on December 24, 1859, and went to New Orleans, where he joined Walker's disastrous second expedition into Honduras. On December 5, 1861, he came to New York, and two hours after reaching the city enlisted as a private in Company C, 88th N. Y. Volunteers. On account of gallant services at the battle of Fredericksburg he was made second lieutenant, and on October 14, 1863, during the engagement at Bristol Station, he was promoted to a captaincy. He was discharged on March 10, 1864, on account of impaired sight. He received six wounds while in service; two at Antietam, three at Fredericksburg, and a sabre cut at Morristown, Va. Soon after leaving the army he returned to the land of his birth and obtained a position in the Bank of Madras, of which he was soon promoted to the position of deputy inspector of branches. But his health failed him and it became necessary for him to return to America. For a time he was employed as a journalist and was among the incorporators of the New York Press Club; he now fills a responsible position in the city clerk's office.

THOMAS CLIFFORD MCKEAN, adjutant-general of the Union Veteran Legion, was born in Baltimore, Md., on July 31, 1844. On April 15, 1861, he joined Company I of the 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers as a drummer boy. On August 20 of that year he enlisted for three years, or the war, as a private in Company H, 31st (afterwards the 82d) Pa. Volunteers. In December, 1861, he was detailed to the signal corps. He passed through all the warrant grades and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company H, 82d Pa. Volunteers, on March 20, 1863; first lieutenant on May 4, 1863, and captain on June 3, 1864. In September of the latter year he was transferred to the staff and acted as aide-de-camp until mustered out of service on July 25, 1865, having been brevetted major for gallantry at Cold Harbor and meritorious service. He received two wounds during the war. On the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he joined

Harry Lee Post, No. 21. He afterward took a large part in the organization of Charles R. Doane Post, No. 499, which he commanded for four consecutive years. He is now a comrade of General James B. McPherson Post, No. 614. In June, 1890, he was mustered into Encampment, No. 70, of the Union Veteran Legion and was immediately elected adjutant of the encampment, holding that office until October, 1891, when he was made adjutant-general. From October, 1890, till October, 1891, he was the chief mustering officer of the Legion.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In January, 1876, a few patriotic gentlemen of this vicinity resolved on the organization of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the object of which should be to perpetuate the memory of men who in the military, naval, or civil service of the colonies and of the continental congress, aided in establishing the independence of their country. The society also devotes its energies to securing the proper celebration of the birthday of Washington and all prominent events connected with the war of the revolution, and to collecting historic papers of the revolutionary period. The society was formed on February 22, 1876, reorganized on December 4, 1883, and incorporated under the laws of the state of New York on May 3, 1884, by John Austin Stephens, John Cochran, Austin Huntington, George H. Potts, Frederick Samuel Talmadge, George W. W. Houghton, Asa Bird Gardner, Thomas Henry Edsall, Joseph W. Drexel, James Mortimer Montgomery, James Duane Livingston, J. Blecker Miller, and Alexander R. Thompson, Jr. John Austin Stevens was its first president. Frederick Samuel Talmadge, a grandson of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, succeeded to the presidency upon Mr. Stevens' retirement in 1884, and still holds the office. The society steadily increased in numbers and at the time of the centennial celebration of 1889 had about 400 members. It now has more than 1,000 names on its rolls. The requisites of membership are that the applicant can prove his descent from an ancestor who was in the service of any of the colonies or of the general government between 1775 and 1783, either as a soldier, sailor, marine, or civil official. Similar societies were formed in various states, which demonstrated the need of a national organization, and this was perfected in Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1890. The general society is divided into state societies and consists of the general officers and five deputies from each state society. It has a regular meeting every three years at which the general officers are chosen. Societies now exist in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, New Jersey, Georgia, Massachusetts, Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, and in the District of Columbia. The New York society having been organized prior to any of the other societies, has members in every state. The total membership is now about 2,500. Its present officers are: Frederick S. Talmadge, president; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd Clarkson, vice-president; James Mortimer Montgomery, secretary; Edward Tranchard, assistant secretary; Arthur Melvin Hatch, treasurer.



NICHOLAS HILL.

The youngest of a large family, JOHN LINDSAY HILL, son of the late NICHOLAS HILL, establishes his right to membership in the Sons of the Revolution on a basis such as few others in that organization can claim. He is the son of a man who, entering the continental army as a drummer boy, at the age of ten, served through the revolutionary days and eventually received an honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant. John L. Hill was born at Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., on October 3, 1840. His great-grandfather, who lived in the vicinity of Schenectady about the middle of the eighteenth century, was a native of Londonderry and once dared to utter some expression derogatory to the king, for which offence he was publicly whipped in the presence of his wife and children. Soon after his death his sons, Harry and Nicholas, in the winter of 1776-7, entered the patriot army as drummer boys, although the former was only eight years old and the latter, the father of John L. Hill, was but two years his brother's senior. Nicholas Hill experienced all the hardships that fell to the lot of those who went forth to do battle with insufficient resources and equipments, against the armies that England sent across the waters to reduce her recalcitrant colonies to obedience. On one occasion, during the winter of 1777, he traveled on foot from a

point in the Mohawk Valley near Canajoharie, to the headquarters of the patriot forces at Albany, bearing the news that the British meditated an attack upon Fort Stanwix. He nearly perished during that season of fearful suffering in the snows of Valley Forge before the kindness of that noble German, Baron Steuben, relieved him from much of the discomfort and hardship sustained by his less fortunate comrades. He ate at the baron's table, was clothed from Steuben's wardrobe, supplied with money from the generous soldier's purse and eventually offered the honor of adoption by his benefactor; but the last he declined. After serving in the campaigns against the Indians in the northern portion of New York state he was sent south and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the subsequent surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he revisited Schenectady to find that his mother, for whose sake he had refused the proffered kindness of Steuben, had died some years previously. He returned to the home of his boyhood with the rank of sergeant and with an honorable discharge signed by General Washington. Settling at Florida, Montgomery County, he married and led the life of a farmer until 1803, when he was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the next thirty years he labored zealously as an itinerant preacher. He died in 1857. His son, John L. Hill, was educated at the district schools of his birthplace, at Jonesville Academy and at Union College, from which he graduated with the class of 1861. He then taught school for twelve months. Determined to become a lawyer, he first entered the office of Cornelius A. Waldron, ex-surrogate of Saratoga County, and afterwards that of Judge Stephen H. Johnston at Schenectady, with whom he remained as a partner for a year after his admission to the bar in 1862. Having served as district attorney for Schenectady County, he came to New York in July, 1868, and making his home in Brooklyn, began the practice of law in the former city in partnership with ex-Congressman Guy R. Pelton. In 1873 he joined the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill; in 1876 that of Redfield & Hill, and later formed his present connection as partner in the firm of Lockwood & Hill. He was associated with ex-Senator William M. Everts in the Beecher-Tilton trial. He is a Democrat, but connected himself actively with the liberal Republican movement in 1872 which sought to make Horace Greeley president of the United States; he was a candidate for the assembly on the Greeley ticket. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Carleton, and Montauk clubs, the Brooklyn Gun Club, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Brooklyn Law Library, and the Lawyers' Club and Law Institute of New York. At Union College he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. He is an ardent devotee of field sports, is a good shot, and a successful fisherman. In his religious life he has been prominently identified with Plymouth Church. On May 19, 1863, he married Miss Adelaide Eddy, daughter of George W. Eddy, of Waterford, N. Y.



JOHN L. HILL.

JAMES HENRY MORGAN is a great-grandson of Captain William Avery Morgan who served with the Connecticut troops throughout the revolutionary war, and he is a great-grandson of Captain Joseph Churchill, of the 3d (Connecticut) Regiment of the line, who fought at the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Indeed the annals of his family are replete with instances of personal sacrifices and service in the cause of the nation. His grandfather, Colonel Avery Morgan, was an officer in the war of 1812; his eldest brother, Colonel Henry Churchill Morgan, served through the civil war as an officer in the 12th United States Infantry and is now on the retired list; while the story of his kinsman, Governor Edwin D. Morgan, forms a memorable chapter in the war history of New York state. When closer association was desired among the members of the Sons of the Revolution resident on Long Island Mr. Morgan organized a branch from the parent society and established it in this city. He has held the chairmanship of the Long Island branch ever since. He was born in Brooklyn in 1853, and is the son of N. Denison Morgan. He began his education at Colonel Churchill's military academy at Sing Sing and finished it at the Polytechnic Institute in this city. For a number of years he represented, in a semi-official capacity, the interests which his relative, Governor Morgan, held in the Western Union Telegraph Company. For the past eight years he has acted as general special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in New York city. Mr. Morgan, prior to becoming a resident of Flatbush, where he now resides, was prominent in all

notable functions of Brooklyn society. He is a member of the New York Union League Club and at various times has been more or less actively engaged in the work of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He is also a member of the Montauk Club, the state societies of the Sons of the Revolution in Connecticut and New York, and the New York and Pennsylvania state chapters of the Military Order of the War of 1812. His fondness for marine recreation has made him an enthusiastic member of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The ancestry of HENRY HOLDICH MORTON, M. D., is a distinguished one and entitles him to prominence among his fellow members in the Sons of the Revolution. His great-great-grandfather, John Morton, was a merchant in New York at the time of the revolutionary war and sent one of his ships with a full cargo from that port to Philadelphia with instructions that both be sold for the benefit of the struggling colonies. He gave other important financial aid to the American cause and earned from the British the sobriquet of the "rebel banker." His son, Jacob Morton, was a man prominent in political and social life in New York city. He assisted at the ceremony of Washington's first inauguration and entertained Lafayette in his house upon the French officer's second visit to America. He was major-general in the New York state militia and commanded the troops on Manhattan Island during the war of 1812. Edmund Ludlow Morton, father of Henry H. Morton, served as a lieutenant in the American navy during the civil war and was afterwards extensively engaged in the timber and brick business in Hoboken, N. J. Colonel Charles Rumsey and Lieutenant Shepard Kollock, both of revolutionary fame, were also among Dr. Morton's ancestors. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., an eloquent and learned clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry H. Morton was born in Hoboken, N. J., and after receiving his preliminary education in New York was graduated in 1882 from the Long Island College Hospital; he subsequently served a year as resident physician and surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital in this city and later of the New Haven Hospital. He afterward spent some time in post-graduate study in New York and also went abroad, studying in the hospitals of Prague, Munich, and Vienna. He began practice in Brooklyn in 1887 and now resides at 279 Clinton street. He is connected with the Long Island College and Kings County hospitals and the Brooklyn City Dispensary, and is a member of the Kings County Medical and Brooklyn Dermatological societies, the Hospital Graduates' Club of Brooklyn, the Excelsior Club, and the Brooklyn Yacht Club. He has an extensive general practice and devotes a good deal of attention to dermatology, a subject upon which he is a special authority in several institutions.



HENRY H. MORTON, M. D.

The services rendered to the nation by more than one ancestor of JACOB COX PARSONS give that gentleman the right to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, which he has held since 1891. His grandfather, Jacob Cox, cast in his lot with the revolutionists when only seventeen years old and took part in the unlucky fight at the Brandywine, serving later with great credit. The great-grandfather, on the paternal side, Hezekiah Parsons, was one of the earliest to volunteer his services in the popular cause when the war for independence began, and was a gallant officer. Jacob Cox Parsons was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 27, 1824, and came to New York early in life. He moved from that city to Brooklyn about thirty years ago. He has been engaged in the banking business ever since his boyhood. He was the founder of the Tree Planting Society of Brooklyn. His place of worship is Holy Trinity Church.

It was at one time a current remark that "American independence could doubtless have been achieved without the aid of the Parsons, of Springfield, but at any rate it was not." Perhaps no member of the Sons of the Revolution can claim so many ancestors and family connections who were at one time or another associated with military service on the American continent as ALBERT ROSS PARSONS, who is a descendant in the ninth generation from Cornet Joseph Parsons, who was a subscribing witness to the deed whereby the Indians in 1634 conveyed to Pynchon and his companions from the Massachusetts Bay Colony all the land covered by and surrounding the city of Springfield, Mass. In every war in which the colonies and the nation have been engaged some members of the family have participated. Mr. Parsons was born at

Sandusky, Ohio, on September 16, 1847. His musical inclinations were awakened at the age of four by the strains of a guitar, which a visitor was playing in his home, and two years later he began to receive piano-forte instruction at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1858 his father removed to Indianapolis, where the son continued his studies in a private class. In 1863 he came to New York to prepare himself for the musical profession, and in 1867 he went to Leipsic. Two years later he moved to Berlin where, in addition to his studies, he performed the duties of assistant secretary to the United States Minister, George Bancroft. During his residence abroad he devoted much attention to philosophy, metaphysics, æsthetics, and theology, and corresponded with American musical publications, for whose pages he translated much from the German. His musical compositions are many and varied, and their excellence is universally admitted. He is vice-president of the Metropolitan College of Music, and foundation member, incorporator, examiner and fellow of the American College of Musicians; member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and the New York Historical Society. In 1890 he held the presidency of the National Association of Professional Musicians and the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art. In religion he is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN PETER HEYLIGER DEWINT, who was born at Newburgh, N. Y., in November, 1855, is a great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Stephen Smith (1755-1816), who was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sullivan, with the rank of major, in August, 1776, and held other distinguished positions in the American army; he is the great-great-grandson of John Adams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After receiving the rudiments of education in the public schools of his native city, he entered Cornell University in 1875 and the Columbia Law School in 1878. He then traveled abroad for one year in order to complete his education. Upon his return to this country he began the practice of law, making a specialty of trust and estate business. He has a handsome summer residence at Hempstead, L. I. His wife was a Miss Berry, of Andover, Mass. He is a member of the Society of Cincinnati as well as of the Sons of the Revolution.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

With the object of collecting everything that could claim appreciation from the archæologist or historian, and more particularly for the preservation of relics connected with the settlement of this part of New York state by the white man and the career of his Indian predecessors, the Long Island Historical Society was founded in April, 1863. The institution was incorporated under its present title, and in the following June began its career in two rooms in the Hamilton building, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. The first officers were: James Carson Brevoort, president; John Greenwood, first vice-president; Chas. E. West, second vice-president; Henry C. Murphy, foreign corresponding secretary; John Winslow, home corresponding secretary; Dr. A. Cook Hull, recording secretary; Charles Congdon, treasurer; Henry R. Stiles, librarian. In 1864 the annual report of the society stated the possession of property valued at \$15,000 and announced that a surplus had been left in the treasury after the payment of all expenses. In 1865 the first subscription to the library endowment fund came from the Misses Caroline and Ellen Thurston, who gave \$2,000 to establish, in memory of their brother Frederick, a department of books relating to the history of Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. In 1867 the directors reported that this fund had been increased to \$61,250 and invested in the best paying securities obtainable. In 1868 three vacant lots at the southwest corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets were purchased by the society at a cost of \$32,500, but a period of depression followed which retarded the progress of the institution for a time, and it was not until December, 1880, that the society's present building at Clinton and Pierrepont streets was ready for occupancy. Formal opening ceremonies were held in January, 1881. The structure contains a lecture room capable of seating 700 persons; a library, the shelves of which contain more than 45,000 bound volumes and some of the society's greatest treasures in manuscripts and letters which never have been published and have been acquired at a considerable outlay of time and expense; two parlors, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, and a museum of natural history and archæology. At various times the society has been the recipient of donations and bequests, George I. Seney, S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. Maria Cary and Urania B. Humphrey being among its benefactors. Under the presidency of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs its career has been one of almost unclouded prosperity, and there are many names of prominence in Brooklyn enumerated among its 1,200 members. The officers last chosen were: President, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D.; first vice-president, Joshua M. Van Cott; second vice-president, Samuel McLean; foreign corresponding secretary, Benjamin D. Silliman; home corresponding secretary, Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; recording secretary, Frederic A. Ward; chairman of the executive committee, Thomas E. Stillman; treasurer, John Jay Pierrepont; librarian in charge, Emma Toedteberg; curator of the museum, Elias Lewis, Jr.

In the historical panorama of Brooklyn events for more than thirty years HENRY SHELDON has been a noteworthy figure. Nature endowed him richly for broad citizenship, to be a leader in the arts of peace. His father was, with De Witt Clinton and Peter Gansevoort, a regent of the University of the State of New

York, for eight years was a legislator, and was chairman of a committee in the state constitutional convention of 1820. Henry Sheldon received the mantle of his father's talents without the latter's taste for political affairs. In the exciting jousts in which Burr, Hamilton, Lewis, Livingston and Tompkins were pitted, and in the fervid contest for the presidency between Adams and Jefferson, the father was an active participant, supporting Jefferson in that historic canvass. But the son found peaceful commerce a more congenial pursuit. At nearly the end of a half century of mercantile life he is still a worker. In the importation of teas and coffee his house is one of the foremost in New York. As a patron of literature and art he is well known in Brooklyn, where his interest in these elements of culture have made him prominent in the Long Island Historical Society and the Brooklyn Library. In the first named association he



HENRY SHELDON.

has taken an active part and was one of its first directors, besides holding the chairmanship of its finance committee from the beginning. Equally a friend of the Brooklyn Library, he was in the first board of directors, and his purse and abilities have been at its command to a munificent degree. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in whose charities and general work he is deeply interested. Brooklyn's philanthropies have no more earnest or active a friend. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Home of the Friendless, and of the Female Employment Society. During the civil war he was an ardent Unionist and a practical friend of the soldier, to whose welfare he was a frequent contributor by the bestowal of means to aid and comfort the sick and wounded at the front. He rendered most efficient service on the executive board of the Brooklyn War Fund Committee, which was composed of 100 leading citizens of Brooklyn, and he was a prominent member of the delegation of distinguished men from various cities sent by the United States Christian Commission in the spring of 1864 to visit the army of the Potomac, in order to ascertain the true condition of the army and to consider and arrange plans to mitigate as far as possible the evils of camp life. The United States Sanitary Commission afforded another outlet for his patriotic beneficence and he was indefatigable in promoting all its objects, his work here, as elsewhere, proving to be more valuable than his money, of which he was a liberal giver. In 1864, when the great fair was held in Brooklyn under the auspices of the commission to raise money for the soldiers, he entered into this enterprise with his accustomed energy. He was one of the committee appointed by the War Fund

Committee to give to Brooklyn a suitable monument to commemorate the services of Abraham Lincoln, the labors of which resulted in the erection of the bronze statue of the martyred president which stands in the grand plaza of Prospect Park. Mr. Sheldon was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., on February 8, 1821, and was the son of Judge Alexander Sheldon, a native of Connecticut, who moved to New York state in 1790. The son's business predilections led him to seek opportunity for the exercise of his abilities in the city of New York, but not until he had secured a good education at the Albany Academy and had taken an advanced course of instruction at Cheshire Academy, Connecticut. In addition to his large trade as an importer of teas and coffees, he is connected with other important interests of the commercial centre and devotes some of his attention to such institutions as the Merchants' National Bank of New York and the Standard Fire Insurance Company; he is a director in each of these organizations and has been identified with others of a similar character. In 1848 he married Miss Celia E. Farrington, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, who has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1858, is connected with many of its institutions, including a number that are charitable in their aims; he is a member of the Rembrandt and Hamilton clubs, the Art Association, and the Long Island Historical Society; and he is a liberal patron of literature and the arts. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in a school connected with Christ Church, Glasgow. In 1847 he came to America and became a clerk in the store of his brother, who was engaged in the drygoods business in Albany, N. Y. Two years were devoted to the drygoods business in New Orleans, and then after another short experience in Albany he turned his face towards New York, making his home in Brooklyn from the beginning. Obtaining employment in a wholesale drug establishment he went to work with energy to master the business. It required only two years of such industry and fidelity as he displayed to give him a firm footing upon the ladder of success and at the end of that period he was admitted to an interest in the business. The house when he entered it was doing a business of \$350,000 a year and during his connection with it the trade grew to \$5,000,000, the firm importing from India and all parts of the world. He was general manager of the outside affairs of the firm for many years and then occurred to him the idea of sending out men to extend its business. This was a new departure in the foreign drug trade, but it proved successful. He sent men to China, India, Japan, and Australia, as well as to all parts of the South American continent, his method being to make the first visit to many of the new fields himself, breaking the soil for those who were to follow him in the cultivation of it, and afterwards having charge of the men for whom he thus did the pioneer work. Retiring in 1877, after seventeen years devoted to this business, he was succeeded by his two sons, who, with Alexander Barrie, carry on the same line of business under the firm name of Barclay & Co. Mr. Barclay is the possessor of a number of beautiful and rare paintings and other choice works of art, and he has also one of the finest private libraries in Brooklyn.



GEORGE C. BARCLAY.

FRANK BALDWIN, M. D., is prominent in the community as surgeon-general of the National Provident Union, member of the Kings County Medical Society and of the Gynecological Society, and occupies the chair of general medicine in the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary. He was born in Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., on May 10, 1855, and after a course of study at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute took his degree as a Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, in 1887. After experience as a general practitioner in Oak Hill, Greene County, N. Y., for three years, Dr. Baldwin returned to New York city and passed through a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital. During this period he became associated with Dr. Walter B. Chase and was introduced to the neighborhood of his subsequent activities under the best possible auspices. He was one of the pioneers of the organization of the National Provident Union. He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society, a noted amateur ornithologist, and a deacon in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. PEET is a descendant of the Puritans and was born in Canaan, Conn., on June 27, 1828, being a grandson of Captain John Webb, a revolutionary officer. He was educated at Great Barrington, Mass., and his early business life was passed in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1853 he removed to New York and was employed by Lawrence, Clapp & Co., wholesale drygoods commission merchants. In 1866 he assisted in establishing the drygoods firm of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. The firm dissolved in 1879 and for several years Mr. Peet has been connected with the United States customs office in New York city. He came to Brooklyn in 1853 and at that time connected himself with Christ Church, in which he has served as vestryman and clerk of the vestry since 1873. He was one of the founders, and for many years was a director of the Apollo Club. Other organizations with which he is identified are the Long Island Historical Society, Hamilton Club, Art Association, New England Society of New York, and Merchants' Club of New York. He is a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital of Brooklyn and the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York. He married Miss Caroline Northup, daughter of the late Harris Northup, on January 25, 1855.

Though he was born in New York city on May 20, 1845, JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., can justly lay claim to being a Brooklynite, as he came here with his parents when he was only twelve years of age. He became a pupil at the Polytechnic Institute, graduating there with high honors in 1863. After leaving the Polytechnic he took a two years' course in chemistry and in 1864 became associated with his father, who was a long established chemist in New York. Admitted to partnership in January, 1867, he now attends to the general management and financial affairs of the New York house. In 1865 he enlisted as a private in the 23d Regiment, and remained a member of Company A until 1871, from which time he served on the staff as commissary until the spring of 1874. He has been connected with the Brooklyn Library for twelve years, as treasurer and director; he is a life member of the Long Island Historical Society; director of the Market and Fulton National Bank of New York; member of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn, as well as of the Union League of New York.

SPENCER TRASK, one of the original members of the Long Island Historical Society, was born in Brooklyn in 1844. He was prepared by private tutors at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1866. When he returned to New York, after leaving college, he became interested in banking and soon afterwards associated himself with Henry G. Marquand, succeeding to the sole charge about 1870, at which time he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and of the firm of Trask & Stone. In 1881 the firm was enlarged and continued under the title of Spencer Trask & Co. It has now branches in Albany, Boston, Providence, and Saratoga. Mr. Trask has taken great interest in the development of electrical industries, and was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Edison Electric Light Company; he was also actively concerned in the organization of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League Club, and is universally esteemed as a public-spirited citizen; his large liberality is at the service of every good cause.

BRYAN H. SMITH, the oldest son of Cyrus P. Smith, fourth mayor of Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn on January 29, 1829, and during his lifetime has resided near the site of his birthplace. He received his early education at Eames & Putnam's school and afterwards became a student of the New York University. He engaged in the domestic woolen goods commission business, from which he retired in 1891, after a successful career. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Brooklyn Hospital, the Brooklyn Art Association, the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Long Island Historical Society, and the First Presbyterian Church. For many years he was a director of the Union Ferry Company.

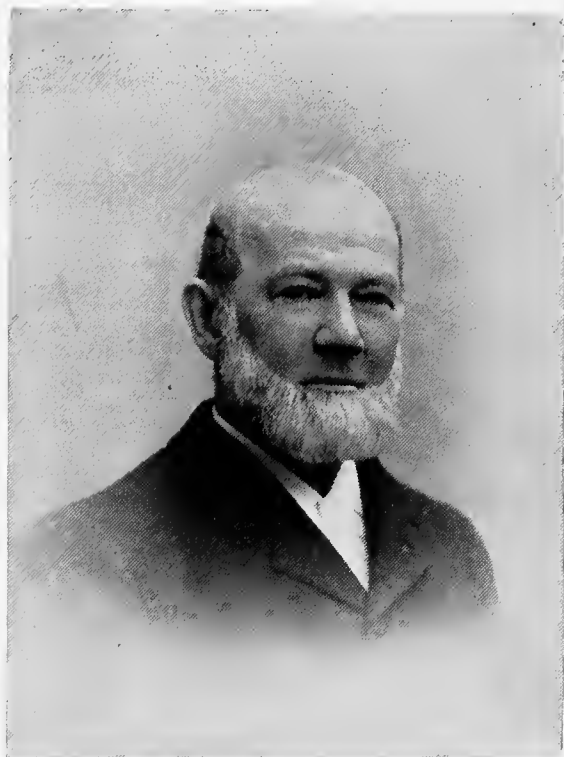
SOCIETY OF OLD BROOKLYNITES.

The Society of Old Brooklynites was organized on May 20, 1880, in the city court room. On December 31 it was incorporated for social purposes and for the preservation of the revolutionary, genealogical, civil, and social reminiscences of Brooklyn and its inhabitants. The first officers were: John W. Hunter, president; Henry A. Moore, first vice-president; William Taylor, second vice-president; Joshua M. Van Cott, corresponding secretary; S. Cornwell, recording secretary; E. D. White, home secretary; John J. Studwell, treasurer. Membership in the society was limited to those persons who had lived for fifty years in Brooklyn, although a qualified membership, without the privileges of voting or holding office, was extended to those who had resided in the city forty years. Meetings have since been held monthly in the surrogate's court room, the use of which is donated to the society by that officer. These meetings are supplemented by annual dinners to mark the anniversaries of Brooklyn's existence as a city. More than one hundred interesting papers have been read before the society and preserved in the archives. These papers relate to the history of Brooklyn as village, town, and city, with biographical sketches of its inhabitants. Several of these papers have attracted much attention, and most of them have appeared in the public prints. An album has been provided in which to preserve the photographs of the members, and a register showing the full name, autograph, residence, place and date of birth, and date of death, after that event occurs, and other mementos of each member. In 1888 the society issued a pamphlet containing about 8,000

names of those confined on the British prison ships during the revolutionary war. The society has held services over the grave in Washington Park, in which they have been assisted by the Daughters of the Revolution and by details from the navy yard and from Fort Hamilton. The officers of the society are: John W. Hunter, president; E. D. White, first vice-president; Charles C. Leigh, second vice-president; Samuel A. Haynes, recording secretary; James L. Watson, M. D., corresponding secretary; Daniel T. Leveridge, financial secretary; Judah B. Voorhees, treasurer.

EDWARD D. WHITE, first vice-president, is a well-known business man, and is engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick. He was born in Brooklyn on March 13, 1822, and was educated at public and private schools and at Swinbourne's boarding school in White Plains, N. Y. From 1835 until 1848 he was employed in the hardware store of Abraham B. Boyle, and in 1849 he engaged in the same business for himself as a member of the firm of White & Knapp. In 1869 he began his present business at Red Hook. He was elected supervisor for the fourth ward in 1862. In 1864 he was elected to the assembly and again in 1872. He is vice-president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a director of the Long Island Loan and Trust, the Nassau Gas Light, and the Long Island Safe Deposit companies.

SPENCER DEW COTTEN VAN BOKKELEN is of Dutch ancestry, and was born in Brooklyn on December 16, 1828, in a house situated on Front street, near the corner of Dock, and in close proximity to the old Graham mansion. His father, Adrian Hubertus Van Bokkelen, was born in Holland and was brought to New York when young. He became a merchant of prominence and in 1813 wedded Deborah Morris. Soon after his marriage he moved his household goods across the river and made his home in the village of Brooklyn. Libertus Van Bokkelen, grandfather of Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen, was born in the city of Brielle in 1740, of which, under William, Prince of Orange-Nassau, he became one of the governors in the year 1778. Having married Diederika Van Yendorp, who bore him three children, he was moved to leave his native country on account of changes in the government, and sailed for New York. Mr. Van Bokkelen was educated at St. Paul's College at College Point, under the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D. He cast his first vote for Horatio Seymour the Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York, and since then he has always adhered to the older of the two great parties. Prior to 1870 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and until the beginning of the civil war had extensive interests in the south. He is now a public accountant and auditor and enjoys a large clientage among lawyers and corporations in this city and New York. He has always been actively engaged in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church and its Sunday-schools, and is a member of the St. Nicholas Society in addition to his membership in the Society of Old Brooklynites.

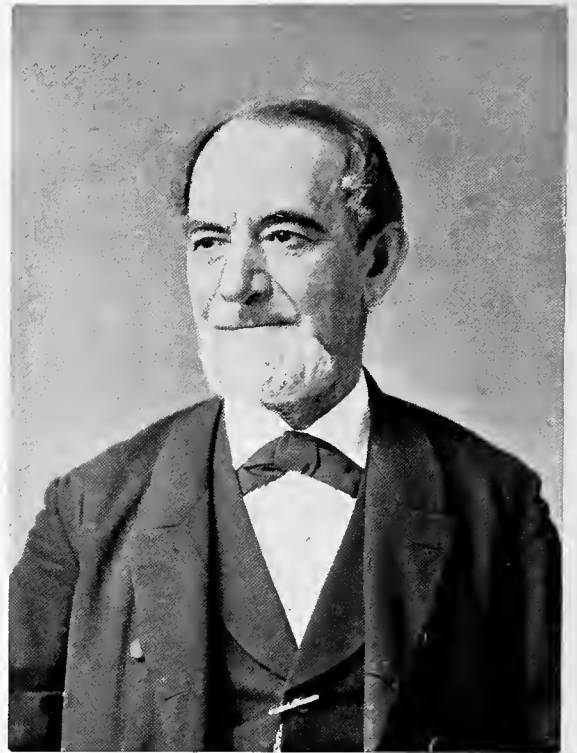


SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELEN.

In the retirement from the surrogate's office of chief clerk JUDAH B. VOORHEES, which took place on January 1, 1891, the city lost the services of a remarkable man. Thirty-seven years ago he entered the surrogate's office, and he had worked there steadily until his retirement. He is gifted with a wonderful memory, and knew how to penetrate the mysterious recesses of the innermost deposit boxes in the department and bring to light lost wills, bequests, codicils, and caveats. He can recall any number of items connected with that office which would go to make up a creditable history. He was born in Brooklyn in 1828, and is a son of the late Peter Voorhees. He studied law with John B. King, and afterwards with William D. Veeder. In 1845 he became a subordinate of John M. Hicks, who was then the clerk of Kings County. He left that office eight years later, and became deputy county clerk for Westchester County, which position he held twenty-two months. In 1855 he was appointed a clerk in the surrogate's office by Surrogate Rodman B. Dawson. At that time the office was in the city hall, and the number of wills presented for probate averaged about sixty a year; the average number now is about 1,200. The office then employed only one clerk and Mr. Voorhees did all the work; now there are more than twenty employees in the office. Mr. Voorhees retired because of failing eyesight; he had held office without intermission forty-six years.

He is a member of the veterans' association of the 13th Regiment, having joined that regiment when it was organized by Colonel Abel Smith. He also served on the staff of General Jesse C. Smith, of the 5th Brigade, in 1862. He has had some literary aspirations, and, as a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, has made some excellent contributions to the papers of that organization. He is assistant secretary in the St. Nicholas Society. When the Mechanics' Bank was organized he was serving under County Clerk Francis B. Stryker, who presented him with four shares of the bank's stock, and he is now a director in the institution. He is also a director in the Brooklyn Safe Deposit and the Nassau Trust companies, and is one of the vice-presidents in the Holland Society of New York.

When AZEL D. MATTHEWS, who was one of the first to establish a drygoods store of the modern type in this city, came to Brooklyn in 1828 the place was only a village. There were few business establishments of importance and the field in which he was destined to exert his ability was as yet comparatively undeveloped. Since then he not only has established an extensive business but has identified himself energetically with Sunday-school work and charitable institutions. He was nineteen years old when he came to Brooklyn; his first situation here was in the capacity of a clerk in Simon Richardson's grocery store on Fulton street. Ill health forced him to relinquish his position in four days, and for a time his efforts to secure some other means of livelihood were unsuccessful. A clerkship was finally obtained in a store which had been established on Water street by the tanning firm of Van Nostrand & Tolford. Nine years passed in this employment and then the failure of the enterprise threw the young man out of work. He had in the meantime saved \$500. He visited Sullivan County and undertook the contract of building a tannery,



JUDAH B. VOORHEES.



AZEL D. MATTHEWS.

but the project never was completed. Returning to Brooklyn he opened a drygoods store at 93 Main street. He remained in that store for eight years, when he opened another on Fulton street, near Prospect. Later he opened a larger store at 110 Myrtle avenue, where he remained until 1862, when the present establishment occupied by A. D. Matthews & Sons, on the corner of Fulton street and Gallatin place, was opened for business. When he had been in the city a short time he became interested in religious education, and connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church on Cranberry street. After remaining there five years he became associated with St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and acted as teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school until 1872. He then removed to St. Peter's Church, where he remained ten years and where he taught the Young Men's Bible Class. As manager of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union since its organization, as well as its vice-president for a number of years, his administration of affairs has in a large measure secured the success of that organization. He was also county secretary of the State Sunday-school Association several years, and he is connected with the American Tract Society and the Brooklyn City Mission Tract Society. He was born at Hinsdale, Mass., in 1809, and was educated in his native town and at Conway in the same state.

JAMES MATTHEWS is one of the members of the Society of Old Brooklynites whose interests are centred wholly in this city. He was born here in 1839 and was educated at the public schools. A clerkship in his father's retail drygoods store gave him his first experience in business life. Under his father he worked as an employee from 1855 until 1879, when with his brother, Gardiner D. Matthews, he was admitted to partnership in the new firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons. During the period from his first employment in his father's store until the present time, the business of the house has steadily grown. When he entered, there was only one other boy employed with him; the employees now number about 500, while the establishment has grown from one floor 25 by 100 feet, in 1855, to cover a territory 100 feet by 195 feet. Mr. James Matthews has charge of the firm's office business and is its financial manager. He is a director in the Sprague National Bank and a member of the Montauk Club. He is married, and is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Being a Brooklynite by birth, education, residence, and business interest, it is natural that GARDINER D. MATTHEWS should be a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was born in 1841, and was educated at the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute. At the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in the employ of his father, and after a number of years of service was, with his brother James, admitted to partnership and the firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons was established. He has the responsible duty of looking after the purchase of goods from all mar-



JAMES MATTHEWS.

kets; in this he has the coöperation of the representatives of the house abroad, whom he joins from time to time as occasion requires. He is a stockholder in several financial institutions. He is married and has one son and one daughter living.

C. C. LEIGH is one of the Old Brooklynites who is an exemplar of what business energy, experience, and tact can accomplish. He was born eighty-one years ago in the city of Philadelphia, and became a resident of Brooklyn in 1833. As representative from the seventh assembly district he served two years in the state legislature during the gubernatorial terms of Seymour and Clark. He was elected on both occasions on the Temperance ticket, and while at Albany was chairman of a special committee which introduced what was then known as the Maine Prohibition Law. The bill passed the assembly and senate, but was promptly vetoed by Governor Seymour. Later, under Governor Clark's administration, Mr. Leigh again introduced the measure and it became law. He was the promoter of the design to lay the first French Atlantic cable, and became chiefly instrumental in carrying the project through to completion. He recognized the importance to the United States of possessing an interest in a cable which, unlike the one already laid, should connect America with soil other than British. The consummation of this enterprise rendered perfectly immaterial to our government



GARDINER D. MATTHEWS.

the fact that the English home secretary was empowered to assume, at any time, complete control of the original cable. Mr. Leigh visited Europe, and, after making extensive investigations, returned to America

and secured the passage of a special act by the New York state legislature, incorporating the company that afterwards successfully undertook the task of laying the cable from France to the Island of St. Pierre. Shortly after the civil war began he identified himself with the formation and conduct of the society known as the National Freedman's Relief Association, which provided for the maintenance of slaves who in any way had escaped from the control of their masters. Large contributions of clothing, agricultural implements, and garden seeds were sent from many European ports for the use of the freedmen, all directed to Mr. Leigh, and so great was the general confidence in his integrity that Salmon P. Chase, who was secretary of the treasury, directed the collector of the port of New York to deliver all such packages to him unopened. This was probably the only order of that kind ever issued by the treasury department.

CHARLES N. PEED is a thorough Brooklynite in every sense of the word, for he was born in the village in 1830, and has lived to see it grow to the magnitude of a leading city. He received his education at the common schools, principally at the one carried on in the building sometimes known by the name of "Gothic Hall," which was presided over by Adrian Hegeman. When he was fourteen years old he began to work in the office of the *Brooklyn Daily Advertiser*, a paper which originated in 1844 as a campaign organ to advocate the election of Henry Clay as president. In this office he served in all branches of the printer's trade and became practically acquainted with the duties of compositor, pressman, foreman of job office, and reporter, and was finally placed in charge of the office as cashier and book-keeper. He remained with the *Advertiser* until 1852, when he retired, because his health had become impaired by close attention to his duties. During his term of service with the *Advertiser* he introduced the then untried plan of sending newsboys to sell copies of his paper at all the ferries. After the restoration of his health he became a partner in the real estate firms of Stone & Sothen and Page & Sothen. In 1855, as a member of the firm of Peed & Cole, he carried on a general auctioneer's business. This firm was dissolved in 1872, and he then purchased the interest of W. J. Anderson in the Pierrepont House, and it was not long before his executive ability, energy, and popular manner effected a salutary change in every department and it became the leading house of its kind in the city. In 1882 he leased the Mansion House, taking John C. Van Cleef, who was formerly clerk at the Pierrepont House, as a partner. In social circles Mr. Peed is widely known, while among business men and the traveling public he has a high reputation.



CHARLES N. PEED.



FOSTER PETTIT.

Beginning the ladder of life at the very bottom, FOSTER PETTIT, one of Brooklyn's oldest residents, has risen to a proud position among his fellow-citizens. He was born at Hempstead, L. I., on April 11, 1812, and received his early education at the district school-house. He bettered his instruction, and for two years was himself the village pedagogue in the town of Hempstead. At the age of twenty-two he went to New York, and obtained a position as night watchman in Fulton Market. Although the employment was of humble nature, the position was one of much responsibility. The trust reposed in him by the merchants of the market was so conscientiously and ably discharged that he retained the position for eleven years, and during that period he won the esteem of every business firm in the market. While serving as watchman he improved his early education by assiduous reading and study. When he relinquished his situation, in 1845 he opened a restaurant at the corner of Water and Wall streets, in New York. In 1854 his patronage had so increased, that he was enabled to erect a building of his own at 136 Water street, which he has occupied ever since. That his sterling qualities of both head and heart were appreciated by his fellow-citizens in Brooklyn is evidenced by the fact

that they elected him supervisor from the fifth ward. From 1840 until 1858 he resided in a house which he had built for himself on High street; for many years he has lived at 404 Clinton avenue. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Long Island Historical Society, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a stockholder in the Academy of Music, and vice-president of the Fulton Bank.

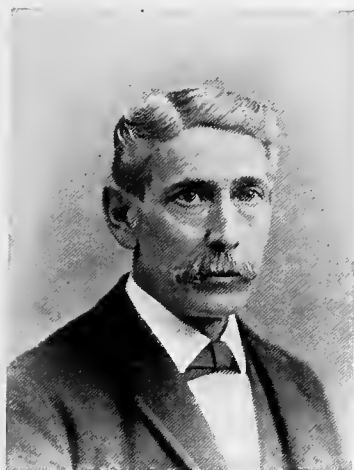
Colonel GEORGE W. STILLWELL is a native of the town of New Utrecht, Kings County, his birthplace being within the limits of the present village of Fort Hamilton, although at the time of his birth, February 9, 1811, Fort Hamilton was a thing of the future. He was the son of Thomas Stillwell, a direct descendant of Nicholas Stillwell, who was an immigrant from Hull, England, in 1638. His mother was Catherine Bennet, a descendant of William Bennet, who came to America about 1627, and, in partnership with John Bentyn, purchased from the Indians about 930 acres of land in Gowanus, part of which is now included in Greenwood Cemetery. Colonel Stillwell became a resident of Brooklyn in 1828, and after serving an apprenticeship in a New York iron foundry, he began business for himself in Brooklyn and for many years was an active business man in the iron railing, grate, and fender trade. During his apprenticeship he joined the 27th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now the famous 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in which he served through his term of enlistment. In 1832 he was on duty during the Arthur Tappan abolition riot, and he also served with his regiment during the Forrest-Macready riot at the Astor Place Theatre. He is now the oldest surviving member of the regiment and is known as its "patriarch." He is a life member of the War Veterans' Association and a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran League. At the beginning of the war he raised a company of one hundred young men who joined the 1st L. I. Regiment, the 67th N. Y.



GEORGE W. STILLWELL.

Volunteers, and were mustered into service on June 20, 1861, as Company B of that regiment. He was in the Peninsula campaign and at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, and at the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, where his regiment lost one-third of its numbers, among them a son of Colonel Stillwell, a brave boy, who had left school to enlist in opposition to his father's wishes. As the senior officer of his regiment, Captain Stillwell was in command for a great part of the time, and was successively made major, lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel. He is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army in Brooklyn, having been first a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, of which he was junior and senior vice-commander; then he became a charter member of Mallory Post, No. 84, of which he is a past commander and the present chaplain. He was one of the organizers of the Society of Old Brooklynites, of which he is now a trustee and a member of the executive committee. He is president of the Society of the Survivors of the 1st Long Island Regiment, 67th N. Y. Volunteers, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of the survivors of the civil war.

EDWIN H. BURNETT, who has a well-deserved reputation as a builder and architect, was born in Brooklyn on February 25, 1829, and was educated at the public schools and at Walcott & Herrick's private academy. At the age of sixteen he was employed in a grocery store, and two years later decided to adopt his father's business of a builder. He accordingly attended the old Apprentices' Library and devoted himself to the study of architectural drawing until the year 1856, when he joined his father and eventually entered into a partnership with him, which continued until the father's death in 1887. Mr. Burnett served fifteen years as assistant foreman of engine, No. 9, and second assistant foreman of engine, No. 17, in the volunteer fire department. He is an elder of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush, L. I. He served as trustee of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1860 and 1861, and for many years as deacon of the Reformed Church on the Heights.



EDWIN H. BURNETT.

WILLIAM VOGEL is connected with several of the prominent social organizations of the city, such as the Hanover, Amphion, and Union League clubs and the Exempt Firemen's Association, in addition to the Society of Old Brooklynites; and for several years he has been a trustee of All Souls' Universalist Church. He was born in Brooklyn in 1839. In 1862 he began the manufacture of tinware, and continued the business alone until 1874, when he took his brothers, Henry I. Vogel and Louis

H. Vogel, into partnership, changing the business name of the establishment to William Vogel & Bros. In 1890 he made his son William H. Vogel a member of the firm. In May, 1866, Mr. Vogel married Miss Cornelia F. Wheaton.

HENRY HARTEAU has been largely identified with the development of Brooklyn, where he has resided since his boyhood. He was born in South Lee, Mass., and was educated there and at the academy in the



HENRY HARTEAU.

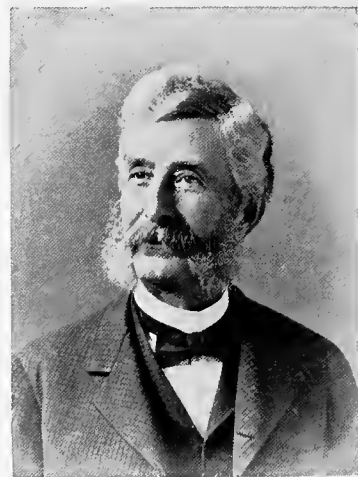
neighboring town of Stockbridge. After coming to Brooklyn he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store and in 1842 began business on his own account. Failing health compelled him to give up his business in a few years. For two years during the construction of the great stone dry-dock at the navy yard he was private secretary to William J. McAlpine, the engineer in charge, and subsequently went into the building material business, which he conducted with success until 1871, when he retired. While in business he held various public positions, the first being that of a member of the board of education. During the terms of Mayors Brush and Lambert he served as alderman, having been elected in 1852. His record in the board was excellent. He was a consistent advocate of desirable improvements and at the same time an uncompromising opponent of schemes and jobbery. As a business man and as a public official he always has been actively interested in enterprises of a useful character. In 1874 he organized the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, of which he is president. He served as park commissioner under Mayor Whitney in 1886. In addition to his member-

ship in the Society of Old Brooklynites, he holds a similar relation to the New England and the Long Island Historical societies.

WILLIAM WISE is entitled, in point of seniority, to rank among the first of the merchants who are now engaged in active business on Fulton street, having opened a jewelry store on that thoroughfare fifty-eight years ago. He was born in the county of Kent, England, in 1814, and was brought to America by his parents, who reached these shores in 1818 and immediately settled in Brooklyn. At the age of twenty, after completing his apprenticeship to a jeweler and watchmaker and after learning his trade, he opened a small jewelry store on Fulton street, not far from the corner of Main. He has seen the growth of a city in whose welfare he always manifested a warm interest and within whose limits he has built up a magnificent business from a comparatively insignificant foundation.

For more than a quarter of a century JOHN F. JAMES has been well known in business circles in Brooklyn and New York. He is a native of Brooklyn, was born in 1836, and has been a resident of the city ever since. After receiving his education at the public schools, he was apprenticed in the stair building business, and became quite proficient in that line. He was a private in Company C, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., but subsequently was elected a captain in the 56th Regiment, and was conspicuous for his gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg. When peace was declared he engaged in the real estate business. In 1871 he succeeded Mr. Little in the firm of Wyckoff & Little, and the name of the firm was changed to that of Wyckoff & James. He has been prominent in many matters connected with his business requiring nicety of discernment and judgment—notably in the appraisal of the property condemned for the site of the Brooklyn Bridge. A striking incident occurred while he was an apprentice in 1856. Adjoining the premises in which he worked was school-house No. 14. Fire broke out there on one occasion and he raised a ladder, and was largely instrumental in saving the lives of the teachers and more than one hundred children.

SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM has had a long and honorable connection with most of the historical, literary, and charitable institutions of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, one of the original subscribers and a life member of the Brooklyn library. He is also one of the oldest members of the New York Mercantile Library. He is vice-president of the Maryland Canal Company and the Georges Creek and Cumberland Railroad Company. His tastes are literary and he is a great reader. In the well-earned leisure of his later years, he finds pleasure in his home, and in the volumes of good literature that are always to be found within his reach. He was born in New York in 1815 and at the age of twenty succeeded his father in the cider business. After thirty-six years of active business he retired to enjoy the results of his industry and enterprise.



JOHN F. JAMES.

In connection with the Society of Old Brooklynites, there is, perhaps, no more active, enthusiastic, or energetic member than DANIEL T. LEVERICH. He was born on October 4, 1813, in the village of Newtown, at the public school of which he received his education. When he was sixteen years old he removed to Brooklyn and worked at the printing business in the *Long Island Star* office; at the termination of his apprenticeship he went into the grocery business, and continued in it until 1838. In 1855-56 he served his ward as a member of the board of aldermen. He was married on April 14, 1840, and in 1890 celebrated his "golden wedding." One married daughter is his only living child. He began business on the corner of York and James streets; but when the bridge was erected he was compelled to remove to the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, remaining there twelve years, until he retired.



GEORGE W. BERGEN.

GEORGE W. BERGEN, who has been identified with local institutions many years, was born in Brooklyn in 1814. After studying at two private schools and working on a farm he began, at the age of nineteen, to learn the blacksmith's trade, but after a short service went into the grocery business as a clerk. After he had served with various employers, he began business in 1835 in partnership with his brother, John Bergen, on the corner of Tillary and Pearl streets. The firm continued in business only a year, at the end of which time George W. Bergen went to Vicksburg, Miss., and became a partner of his brother, Peter J. Bergen. In Vicksburg he remained two years, returning to Brooklyn in 1838 to make another venture in the grocery business. This time the undertaking was on a firmer basis and a wholesale house was established, which has been uniformly successful and is now known under the firm name of Valentine, Bergen & Co. In 1838 he married the daughter of Mr. Carman, and 1869 began the erection of a house at Freeport, Queens County, where he has since resided. On November 5, 1872, he was elected treasurer of Queens County, which office he held for one term. He is prominent among the governors of Brooklyn institutions, and was one of the incorporators and first directors of the Dime Savings Bank, the Phenix Insurance Company, and Mechanics' Bank, holding these

positions uninterruptedly, except the last mentioned, until the present time. He is a director of the Brooklyn Bank and of the Brooklyn City Railroad, and a life member of the Brooklyn Library.

STEPHEN KIDDER is a prominent member of several public and private organizations. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., on September 25, 1817, and came to Brooklyn in 1827. When he was eighteen years old his father consented to his joining the fire department. He was present at the great conflagration of 1835 in New York, when he assisted in the management of engine No. 6. Subsequently he became a member of the first military company formed in Brooklyn, which had been organized in 1830. It is now known as Company C of the 14th Regiment. He learned his trade with his father, who conducted a picture frame and mirror establishment, and in 1841 began business for himself. He is a member of the Long Island Historical and New England societies, and a director of the Society of Old Brooklynites. The Veteran and Volunteer Firemen's associations also include his name on their lists; and he retains connection with the 14th Regiment as an honorary member. He has been an active Odd Fellow nearly fifty years.

The career of ABRAHAM M. SWEET has been as varied as a romance, and as a whole has been marked by success. He was born in Oyster Bay township, L. I., in 1814, and after studying at a public school in New York he went to the home of a Quaker uncle in Dutchess County, where he continued his education while he followed the plow. From farming he went to the tanning trade, but soon grew weary of it and for some time thereafter shifted from one kind of work to another, never allowing himself to be idle, but not being able to find at once the groove in which he could move along most satisfactorily. In 1852 he went on a whaling voyage which lasted nearly twenty-two months and netted him the meagre sum of \$50. With this he began work in New York city as driver of a horse and cart. In a few months he exchanged that employment for the position of porter in a wholesale store in Exchange street, and from time to time made other

changes. In 1853 his friend, Isaac V. Fowler, gave him a position as letter carrier in the New York post office and he held that appointment nine years, when he returned to the restaurant business in which he had previously been engaged for four years, and in which he remains. He moved to Brooklyn in 1862. He is a member and has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Church of Our Father fifteen years.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New England Society in the city of Brooklyn was formed in 1880 with the design of commemorating annually the landing of the "Mayflower's" human freight upon Plymouth Rock, on December 22, 1620, and to encourage the study and preservation of everything relating to the early history of the pilgrim colonists. To qualify for membership in the organization it was necessary to be a native of one of the New England states, or a descendant of a native. The society has no permanently established headquarters; but it generally meets in the Art Association rooms on Montague street, or the directors' rooms in the Academy of Music, and many of the most prominent Brooklynites take an active interest in its welfare. The certificate of incorporation was executed on February 26, 1880, with the following signatures appended: Benjamin D. Silliman, Calvin E. Pratt, Ripley Ropes, John Winslow, Hiram W. Hunt, Charles Storrs, and William B. Kendall. The first president of the society was Benjamin D. Silliman, who held that office from 1880 until 1887. He was succeeded by John Winslow, who presided for three years. Judge Calvin E. Pratt followed with a term of one year and then gave way, on account of his health, to his brother justice, Willard H. Bartlett. After retaining the presidency for two terms, from 1890 until 1892, Judge Bartlett retired and Judge Pratt resumed his former position. The anniversary of the pilgrims' landing at Plymouth has been annually celebrated by a banquet which has obtained wide renown by reason of the distinguished character of the guests. Every effort has been made to make the occasion a notable one by securing the presence of the most famous men in the United States, and the invitations issued have rarely been declined. The list of those who have responded to toasts on those occasions includes Ulysses S. Grant, William M. Evarts, Joseph Choate, Rutherford B. Hayes, Bourke Cockran, William T. Sherman, Chester A. Arthur, Oliver Otis Howard, Grover Cleveland, Henry W. Slocum, W. C. P. Breckinridge, George S. Wise, and many others whose reputations are of national and international note. The last appearance at a public event of that great leader who cut his way through the heart of the Confederacy and opened Georgia to the Federal troops, was at the New England dinner in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in December, 1890. No one who was present will readily forget the scene that followed when the silver-crested warrior entered the room and took his seat at the right of the president and near to his lieutenants, Slocum and Howard, who had followed him in the march from Atlanta to the sea. The

honorary membership of the society has embraced from time to time the names of U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, W. M. Evarts, W. T. Sherman, Noah Porter, Chester A. Arthur, William P. Frye, Timothy Dwight and the Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D. The membership is 450 and the officers last chosen were: Calvin E. Pratt, president; Thomas S. Moore, recording secretary; William H. Williams, corresponding secretary; Charles N. Manchester, treasurer.

When the little ship "Mayflower" landed her pilgrim passengers on the "stern and rock-bound coast" at Plymouth, Mass., more than 250 years ago, she planted upon American soil a stock whence Brooklyn has derived some of its best blood. Among those pilgrims were the ancestors of ALBERT G. ROPES, whose descent on both sides of the house from the founders of the colony at Plymouth bay makes him preëminently at home as a member of the New England Society; and the fact that the old city of Salem was his birthplace is an additional element of fitness in his membership. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since his boyhood, his home being at 261 Hicks street. His father was the late Ripley Ropes, and his mother, Elizabeth Graves. He was born in 1852 and came to Brooklyn with his parents in 1863; his education, begun in his native city, was completed at the Polytechnic Institute. Entering upon



ALBERT G. ROPES.

his business career he devoted about ten years to the hide and leather trade with Hoyt Bros., which firm later became J. B. Hoyt & Co., in "The Swamp," in New York city, and subsequently he was with the Export Lumber Company two years. In 1883 he became a partner with Isaac F. Chapman, and the firm of I. F. Chapman & Co. was formed to carry on the business of general shipping merchants. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade in New York. Boating is the pleasure for which he has most inclination, but the demands of business engross him so much that he has little time to bestow upon anything else. He married a daughter of Isaac F. Chapman.

In Brooklyn the name of Carman is one which always has been recognized as that of one of the oldest and most respected families in the state; and in both the business and social life of the city the representatives of the family hold prominent positions. To this family NELSON G. CARMAN, JR., belongs. Although a lawyer by profession, and one of well-known abilities, his talents are exercised for the most part in the management of his extensive personal interests. In politics his name is an influential one, and especially in Suffolk County, but he is not and never has been a practical politician in the sense in which that expression is generally used. At Babylon he has officiated as president of the Republican campaign club; he has made many addresses at political meetings and frequently he has been asked by the Republicans in the first congressional district to accept official honors, but he has invariably declined, preferring to work in the ranks for the benefit of his party. He is a native of Brooklyn and is the great-grandson of a man who was one of the most prominent in Queens County during the period of the American revolution. This ancestor served in the legislature twenty terms, and was a member of the convention which met at Poughkeepsie in 1788 to pass upon the ratification of the proposed constitution of the United States. Born in 1847, Nelson G. Carman studied at the Polytechnic Institute and Prof. Overheiser's preparatory school, and was graduated at Yale College in 1869. With the profession of the law in view as his ultimate calling, he accepted a position with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and jobbers of hardware in New York city, his object being to obtain an insight into business methods. He remained there a year and a half, and then entered the Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1874; he was admitted to the bar in the same year. Among the business interests to which he is related is the United States Projectile Company, of which he is a trustee. He is a director of the New England Society and of the Brooklyn Club, and he is included in the membership of the Hamilton, Crescent, and Germania clubs. His home at 54 Pierrepont street is rich with artistic adornment. He married Mary Adella Cary, daughter of the late George S. Cary, of Brooklyn, on October 14, 1869.



NELSON G. CARMAN, JR.

WALTER P. ROPES would have been eligible to membership in the New England Society even if he had been born in Brooklyn, whither he was brought by his father, Ripley Ropes, from Salem, Mass. He was born in the "City of Witches" on July 6, 1862. Receiving his education in Brooklyn, he began his business life in the house of A. A. Low & Bro., and there he secured a thorough training in commercial methods. He is engaged in business for himself, as a manufacturer in New York. He married Miss Frances Ver Nooy in October, 1889, and resides at 40 Pierrepont street.

N. B. SANBORN is a New Englander by birth, having been born in Wheelock, Vt., on January 21, 1840; his father was Anson Sanborn, who for some years was engaged in the lumber business in Massachusetts, whither the family name was brought in 1640 by two brothers who came from England to settle in the pilgrim colonies. Mr. Sanborn was educated at Auburn, Mass., and when old enough to leave school was employed by his father until he attained his majority, when he began to study law at the University of the City of New York. He was admitted to the bar of the state in 1865. He is a member of the New England Society, and as a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club indulges in nautical recreations. He resides at 13 Spencer place. His wife was Miss Frances G. Rice, of New York.

CHARLES NOYES CHADWICK inherits from his Puritan ancestry an interest in the intellectual development

of the race which has led him into prominent connection with educational matters in Brooklyn, where for many years he has had his home. In 1876 his attention was attracted to the kindergarten system of education, and he succeeded in interesting several of his friends in the subject; with their coöperation a small kindergarten school was inaugurated in the back parlor of a private house, where it won the favor of both children and parents and soon the question of putting it upon a larger and more permanent basis was in order. The Froebel Academy was established with kindergarten methods in all its departments and a curriculum including academic and industrial branches of education. Mr. Chadwick is chairman of the executive committee and the general committee of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association. The business in which he is engaged is the manufacture of underwear, waists, and corsets, and it was begun thirty years ago in New Haven, Conn., by a company of which he has been the vice-president and general manager since its incorporation in 1890. The factory was removed to Brooklyn a year ago; between two hundred and three hundred operatives are employed. Mr. Chadwick began his business career in the New York banking house of Henry Clews & Co. in 1869, and from there went into the drygoods commission business in New York, forming two partnerships, finally becoming interested in the enterprise with which he is now connected. He was educated at Yale in the class of 1870, and after leaving college spent a year in travel and study in Germany, France, and England. He is a member of the Yale Alumni Association, of Long Island, and an honorary member of the Franklin Literary Society. He was born in 1849 in the town of Lyme, Conn.

AUSTIN W. FOLLETT was born in Richford, Vt., on August 5, 1833, and the family moved to Ohio in 1836. He was clerk in a country store from 1854 until 1866, when, with his brother George, he moved to New York city, and began trading in wool as member of the firm of Armstrong, Follett & Co. On the retirement of the senior partner the firm became George Follett & Co. Mr. Follett, in addition to his membership in the New England Society, is a member of most of the York and Scottish rite masonic bodies, the Vermont and Ohio societies and the Lincoln Club.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS was organized on March 4, 1891, on the centenary of the admission of Vermont into the Union. The society has seventy members, all of whom are men doing business or living in Brooklyn. All of them are either native Vermonters, or lived in that state a sufficient time to have acquired a residence. The first meeting of the society was held at the Union League club house. The headquarters of the society are at the office of its treasurer, 300 Fulton street. The officers are: Robert D. Benedict, president; Robert J. Kimball, secretary; F. H. Chandler, treasurer.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIAL SOCIETY is a smaller society than the organization just mentioned, and its object is indicated in its name. The membership is 130.

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF NASSAU ISLAND was organized in 1848, and General Jeremiah Johnson was the first president. It has 300 members, and the officers are Henry D. Polhemus, president, and William T. Lane, secretary. Only persons who are wholly or in part of Dutch extraction, or descendants of persons who were residents of Long Island prior to 1786 are eligible for membership. The objects of the society are to promote social intercourse among the members and to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlements, manners, customs, etc., of the early inhabitants. The society gives a dinner annually and the virtues of the Dutch colonists are usually dwelt upon in the postprandial oratory.

THE SONS OF VETERANS is an organization the aims of which are very similar to those of the Grand Army of the Republic. The conditions of membership are that the applicant shall be eighteen years of age and a lineal descendant of an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the civil war. There are now thirty-two divisions of the Sons of Veterans, each having its own division commander and corps of officers. These divisions contain 2,500 camps, in which there is a total membership of more than 100,000. There are nine camps in Brooklyn.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is a society similar in character to the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Brooklyn organization was established in 1891. It is known as the Long Island Chapter and has a membership of thirty. Mrs. Horatio C. King is regent; Mrs. Lyman Abbott, vice-regent; Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, registrar; Mrs. Van Buren Thayer, treasurer. The motto of the society is "Liberty, Home, and Country."

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, devotes its attention especially to the beneficial and social features of the organization. The corps has five subordinate bodies in Brooklyn.

With nearly one thousand members the BROOKLYN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION strongly represents the organization of men who defended the city from the ravages of fire before the days of the paid department. The honor of saving life and property was their sole incentive for the personal risk and the sacrifice of time which attended their service, and it was natural that the comradeship engendered among those who manned the ropes and brakes, plied the hooks and climbed the ladders amid smoke and flame, should be perpetuated in an organized body designed to promote friendly and social intercourse among the old-time "fire laddies," preserve and arrange their records and mementoes, afford relief to such of the

members as encounter misfortune, and give honorable burial to the dead. The association was organized on January 15, 1885, and was incorporated on July 24 of the same year. From the first its president has been John Courtney; the other officers are A. H. F. Bauer, secretary; Peter S. Keenan, financial secretary. Until March, 1887, the association met in the first district court room in the city hall, since which time it has occupied handsomely furnished rooms in the basement of that building. Among the adornments of the rooms are many relics of the old volunteer department. The annual ball of the association is one of the events of the social season and its proceeds are divided between the mutual aid fund and the general fund. Excursions, in which old-time water-throwing contests are a feature, are a frequent source of pleasure to the members, and they are proud participants in the firemen's conventions held all over the country. The association is harmonious in its membership and strong in its financial standing.

The VETERAN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN occupy a three-story brick building at 90 Livingston street. On Tuesday evening, November 23, 1886, members of the old volunteer fire department met in the basement of the city hall to organize a Veteran Firemen's Association, to be composed of only such firemen as had served five years or over in the volunteer fire department of the Western District of the city of Brooklyn. It was decided to hold weekly meetings. On Tuesday evening, January 11, 1887, a permanent organization was effected. As there always were social features in the old volunteer fire department which tended greatly to keep up a good feeling among the "boys," the house at 90 Livingston street has been fitted up to enable them to have just such old time gatherings as they used to have in their various engine, hose, and truck houses. The basement forms a banqueting hall and a sitting room, which is in constant use, and there is a well furnished kitchen in the rear. The two floors above are likewise furnished, the wives and families of the "old vamps" often participating in the entertainments that are given in these parlors. The third story is devoted to the use of the janitor. The association numbers 250 members and has the following officers: A. J. Michaels, president; Peter C. Brown, vice-president; Joseph H. Downing, secretary; William Fleming, financial secretary; Samuel Bowden, treasurer; John Morris, sergeant-at-arms.

There are three exempt firemen's associations in Brooklyn—the EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN (Western District), the EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT, and the NEW LOTS EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. That of the Western District was formed on January 9, 1852, and regularly incorporated on July 19, 1874. Its object is to look after sick and disabled firemen and to care for their widows and orphans. To be eligible for membership it is necessary for an applicant to have served a full term in the volunteer department of the Western District and to have received an honorable discharge. The membership is little less than one hundred. The Exempt Firemen's Association of the Eastern District was organized on November 14, 1882, and incorporated on April 4, 1883. Its object is similar to that of the organization of the Western District, and on its rolls are members from every company of the old department. Its first home was in Military Hall in the sixteenth ward, but these quarters were soon outgrown, and the common council granted an application made to them for a lease of Firemen's Hall, on Bedford avenue, near North First street, which is now used as headquarters. There are over four hundred members. The New Lots Exempt Firemen's Association began its existence on July 12, 1886, being formed by members of seven companies, which, before the annexation of New Lots to Brooklyn, composed the fire service of the town. The association, which has its headquarters in the twenty-sixth ward, was incorporated on July 26, 1886, and its purpose is more of a social nature than that of the other two organizations. There are nearly two hundred members.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the women of Brooklyn belongs the honor of founding one of the first women's clubs instituted in this country. In the spring of 1869, at the home of Mrs. Anna C. Field, the BROOKLYN WOMAN'S CLUB was organized. The regular meetings began in January, 1870. Papers of incorporation were signed on March 31, 1871. In accordance with constitutional provisions, semi-monthly day meetings for literary work and general conferences have since taken place regularly during eight months of each year (October to May, inclusive), usually attended by women only. These have been varied with more or less frequency according to circumstances, by social receptions attended by both men and women. In the latest phase of its organization the regular business of the club is transacted at four formal business meetings, occurring respectively in November, January, March, and May, each preceded by a social luncheon for members only. The anniversary of the founding of the club is celebrated by a social entertainment, at which courtesies are extended to the representatives of other clubs. The object of the club as defined in its constitution is the improvement of its members, and the practical consideration of the important questions that grow out of the relation of the individual to society. It is independent of sect, party, and social cliques, the basis of membership being earnestness of purpose, love of truth, and a desire to promote the best

interests of humanity. Each member is enrolled for service upon some one of the eight standing committees, which have in charge the subjects of education, literature, music, current topics, art, philanthropy, science, and the home. There is also an efficient committee devoted to the kindergarten and its practical interests. The art of conversation is assiduously cultivated, and the habit of making clear and accurate statements and inferences is a primary aim. Music of a high order is a feature of many of the meetings, and social acquaintance is cultivated. The society has made itself a home for new ideas and reform movements. In this capacity it has been the parent of several enterprises related to the best growth of Brooklyn. The need of a suitable boarding house for teachers, artists and other self-supporting women, which should possess the grace and cheer of a home and still protect the freedom of the individual, early attracted the attention of the members. Mrs. Anna C. Field devoted her time and talents to this end, and with the assistance of the club members she succeeded in establishing the Business Women's Union in the spring of 1871. Wise management has continued the prosperity of the home to the present time. Representatives of the club took part in the International Prison Conference held in London in 1872. In May, 1873, the preliminary movements relating to the establishment in Kings County of a branch of the State Charities Aid Association were made by the club, and the successful outcome of those movements is widely known. Other movements that received an impulse from the club were those resulting in the establishment of training schools for nurses, cooking schools, a training school for kindergarten teachers, a free kindergarten, and the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association. The list of officers for the year 1892-3 is: Mrs. Helen H. Backus, president; Mrs. Amelia K. Wing, vice-president; Mrs. Louise Catlin, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah M. Safford and Mrs. Clementine Wing, secretaries. The regular meetings of the club were at first held in Low's building, at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. In November, 1870, rooms were occupied at 280 Henry street, and in May, 1871, possession was taken of the parlors at 80 Willoughby street in the Business Women's Home. In the beginning of 1893, the club moved to the assembly room in the new building of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Flatbush and Third avenues.

In the fall of 1889 Miss Virginia Klingler had a reading notice inserted in one of the journals devoted to the interests of stenographers, inviting all those in Brooklyn interested in the subject of forming a local association to meet at her home. In response to this invitation, twelve or fifteen shorthand writers assembled in her parlors and formed the BROOKLYN STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION. The actual date of the organization was February 17, 1890. The association grew rapidly and, after several changes of quarters, it finally located itself at 330 Greene avenue in April, 1892, and leased the house for two years. The practical features of the association are the business meetings, the typewriting department, the dictation classes for speed practice, and the literary society. The social features consist of receptions, card, lawn, and other parties, as well as the special entertainments which are given annually and which are open to the public. There are also bicycle, base ball, lawn tennis, and croquet clubs for out-door sports, while the pool and billiard tables supplement the regular and special amusements within. Membership in the association is open to any one of either sex who is over eighteen years of age and of good character, who has used shorthand for business purposes for twelve months, and is able to write seventy-five words or more per minute and read the same correctly. Any shorthand writer living outside of Brooklyn is eligible to a non-resident membership. The association is strictly impartial in relation to any system of shorthand, any typewriting machine, or any stenographic publication. The government is vested in an executive committee, composed of the officers and eight additional members. The officers of the association are: William P. Charles, president; Edwin F. Treat, secretary; E. M. Martin, treasurer.

The BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION, which has 125 members, was incorporated on June 28, 1889, under the act of 1887, its object being "to cultivate the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law, to facilitate the administration of justice, to elevate the standard of integrity, honor, and courtesy in the legal profession, and to cherish the spirit of brotherhood among the members thereof." Any lawyer in good standing who resides or has an office in Kings County is eligible to membership. The officers are: George G. Reynolds, president; David Barnett, first vice-president; Joseph A. Burr, Jr., second vice-president; Daniel W. Northup, recording secretary; James D. Bell, corresponding secretary; Stephen C. Betts, librarian and treasurer.

Connected with the medical and surgical professions and related callings there are several well-established societies in Brooklyn. These include the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF KINGS COUNTY, with 472 members, whose official organ is the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*; the HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS, with 130 members; KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, with 90 members; BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE; KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, with 200 members; BROOKLYN DERMATOLOGICAL AND GENITO-URINARY SOCIETY, BROOKLYN GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BROOKLYN PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BROOKLYN DENTAL SOCIETY, and the HOAGLAND LABORATORY.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.—The temperance movement in Brooklyn began about the middle of the present century, when the revulsion against the universal drinking habits of the time first made itself felt.

At that time meetings for the object of suppressing the traffic in liquors were frequent and converts were many. The propaganda extended throughout the country and, as a consequence, many and various societies were established, all of which had for their object the extension of the temperance movement and the suppression of the drink habit. This crusade was carried on with the greatest energy and numbered among its advocates some of the best thinkers and orators of the country. But, on the other hand, it was an attack on the existing order of things and, as such, was fiercely resented by conservatives who were far from being impressed with the stories of the evil effects of intemperance in the use of stimulants detailed by the reformers. As a consequence, the new temperance societies were not always welcomed by the communities of which they were in reality a part. From being ridiculed the reformers gradually came to be sneered at and, in many cases, despised. This state of things gave birth to secret orders which, under such names as the "Sons of Temperance" or "Good Templars," were enabled to continue the work without external interference, and the temperance movement then became recognized as sound and true. To-day there exist in Brooklyn many societies devoted to spreading the temperance reform and to securing national and state legislation in conformity with their views. THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE have nine "divisions," meeting in various parts of the city. THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, the next oldest, has twelve lodges, and the junior organization, the CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, has six "sections" on Long Island. In addition to these, there are the five TEMPLES OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE. But the most effective work is by no means done by these fraternal and mutual benefit orders, but by the societies comprised in the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, an organization founded twenty years ago, and whose present officers are the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, president; J. N. Stearnes, corresponding secretary; George H. Hick, financial secretary, and W. D. Porter, treasurer. The Kings County WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION was founded fourteen years ago for the purpose of aiding the movement in those various ways in which women are so efficient. Its present officers are: Mrs. Louise Vanderhoef, president; Mrs. J. Braman, vice-president; Mrs. Anna S. Reeves, secretary; Mrs. M. J. Annable, treasurer; and Miss E. W. Greenwood, representative-at-large. In addition to this, the YOUNG LADIES' UNION has three branches in Brooklyn, all devoted to the same work. Various religious denominations likewise have associate societies devoted to this crusade. The chief of these are the KNIGHTS OF TEMPERANCE, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Long Island, and the LEAGUE OF THE CROSS, a local Catholic society, comprising several thousand members. There are many societies devoted to the same cause that work independently of these great unions. The three chief associations of this character are the following: AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, of which the officers are Dudley Pritchard, president; D. A. Davies, secretary, and William Haddon, treasurer. The BROOKLYN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE UNION comprises the Band of Hope, Loyal Temperance Legions, and other old time organizations; its officers are J. Bicknell, president, and L. C. Fish, secretary. The CHRISTIAN RESCUE TEMPERANCE UNION, Mrs. S. Duer, president, is connected with the mission organized by Mrs. Duer twelve years ago.

The Germans have brought several of their secret societies into Brooklyn and some of these are quite strong in numbers. The DEUTSCHER ORDEN DER HARUGARI has fourteen lodges and 925 members. The DEUTSCHER ORDEN DER SCHWARZEN RITTER is peculiar in that most of its local branches are named for such distinguished Americans as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and James A. Garfield; there are six organizations, with a total membership of 398. There are five branches of the FREIER ORDEN DER ROTHMAENNER in Brooklyn, and the order has also three ladies' circles. There are three branches of the ORDEN DER EHREN BRUEDER, nineteen of the ORDER OF GERMANIA, four of the UNABHAENGIGER ORDEN DER GUTEN BRUEDER, and six of the ORDER OF THE SONS OF HERMANN. The last named has a total membership of 500 in Brooklyn.

The Hebrew societies of the city of Brooklyn cover a wide field of social, political, and beneficial effort. They include four lodges of the ANCIENT ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL; three lodges of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH; four of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FREE SONS OF ISRAEL; three lodges of the order of B'RITH ABRAHAM; and three lodges of the order of SONS OF BENJAMIN. There are also ten representative benevolent Hebrew societies, besides a number of social clubs. Of the large Hebrew charitable institutions mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

The principle of self-help and the preservation of national traditions and associations is strikingly characteristic of the Scandinavian residents of this city, and the result has been the establishment by them of organizations which cover every department of social and political life. They have fourteen societies in Brooklyn devoted to beneficial and provident purposes, several building societies, four representative social clubs and seven political associations. The membership of all these is large and includes many of the most prominent citizens of Scandinavian birth or descent.

There are six Italian mutual benefit associations in Brooklyn, whose objects are to care for the sick and distressed and bury the dead. These are the FRATERNO AMORE SOCIETY, with 100 members; the ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, with 300 members; the NATIONAL ITALIAN SOCIETY, with 100 members; the

SOCIETY OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES, with 95 members; the STATO MAGGIORE SAVOJA SOCIETY, with 55 members, and the SOCIETÀ ARTIGIANI PADULESI. There are also two social organizations—the CRISTOFORO COLOMBO CLUB and the FRANCIS L. CORRAO ASSOCIATION—and seven clubs purely political in character. All of these bodies are representative in a large degree of the better class of Italian life, and all are prosperous and progressive.

Among the representative Spanish societies in Brooklyn is LA BENEFICENCIA ESPAÑOLA, which furnishes assistance to destitute Spaniards. It has 325 members. LA NACIONAL MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY is another Spanish association organized for beneficial purposes. It was incorporated in 1868, and has a capital of \$15,000. The membership roll bears 350 names. LA ARMONIA is a Spanish association having mutual instruction and recreation as its aims. There are 250 members.

Scottish residents of Brooklyn, including those who are members of families originating in Scotland but natives of this country, have three organizations in Brooklyn. The BROOKLYN CALEDONIAN CLUB aims to preserve the traditions and games of the fatherland, and the SCOTTISH CLUB of South Brooklyn exists for a similar purpose. CLAN MACDONALD, No. 33, aims to unite representatives of all the clans in the preservation of national characteristics, and embodies the mutual benefit and life insurance features.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION was organized in 1855 and has a membership of 1,280. The BROOKLYN NEWSDEALERS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION has 100 members. The BROTHERHOOD OF STEAMBOAT PILOTS is represented in Brooklyn by an organization known as Excelsior Harbor 5. The LETTER CARRIERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION has 390 members. Brooklyn teachers have five organizations—the BROOKLYN TEACHERS' LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the BROOKLYN TEACHERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, the BROOKLYN PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION, the BROOKLYN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, and the SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB. There are a number of alumni associations and other organizations designed to perpetuate the friendships of school and college. There is a very large number of other special societies, mostly of a social nature, and new ones come into existence every year; while some, having served their purpose or failing to develop elements of permanency, become extinct. The greater number of these are of minor importance, and it is sufficient to say of them that in general they represent mere local or mutual interest. Of secret orders and special societies not heretofore mentioned the following is a list: AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; fifty-two local organizations and 7,225 members. ANCIENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS; three lodges and 250 members. FRATERNAL LEGION; eight camps. GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS; six lodges. KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GOLDEN STAR; eight local organizations and 566 members. LEGION OF JUSTICE; five local bodies. NATIONAL BENEVOLENT UNION; eleven local bodies. NATIONAL UNION; two local bodies. NATIONAL PROVIDENT UNION; thirty-eight councils and 4,200 members. ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS; fifteen local organizations. ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CHAIN; two local organizations. The ORDER OF SONS OF ST. GEORGE, composed of persons of British birth or immediate descent, but American in sentiment and aims, has ten lodges and 1,800 members; a kindred organization—the ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE—has one lodge named in honor of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. The ORDER OF TONTI is a coöperative insurance association of large local strength, having thirty-six branches in Brooklyn. The ORDER OF THE WORLD has nine local organizations. In the three branches of the SOCIETY OF SELECT GUARDIANS there are 275 members. Eight lodges represent the SEXENNIAL LEAGUE, and there are thirty-one lodges of the TRIENNIAL LEAGUE, which has a total local membership of 1,900. The TEMPLARS OF LIBERTY are represented by eighteen local organizations.

THE STAGE—PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.



MORE than any other form of enterprise, that pertaining to the conduct of theatres in Brooklyn was discouraged by the neighborhood of New York. The bigger town had the first theatres, and Brooklynites fell into the habit of crossing the ferry to see plays and hear music, until they got the notion that nothing in their own city was worth seeing or hearing. It was a difficult and costly undertaking for managers to persuade them out of this practice, and nearly as many dollars were lost in producing plays and establishing theatres here as were afterwards gained through popular confidence. For a long time managers and public held each other in mutual distrust. People believed that if they went to the play they would see only an inferior performance. Managers knew that if they gave the play in any manner it was at a risk. This state of things disappeared with the growing independence of Brooklyn, which begot a more liberal policy on the part of those who provide amusements, and a consequent growth of confidence on the part of their patrons. Yet, in spite of the slow evolution of a local autonomy in theatrical as in other matters, the history of the Brooklyn stage has not been insignificant. The first play enacted here of which there is a record was given by British officers before an audience of soldiers and Tories in 1776. That was the time when the fields about the village were garnished with tents of the red-coats. The piece was called "The Battle of Brooklyn," and was written by General Burgoyne; it is said to have had more than a modicum of merit. The colonials were satirized, and among the characters were Washington, Putnam, Stirling and Sullivan, grouped as "rebel chiefs." It was in two acts, and was presented as artistically as means allowed. It was acted on a regular stage, with home-made scenery, and a regimental brass band furnished the *entr'acte* music. The greater drama of the revolution seems then to have absorbed attention for several years, and it was not till 1810 that the people were treated to another play. This time, however, it was acted by "a company of gentlemen from New York," and was given at Green's Military Garden, built on the site of the present court house. The entertainment included "The Wags of Windsor" and "The Real Soldier," and there were songs and a recitation. Plays and other entertainments were given from time to time in tavern halls and parlors, usually beginning at 6.30 and giving the patrons a stiff measure of entertainment for their money—12½ cents was a common admission fee then. It was as late as 1826 before a really good performance seems to have been given in Brooklyn. Mrs. Chester's hall, on Front street, was occupied for the presentation of "Douglas" and "The Review," with interpolated songs, by people from the Chatham Theatre, New York, and they were appreciated, for they were followed by other plays that were good enough to attract the New Yorkers over, a line being added to the bills to inform them that the horse boats at Catherine ferry would be ready to take them back at any time between 8 o'clock and midnight. The Amphitheatre, a wooden house with a brick front, on Fulton street, near Concord, was a place for shows in 1828, and a dozen years later the Colonnade Garden opened on Columbia Heights, opposite Pineapple street. In 1848 Gabriel Harrison, who for twenty years or more was a conspicuous factor in dramatic enterprise, reopened the Military Garden—the garden part of it had degenerated into a few dusty bushes—fitted it with six hundred seats, and tried to conduct it as a theatre. In the next year some really excellent actors played here, but they were in advance of the times and there was a failure. In 1850 Chanfrau & Burke opened the Brooklyn Museum, at Fulton and Orange streets, for the exhibition of stuffed animals and moral dramas. Brooklyn had acquired a large religious element by that time, and many people thought that theatres were wicked. That was why the place was called a museum, and why the auditorium was a "lecture hall," as in Barnum's Museum across the river. In spite of the dead monkeys and the advertised morals, this too was a failure, though it deserved a better fate, for Murdock, Pitt, Brougham, Mason, Rush, Mary Taylor, Mrs. D. P. Bowers and others of note were members of the company. The elder Booth played here, in "The Iron Chest," and on that occasion his son Edwin made his professional *début*. Good acting and moderate prices were expected to draw people to the Athenæum, on Atlantic avenue, when it was built in 1853. It opened with "William Tell," but

people would not patronize it and it closed. In 1858 the first Italian opera in Brooklyn was given at this little house, and in order to secure stage room three hundred seats were sacrificed to an enlarged platform. Parts of three operas were given with artistic success, but the company could not afford to call often. It was at the Athenæum, also, that the first concerts were given by the Philharmonic society—concerts that were continued for more than three score years. In 1860 an important step was taken in the building of the Academy of Music, on Montague street. It was opened with a ball and an operatic concert in January of the following year. Here, at last, was a proper place to act in, and here the geniuses of our time have sung and spoken. This house has been at no time a regular theatre; but no house in the country is better fitted for opera and drama on the grand scale, for it has a heroic stage and magnificent distances. There are seats for 2,100 people. Drama, concert, opera, farce and spectacular show follow each other here with odd absence of relation and with refreshing diversity. It is a high-class musical recital on one night, an amateur farce on the next, comic opera on the third and a prohibition meeting on the fourth. The variety and amplitude of its service to the public cause every citizen to hold the Academy in estimation. So far as drama, pure and simple, is concerned, it received from the opening of the Park Theatre a greater impetus than it obtained from the Academy. This was the first of what may be called the permanent theatres. Hooley's small minstrel hall, on the site of the Dime Savings Bank, was built in the year following the inauguration of the Academy, and was for a time successful, but the Park, opened in 1863, was the first of the important theatres. Gabriel Harrison was the manager, and he invented and introduced here the sunken footlights that are now in universal use throughout the world. "Married Life" and "Loan of a Lover" were given on the opening night. Manager Harrison's attempt to give opera here resulted as operatic enterprises always do when they have no subvention from either government or society, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway took the theatre in the next year, remaining until another and then better playhouse was opened for them in 1871. A stock company was placed in the Park by A. R. Samuells in 1873. But the company was too good—that is, too expensive—and Mr. Samuells retired. In 1875 Colonel William E. Sinn came from Baltimore and took the place in hand. He gave there a little of everything at first, and slowly brought the theatre into popularity. In 1871 the Brooklyn Theatre opened where the EAGLE building now stands, and Mr. and Mrs. Conway moved into it from the Park, first appearing at the new house in "Money." Four years later, both these actors being dead, their daughters, Minnie and Lillian, undertook the management, but in their hands it was a losing venture. Shook & Palmer presently secured it, and began a series of exceptionally fine performances. They were on the high road to success when a calamity occurred which involved the destruction of the house, injury to theatrical interests for months thereafter, and the shadowing with grief of many households. This was the burning of the theatre on the night of December 5, 1876. "The Two Orphans" was on, and the last scene was in progress when smoke and sparks began to drop from the flies, and the cry of "Fire!" was raised. Kate Claxton, who was playing Henriette, went on with her part, but finding that the audience was getting on its feet and that the air was fast thickening with smoke, she and other actors urged the audience to take time and go out quietly. Had it been possible for a panic-stricken multitude to take her advice, all would have been well, but words at such a time were as if addressed to the sea. Flames that had, probably, originated from the contact of a canvas border with a gas jet, broke through the proscenium arch and ran along the painted ceiling, urged by drafts which swept through exits that were opened in every direction. Crazy with fright, the audience made for the doors. Most of those in the lower part of the house escaped, and all the actors were saved excepting Henry S. Murdock and Claude Burroughs—talented and promising actors both, who perished in trying to save their costumes. It was among the people of the gallery that the greatest loss of life occurred. They were jammed on a winding stair, and the police, believing that the house was empty, closed the doors. Not until days after was it known that nearly three hundred dead lay among the smoking ruins. A liberal sum was raised for those who had been orphaned and widowed by this accident, and the remains of two hundred unidentified were buried in one grave in Greenwood, after an imposing public funeral. Terrible as was this catastrophe, it was not devoid of good results, for the theatres of both this country and Europe were overhauled with a view to making them more nearly fireproof, and wholesome laws concerning them were revived or enacted. Three years later the house was rebuilt. It was a large, solid, handsome structure, and for several years it sustained a renewal of the popularity that had been acquired by its predecessor. Clara Morris appeared as Jane Shore in a tragedy by Donn Piatt on the opening night, October 4, 1879, Shook & Palmer being then in charge. Manager Haverly succeeded them after the first season. Charles H. McConnell came after him; he was followed by Henry Clay Miner, and lastly, by H. R. Jacobs. Here appeared Irving, Wallack, Mansfield, Owens, Coudock, Emmet, Bernhardt, McCullough, Jefferson and the best stock companies of the country, but the character of the house was not maintained, and its last days were given to cheap melodrama and variety farce. On its closing night, June 2, 1890, when a benefit was given to its business manager, Joseph Hild, a large and brilliant audience saw a sprightly performance of "London

Assurance," with Rose Coghlan as Lady Gay Spanker, and the theatre was invested with so much of its old charm that the last evening became a pleasant memory. There was a valedictory by Mark D. Wilbur, and a poem was read by Rose Coghlan. The demolition of the house began in the following winter. The Columbia, newest of the theatres that have clustered near the city hall, was opened for the season of 1891-2 with Augustus Thomas' charming play, "Alabama," acted by Agnes Booth, J. H. Stoddart, Maurice Barrymore, Walden Ramsay, E. M. Holland and others of A. M. Palmer's stock company. This magnificent house, distinguished for spaciousness, richness and elegance of architectural adornment, amplitude of stage, skilful lighting, efficient warming and ventilation, and agreeable music, is the largest of the local playhouses, and in beauty has no superior in the country. The curtain, after a picture by the American painter of oriental subjects, Edwin Lloyd Weeks, represents the exit of an Indian rajah from a city, riding on the back of an elephant and surrounded by troops and servants. The grandiose character of the composition fits admirably with the somewhat oriental architecture. The managers are Edwin Knowles, of Brooklyn; Daniel Frohman, of New York, and Albert Hayman, of Chicago; and here, not for the first time in Brooklyn as an experiment, but for the first time as a practice, engagements of important stars and companies were made for a fortnight. It took a long time for Brooklyn to outlive the ignominy of being a "one night stand," but managers know it now for one of the best "show towns" in the United States.

Several of the theatres of Brooklyn were built on the site of churches, and among them is the Grand Opera House on Elm place, just off from Fulton street. Like most institutions of the same name, this was not intended for an opera house—and never was one—but for a theatre. The class of entertainment offered here is "popular," though many noted actors have appeared on its boards. The house was built for Barry and Fay, a couple of Irish variety actors, but it changed hands several times before its character was definitely fixed. It has been improved from time to time, and has a commodious stage and auditorium. The date of its erection was 1881. Another popular house is the Star Theatre on Jay street, a few yards from Fulton. It seats about 1,400 people, and is simply but substantially built. It was erected by John W. Holmes, and has been devoted from the first to the production of plays that are melodramatic and realistic. Three miles or so from the bridge, up Fulton street, is the Criterion Theatre, where many artists of note have played. Robert Hilliard, co-manager with Wesley Sisson at the opening in 1885, made his *début* as a professional player here, and for several weeks George O. Starr kept a comic opera company on its stage. The Criterion is small, seating only 780, and was a little in advance of the uptown movement, so that it came to be used more for meetings, fairs and amateur entertainments than for plays. Among the houses that were devoted to music and drama, but that did not cut a conspicuous figure in the history of the local stage, is the Olympic, that stood where the Liebmanns' dry goods store is now. It was torn down in 1890, after serving variously for a score of years as variety house, cheap theatre and museum—a picturesquely dingy place, where daily matinees were given. After the old barracks had been torn down a new theatre was started on its site, but when the walls were nearly up they fell in. The expectant proprietor became discouraged and withdrew from the enterprise. Music Hall, on the upper floor of the "flat-iron" at Fulton street and Flatbush avenue, was for a dozen or fifteen years a theatre, museum, minstrel house and concert hall, but it was never a safe or attractive one. At the Lyceum Theatre, on Leonard street and Montrose avenue, cheap performances in English and German are offered from time to time, and varieties have been given at the Grand Theatre on Grand street, where the experiment was once tried of giving continuous performances from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10.30 at night. Smaller places, occupied for museums and cheap shows, have been sporadic about town, and after a brief career have been closed by the sheriff. Varieties have always been necessary to the happiness of some folks, and Brooklyn had to have them. It sounds harshly odd to say that this gayest and most frivolous form of entertainment should find its first permanent lodging in a morgue, but without strained metaphor this might be made to appear, for the old market which was used for a dead house after the Brooklyn Theatre fire, became Hyde & Behman's Theatre. This, in turn, was burned, and a house was built on its ruins which is the finest of the variety theatres in America, one house in New York being a possible exception. In this new theatre the success has been continuous. Encouraged by their success in this theatre, Hyde & Behman opened one like it in the Eastern District in the fall of 1892. It is the Gayety, and stands on Throop avenue, near Broadway. Though not quite so large, nor quite so brilliant in decoration, it is a substantial and pleasant playhouse, and became popular at the start. In the Eastern District the public had grown to pretty large proportions before it had a theatre. It was a variety theatre and was operated in a large room on the upper floor of a business block, at Bedford avenue and Broadway. It was shabby within and without, malodorous and unsafe, but it was successful, and as soon as Theall & Carton, its managers, had acquired money enough, they moved into Apollo Hall, on Driggs street, which had been converted into a theatre for their occupancy. This place during the war was the Odeon, and was for a time an armory, but since then it had been used for roller skating, political meetings, dances and

wandering shows. When, in 1878, it became a real theatre and was called *The Novelty*, the populace pointed to it with pride; but when Shakespeare and that sort of thing arrived, they viewed it with alarm, and remained away. Lawrence Barrett played "Hamlet" there to about twenty-five people, while minstrels, varieties and melodramas prospered. The character of the performances was gradually improved, however, to conform to a taste that it was instrumental in creating, and the standard drama was eventually given there by John McCullough, Mary Anderson and other noted players, before audiences that crowded the house to the doors. For some years it had a monopoly of local patronage, but after rivalry had been set up, it fell into the hands of cheap managers and never quite recovered its social or artistic tone. A few attempts were made to establish other places of amusement in the Eastern District, but the poverty of the entertainments offered, and the unfortunate situation of the halls, condemned these institutions to failure at the outset. One such an enterprise endured for a season, in the rooms afterward used by the Amphion Musical Society, and the dramatist, Charles Gaylor, had a perturbed week or two in a room two flights above a clothing store, where he had erected a miniature stage and had hired a half dozen actors to play in comediettas written by himself.

The Baptist church, near the lower end of Lee avenue, of which J. Hyatt Smith was pastor, was partly torn down after he was sent to congress, and a theatre seating 1,700 was made of it. The house was opened in October, 1882, with the melodrama, "Lights o' London," under the management of J. S. Berger and E. E. Price, who kept their control of it for ten years, when it passed into the hands of A. Y. Pearson. Its most distinctive rival is the Bedford Avenue Theatre, a rather plain but soundly built house on South Sixth street, a few doors from the avenue for which it is named. It was opened in 1891, by Fanny Rice, in the farce "A Jolly Surprise." Light opera, spectacular pieces, sensational plays and farcical comedies are most popular there. The finest theatre in the Eastern District is the Amphion, on Bedford avenue. It took this name naturally, for the first movers in the enterprise were members of the Amphion Musical Society. A stock company was formed, the singers being subscribers for shares, and their concert director, C. Mortimer Wiske, was made manager. He endeavored to give it a standing equal to that of any theatre in the country. It is a beautiful house, with seats for 1,783 people; it is richly and harmoniously decorated and has lights shining through a painted sky above. It was one of the first



Edwin Knowles

theatres in America to adopt electric lighting, and its stage arrangements are unusually perfect. Mr. Wiske put in a company of excellent musicians, adding oboes, horns and bassoons to the customary strings and brass. The house opened on January 27, 1888, when the ill-starred National Opera Company tried to sing the "Queen of Sheba." There had been desertions, and suits for salary, and sheriff's attachments, and now there was a strike of chorus singers. They were pacified, however, and the curtain went up, an hour late. The house was offered for rent in the next fall, and Knowles & Morris became the lessees. Mr. Knowles eventually succeeded to the sole management, and the house is constantly increasing its popularity.

EDWIN KNOWLES—In reference to theatrical men, proprietors and managers, the difference between their prominence and importance in a community now and the rank accorded them a few generations ago is an interesting commentary on the tendency of the times. The development of histrionic art, the amalgamation of large theatrical interests in cities of considerable size, and the greatly increased financial values of such enterprises, have coöperated toward a continual amplification and refinement of the qualities essential to successful managing. These conditions, under the law of fittest survival, have been marking out a standard for managerial ability, which now is one such as only genius can attain. In very few callings, if in any, is such masterful versatility requisite for success. The man who conducts the policy of a playhouse to-day and successfully caters

to the public, must be a peer among financiers; he must have artistic perceptions; he must be a literary critic in considering new plays; he must be a quick observer of the public pulse; he must be in close touch and sympathy with the bohemian eccentricities of some, and the contradictory idiosyncrasies of others of the thousands of Thespians with whom he has to deal; he must, finally, have a thorough understanding of all professional and mercantile interests. No one among Brooklyn managers has achieved greater results than Edwin Knowles. He was born in Hamlet, Rhode Island, on June 27, 1845. His ancestors, who belonged to the Society of Friends, came from England about the year 1711 and settled in Rhode Island, in what is now the town of North Kingston. The family has occupied the same homestead ever since. At an early age Mr Knowles developed a predilection for the stage and he grasped the first opportunity to gratify it, beginning his theatrical career on May 6, 1867, in the old New York Theatre, on Broadway. He quickly demonstrated that his taste was born of talent. He was an actor about fifteen years, and during that period he supported many distinguished actors and actresses, Lester Wallack, Lawrence Barrett, Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Davenport, Barry Sullivan and Clara Morris being among the number. He abandoned acting for managing in the spring of 1882, his farewell performance being given in June, in the Madison Square Theatre in New York, on which occasion he played the leading part in "Esmeralda." In September, 1882, he began his managerial career by coming to Brooklyn and taking control of the Grand Opera House. He made his home here, and was soon actively identified with the social life of the city. On January 27, 1888, the Amphion Academy was opened to the public, with Mr. Knowles as one of the lessees and manager. He had formed a partnership with the late Colonel Theodore Morris, for the purpose of conducting the Grand Opera House, but after the opening of the Amphion Mr. Knowles occupied himself with its affairs, while Colonel Morris attended to the management of the Elm Place Theatre. In 1890, the interests of Knowles & Morris were divided, Mr. Knowles becoming the proprietor and manager of the Amphion, and Colonel Morris taking possession of the Grand Opera House. In the summer of 1891, Mr. Knowles associated himself with Daniel Frohman of New York and Al Hayman of Chicago, and proceeded under the firm name of Edwin Knowles & Company, to purchase and remodel for theatrical purposes the granite building at the corner of Washington and Tillary streets, known as the Universal. On March 7, 1892, this house was opened as the Columbia, one of the most perfect theatres in America being thus given to the city. Mr. Knowles is a member of the Brooklyn, Hanover, Union, Aurora Grata and Canarsie yacht clubs; and for two years was the president of the Aurora Grata. He is a member of the Five A's and the Players' clubs of New York; he is a second vice-president of the Actors' Fund and president of Edwin Forrest Lodge No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship. He is also treasurer of the Theatrical Managers' Association of the United States, a member of the Amphion and Cecilia singing societies and of the Spruce Cabin Association—a fishing club composed of twenty members, and owning private fishing grounds in Pennsylvania. He married Miss Sarah H. Goodrich, of Kanessville, Ill.

COLONEL WILLIAM E. SINN, the Nestor of Brooklyn theatricals, was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1834. His early life was passed in Frederick City, Md., and when fourteen years old he became an employee in a dry-goods store in Baltimore. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in business for himself, but finding the venture too weighty for one of his years, he sold out and entered the employ of Bonn Bros., a large tobacco firm of the Monumental City, in which he eventually became a partner. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he caught the "war fever." He was in Cincinnati when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received and his openly expressed sympathy for the South led to his being invited to leave town, and he did so on the last train operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, before its lines were taken by the general government for war purposes. When he reached Baltimore the famous riot which barred the progress of the 6th Massachusetts regiment was in progress and he mingled with the



Wm E Sinn

crowd, being a witness to the death of Ladd and Whitney, the two privates of that regiment who were killed by the mob. It was during these events, and while idle in Baltimore, that the attention of Colonel Sinn was first directed to theatrical matters. His brother-in-law, Leonard B. Grover, was manager of the Baltimore Museum, and there he first got an insight into the theatrical business. In May, 1861, he visited Washington for business purposes, and while there noticed that the old Washington Theatre, then managed by Humphrey Bland, and the Odd Fellow's Hall were both crowded nightly. This filled his mind with visions of wealth to be gained from theatricals. He found a large hall which he leased and returning to Baltimore he induced Mr. Grover to join him, and they opened a variety theatre in Assembly Hall, Washington, which proved phenomenally successful. Their prosperity induced the owner of the old National Theatre to erect a building on the site now occupied by the new National Theatre, for their use. This venture also proved fortunate and Colonel Sinn soon added other theatres to his experiment. In 1862 he was interested with Mr. Grover in the new National Theatre, and was sole manager of Canterbury Hall and a permanent circus in Washington, and a theatre in Alexandria. About the same time Grover and Sinn put on the road a German Opera Company, but continued the venture only a short time, and in 1864 they became managers of the new Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. From 1864 until 1869 Colonel Sinn managed this theatre and then returned to Baltimore and took the management of the Front Street Theatre, and at the same time of the Globe Street Theatre, Chicago, and the National Theatre of Cincinnati. In 1875 he came to Brooklyn, where he leased the Park Theatre. The Park had been under two administrations prior to his lease. He succeeded Ed. Lamb, the well-known Brooklynite, and Alex. Samuells. He has never made a failure in the management of a theatre. In matters affecting the city he has shown much public spirit.



WALLACE MCCUTCHEON.

The youngest of Brooklyn's theatrical managers, and one who has already made his presence felt in the brisk bid for popular favor incidental to the rapid increase in the number of local playhouses, is WALLACE MCCUTCHEON, lessee of the Grand Opera House on Elm place. Although his first season in sole control of this theatre began in June, 1892, the house had been practically under his personal management for three years previous. He was born in New York city on November 3, 1861, and received his education in the public schools. While a youth he developed a taste for things theatrical, and his first engagement in that line was under Colonel Jack Haverly. The old Brooklyn Theatre had just been rebuilt and added to the chain of theatrical ventures which Colonel Haverly was stretching across the continent. Mr. McCutcheon entered the box-office as assistant treasurer, but was soon promoted to the treasurership, a position of responsibility he continued to fill until a change took place in the management, five years later. About this time the Criterion Theatre was completed, and its projectors selected Mr. McCutcheon as the proper person to take charge of the financial department. He was its first treasurer. In 1890 the sterling reputation he had gained by shrewdness and a thorough knowledge of theatrical matters, gleaned from every department, attracted the attention of the late Colonel Theodore Morris, whose failing health demanded that he resign the active management of his house and the attendant cares of business. He offered the position to Mr. McCutcheon, whom he installed as business manager. Much of Colonel Morris' time thereafter was spent in an unsuccessful pursuit of health, and meanwhile the entire responsibilities of the management rested upon his young lieutenant, and the prosperity of the house as a result of his good judgment was such that he was retained by the estate after Colonel Morris' death. There were several bidders for the lease of the popular theatre at the close of the Morris *régime*, among them two of the oldest and best known managers in the east. The owners decided that their interests and the future of the house would be safest in the hands of Mr. McCutcheon, and on June 1, 1892, he became sole lessee and manager. Ten years ago he married Miss Mira West of this city. He settled in Brooklyn in 1879 and has gained a wide circle of friends in and out of the profession.

The successful business partnership between RICHARD HYDE and LOUIS C. BEHMAN, one of the most



RICHARD HYDE.

came at once a popular vaudeville theatre. They were able to purchase the property in 1878, and enlarged and improved it from time to time until it soon became known as one of the best variety houses in the world. On June 10, 1890, they experienced their first set-back by the burning of this theatre, the loss being more than \$80,000, against which there was less than \$25,000 insurance. They immediately began to rebuild, and within a year had erected their present model playhouse at a cost of \$125,000. Their success as managers of a home theatre led them to try their fortune "on the road" with a company which they sent out under the name of Hyde & Behman's Comedy Company. Other companies were sent out when the success of this venture became assured, and in the following season the firm had five travelling organizations under its control. "Muldoon's Picnic," which was one of the most popular light pieces ever presented, was produced by the firm and netted them a large sum of money. The firm during this time was managing the Standard Theatre on Fulton street in addition to their theatre on Adams street. In January, 1882, they bought the Grand Opera House property on Elm place, and in May, 1883, they purchased the interior of Booth's Theatre in New York city, which was then about to be demolished, and with the material built the New Park Theatre on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. They purchased the Prospect Park fair grounds, at Gravesend, L. I., in 1886, and having extended them by purchase of adjoining property, laid out and built the race track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. In the spring of 1892 they purchased property on Broadway, Throop avenue and Middleton street, whereon they built the Gayety Theatre. Mr. Behman was elected alderman from the eleventh ward in 1882, and served until legislated out of office in 1883 by changes made in the city charter. He is a member of the Order of Elks.

JOHN W. HOLMES, owner and manager of Holmes'

prosperous firms of theatrical managers in the country, is a sequel to a strong personal friendship formed when the two young men were boys at school. Hyde & Behman is a firm that is as well known outside of Brooklyn as it is here, where it has done so much to promote the pleasure of the theatre-going portion of the community, for while its enterprise has been directed into a number of local channels it has reached out in various directions outside of Brooklyn. Richard Hyde was born on Adams street, Brooklyn, on May 22, 1849, and Louis C. Behman was born on Myrtle avenue, on June 4, 1855. Both were pupils at public school No. 1 at the same time, and the intimacy begun there has continued unbroken. Mr. Hyde became an apprentice in the hat manufactory of J. H. Prentice, and Mr. Behman became a clerk in his father's business establishment. During the celebration of the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, Messrs. Hyde and Behman were allied in business for the first time, as managers of a music hall which they opened in the Quaker City. From Philadelphia they went to Baltimore, remained there for a year and then determined to establish themselves in Brooklyn. They secured a lease of the building on Adams street where Hyde & Behman's Theatre now stands, and on Saturday evening, May 19, 1877, they opened the Brooklyn Volks Garden, which be-



LOUIS C. BEHMAN.

Star Theatre, was born in Belfast, Maine, on April 24, 1846. At the age of sixteen he was made manager of a lumber-mill at Lowell, Mass. He retained this position until the call of President Lincoln was issued for troops, when he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1869 he adopted the "show business" as a profession, and connected himself with Forepaugh's circus. His promotion was rapid, and he soon became one of the army of men employed by the late P. T. Barnum in his circus enterprises. He remained with Barnum thirteen years and then became manager and part owner of the Frank A. Robbins' circus, which he fitted out and put on the road. In 1882 he severed his connection with the travelling circus and opened a museum on Fulton street, Brooklyn, known as Holmes' Standard Museum and Theatre. In 1889 the museum was given up and he at once began building a handsome theatre suited in every way to his needs. On September 15, 1890, the present Holmes Star Theatre, on Jay street near Fulton, was opened. It has since been thoroughly successful, owing to Mr. Holmes' careful management and the popular class of attractions procured.

AMATEUR ASSOCIATIONS.

The birth and rapid growth of the amateur dramatic element in Brooklyn resulted principally from the lack of regular theatres here down to the period of the civil war. When the people of this city could not secure the intellectual, artistic and social advantages of the drama at established playhouses they consented to have their Knowles and Sheridan, and occasionally their Shakespeare, represented by those who play at playing. It is an old saying that the worst professional performance is better than the best amateur acting, but this must have been said by some person who had never seen Brooklyn amateurs act. The fact is that the Brooklyn amateurs are so good that many of them have passed imperceptibly from the parlor to the stage. Many plays have been given at the Academy in greater perfection of mechanical detail, with better costumes, scenery, music and accessories, than in some of the regular theatres.

THE AMARANTH AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

For a score of years the Amaranth has been the undisputed chief among amateur organizations. It is the oldest of the amateur societies and is an offspring of the *Entre Nous*, a social club which flourished about 1870. It obtained a charter on May 11, 1871, and elected its first officers on the following Fourth of July. These were Charles Bamburger, president; George F. Gregory, vice-president; J. Woodville Sands, secretary; John M. Burt, treasurer; Walter K. Paye, A. R. Thompson, T. Leeds Waters, W. L. Gill and A. B. Avery, trustees. The society first met in rooms in the Athenæum at Atlantic avenue and Clinton street. At that time ladies were admitted as annual members, and many names of those prominent in society appear on the rolls of that period. Early in 1882, the society occupied its present quarters at 40 Court street. At present its membership is limited to one hundred and fifty by its charter, and the names of more than a thousand persons are on a waiting list from which any vacancy occurring in the ranks is immediately filled. The Amaranth gives six performances each season, from November to April, inclusive, each of which costs from \$500 to \$800, and the expense is defrayed entirely from the sum of annual dues. Among the professional footlight favorites who received their first training in the society are Minna K. Gale, Virginia Brooks, Helen Russell, Mrs. Nellie Yale Nelson, Laura Sedgwick Collins, Mrs. Harriet Webb, Grace Gaylor Clarke, Mrs. Helen Dayton, Mrs. Fannie P. Foster, Mrs. H. M. Ferris, Dell Thompson, William A. Clarke, W. S. Howson, Charles Lamb, C. H. Macklin, Ernest Sterner, W. E. Wilson and others. The first play produced by the society was, "She Stoops to Conquer," on October 30, 1871, in the Academy of Music. It was followed by the farce, "Box and Cox." Mr. Bestow was Sir Charles Marlow; C. Bambergh, Jr., Young Marlow; the present assistant U. S. district attorney, John Oakey, Tony Lumpkin; Mrs. Beadle, Kate Harcastle; and Mrs. St. George, Mrs. Harcastle. The old play-bill of that "first night" has to-day a position of honor on the walls of the Amaranth's club rooms. Another play is that of "Geneva Cross," produced April 24, 1878, in the Academy. More pretentious performances have since been given, but few are recalled with greater pleasure by those who witnessed them, than those early efforts of the society. Ladies are not admitted to membership in the Amaranth now, but there is no lack of volunteers to take the parts at the disposal of the society. The officers for 1892-3 are Charles G. Street, president; James W. Macully, vice-president; H. C. Switzer, secretary; Frederick O. Nelson, financial secretary and F. H. Evans, treasurer. The Amaranth has given many benefit performances that have netted thousands of dollars to different worthy charities in the city.

CHARLES GREENLIEF STREET was born in Fishkill, N. Y., on October 17, 1844, and is a direct descendant of the Rev. Nicholas Street, who came from Somersetshire, England, in 1630, and was one of the founders of Taunton, Mass. Among the colonists of his time this preacher was rated as a great Indian fighter; it was frequently remarked that he could fight as well as preach. Charles G. Street moved to Brooklyn in 1855. He attended old public school No. 13 and for twenty-eight years has been engaged in the sale and



CHARLES G. STREET.

manufacture of fireworks, being at present treasurer of the Detwiller & Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company, New York, with which he associated himself early in life. He is a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and was very active in the Grant Monument Fund Committee. On May 22, 1867, he married a Brooklyn lady, Miss Kittie F. Jarvis. He is a member of the Montauk Club and the Prospect Gun Club, but his interest more particularly centres in the Amaranth, of which he is president and of which he has been a member six years, and during five years of that time has been active on the board of trustees. Since 1868 he has been a Mason, and he is now a member of Mistletoe Lodge and of the Masonic Veterans' Association. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and is a lover of horses. The Street coat of arms is a shield bearing three white colts, with the motto, "*Non nobis solum nati*"—Not for ourselves alone were we born.

JAMES W. MACULLY, vice-president, is one of the most energetic and enthusiastic of the Amaranth's members. Besides serving as chairman of the reception and music committees, he was also treasurer during

the years 1886-87, when the organization was laboring under a heavy debt. Through his untiring efforts, supplemented by those of Messrs. A. R. Hart, Thomas Adams, Jr., F. M. Lawrence, P. G. Williams, S. H. Williamson, W. E. Lathrop, T. A. Quinlar and a few others, the affairs of the society were placed on a sound financial basis. He was born in New York city, on January 16, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools, and afterward attended the Free Academy in Twenty-third street, New York city. His father, James F. Macully, who died in 1850, was a professor of mathematics. Mr. Macully, on September 4, 1863, was employed in the dry-goods establishment of H. B. Claffin & Co., as a stock boy, from which position he won his way to that of general salesman. When twenty-one years of age he joined Adytum Lodge, F. and A. M., and since 1887 has been a member of Mistletoe Lodge, and he is a past master of the lodge; he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Masonic Veterans. He was formerly a member of the Gilbert Society and the Amateur Opera and Melpomene Dramatic clubs.

HENRY C. SWITZER, secretary, has been a member of the society since 1885, and has served on various of the committees. He was born in Brooklyn, on August 14, 1867, and received his education at public school No. 15. He is a member of the Montauk Club. In business he is a partner in a firm of builders.

FRED O. NELSON, financial secretary, has been for fifteen years a member and one of the trustees of the society. He was president of the Gilbert two years, and for seven years was its treasurer. He was born in Brooklyn, on August 14, 1851. He studied at public school No. 14 until fourteen years of age, when he was employed by James K. Boyd, a custom-house broker. When twenty years of age he established an office of his own in the same line in New York city, and has continued in that business since. In 1881 he married Nellie Yale, formerly with the Amaranth Association, but now playing professionally. He makes his home in the Clarendon Hotel. He is a lover of baseball and was one of the members of the old Nameless Club of Brooklyn; he does not participate in the performances given by the societies to which he belongs.

FREDERIC H. EVANS, treasurer, is one of the most active spirits of the association. He is also a member of the Hanover Club, and he helped to organize the Amateur Opera Association; he was vice-president of the Windsor Club, president for eight years of the old *Entre Nous*, and a director of the "Kemble" prior to 1884; but he has since severed his connection with all of these organizations. On account of his war record, he was ten years ago elected an honorary member of the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He was born in Canton, Me., on August 9, 1840; he became a resident of Washington, D. C., and when the war began he was made first-lieutenant of Company E, 2d Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers. While in Washington he was initiated into Masonry, and he is a member of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, F. and A. M., Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and of Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. In 1867 he came to Brooklyn, and three years later established the iron works in which he is now interested.

During the eight years of his membership CHARLES T. JONES has done much to advance the interests of the Amaranth. He served two years on the finance committee, one year on the board of trustees, and



JAMES W. MACULLY.

at the election in 1892 was honored by reëlection to that body and was chosen as its chairman. He was born at Cardiff, Wales, in October, 1844. He attended school there and came to this country when seventeen years old. For a time he was employed in the dry goods establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., and later with the firm of Journeay & Burnham in Brooklyn, from 1867 until 1875. After leaving that firm, he embarked in business for himself as an importer, manufacturer and retailer of kid gloves and fancy goods. In 1884 he branched out as steamship owner and broker, and he is the capitalist in the firm of Jones & Thomas, who have offices in Cardiff, Wales. Their trade is principally on the Black Sea, and in the carrying of merchandise and grain between India and the United States. He is a 32° Mason and a member of Mistletoe Lodge, and is also a member of the Montauk and Union League clubs.

RICHARD W. BUTTLE was one of the six men who organized the association, and he was an active member until last March, when he resigned because of family affliction. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1838, and when a child came to this country with his parents, who located in Brooklyn. Until he reached the age of thirteen he was sent to old public school No. 13, and afterwards attended Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained six years. He then returned to Brooklyn and, in 1857, began his business career with the dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York. In 1861 he joined the 12th Regiment as a private, and in 1862 was transferred to the 133d Regiment. From a private he was gradually advanced for his gallantry and good conduct until, at the time of his discharge, he bore the rank of captain and brevet major. He is a member of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps and the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf. At a general meeting of the Amaranth on May 7, 1892, he was made an honorary member of the society. This is a rare tribute from the Amaranth and there has been only one other man so honored—the veteran John Oakey. Mr. Buttles married Adelaide M., daughter of Alfred A. Hoffy, who served as major on the staff of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo.

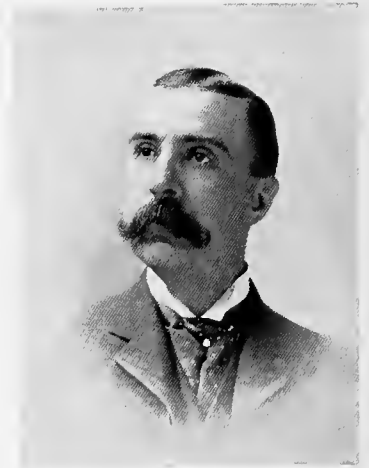


PERCY G. WILLIAMS.

PERCY G. WILLIAMS, who was originally a medical student, has been, in turn, actor, manufacturer and merchant. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1857, was a student in the Baltimore College, and afterward studied medicine in the office of his father, Dr. John B. Williams. He joined Colonel Sinn's company, which was playing in Baltimore, in 1874, and in 1875 he visited Brooklyn for the first time, as second comedian of the company. He remained here two seasons and then returned to Baltimore, where he played as first comedian in the Holliday Street Theatre. Subsequently he decided to leave the stage, and in 1880 began manufacturing electrical goods in Brooklyn, the business in which he is at present engaged. He has been a member of the Amaranth since 1886, and was its president two years. He is an inspiring factor in the dramatic corps, undertaking all the leading light comedy parts, and his thorough knowledge of practical stage work renders him invaluable to an amateur association. He is a 32° Mason, a member of Kismet Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; grand exalted ruler in the state of New York of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Montauk, Atlantic Yacht and Brooklyn Yacht clubs. He is a director of the City Savings Bank.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS MACFARLANE has been prominent for ten years as a performer at the monthly entertainments of the Amaranth. He was born on January 29, 1859, in New York city. His parents were Scotch, and at the age of nine he spent a year at school in southern Scotland; after his return to America he devoted himself to horticulture as a business for five years, but for eleven years he has been in the financial department of an accident insurance association. For a time he took part in the performances of the old Kemble Society, an offshoot of the Amaranth, and was connected with the Gilbert and Melpomene associations. He also spent four years on the professional stage, and as comedian played in Mrs. D. P. Bowers' company. He has devoted much of his time of late years to training amateurs and producing plays for societies and lodges.

CHARLES HECKMAN was a prominent member of the society for twelve years, and for a portion of that period served on the dramatic committee. As an actor he has figured in the title roles of "Richelieu" and "Père Michel," and in other parts. He retired in 1891 from active participation in the public productions of the Amaranth. He was born in Kennebunk, Me., in August, 1851, and studied at the public schools of



CHARLES T. JONES.

the town until he attained the age of fifteen. His next educational experience was at a commercial college in Boston. He began business for himself in New York city in August, 1883, as an importing tailor, and is still engaged in that line of trade.

One of the members of the Amaranth Society who is looked to on all occasions requiring energy and judgment is EDWARD G. WILLIAMS. He was born in the town of Denbigh, North Wales, on October 30, 1846, and when but three years old was brought to America. He attended public school No. 13, in Brooklyn, and later the Polytechnic Institute until he reached the age of sixteen, when he began his business career in the store of an importer of toys. He continued in the toy business and is now one of the firm of Ives Blakeslee & Williams, manufacturers of toys, etc. In 1864 he married Hannah, daughter of A. S. Hunt. They have one daughter, Elinor, who is a graduate of the Packer Institute, and is a water color artist. Mr. Williams is a member of Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, F. and A. M. and a companion in Constellation Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of the Masonic Veterans Association and of the Aurora Grata Club, and an honorary member of the Day Star Lodge, Brooklyn. For two years he was district deputy grand master, and during his term of office he headed a delegation of five hundred Masons at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Home and School at Utica, New York—the largest delegation from any section of the state. Since the organization of the Montauk Club he has been one of its most active members, being now one of its reception and entertainment committee. He is also an officer of the Amateur Opera Association. In the Amaranth he is a member of seventeen years' standing. For two years he was a trustee of the organization and its president for the same length of time; he is chairman of the dramatic committee. He is also a member of the Grant Monument Association.



EDWARD G. WILLIAMS.

FREDERICK W. BOWNE has been a member of the society since 1886, and has impersonated many of the leading characters at its performances. He is from a Quaker family and was born in New York city on October 8, 1857. His father, George F. Bowne, came from Flushing, Long Island, where the family had lived for several generations. The old Bowne house in Flushing was built in 1661, and is supposed to be the oldest house now standing on Long Island. Frederick W. Bowne received his education at the Friends' Seminary in New York, and in 1874 was employed in a drygoods house. Six years ago he accepted a responsible position with a large estate being administered in trust, which he now occupies. His first public appearance on the stage was with the Athenian Society in 1881, and in January of the year following he participated in a performance with the Amaranth as Richard Hare in "East Lynne." Among the other characters he has portrayed have been Bellardo in "French Flats," Chauncey in "Belle Lamar," Paolo Macari in "Called Back," Lord Beaufoy in "School" and Richard Belton in "In the Ranks." He is prominent in Masonic circles and is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

SEYMOUR D. GARRETT was the first financial secretary of the Amaranth. He was born in Brooklyn on April 26, 1858. In 1860 his family removed to Jersey City, where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old. When a boy he entered the employ of the United States Express Co., where he remained fifteen years. During that period he rose to be the solicitor of the company, which is considered the next position of importance to that of general manager. This position he resigned in 1887, to become general manager of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Advertising Co., which place he now fills. He is a member of Mistletoe Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, Scottish rite. He has been a member of the Royal Arcanum ten years. He is a member of the Montauk Club and one of the Long Island Wheelmen. In 1877, he married Miss Mary L. Mills of Jersey City.



SEYMOUR D. GARRETT.

GILBERT ELLIOTT, JR., was born at Scotland Neck, North Carolina, on January 15, 1866. His father, Gilbert Elliott, Sr., built the gunboat "Albemarle," on the bank of the Roanoke river, N. C., during the civil war. After obtaining a public school education, Mr. Elliott entered the law department of Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo., where he continued his studies until 1885, when he was admitted to the St. Louis bar. In 1887 he came to New York, passed a second examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state. Two years later he removed to Brooklyn. He is active in church work and is an usher in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and president of the Long Island Local Council, Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Among lawn tennis players

he is regarded as an expert, and was for some time a member of the Hit or Miss Club. On January 7, 1890, he married Miss Emma Spence of Brooklyn.

ROBERT KEYS PRITCHARD is junior member in the firm of Thompson & Co., wholesale and retail coal merchants. He was born in Brooklyn on March 10, 1867, studied two years at the Military Academy in Portchester, N. Y., and finally at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, which he left when he was seventeen years old. He began his business life as a salesman in New York, and made his present business connection in 1890. He married Miss Pansy Belvin of Brooklyn. He is a lover of out-door sports, and for three years was a member of the Nautilus Boat Club; he was in the Staten Island Athletic Club two years, and he is a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York. He was for two years the holder of the amateur championship of the United States and Canada for the high jump, having cleared 5 feet 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

During several years THOMAS G. SPENCE has figured from time to time in the dramatic corps of the society and has materially contributed towards its stage successes. He joined the organization in 1887, and besides his participation in its performances has been a helpful member in all of its activities. He has a good tenor voice and for three years has contributed to the success of the Monday Night Male Chorus. He is interested in the improvement of the city's vacant land tracts and was one of the founders of the West Brooklyn Association, an organization of property owners in the section known as West Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, in December, 1858, and studied at public school No. 27. When twelve years old he became connected with Hussey's Messenger Post in New York. After two years at that service he began to learn the printer's trade in New York, and since 1878 he has had the management of the printing and advertising of Longman & Martinez, paint manufacturers, New York. He is patentee of a machine for producing type-written letters in large quantities. In 1880 he married Miss Sophie Davis, of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM J. SCHAUFFELE has been a member of the Amaranth eleven years, during two of which he was the financial secretary, and during two other years a member of the finance committee. He is a



WILLIAM J. SCHAUFFELE.

Mason of six years standing, affiliating with Acanthus Lodge; a member of Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum, and a charter member of the Madison Building and Loan Association of the twenty-fifth ward. He has extensive real estate interests in the city. He was born in Wurtemberg near Stuttgart, Germany, on April 24, 1855. Four years later he came to this country with his parents, and settled at West Point, N. Y. His education was received at the Carsville College of Highland Falls, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered Packard's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1869. He learned the printing trade and after spending fourteen years in the employ of a New York firm, began business for himself. He married Miss Addie Amarr of this city.

ALAN R. FULLARTON is a popular member of the Amaranth. He has not participated in any of the performances given by the Association, but has willingly contributed substantial assistance in other ways. His favorite recreation is bowling and for three years he was a member of the Madison and is now a member of the Stuyvesant Bowling Club. He is devoted to tennis playing also, and is a member of the Thistle Tennis Club. He was born in September, 1869, at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and attended the Edinburgh Institute six years. He came to Brooklyn and spent five years at public

school No. 3, after which he was graduated at Wright's Business College. He was employed two years by Whitall, Tatum & Co., druggists, and his next employment was with W. A. Bingham & Co., of New York. He is now cashier for that firm.

THOMAS FERGUSON, a representative member of the society, was born in Scotland in June, 1846, and received his education in his native land. He came to America in 1866, and began his business career with his uncle, John F. Phillips, an importer and manufacturer of whiting, etc. In 1876, he formed a copartner-

ship with his cousin, John B. Phillips and continued the whiting trade. He married Miss Lizzie C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, in 1879. His residence is on the Ocean Parkway, Gravesend, L. I., where for eight years he has been trustee of common lands for the town corporation. He is a member of the Montauk Club.

HENRY A. WILLIS, who is one of the best known members of the Amaranth, was born in Brooklyn on July 11, 1858. His father, Joseph D. Willis, was, in 1850, one of the prosperous merchants of this city.



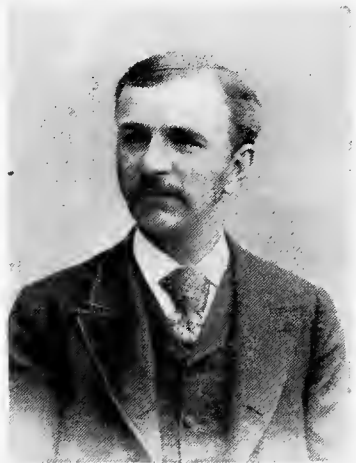
HENRY A. WILLIS.

Henry studied at the Polytechnic Institute until 1876, and three years later became one of the firm of T. B. Willis & Bros., wholesale and retail hardware dealers. He is a member of the Montauk, Brooklyn, Clover and Third Ward Republican clubs, and the Amateur Opera Association. He has been connected with the Amaranth eight years and has served on the reception committee during half of that period; he is one of the trustees. From 1890 until 1892 he represented the third ward of Brooklyn in the board of supervisors. In 1879 he married Miss Anna B. Milne of Brooklyn. Mrs. Willis is connected with a number of charitable societies, and devotes much of her time to aiding the needy and deserving.

W. F. HENDERSON has been a member of the society ten years and in various ways is one of its most earnest and substantial supporters. He was born in 1847 in New York city, was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and in 1861 began his business career with a firm of shipping and commission merchants. Later he entered the employ of Colgate & Co., and has remained with them twenty-three years. He has well-trained tenor voice, and is a member of both the male and mixed Hawthorne quartettes and is also a member of the Amateur Opera Association. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. In 1869 he married Hannah, daughter of William Pape.

The activity of J. VALENTINE KOCH in amateur theatricals and the social life which centres in dramatic organizations, has made his name well known in Brooklyn. He has been connected with the Amaranth three years, during one year of which time he served on the printing committee. Previously he was a member of the Kemble Dramatic Society, and during its last year of life was president of the organization. He was two years a member of the Amateur Opera Association, and also a member of the Oxford Club, but business exactions compelled his resignation. He was born in the city of New York, on June 27, 1846. He obtained his education at public school No. 8, of Brooklyn, and at Allentown College, Allentown, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1859. He entered the employ of his father, John C. Koch, a manufacturing stationer in New York. In 1865 he became a partner, and is still one of the firm of Koch, Sons & Co. He is a trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade. In 1868 he married Miss Elizabeth Hufnagel, of Brooklyn. He served fifteen years in the 13th Regiment, having joined it in 1862, and he is a member of its veteran association.

BENJAMIN C. SMITH, who has been nine years a member of the society, is a popular man in social circles in Brooklyn. He was born in New York city on June 4, 1845, and attended school at Whitestone, L. I., until he was twelve years old, his parents having moved to that place when he was an infant. Even in his school-days he was obliged to earn something toward his own support, and after leaving school he saved enough from his earnings on a farm to pay for a course of instruction at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1867 he was employed by Ader & Deleree, New York, dealers in plumbers' supplies, and eventually became a partner. In 1891 he began the same line of business on his own account, and in the same year he organized the Smith & Briggs brass works at Buchanan, Va.; he is president of that corporation and also treasurer of the Plumbers' Materials Protective Association of New York. He is a 32° Mason, of the Scottish rite; a charter member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, a member of Constitution Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, K. T.; Aurora Grata Chapter and Consistory; Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which temple he was one of the organizers; of the Aurora Grata Association and of the Masonic Aid Association. He is also a member of De Witt Clinton Council, No. 419, of the Royal Arcanum; the Order of Friends of New York, and the Knights of Honor. He is a Democrat, and for nine years has represented the ninth ward in the general committee. He is a member of the Thomas Jefferson Association, is one of the vestry of St. John's P. E. Church, and chairman of the General G. K. Warren Monument Committee.



BENJAMIN C. SMITH.

AUGUSTUS WARD PHELPS has been a member of the society for six years, has served on several of its committees and was a trustee one year. He was eleven years a member of Company H, 22d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and he is now a veteran of that regiment. He has been a member of the Fountain Gun Club ten years, during which period he has served as trustee four years and as vice-president two years. He is a member of the Montauk Club, Bedford Lodge, F. and A. M., and Orient Chapter, R. A. M. He was born in New York city on January 16, 1849. Following his schooling he had a varied business experience, and finally became a partner in a lithographing and engraving company in New York city.

ALEXANDER R. HART, who has been one of the most active workers in the interest of the Amaranth, and who was its president two years, occupies a prominent position in the social life of Brooklyn, being a member of the Union League and Atlantic Yacht Clubs and other similar organizations. He was born in Clayton, N. Y., in 1854. When eighteen years of age he began the study of law, but his bent was in an artistic direction, and in 1876, an opportunity offering in the engraving and publishing business, he entered upon a successful career, achieving considerable prominence through his experiments in the line of photo-chemical engraving, which, in connection with Prof. Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, he succeeded in having adopted by the government for its publications. He is president of the New York Engraving and Printing Company, and founded the firms of Hart & Von Arx and A. R. Hart & Co.

E. WILLIARD JONES was born in New York city in 1853. His first experience in business was in a hat manufacturing concern in New York. Later he formed a copartnership in the same line of trade with Captain Edward Bird, of the 7th Regiment, and these business relations existed five years, when Mr. Jones took exclusive control. He has had unlimited confidence in the future of Brooklyn since he moved here in 1884, and has invested largely in real estate in various sections of the city. He was the organizer of the Brooklyn Manor Company, in which he at present holds the position of president and treasurer.



WILLIAM F. DALEY.

Though not a member of the dramatic corps, WILLIAM F. DALEY permits no one to surpass him in active interest in the advancement of the Amaranth. He is also prominently identified with the Columbian Club, and other social organizations. He is an enthusiastic horseman and has owned several blooded and speedy animals. All out-door sports have for him an irresistible attraction. He was born on December 7, 1856, at Montezuma, Cayuga County, N. Y., and studied, until he reached the age of eighteen, at the Port Byron high school and academy. In 1881 he accepted a position in the canal collector's office. He travelled for a Boston publishing house from 1882 until 1885, and in the latter year moved to Brooklyn, and engaged with the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railway Advertising Company. He married, on April 4, 1888, Miss Cecilia A. Ford of Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. BOLLES was born in Boston, in June, 1864, and received his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of eighteen he accepted a position with the wholesale hardware firm of Bolles & Wilde, in Boston, of which his father was senior member, and later he engaged in the metal business. In 1885 he accepted a position as travelling salesman for Merchant & Co., of Philadelphia, dealers in tin plate and other metals. He started as travelling salesman, but owing to his push, fidelity and business tact, he now holds the position of manager of the firm's branch house in New York. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M.; and Orient Chapter, R. A. M. For two years he was connected with the Gilbert Dramatic Society, but left to join the Amaranth. While in Massachusetts he was for three years a member of the Roxbury City Guard, organized in 1784. He was formerly a member of the South Boston Yacht Club, and continues to derive much pleasure from yachting. He is a member of the Engineers' Club.

In the list of former officers of the Amaranth the name of H. A. KESSEL has prominent place, he having filled the positions of financial secretary and treasurer three years and one year respectively. He has been active in Masonic circles since 1881 and is a member of Cassia Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Aurora Grata Club. He is also a member of the Amateur Opera Association. He was born in London, on April 15, 1860, and coming to America with his parents, pursued a course of study at Poughkeepsie and finished at Carpenter's Business College, Brooklyn. In 1874 he obtained an appointment in the New York custom-house, where he remained five years. He then became a member of the firm of E. George & Co., in the machinery and steamship supply trade, in which business he is still engaged in New York.

THE AMATEUR OPERA ASSOCIATION.

Excellent in its art and in its results, the Amateur Opera Association of Brooklyn has achieved a reputation by no means locally circumscribed, and few better performances of "Pinafore" and other Gilbert

and Sullivan operas have been given in the United States than by this organization. There is a dash and vigor in its performances not always characteristic of even the best professional efforts. The performances of the association have included the "Pirates of Penzance," "Chimes of Normandy," "Musketees," "Pearl of Bagdad," "Gondoliers," "Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," "Frog Opera," "Doctor of Alcantara," "Sorcerer," "Mikado," "Billie Taylor," "Fatinitza," "Beggar Student" and "Iolanthe." Many representative persons have been connected with the society. The officers during the season of 1892-93 were Joseph F. Fradley, president; Ludwig Nissen, vice-president; Mannel Berdu, secretary; E. B. Jordan, treasurer; Samuel Barron, financial secretary.

THE GILBERT AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Gilbert Dramatic Association was formed on June 26, 1879, by eleven members of a social organization known as the Nonchalant Club, the first officers being George A. Wasson, president; E. S. Seaman, vice-president; W. B. Vernam, secretary, and Frank G. Reed, treasurer. The limit of one hundred and fifty members was reached shortly afterward. The first dramatic effort of the Gilbert was the presentation of two short plays, W. S. Gilbert's "Sweethearts" and Madison Morton's "Aunt Charlotte's Maid." This performance took place on November 10, 1879 in the Athenæum. The last performance of the first season was given at the Academy of Music. "Married Life" was the play, in which Miss Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, took a leading part. Miss Kingdon continued to play with the Gilbert several seasons, transferring her allegiance to the Amaranth Dramatic Society for a time, and then adopting the stage as a profession. On October 28, 1884, the society obtained a certificate of incorporation. The Gilbert can claim a number of professional actors and actresses as graduates from its dramatic corps, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Mann, Miss Alice C. Chapin, R. C. Hilliard, C. H. Canfield, Mrs. Grace Clarke, and Mrs. Nellie Yale Nelson. The association has often played, both in this city and out of town, for various charitable purposes. Six plays are presented each season. The association is ruled by a board of directors and a dramatic committee, with which lies the duty of selecting the members of the dramatic corps. Although ladies are not eligible to membership in the society, they may be chosen members of the dramatic corps for the season. The officers are George T. Musson, president; A. F. Allen, vice-president; F. H. Bristow, secretary and T. W. Smith, treasurer.

President GEORGE T. MUSSON was born at St. John's, Newfoundland. When six years of age he came with his parents to the United States, and located in Baltimore, but subsequently moved to Brooklyn, where he received his education at the public schools. At the age of twenty he joined the 23d Regiment. He is sergeant of Company K, and since 1882 has served as treasurer of the company. He is a member of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, and a director in the Brooklyn and New York Arcanum Building and Loan Association.

The society has an efficient secretary in FRANK. H. BRISTOW, who, although he has never appeared on the stage, has probably a more extended acquaintance among the amateur players than any man in Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn on March 7, 1865, and has always resided in this city. He is at present employed in the art rooms of his father, Henry Bristow. His amateur experience began with the Booth Dramatic Society of 1885, of which he was one of the founders; at the first annual meeting of the society he was selected as a trustee, the year following he was made vice-president, and the third year he was advanced to the presidency, and represented the society as a delegate to the League of Amateur Societies of Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City. In 1889 he was again elected president, and served two terms; since that time he has been a member of the board of trustees. He was formerly a member of the Melpomene and Amaranth associations, and for a time was a trustee and treasurer of the former. He is also prominently identified with other social and fraternal organizations, including the Society of Sons of the Revolution, Brooklyn Academy of Photography, Nassau Lodge, I. O. O. F., Columbus Council No. 103, N. P. U., and the Bohemia Club.

THEODORE W. SMITH became identified with the Gilbert in 1882. For two years he filled the position of secretary, and in 1892 was chosen treasurer. He was born in New York city on March 19, 1857, and was educated in Brooklyn. In the days when the Nameless Baseball Club held the amateur championship of Long Island he was the leading catcher. He stands well in the front as a player of the national game, and is at present a member of the Jamaica Athletic Club.

For ten years the society has had an enthusiastic member in FREDERIC JEROME MYERS. He has served five years on the reception committee, one year on the membership committee, two years as treasurer, and at the general meeting in 1892 he was elected for a second term chairman of the reception committee. He has been a member of the Amaranth two years. He has a cultivated tenor voice and has sung in a number of Brooklyn church choirs. He is a patron and admirer of athletic sports in general, and is partial to bowling; for three years he was a member and an officer of the "Alpha," now known as the Utopia Bowling Club. Born in Brooklyn, on December 27, 1863, he studied at public school No. 15, and

was graduated in 1876. He represents several insurance companies in Brooklyn, and is in partnership with Arthur F. Allen, his father-in-law, in the New York Advertising Sign Co. For five years he was one of the directors of the Long Island Free Library, at 568 Atlantic avenue, and served as secretary and treasurer. He married Miss Mattie Allen on October 7, 1891.

For more than a decade E. C. HARBORDT has been a conspicuous figure in the amateur dramatic circles of the city. He is a member of eleven years' standing in the Gilbert, six years in the Amateur Opera Association, five years in the Amaranth, and was two years a member of the Florence. In the first-named he has served two years as a trustee, the same length of time as chairman of the membership committee and during two seasons was vice-president. In the Opera Association he has acted on the chorus and nominating committees. He was a member of the old Nameless Baseball Club eight years, and is now a member of the Utopia Bowling Club, formerly the Alpha. He was born in New York in November, 1858. Eight years after, he moved to Brooklyn, where he attended public school No. 11, later taking a course at a business college and subsequently studying German at St. Luke's German Academy. He married a Brooklyn lady and has one son, Cecil J. Harbordt, ten years of age, who has achieved note as a singer and character impersonator on the entertainment stage.

THE MELPOMENE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Melpomene Dramatic Society, was organized in March, 1883, with Charles R. Bradford as president. Among its organizers were Messrs. Bradford, Lopez, Delgado, Kane, Randall, Suzartee and one or two other gentlemen. "Our Boys" was the first play it produced. The membership list grew rapidly and the original dramatic corps included some of the best amateurs of Brooklyn and New York, among whom were Miss Josie Dilks, Miss Ellen Starr, Miss Burton, the Misses Hicks, Miss Annie Hyde, Miss Julia Reid, Miss Beatrice Read, Mrs. Robert Dunkley, and Messrs. Reehner, Lopez, Delgado, Podgett, Randall, LaBarbier, Deane W. Pratt, William Macfarlane, Meafoy, Tom Bell and Jacobson, with others. Entertainments are given once a month, from October to April, inclusive. The dramatic corps numbers about forty ladies and gentlemen, and the membership is limited to seventy-five. The society has presented several substantial gifts to charities, among its beneficiaries being St. Mary's General Hospital and the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The officers elected in May, 1892, are: James Van Dyk, president; Charles T. Catlin, vice-president; Jose A. del Solar, secretary; George C. Butcher, treasurer.

JAMES VAN DYK, now serving his second term as president of the Melpomene, has been a member of the organization eight years. He was on the board of trustees three years, treasurer two years and held the office of secretary one year. As one of the dramatic corps he has played a number of parts, most of them being what are termed "leading heavies," including such characters as Rolando, in "The Honeymoon," Baron du Bois in "The Galley Slave," Jacques Frochard in "The Two Orphans," and the Parson in "The Danites." Although engaged in business, he has for two years studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born at Carondelet, Mo., on January 23, 1863, and comes of a family that has been distinguished by the patriotism of some of its members. Colonel John Van Dyk, his great-grandfather, was a soldier of the revolutionary period and fought in twelve battles, including those of White Plains, Morristown, and Valley Forge. Furloughed from the army, he entered the navy and was captured by the British during an engagement. He was sent to the Jersey prison-ship and was the first of the prisoners on that ship to be exchanged. He was also one of the four American officers who accompanied the unfortunate British officer, Major André, to the place where he was hanged as a spy. Colonel John Van Dyk was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati after the war, an honor that is hereditary, descending to eldest sons, and is now held by James Van Dyk, the uncle of James Van Dyk, who is next in the line of inheritance. Francis Van Dyk, an uncle of James, was a member of the Pittsburgh Greys, fought in the Mexican war and was one of seven men killed at Pueblo, to whose memory a monument was erected near the city of Pittsburgh. After being graduated in 1878 from public school No. 1, in Brooklyn, his father having moved to this city in 1870, James Van Dyk became a clerk in the employ of his father, who was then a coffee and spice manufacturer at the corner of Boerum place and State street. A service of two years in this capacity was followed by an engagement as manager in the eastern states for the Centennial American tea stores. He began in the tea and coffee business for himself in 1880. For six months he was general manager and a partner in the house publishing the *New York Society Review*. He is a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, and Columbus Council No. 103, N. P. U.

In Brooklyn CHARLES T. CATLIN is widely known as one of the most enthusiastic and the best of the amateur Thespians for which the city is famous. He joined the Gilbert about the time of its organization and during the season of 1887-8, he was chairman of its dramatic committee and was again elected to that office for the season of 1892-3. He has contributed frequently to the Gilbert programme, and is a writer of character sketches. He is vice-president and a member of the dramatic corps of the



George C. Butcher

Melpomene, having joined that organization in December, 1887, and he is also a member of the Florence, which he joined two years later. He is a member of the Lotos Club, of New York, and as a son of Yale he is on the rolls of both the New York and Long Island Alumni associations.

GEORGE C. BUTCHER is treasurer of the Melpomene, and he is one of the most indefatigable workers in the society's interest. He is prominent in social circles and has earned reputation as a cyclist and marksman, having won several medals and taken the first prizes at two hundred yards and at five hundred yards in contests among members of the 13th Regiment, of which he was a member five years, serving some time as second sergeant of Company H, and afterwards in Company C. He is a member of the Bedford Bicycle Club. He was born in Brooklyn on August 9, 1864, and until he was fourteen years old he attended the public school on Wilson street. Then he became a clerk in the general superintendent's office of the Adams Express Company, and finally, with his brother, Harry C. Butcher, as partner, began business on his own account under the firm name of George C. Butcher & Co.

Amateur theatricals have had no more active friend in Brooklyn than JOSE DEL SOLAR, whose membership in the Melpomene has been marked by conspicuous efficiency in more than one direction. He held the office of secretary two years, and as one of the dramatic corps has enacted minor parts. He is a Cuban, was born in Havana on August 29, 1868, and received his early education on his native island. He was sent to America to complete his studies in 1879, and entering St. John's College, Fordham, was graduated there in 1886. His father, A. del Solar, had come to America the year previous. After his graduation from college Mr. del Solar became assistant clerk in the establishment of Longman & Martinez, paint manufacturers in New York city, and he is now head of the export department.

CHARLES E. LE BARBIER is one of those who aided in the organization of the society. For many years he actively participated in the public entertainments given by the society, playing light comedy rôles with a graceful ease that won for him many admirers, and often interpreting leading characters. He was born in New York city, on January 16, 1859, and received his early education in France, completing his studies in this country. When eighteen, he began to study law with the firm of Coudert Brothers, and three years later he was admitted to the bar of New York state. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and has become one of the successful lawyers of New York city.

PAUL W. LEDOUX joined the Melpomene in 1891. He came to New York at the age of fifteen and worked for two years as an apprentice in William Trow's book-binding establishment. At the end of that time the management of the business was entrusted to his hands and he remained at the head of its affairs until he was twenty-two. In 1871 he laid the foundations of the real estate business which he now controls. He purchased a block and a half of property bounded by Broadway, Bushwick avenue, Eldert and Halsey streets, on which he erected thirteen stores and many dwelling-houses. For this property he paid \$1,000 per lot, and so greatly has the value of the investment increased that for the Broadway front, which contains 200 feet, and which remains in his possession, he has been offered \$100,000. He was a prime mover in the projects which led to the extension of Putnam avenue and Halsey street railroad, and the construc-



PAUL W. LEDOUX.

tion of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. He was at one time chairman both of the board of trustees and of the executive committee of Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he has been a member ever since its organization. When he moved to Brooklyn, in 1869, he relinquished the assistant secretaryship of L'Union Française Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M., with which he had been associated many years. He was also a member of Purity Lodge, I. O. O. F. His early life, until he left his home for New York, was passed in Montreal, Canada, where he was born on August 7, 1837. His parents were French Canadians. He married Miss F. Jones, daughter of the late Gilbert D. Jones, a prominent inventor.

DR. JOHN J. MACKEY, both as an actor and as a worker on the dramatic committee, has been a representative member of the Melpomene. He is prominent in other societies and was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. He was the founder of the Orion Athletic Association, of Jersey City, and retains his love of out-door sports. He was born in Dublin and educated at Belvidere College. At the age of sixteen years he entered the medical department of the Dublin Catholic University, and left there to come to New York with his parents in 1877. Soon after his arrival he entered the Bellevue Medical College in New York and completed his medical studies. He received his diploma in 1882 and began to practise in this city.

THOMAS C. BELL joined the society in 1884. He is a character actor of genuine merit, and besides

contributing to the success of performances, he is deeply interested in the general welfare of the organization, in which he has held the office of treasurer one year, and has served on the dramatic committee several seasons. He is one of Brooklyn's veteran amateurs, having made his first appearance on the stage in Hickock Hall, in 1873, when he played the character of Paul Pry. For four years he was a member of the old Kemble Society, and a member of the Athenian Society a similar period. He was also one of the organizers of the old Garrick Club, which produced many successful amateurs. He has made an excellent reputation, too, as a professional reader and reciter. These things are his diversions, for he is a practical business man, and holds the position of cashier in the Metropolitan General Agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. His father, Charles Bell, was an old-time business man in New York city, and was for many years in the paint and color trade. Thomas C. Bell was born in Albany, on July 19, 1857, and has lived in Brooklyn since 1868. Until he was sixteen years old he studied at the Polytechnic Institute, after which he began his business life. He married Miss Evelyn Kennedy, the daughter of Colonel William D. Kennedy, who organized the 42d New York, or "Tammany" Regiment.

HARRIE J. STOKUM, the acting "coach" for the Melpomene, made his first appearance on the stage at Fishkill Landing, when he was only fourteen years old, and played a Yankee character in a sketch entitled "Bunker Hill." He studied elocution under Gabriel Harrison, and in the theatrical art had the advantage of study under C. R. Thorne and Lewis Morrison. For seven years

he was a member of the Gilbert Society, of Brooklyn, and five years of that period he was a member of the dramatic committee and the leading man in the stage representations. He was at one time a member of the *Entre Nous*, the *Ætna* and the *Monroe* Literary clubs. Born near New City, Rockland County, N. Y., on June 22, 1856, he was graduated from the Nyack high school and was studying at a preparatory school in Haverstraw, N. Y., when his father died. He decided that he must begin to earn his living and began the study of the art of photography. Ultimately he came to Brooklyn and for the past eight years has been portrait artist in a local photographic establishment. He married Alwilda Castle, daughter of Robert and Rose Castle of Montreal, Canada. He is a general all-around athlete, having held the championship of the United States and Canada in several events, and he is the possessor of one hundred and fifty-three medals and other trophies. He was a member of the Brooklyn Athletic and Nassau Athletic clubs and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

From the practical details of a busy lawyer's life, EDWARD J. MCCROSSIN turns for recreation to the pleasures of club life, and he is well known in many of the social clubs of Brooklyn. He has always been greatly interested in amateur theatricals and has been active in promoting them. For a year past he has been a member of the Melpomene. He is vice-president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the twenty-third ward and takes marked interest in its progress; and he has been for two years a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Kings County. He was born in Brooklyn on November 25, 1868, and is a graduate of St. Francis College, class of 1886, and of Columbia College Law School. While at Columbia he became a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. His bearing and address are good and he is a meritorious debater, having given his talent in this direction full play while at college. He is a charter member of Madison Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion.

WILLIAM W. BUTCHER, as a member of the Melpomene, has been an earnest worker, rendering efficient service in 1891 as treasurer, and in 1892 as chairman of the board of trustees. He was one of the organizers of the Arion Singing Society, and is still an active member; he is a member of the Pioneer Boat Club; Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum; Brooklyn Lodge, Empire Order of Mutual Aid; Acanthus Lodge, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; and the Scottish rite bodies of Masons. He was born in Brooklyn, on December 4, 1858, and attended public school No. 1 and the People's College, Havana, N. Y., from which he was graduated when seventeen years old. He studied law under General Stewart L. Woodford and subsequently began practice in this city. He married Miss Emma R. Schilling, eldest daughter of Dr. Schilling.

DEANE WINTHROP PRATT has for several years been a popular amateur actor, but business responsibilities have increased upon him to such an extent that he is not so active in stage matters as he was at one time. He is still, however, a member of the dramatic corps of the Melpomene. He made his first appear-



THOMAS C. BELL.

ance when he was sixteen years old, representing the villain in "The Carpenter of Rouen" in a performance of that play given at Hickock Hall, Brooklyn. Later he played comedy parts for the Amaranth until the Kemble Dramatic Society was formed, and he appeared at the entertainments given by the Kemble until that organization disbanded. For a time he was out of the active circle of amateur performers, owing to his business engagements, but the Melpomene induced him to return to the stage. He began his business career in the year that witnessed his *debut* upon the stage, going from his school-books into the establishment of Brainard, Armstrong & Co., manufacturers of sewing silk, with whom he remained ten years. In 1887 he was engaged by the Clark O. N. T. Company, of New York, and has remained with that firm. He is, on the maternal side, a descendant of the Winthrop family of Massachusetts. He was born in New London, Conn., came to Brooklyn when he was a child and received his education at the Adelphi Academy.

THE KENDAL DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Kendal was organized in 1890 by Jay D. Folkart, William J. Coleman, Michael Jacobs, Isaac Davis, and the Misses Cantor and Bass. The membership is select, and in dealing with the large number of applications for admission, preference has been given always to those whose talents promised added breadth and strength to the dramatic resources of the association. A noteworthy fact is that the society can furnish from its own ranks an orchestra to assist in its entertainments. During the winter season the society gives semi-monthly socials at the Athenæum, and on stated occasions during the year the friends of the members are invited to the club-rooms at 198 Livingston street, where they are entertained by recitations, debates and farces or comedy performances. Public performances are given about three times a year in some one of the large halls of the city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon these results in large contributions to the charities of the city, the proceeds being turned over to some one of the many philanthropic organizations. Among the comedies which the society has produced is "Weak Woman," the play in which Edward Terry made his famous London success, and the Kendal was the first society to obtain permission to perform it in this country. It was produced on the evening of December 1, 1891, and the cast included Misses Ray Marks, Dora Newman, Hattie Cohen, and Messrs. J. D. Folkart, W. C. Moreland, Gabriel Trum, Isaac Davis, Samuel Van Rooven and M. J. Charles. The officers of the Kendal are Jay D. Folkart, president; Bernard Wolff, treasurer; Alexander H. Levy, secretary; and W. J. Coleman, financial secretary.

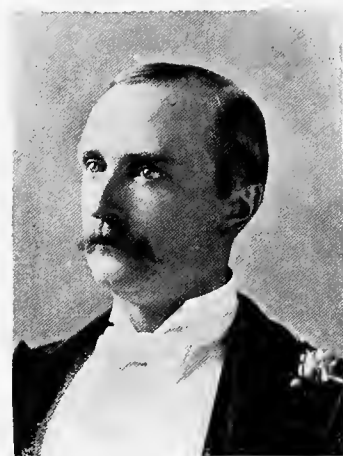
THE FLORENCE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Florence was founded on September 24, 1889, and named in honor of the late William J. Florence, the comedian. Its first officers were Henry P. Stevens, president, and Clement B. Asbury, secretary, both of whom have continued to be active in promoting the welfare of the society. Its initial entertainment was given at the Criterion Theatre on November 14, 1889, the three-act comedy entitled "Love Wins" being presented. In the cast were Miss Mamie Sloat and Miss Carlota Cole who, as members of the dramatic corps, have successfully performed several difficult parts. The first season closed with satisfactory results and the second opened with a performance of the old comedy "The Liar" on November 20, 1890. December 18, of the same year, was marked by the production of Jerome's one-act comedy, "Sunset," which was so admirably presented that in response to requests for its repetition it was subsequently given at several benefit performances. During the same season the Florence produced two original plays—"Delphine," by C. W. Reeder, on March 26, 1891, and the other "Married by Proxy," which was given later. "Our American Cousin" was one of the society's most noteworthy successes. The rooms of the Florence are in the Criterion Theatre building, and their social receptions, which are prominent among the fashionable events of the season in Brooklyn, are held in Avon Hall, Bedford avenue. The officers of the society are Charles H. Dow, president; Frank Sittig, vice-president; Elmer E. Magill, secretary; Ronald Taylor, treasurer.

THE BOOTH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Booth was organized in the early part of 1885, with a membership of fifteen, and T. T. Hayden as its first president. At the initial performance "Black Sheep" was presented. In July of the same year, while Edwin Booth was filling an engagement at the Academy of Music, the society presented him with a handsome diamond membership badge. Following the opening entertainment, "My Mother-in-law," "Saratoga," "The Old Guard" and "Father and Son" were presented in the order named. George Van Nostrand succeeded Mr. Hayden as president, and F. H. Bristow was the third to hold the office. The election of Frederick E. Teves to the presidency marked an epoch in the society's history, as he infused new life into it and mended its fortunes, which had been somewhat on the ebb. The headquarters are in the Criterion building. It now has its full membership of fifty, and there is a long waiting list of aspirants to membership. The officers are C. T. Wiegand, president; J. M. Purdy, vice-president; Arthur Hoffman, secretary; H. C. Nolan, treasurer.

For the attainment by the Booth Society of its prestige as an amateur dramatic society, credit is due to no man more than to **FREDERICK E. TEVES**. That this has been recognized by his colleagues is evidenced by the fact that they twice unanimously elected him president, and would have chosen him for a third term had he not positively declined the honor. He gave to the task of developing the society the same studious care and persistent energy which in commercial fields have made him a striking example of earned success. He holds positions of trust in various financial, Masonic and fraternal organizations in the city, and is the president of the **F. E. Teves Coal Company**. He was born at the corner of South First street and Driggs avenue, in Brooklyn, on May 6, 1853, and is a son of the late Christian A. Teves, who conducted a grocery business on that corner for over twenty-five years. After he was graduated from public school No. 16, he received a diploma from the Brooklyn Business College. His first employment was as a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of J. M. Wentz & Co., New York. Then his father aided him to begin the coal business, and he purchased yards at North Third and Berry streets, where his business so increased that inside of four years he bought larger premises on Myrtle avenue, extending from North First to North Second streets. In 1892 he purchased two blocks of water-front property at the foot of North First street, running from Kent avenue to the East river. Large coal pockets of modern make, with a capacity of 20,000 tons, were erected there, and now the **F. E. Teves Coal Company** is doing an extensive business. The directors are F. E. Teves, T. P. Graham, J. T. Pinches, J. H. Teves, and A. L. Travis. Its officers are F. E. Teves, president; T. P. Graham, vice-president; A. L. Travis, secretary; A. Graham, Jr., treasurer.



FREDERICK E. TEVES.

OTHER AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETIES.

In the list of other local amateur associations which from time to time have been organized for social as well as dramatic purposes, the **DAVENPORT** and **LAURENCE** societies occupy a prominent place. The **LEONARDIS**, too, has achieved artistic reputation in the Eastern District, and others which have on occasions given public performances are the **MANSFIELD**, **MONTAUK**, **ST. PETER'S** and **ULK** dramatic societies. The latest candidate for histrionic honors, at this writing, is the **ALDINE SOCIAL AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION**, which was organized in December, 1892.



THE START, ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA, JUNE, 1892.

SPORTS, ATHLETICS AND PASTIMES.



OUR American people of the present age who are cognizant of the great popularity which outdoor sports have acquired in this country of late years, have, as a rule, very little conception of the condition of things, in regard to field sports, which prevailed in the United States half a century ago. A very different view of the question of recreative exercise is now taken by the American public from that which obtained at the earlier period of local history. For one thing, the spirit of the present age favors the plan of a judicious combination of physical exercise with mental culture; whereas that of the past age favored a system the exact contrary of this in the bringing up of the youth of the period. In order to contrast the existing condition of things in the arena of sports with that of the past, I will briefly catalogue the prominent field sports of to-day, which include first, our great national game of baseball; and secondly the Canadian game of lacrosse, both indigenous to America; together with the imported games of English cricket, football, croquet and tennis; in addition to these are bicycling and the many games and exercises which come under the head of sports and pastimes. Of these now very popular sports, all except one were practically unknown to Brooklynites fifty years ago, and that one was cricket. School-boys played a sort of game of ball they called "one old cat" and "fungoes," a kind of apology for

the base-ball of to-day; and now and then a few English residents would kick a game of football in the fall months; but few Americans cared for these sports; and as for lacrosse, tennis, croquet, polo and bicycling, they were all unknown in the thirties of the present century, especially in Brooklyn. In the forties, athletic games began to appear among the resident Scotchmen under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of New York; and when our German population increased, the Turners engaged in such games in their "Turn-Hallen." The first cricket match I ever saw in Brooklyn was that played in the fall of 1838. It was between two picked elevens of English resident cricketers of New York and Brooklyn, representing Nottingham and Sheffield, two of the leading cricketing counties of England. It was played in the vacant lots near to what is now a square of houses bounded by Hoyt, Wyckoff, Bergen and Smith streets. This contest was the first regular cricket match, I believe, ever played on Long Island. Twenty years afterwards, when baseball was in its infancy, over a dozen cricket clubs flourished in Brooklyn and vicinity, the list including the Long Island—in which I played my first cricket match in 1856—the Brooklyn, the Kings County, the Satellite, the Flatbush, the East New York, the Newtown, the Willow and others; the two leading clubs of New York at that time were the St. George and the New York. In the fifties the game of baseball began to be popular in Brooklyn, having been imported from the classic Elysian Fields of Hoboken, and clubs were organized to follow the lead of the old Knickerbocker Club of New York, which was first organized in 1845. When, in 1857, the first National Association of baseball players came into existence, it had among its members the old Atlantic, Eckford, Putnam, Excelsior, and Continental clubs of Brooklyn, as well as the Knickerbocker, Gotham, Eagle and Empire clubs of New York. The Atlantics then played on a vacant lot adjoining the old Long Island Cricket Club's field at Bedford. Afterwards they had their grounds on a vacant lot on Putnam avenue near Wild's tavern—what is now Tompkins avenue. Their last move was to the enclosed Capitoline grounds in 1863, the field being bounded by Halsey street and Marcy, Putnam and Nostrand avenues, Jefferson street which was not then graded running right through the grounds. The Excelsiors played on the vacant lot bounded by Smith street, Carroll Park, Hoyt and President streets. Afterwards they moved to grounds at the foot of Court street and remained there until they, too, in the sixties finally ended their career as a ball club at the Capitoline grounds. The Eckfords played on the old Manor House ball field in East Williamsburgh until they moved to the old Union Hall grounds on which the 47th Regiment Armory now stands. The Putnams played on a ground away out on Putnam avenue, near its junction with Broadway, and the Continentals played on the high ground known as "Wheat Hill," located between what is now Bedford and Lee avenues and Rush street. All these clubs in the fifties played for the fun and exercise there was in the game. Professionalism in baseball was then unknown; in fact, it was prohibited by the rules of the then existing National Baseball Association. At that time the crudest of rules governed the game. There was no science shown in it, and but little skill was required to play it; but it was grand exercise and there was plenty of exciting fun in it. Catching the ball on the bound was fair; no strikes or balls were called; the ball used was made of yarn, wound round with two and a half ounces of rubber; it weighed six ounces and was ten inches in circumference. The pitcher tossed it into the bat from his position behind a four-yard line, no throwing of the ball by the pitcher being allowed. Pitchers would frequently have to pitch forty or fifty balls to the bat before the batsman got a ball to suit him. No bases were touched in running round except the first base, and it was rare to find the same nine in any two successive games, positions being changed in the field at nearly every inning. Professionalism in baseball began in 1868, when the Cincinnati Red Stockings were organized as a salaried team. Before this, however, semi-professionalism prevailed to quite an extent, the clubs in the early sixties sharing the ten-cent gate money with the proprietors of the old Union and Capitoline grounds, the price of admission afterwards being made twenty-five cents, and finally, under the rule of the National League, fifty cents. Long before that, the old and strictly amateur clubs had mostly retired from the arena; the Knickerbockers, Eagles, Excelsiors, and Putnams going out of the game when the professional National Association took the place of the old National Association in 1871. One of the sporting remembrances of my school-boy days when I resided on the Brooklyn Heights in 1838, was that of watching the members of the Osceola Rowing Club of Brooklyn go out on the river from their boat-house on the beach at the foot of Joralemon lane (now street) in their four-oared barge. There were no docks on the shore at that time south of Pineapple street, or north of the South Ferry docks. There were several rowing clubs in New York, and the one above named in Brooklyn. At that period, I remember, there was an old tavern on the shore near Joralemon lane, at which Scotchmen employed on the docks played shuffle-board, an old Scotch game similar in its theory to the Scotch winter sport of curling. Among the old time sports in Brooklyn during the forties was bowling. This old English pastime had been a favorite game with New Yorkers for years under the old rules governing the English game of "skittles," and at one time the church people combined to do away with it, and the "game of nine-pins," as "skittles" was then called, was prohibited by law. Then the law was evaded by changing the number of pins and arranging them in the form of a triangle, instead of that of a diamond, as was the form of the old game, the

new game being called "ten-pins." For years afterwards this game was quite a favorite sport in Brooklyn, but finally it fell off in popularity and it was not until our German residents revived it in the eighties that it again came into vogue. Quoiting was a favorite sport in Brooklyn thirty odd years ago. In the early days small quoits were used, but Tom Dodworth imported some large quoits for New York and afterwards William Labon adopted them and became one of the local champion quoit players of the early days. The later sports such as lacrosse, croquet, lawn tennis, archery, bicycling, roller skating, etc., did not become popular in this city until the seventies. Lacrosse was first played here by Canadian Indians at the Capitoline ground in the seventies; and when Prospect Park was laid out and finished, facilities were afforded for the playing of all the sports of the period. It was on the park lawns that croquet was first played in this city, and later on, tennis followed the flirt's game of croquet. There was a short furore for archery in the early eighties, and a grand tournament was held at Prospect Park. About that time the Belmonts introduced polo at the Prospect Park Parade Ground, but it was simply an exhibition affair and did not last long, the great expense attendant upon it, in the way of ponies trained for the game, being a barrier to its success. Roller skating came into favor late in the seventies, that following the velocipede furore of a short time before. The former was succeeded by bicycling some years after. All were short-lived except lacrosse, tennis and bicycling. Football began to be popular in the eighties, though it was of course played in the colleges years before. But it was not until the enclosed ball fields provided opportunities for gate receipts in connection with the game that it secured a firm foothold in this city. One of the greatest incentives to the growth of field games in Brooklyn was the construction of Prospect Park, with its great common and its forty-acre parade ground. [Henry Chadwick.]

WHEEL AND SADDLE.

In the local world of athletics and sports, the present makes a brilliant contrast with the past. Sports and pastimes are engrossing public attention more than ever before, and Brooklyn is well known the world over through the contestants who both at home and abroad have won laurels in various competitions. The Brooklynites who have made athletic championship records probably number more than any other city can lay claim to. Perhaps the sport for which Brooklyn is most famed is horse racing. With three race-courses, all easy of access from the city, where there is racing almost without interruption during the spring, summer and fall seasons, and where the grounds, grand stands, restaurant accommodations, etc., are all excellent, Brooklyn commands a leading place among the cities which cater to the lovers of this sport. Here occur the Brooklyn Handicap, run at Gravesend, the Futurity and the great Suburban, run at Sheepshead Bay; all of which are decided annually before gatherings numbering from 25,000 to 50,000 people. The great victories of Luke Blackburn, Miss Woodford, Tenny, Salvator, Banquet, Race-land, and other horses of almost equal celebrity, are all prominent events in the history of the local turf.

Of the three noted jockey clubs whose tracks are just outside of Brooklyn's gates the BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION is the pioneer. It was founded by the late William A. Engeman, and opened to the public June 28, 1879. During 1892 the total gate receipts were \$54,322.25, and the state received \$2,716.11.

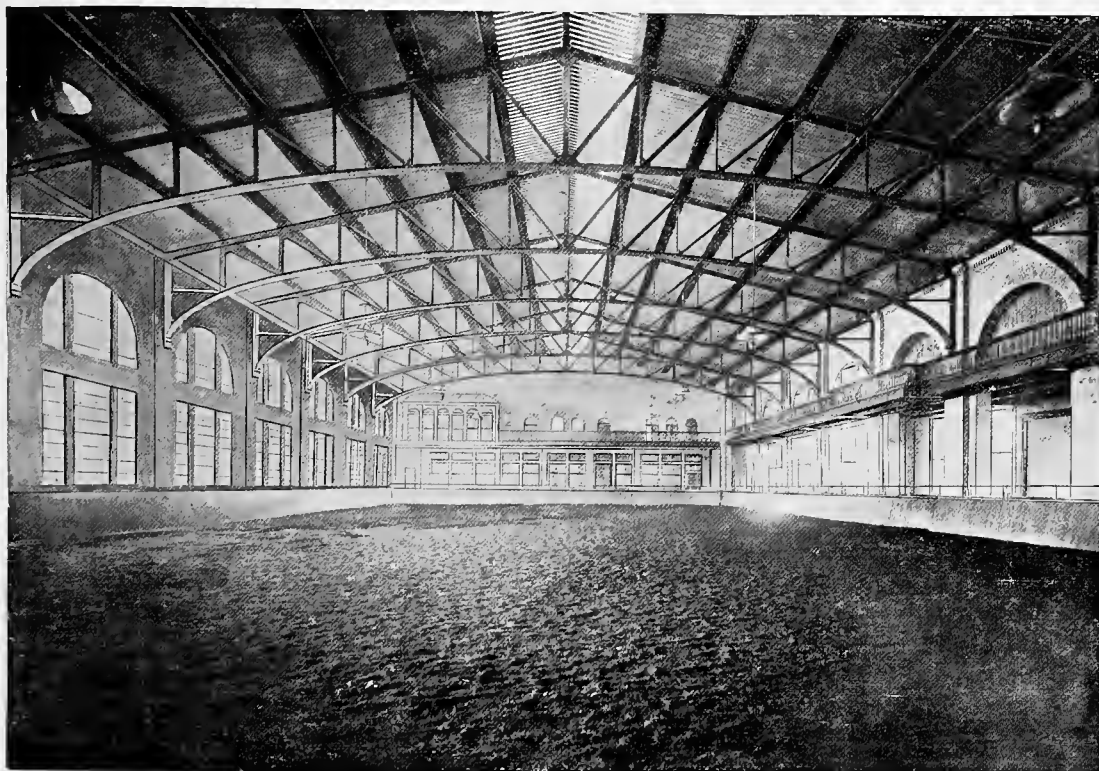
Probably no race-course in the United States is more picturesquely situated than the CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB grounds at Sheepshead Bay. With its immense grand stand, large betting ring and splendidly equipped club-house, paddock, and stabling accommodations, it is certainly one of the finest enclosures devoted to the sport. The club was founded in 1879, and in 1880 the course was built. The latter is a mile and a furlong, with a mile track on the turf inside the regular course, and a three-quarters of a mile straight-a-way track. The club offers the largest purse of any club in America for the great Futurity race; it is valued to the winner at about \$40,000 and is competed for over the celebrated Futurity course, the distance being three-quarters of a mile. This race is the crucial test race for the best two-year-old thoroughbreds in training. The Suburban race, the American Derby, is run under the auspices of this club. The total amount contested for during the year 1892 was \$475,000. The total gate receipts of the year amounted to \$129,482, and the tax on the gate receipts under the Ives pool law, which was paid to the state, was \$6,474.10.

It is on the track of the BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB that the famed Brooklyn Handicap is run. This club was incorporated in the spring of 1886 with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its grounds are in the township of Gravesend and cost over \$400,000. The course is one mile in circumference, being ninety feet wide in the stretches and one hundred and twenty feet wide at the turns. The grand stand is capable of accommodating 8,000 persons. The total gate receipts during 1892 were \$97,208.50, and \$4,860.43 was paid to the state.

THE RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB OF BROOKLYN.

Few sports or associations for the promotion of sports have escaped the alloy of professionalism within the last few years. In many of the athletic clubs, the amateur, exercising for health and pleasure,

has been supplanted by the professional, through whose victories the club gains glory—and an increased membership. Of the amateur associations for open air sports that have resisted this invasion, the riding and driving clubs stand pre-eminent. Such institutions are of a character naturally appealing directly to persons of leisure and affluence, and are of comparatively modern development in America. Through the efforts of a few men, all of them enthusiastic riders, the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn was organized in the spring of 1889. There were some thirty men of position and wealth interested in the project at the beginning, the limit of membership being placed at two hundred, which was subsequently extended to four hundred, and the admission fee at \$100. The permanent organization of the club was effected on June 19, 1889. The stated object of the club is the cultivation of social relations among its members and the development of athletic sports, including riding and driving. Steps were at once taken



THE RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB RIDING ARENA.

towards securing a permanent home, by the purchase of a piece of ground on the west side of Vanderbilt avenue, between the Plaza and Butler streets. In January, 1890, work was begun on the building, which was completed a little more than a year later. The club took possession of its quarters in October, 1891. The club-house is opposite the entrance to Prospect Park and is entirely removed from all steam railroads. The building is designed after the style of the Roman Circus. The façade on Vanderbilt avenue is three stories high. The entrance is formed by a triple arch springing from the two rectangular towers that form the corners of the building. These towers are a story higher than the main front of the building and their upper portion is open, the roof being supported by Corinthian pillars. A group of prancing horses, in phosphor bronze, is to be placed above the entrance. The material of the entire edifice is rainwashed brick with terra cotta trimmings. The riding arena is 90 x 180 feet in size, extending along the plaza. The roof is high, being somewhat above the second floor of the club-house proper. The stable is in the extreme rear, occupying a tower somewhat similar to those supporting the front. The stalls, which are on the first and second floors, are of the latest pattern and capable of accommodating two hundred horses. The entire club is under the management of Elliot T. Lane. C. F. Mueller is the riding-master, assisted by Miss Katie Forbes as riding-mistress. The officers of the club for 1893 are: John S. James, president; William N. Dykman, vice-president; Alexander Barrie, secretary; George H. Prentiss, treasurer. The privileges of the club are restricted to members, their wives, sisters, unmarried daughters and minor sons. Women are eligible to membership where there is no male representative of the family.

JOHN S. JAMES, president of the club, is a typical southern gentleman of the new school. He was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1850, being the son of the late Dr. M. S. James, of Columbus, Ga., who came north in 1865 and practised in New York until 1868, when he moved to Brooklyn. Mr. James was edu-



JOHN S. JAMES.

cated at private schools of his native city. In 1867 he entered the banking office of E. G. Field, whose partner he eventually became. On the retirement of Mr. Field, in 1881, Mr. James formed the firm of John S. James & Co. For six years he served as a member of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange. He takes a deep interest in art matters and is a persistent collector of paintings. His private collection shows him to be a competent critic and a discriminating buyer, as well as an enthusiastic lover of pictures. He is president of the Rembrandt Club, of which he has been a member since 1883. He is vice-president of the Brooklyn Art Association, a trustee of the new Museum of Arts and Sciences, a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital, and of the Brooklyn Bridge; treasurer of the Apollo Club, a director of the Philharmonic Society, a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic and Montauk clubs, and of the Southern Society of New York. He is Democratic in politics, but has little inclination for official responsibility, his tastes being more in the direction of driving, art, and social enjoyments.

THOMAS E. STILLMAN is the eldest son of Alfred Stillman, and was born in March, 1838, in the city of New York. In 1859 he was graduated from Madison University at Hamilton, New York. He studied law in the office of Judge Mason, and upon being admitted to the bar began practising his profession in Hamilton. In May, 1862, he opened an office in New York, and afterwards accepted a position in the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons; in 1864 he became a partner in the firm. In 1871, with Thomas H. Hubbard and William Allen Butler, he formed the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. He is prominent in many charitable enterprises; is president of the Brooklyn Art Association, chairman of the Long Island Historical Society's executive committee, and a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Library, and is also prominently connected with several social organizations. He is an ex-president of the Riding and Driving Club.

That Brooklyn is respected as a residential city is due in a great measure to the efforts of those merchants of New York who have their homes and social interests here. Among these is ALEXANDER BARRIE, of 116 Montague street, and 44 Stone street, New York. He was born in 1849, at Glasgow, Scotland, where his father was a prominent dealer in ship-builders' supplies. The early years of his life were spent at the educational institutions of his native town and in acquiring an insight into commercial methods in his father's counting-room. In 1868 he came to the United States on a visit. Owing to the sudden announcement of his father's death, he found himself obliged to abandon his plans of travel and trust to



Alexander Barrie

his own resources. He determined to remain in America and entered the export drug house of Barclay & Co., of New York, in which he has since become a partner. At the same time he became a resident of Brooklyn, where the display of his energetic and affable disposition soon won for him a place among the city's honored citizens. He is, perhaps, best known to Brooklynites as a lover of pictures and expert art critic. His private collection is equalled by few others. He is an active and enthusiastic member of the St. Andrew's Society of the state of New York. In the affairs of the Hamilton Club he also manifests considerable interest. Love for the open air and the sports of the field leads him to take an active part in the affairs of the Riding and Driving Club, and also in the Crescent Athletic Club. He is considered one of the best horsemen in the former club and in the latter organization is one of the board of governors.

JOHN SPENCER TURNER was born in Philadelphia on March 3, 1830; when old enough he apprenticed himself to the trade of sailmaking and rigging, and twelve years later was admitted to the firm of Gilbert, Hubbard & Co. In 1867 he moved to New York and connected himself with the commission firm of Theodore Polhemus & Co. After many changes in the firm he took control of the business, which he still retains. He is married and resides at 57 Remsen street. He is vice-president of the Hamilton Club and a member of the Crescent Athletic, Brooklyn, and Brooklyn Chess clubs, and the Merchants' and Union League clubs of New York. He is a life member of the Brooklyn Library Association. He is a 32° Mason, and is president of the board of trustees of the Strong place Baptist Church. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

Six years have passed since the death of William Beard; his name and labors are not and will not be forgotten. It was he who founded the Erie Basin, which has added a lasting value to the commerce of the port of New York. It was not possible for him, during his short life, to obtain from his investment that return which he deserved; but, while the port of New York exists, his name and labors will be remembered by the generations who will reap the reward of his energy and skill. When William Beard finished that effort of his life, he turned over the management of the vast business he had created to his sons. FRANCIS D. BEARD now fills the vacancy caused by the death of his father, and he is manager of the estate of William Beard, doing a general merchandise storage business and owning the Amity street stores and the Erie Basin stores and wharves. He was born in this city, at 140 Amity street, on March 5, 1866. He was



FRANCIS D. BEARD.

entered as a pupil at the Juvenile High School, but several years later he entered the Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from there in 1882. In the same year he became a clerk in his father's office in New York. Owing to his extensive interests, Mr. Beard has an important standing in maritime and mercantile commerce. He has been a member of the Maritime and the Produce exchanges for about eight years. In Brooklyn he is a prominent society man and takes a great interest in riding and driving; he is one of the very few men in the city who drive a four-in-hand. Besides the Riding and Driving Club, he is a member of the Oxford and the Crescent Athletic clubs, of Brooklyn; and the Manhattan Athletic, New York Tandem, and the Manhattan clubs of New York. He resides in the family home on Amity street, and is unmarried. He has been a member of the National Guard of this state for ten years and is a major and ordnance officer on General McLeer's staff.

ANTHONY GRAEF has been a resident of this city more than forty years and is an esteemed member of the club. He was born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, on June 13, 1836. When a young man he left his native land, came to New York and procured employment in the jewelry house of Palmer & Newcomb, where he remained fourteen years. In 1872 he came to Brooklyn and was employed until 1882 in the wine house of H. A. Graef. He then returned to New York and formed a copartnership with his brother Charles, under the firm name of Charles Graef & Co., and engaged in wine importing. When not enjoying the pleasures offered at the Riding and Driving Club, he divides his leisure time between the Montauk and Germania clubs, of which he is a member. He is an admirer of all forms of art, and is exceptionally well-informed on general topics. In politics he is a Republican. He is married and resides at 116 Eighth avenue.

One of the best-known drivers and cross-country riders in the Riding and Driving Club is WILLIAM H. FORCE, senior member of the firm of William H. Force & Co. He was born in Brooklyn, on May 11, 1852, and is the son of the late William Force, of the manufacturing firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co. He attended the public schools for a time and finished his education at the Dutchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York. After leaving the academy, he was employed by his father until the latter died, when he entered the employ of the grocery firm of Philip Dater & Co. His next venture was in the shipping and commission business, as a member of the firm of Glover, Force & Co. This partnership existed eight years, when the firm name was changed to William H. Force & Co., and later to Waterbury & Force. Upon the death of Leander Waterbury, in 1892, the firm name was again changed to William H. Force & Co.,

and under that name business is now carried on in New York. Mr. Force is interested to a great extent in stock raising; he is vice-president and manager of the Royal Horse Association, a company composed of Brooklyn, New York and Pittsburgh capitalists who have invested \$1,500,000 in land, buildings and stock, near Cheyenne, Wyoming. The association has a breeding ranch of 120,000 acres, surrounded by a fence over two hundred miles long. The association has stables in Brooklyn. In January, 1889, Mr. Force married Miss Kate Talmage, daughter of T. V. P. Talmage and a grand-daughter of ex-Mayor Talmage. They have two daughters and reside at 145 Remsen street. Mr. Force is a member of the Riding and Driving, Hamilton, Crescent, Brooklyn, and Robins Island clubs; the Cheyenne Club, of Wyoming; and the Down Town Club, of New York. He worships at Grace Church. He is a lover of music, an admirer of art and owns some of the handsomest equipages in the city.



WILLIAM H. FORCE.

The famous city of Belfort, in Alsace, was the birthplace of JOSEPH FAHYS; his father was a contractor and Joseph was born on May 28, 1832; his father and brother died when he was young. In company with his mother, he sailed for America in March, 1848, and landed in New York. He finally apprenticed himself to Ulysses Savoye, of West Hoboken, N. J., one of the two first makers of watch cases in the United States. He remained in Mr. Savoye's employ five years, and soon after attaining his majority, began what eventually proved a highly successful, independent career. Eventually he was able to purchase the business of Mr. Savoye, his former employer. After some vicissitudes, he reaped the reward of his early denials and enterprise. Business increased, and in 1861 he formed a connection with Fortenbach Brothers, which resulted in the building at Carlstadt, N. J., of the first establishment in America

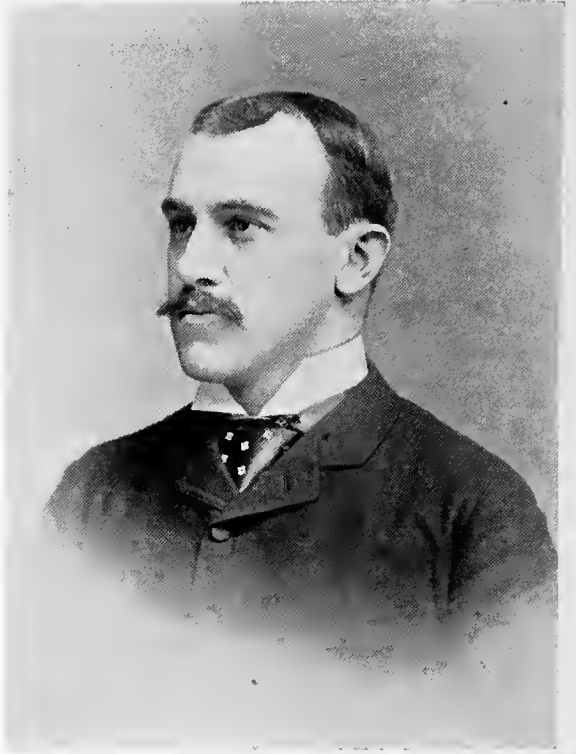
which manufactured watch cases on an extensive scale. For five years business was pursued with profit, and, in 1867, Mr. Fahys located a similar factory in Brooklyn. In this venture he was associated with Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, and the joint enterprise was known as the Brooklyn Watch Case Company. When both factories were well under way Mr. Fahys sold his New York store to Ward & Jennings, two of his employees, and gave his undivided attention to his manufacturing interests. In 1876 he bought the share of the Fortenbach Brothers and moved the Carlstadt plant to Sag Harbor, L. I. In both Mr. Fahys' establishments there are one thousand employees. He was the first president of the Watch Case Manufacturers' Association and first president of the Jewellers' Board of Trade; he is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is interested in many charitable and religious institutions. Though not actively engaged in business he exercises a directing influence on the great interests which he established. He is a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital and the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church; and is a member of the Riding and Driving, Hamilton, and Union League clubs. In 1856, while a resident of West Hoboken, he married a lady who was a native of Sag Harbor. Within a few years they moved to Brooklyn. His residence, at 275 Clinton avenue, is



JOSEPH FAHYS.

one of the handsomest in Brooklyn, its interior being replete with evidences of artistic and musical tastes. He lives in summer at Sag Harbor.

GEORGE ERNEST FAHYS, son of Joseph Fahys, is well known in club circles, being a member of the Crescent Athletic, the Hamilton, and the Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn, and the Down Town Club of New York. He is vice-president of the Jewellers' Board of Trade of New York, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital. He is especially fond of fine horses, and often may be seen driving on the boulevard or in Prospect Park. His musical and artistic tastes are well cultivated; he is successful in business and socially popular. Born in West Hoboken, N. J., on November 13, 1864, he received his early education at the Polytechnic Institute of this city, and later entered the Columbia College School of Mines, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen. In 1884 he accepted a position in his father's watch case factory, where he remained until he had mastered the business. For two years he represented the firm on the road, but was recalled to take control of the financial interests of the house. In October, 1887, he was admitted to a partnership. On October 30, 1889, he married Miss Antoinette G. Hodenpyl of Brooklyn. They have one child, a son.



GEORGE E. FAHYS.

HENRY H. BOWMAN was born at Paterson, N. J., on May 9, 1851. His preliminary education was obtained at Faribault, Minn., and he studied later at Packard's Business College in New York, Cornell University, Ithaca; University of the City of New York, and Columbia College Law School. He was graduated from the law school in 1875, and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York state; he has also been admitted to practice in the United States courts. He is a member of the law firm of Smith, Bowman & Close, of New York. Mr. Bowman has made a specialty of trying causes before

juries, and in this, his favorite work, has been singularly successful. He is a very busy man; in addition to his law practice he manages the affairs of several large estates of which he is executor and trustee; he is president and treasurer of the Peter Adams Company and the Adams & Bishop Company. These companies annually manufacture about ten million pounds of fine paper. He is also the president and treasurer of the Passaic Quarry Company, whose quarries are located at Avondale, four miles above Newark, N. J., from which are produced the famous Belleville gray and brown stone, of which the Stewart Memorial Cathedral at Garden City, and many fine buildings in New York, are constructed. He not only shapes and controls the policy of these large enterprises, but to a great extent directs their operations and attends to the details of their affairs. He is an expert accountant. In August, 1876, he married Miss Ida L. Bowman. They have four sons and one daughter, and own the handsome house in which they live, at 193 Lincoln place. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Montauk and Riding and Driving clubs. He has a fine library of valuable books, and finds his chief pleasure and recreation in reading; he is familiar with philosophy, history, science, metaphysics and poetry, the love of which, as of music, is almost a passion with him.



HENRY H. BOWMAN.

The indebtedness of Brooklyn to Holland for some of its progressive citizens is by no means confined to pre-revolutionary days; some natives of the Netherlands still take high rank among our citizens, and of this class JOHN F. PRAEGER, of the firm of Wendell, Fay & Company, of New York, is a good example. He was born at The Hague in 1837. At the age of sixteen he entered the employment of his uncle, a wholesale linen merchant at Belfast, Ireland. He came to New York in 1856, and obtained a position in the counting-room of the dry-goods commission house of Lawrence, Stone & Company, which subsequently underwent many partnership changes, and to which Mr. Praeger was admitted as a partner in 1869. In 1878 the firm became Wendell, Fay & Company, and Mr. Praeger has ever since controlled its finances as he did those of its predecessors. For several years he has made his home in Brooklyn. He is a director in the Hamilton Club and the Philharmonic Society, a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, a member of the New York Merchants' Club, and of the Riding and Driving Club, a director of the American Fire Insurance Company and of the Home Life Insurance Company. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is married and has one son. Mrs. Praeger is a great-granddaughter of Theophylact Bache, one of the first presidents of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Praeger has literary tastes, with a strong leaning towards political economy, of which he is a close student.



JOHN F. PRAEGER.

AUGUSTUS K. SLOAN was born in Cleveland, O., on September 3, 1838. When he was five years old his family moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he studied at the public schools until the age of thirteen. Then he procured employment in a fancy goods store; he remained there a year and a half, and subsequently spent a year in a cigar factory. In July, 1854, he came to New York and obtained employment as

an errand-boy. He worked faithfully, and the firm showed their appreciation of his services by promoting him to entry clerk. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the 9th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. Before the regiment was mustered into service, his old employers offered him the position of bookkeeper, and he left his regiment to accept it. Soon after the Federal forces took possession of New Orleans, his employers selected him to go there on business. On the voyage the steamer was wrecked, and he was compelled to remain on one of the Bahamas for nearly a month. He eventually succeeded in reaching New Orleans, but immediately returned to New York, and was again given a position with his former employers, with whom he remained until 1867. He then became a partner in the firm of Carter, Howkins & Dodd, and was their travelling representative for a number of years, until recalled to take charge of their New York office. He is married and has a large family; his home is at 275 Washington avenue. He is an admirer of music and art. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat. He is a 32° Mason, is a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M.; Constellation Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Masonic Veterans' Association. The clubs with which he is connected, besides the Riding



AUGUSTUS K. SLOAN.



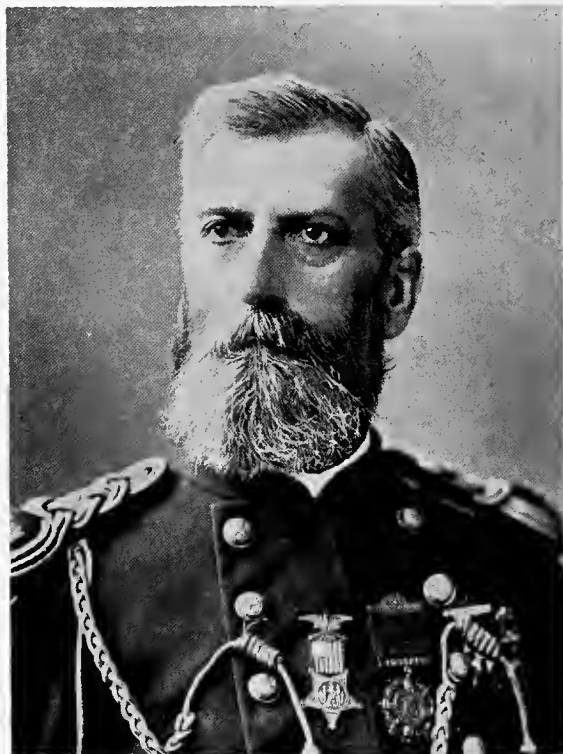
J. HENRY SMITH.

large royalties from many manufacturing firms for the use of its machines; in connection with its affairs, Mr. Smith retains the office of vice-president. In 1887 he introduced fast black hosiery to the public, and subsequently established the firm of Smith & Angell; in 1891 Mr. Angell retired from the business, and it is now conducted by Mr. Smith, under the original name, in New York. Mr. Smith has been president of the Mutual Benefit Association of New York state. For ten years he was chairman of the executive committee and president of the board of trustees of the Mercantile Benefit Life Insurance Company; he is a member of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' and Importers' Association of New York. In 1865 he purchased his present dwelling on St. James place, and became instrumental in organizing the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was one of its first trustees and served sixteen years as secretary and president of the board. He has interested himself in the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club to a considerable extent, and is one of its popular members.

Though a resident of Flatbush, the many social, religious and business interests of GUSTAV A. JAHN connect him closely with Brooklyn. He was born in Saxony, Germany, on June 26, 1846, and coming with his parents to America when eleven years old, he obtained his education in Brooklyn at the public schools and various private institutions. He began business life on July 18, 1859, as an office boy in the employ of Fred. Lyman, a rice dealer of New York; eventually he was promoted to various positions of trust and responsibility, and in 1865 he became a member of the firm of F. Lyman & Co., and established a branch house in New Orleans, La., where he spent the winter months until 1876. He joined the 13th Regiment on June 4, 1863, and participated in the active service of that body during the same year. He was commissary of the regiment when it visited Montreal

and Driving, are the Oxford, Lincoln, Aurora Grata and the Long Island Country clubs. He is a trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church and of the Homœopathic Hospital.

J. HENRY SMITH has become one of the prominently prosperous men of Brooklyn. He was born at Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., on June 24, 1842. His parents trace their ancestry back to the early days of Puritan colonization. When seventeen years old he came to New York and obtained employment in the notion business. In 1863 one of the oldest established firms in the trade made an assignment, and Mr. Smith purchased the business and established a partnership under the firm name of Smith & Payne. In 1870 he sold out his interest in the business. While engaged in mercantile pursuits, in 1875, he invented, under contract with a Swiss manufacturing firm, a machine that imprinted accurate measurements upon fabrics at the rate of one thousand yards per minute. The invention was eminently successful, and in 1880, in conjunction with General Peter H. Watson, assistant secretary of war under President Lincoln, and George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, he incorporated the Fabric Measuring and Packaging Company. To-day the company has a branch establishment in England and receives



GUSTAV A. JAHN.

under the command of Colonel David E. Austen, and served in different capacities, under Generals C. T. Christensen and James McLeer, in the Second and Third brigades. His merit was recognized by an appointment to the post of brigade inspector. For twelve years he has been a deacon and trustee of the German Evangelical Church, on Schemerhorn street. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and was on the building committee which erected in Brooklyn the new building of the Germania Savings Bank, of which he is a trustee and director. He is a member of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. and A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., and the various Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite bodies, connected with Aurora Grata Cathedral. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and strong believer in protection for home industries and for ten years has been one of the county town delegates to the General Committee. In 1888 he was a member of the electoral college from the second congressional district. He is prominent in Grand Army circles and is affiliated with Lafayette Post; he is a member of the Riding and Driving, Hamilton, Germania, and Knickerbocker clubs, vice-president of the Midwood Club of Flatbush, president of the Flatbush Park Association and, until his resignation in 1891, was a member of the Marine and Field Club. He is a proprietor of the Atlantic Rice Mills in Brooklyn, is head of the firm of Gustav A. Jahn & Co., of New York, importers of and dealers in sugar, syrups, molasses and rice; and is president of the Lake Charles Rice and Milling Company of Louisiana.

At the old family homestead in Warwick, R. I., which has been owned by the Remingtons ever since its purchase from the Narragansett Indians, JAMES H. REMINGTON was born on November 9, 1838. His father, Benjamin F. Remington, left his seat in the Rhode Island legislature to join the forces raised to crush Dorr's rebellion. He figured prominently as a leader of the Whigs in his state and afterwards became one of the founders of the Republican party. James H. Remington prepared himself for college at Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University, at the head of the class of 1862. The patriotic excitement caused by the civil war caused him temporarily to abandon his proposed profession, the law, and go to the front as a captain in the 7th R. I. Volunteers. He was severely wounded on the third day of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and receiving a furlough, went home, where he ultimately recovered. In 1863 he was elected to the Rhode Island house of representatives and took his seat during the spring session at Newport. Having recovered from his wound sufficiently to resume active service in the field, he resigned his seat in the legislature, reëntered the army and was commissioned captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to rank as such from June 27, 1863. When the regiment was afterwards ordered to Albany, he was appointed judge advocate of a general court martial and, while so employed, continued the study of law which he had begun at Elmira. On December 30, 1865, Major-General Hooker appointed him judge advocate of a court of inquiry at Rochester, which met to investigate charges against Col. E. G. Marshall, who was ultimately exonerated. It was a famous trial and Captain Remington greatly distinguished himself during its conduct. He served afterwards at Winchester, Wytheville and Norfolk, Va., where he acted as military commissioner during the days of reconstruction and earned the respect of all by his firm and unprejudiced administration. After the war he was made a major by brevet for "gallantry and good conduct." He was admitted to the bar at Norfolk, on December 8, 1868, but continued in official life for some time, having been appointed to the post of commonwealth's attorney for Princess Anne, Norfolk, Southampton, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties. When Virginia, under a reconstructed government, resumed her place in the Union, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Norfolk County and the city of Portsmouth. He was particularly zealous in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic and became the commander of Farragut Post at Portsmouth, and judge advocate on the staff of the department commander. In December, 1870, General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, appointed him commander of the Department of Virginia. In April, 1872, he



JAMES H. REMINGTON.

came to New York, where he rapidly attained professional distinction. For some years he was a member of the firm of Ulman, Remington & Porter and, on its dissolution, formed his present partnership with Sanford R. Ten Eyck, under the title of Ten Eyck & Remington. Since 1881 he has been president of the United States Law Association, and among the duties which his position entails, is the preparation of a yearly digest of the commercial and business law of various states, which has made him a recognized authority on those subjects. He was one of the earliest members of the New York State Bar Association. He is a member of Plymouth Church and was for many years a staunch friend and admirer of the late Henry Ward Beecher. He is active in social life and is a member of the Montauk and Riding and Driving clubs and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Much of his time has been devoted to the collection of books and pictures. He is a writer of marked ability and has contributed extensively to magazines and prominent daily journals. He married, on October 14, 1868, Miss Ellen F. Howard of Brooklyn.

R. A. C. SMITH, who is prominent among the membership of the club, was born in Dover, England, on February 22, 1857. Twelve years of his early boyhood were spent in Spain, after which he returned to his native country to study. In 1870 a visit to America impressed him so favorably with the advantages of



R. A. C. SMITH.

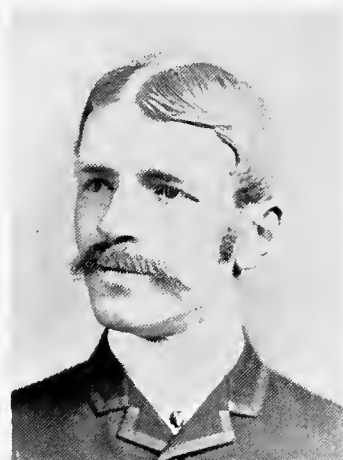
this country that he made the United States his home. For a number of years he was interested to a great extent in railroad construction and equipment in Cuba, and by many successful ventures in this line, succeeded in accumulating a fortune of considerable magnitude. He also had control of the gas and electric lighting of Havana, consolidating the various companies in that city; and he crowned his achievements in the Cuban capital by undertaking and successfully carrying out the contract to complete the waterworks, which had baffled the skill of one engineer after another. He is manager and vice-president of the gas and electric light companies of Havana and Matanzas, and is financially interested in other business enterprises in Cuba. He is connected in New York with the Spanish-American Light and Power-Company. He married Miss Alice Williams, daughter of a former sheriff of Kings County. His political creed has prominently identified him with the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He owns a number of valuable horses, takes an especial delight in driving and riding, and is devoted to athletic sports to an extent that makes him a valuable member of the Crescent Athletic Club; he was formerly a member of the Nereid Boat Club. He is also a member of the Union League, Colonial, Lawyers', and New York clubs in New York. He consolidated all the gas companies in Rochester, and is a director of the Mon-

tague street cable railroad, Brooklyn, he is also a member of the committee on gas at the World's fair, Chicago, and was one of the contingent that went to Washington in regard to a site for the World's fair.

WILLIAM POTTS was born in Philadelphia on May 5, 1838, and educated at private schools in Delaware County, Pa., and at West-Town in the same state. After leaving school he entered a real estate law office in Philadelphia, and remained in that city until 1863, when he came to Brooklyn as manager of the New York branch of the Home Life Insurance Company. He resigned to become cashier with H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith, but left their employ in 1869, and was successively cashier with Johnson & Day and the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, remaining with the latter concern four years, until it went out of business. He then became connected, in the capacity of editor and publisher, with the *Inquirer*. Within a year he returned to the duties of cashier in a private banking house on Wall street. He was appointed secretary of the New York Stock Exchange's committees on securities and stock list, resigning when the responsibilities of the committees were transferred to the care of the secretary of the Exchange. During the next four years he did not actively participate in business life: devoting his energies exclusively to the work of the Civil Service Reform Association, and the National Civil Service Reform League, in both of which he held the position of secretary almost from the date of organization. He accepted, in 1887, the post of chief examiner to the New York Civil Service Commission, which has its headquarters in Albany.

He was removed from that office when Governor Hill changed the commission. In 1890 he and a number of his business associates organized the Continental Trust Company, of which he is now secretary. His knowledge of financial matters has made him an efficient vice-president of the Bankers' Loan and Investment Company. He is a member of the Century Club of New York; and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving, Rembrandt, Hamilton, and Marine and Field clubs, and of the American Canoe Association. He is an ardent devotee of art, music, and science. He is treasurer of the Brooklyn Art Association, and has been treasurer and is now a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute; he is vice-president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, president of the Brooklyn Guild Association, an incorporator of the American Tonic Sol-Fa Association, College of Music, and a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

WILLIAM T. HAYWARD ranks among those younger residents of Brooklyn who have been successful in the business centres of New York. He was born in the latter city, on Twentieth street, on November 4, 1857, and was educated at a Quaker school. His parents were both natives of New York and his father was for many years interested in the work of the board of education and served for a time as tax commissioner. The son began his active career under William H. Wickham, ex-mayor of New York, who was engaged in matters relating to life insurance; he remained in that employment four years and then resigned to become a contractor. For five years he was associated with the firm of Hayward & Duffy in New York. On April 29, 1885, he married Martha E., daughter of Jay C. Wemple, and when the latter died, his son-in-law succeeded to a one-third interest in the firm of J. C. Wemple & Co., of 537 Broadway, New York, of which he is now president and secretary. He votes the Democratic ticket, but does not take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Germania, Crescent Athletic, and Riding and Driving clubs: he lives in a handsome home at 198 Washington Park and has two children.



WILLIAM T. HAYWARD.

One of the oldest members of the club is JAMES HANAN. He was born in Ireland on June 27, 1819, and there acquired a liberal education. At the age of thirty he came to America. Having a practical knowledge



PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB—GRAVESEND BAY.

of the boot and shoe business he established in New York in 1854 a factory for the making of gentlemen's fine foot wear. The firm at that time, and until 1882, was known as Hanan & Reddish, and they carried on an extensive and profitable trade. In 1882 Mr. Reddish retired from the firm, and John H., Mr. Hanan's

oldest son, was admitted to a partnership; the firm has since been known as Hanan & Son. Eight years after settling in New York, Mr. Hanan chose Brooklyn as his home and now owns and occupies a handsome residence at 47 Eighth avenue. He married Miss Anna Dalton, of Ireland, and has three sons and one daughter living. He is also a trustee of the Kings County Savings Bank and the Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary. He is also a member of the Montauk Club.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Located near the shore of Gravesend Bay, the home of the Parkway Driving Club occupies a site which for its purposes cannot be surpassed. This organization is unique as far as Brooklyn is concerned. It has revived the interest in trotting horses which in late years has, in this portion of the United States at least, given way to another form of amusement which is scarcely indigenous in its character, namely: running races. With the design of encouraging the speeding and development of trotting horses, and pursuing the sport under circumstances which should obviate all objectionable publicity and professional tainting, the Parkway Driving Club was organized early in 1892, by a party of well-known citizens, many of them young men, and all of them persons of social and monetary influence in the community. Incorporation was secured, and the Sandford farm at Gravesend was purchased from James Burrell. A half mile track was graded on the most approved principles, and an opportunity afforded to the members of the club of fully developing the capabilities of the light harness horse, and enjoying the social and recreative advantages attendant upon the exercise of such a privilege. Anyone may be enrolled who is of legal age and whose personal character is unmarred by any objectionable feature. Every applicant is assessed \$150 as an initiation fee, and the payment of this amount carries with it a certificate of membership entitling its possessor to a *pro rata* share of the value of the real estate and personal property held in the corporate name of the club. The annual dues amount to \$30. Three hundred is the number to which the list of members is limited and the popularity of the club is indicated in the fact that the limit has been reached. On October 15, 1892, the track was formally opened by Mayor Boody and the first races were held there on the same day, including exhibitions of both trotting and pacing. E. T. Bedford's team, Chief and William G., did an exhibition mile in 2:27 which was the fastest trotting of the day. There is an entertainment committee, consisting of five members, upon whom devolves the duty of arranging *matinée* races. These take place every Saturday from the second Saturday in May till the last Saturday in June, and from the third Saturday in September until the second Saturday in November. All races, except when members of the club themselves handle the reins and no special agreement is entered into, are governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association, and in contests among members road wagons are the only vehicles permissible. The course is over an oval track, sixty feet wide, with sides giving two parallel stretches, each a furlong in length. The club-houses consist of two commodious dwellings, formerly occupied by Mr. Burrell, remodeled to suit the needs of the present owners. The grand stand will seat 15,000 people. On all occasions the courtesies of the club-house are extended to ladies. The officers of the club are: Henry T. Boody, president; Edward J. O'Flynn, vice-president; Benjamin Shreve, treasurer; Van Mater Stillwell, secretary.

HENRY T. BOODY, president of the club, is the eldest son of Mayor David A. Boody. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, and a prominent man in social life. He was born in this city in April, 1866, and receiving his early education at public school No. 9, passed thence to the Polytechnic Institute. He withdrew from there to obtain a business education, and afterward was graduated from a well-known business college. His first position was with the shipping firm of A. Mudgett & Co., in New York, where he remained one year. He then entered his father's office, and in 1887 became a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Boody, McLellan & Co., of New York. He is a member of the Stock Exchange, and represents his firm on the floor. He has



HENRY T. BOODY.

a healthy interest in good horses, which, from boyhood, he has had every opportunity for gratifying. He is also fond of athletic sports. He has held the presidency of the Prospect Heights Dancing Class several years. One of the brilliant society events of two years ago was his marriage to Miss Gertrude Rickerson of Eighth avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Boody reside in a handsome house on Berkeley place.

The secretary of the club, VAN MATER STILLWELL, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1860, but a residence in this city since his seventh year has made him practically a Brooklynite. His education was begun in old No. 7 school, and continued at the Polytechnic Institute, at the Columbia Grammar School and at Columbia College, when he was graduated in 1881. Two years later he obtained his degree at Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar. He began practice in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford of New York, but soon left to begin business for himself. At the time of the organization of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, he became connected with that organization, but he continues to practise for himself in the courts. He was one of the charter members of the Parkway Driving Club, and drew up the articles of incorporation of that body.

The important duties of chairman of the house committee of the Parkway Club are discharged by FRANK D. CREAMER; he is also one of the board of directors and one of the charter members. Entering upon active life at an early age, he held for fifteen years the management of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's establishment in this city. Five years ago he engaged in the business of supplying masons and builders with materials for their trade; he established himself on the block at the foot of Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and now owns the site occupied by his yards. He is the youngest member on the board

of trustees of the New York Building Material Exchange. He is the son of the late Dr. Joseph Creamer, of 154 Hewes street, who had been prominent among the practicing physicians of Brooklyn for forty-five years. Born in the thirteenth ward, on April 4, 1859, F. D. Creamer was educated at the public schools. In 1881 he married Louisa M., daughter of Peter Murray, a wealthy importer of fancy goods, in New York. He is a noted amateur athlete and before attaining his majority had won forty-three medals in contests of various sorts; he won the championship in the individual one-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound "anchor" tug-of-war, and pulled "anchor" on the five-hundred-pound team which held the championship for five years; he rowed stroke oar in the old Seawanhaka champion crews and for a period of three years held the amateur club-swinging championship. He is an honorary member of the Seawanhaka Boat Club. An active worker in the Democratic ranks, he is a member of the Thomas Henry Democratic Club, of the twenty-fourth ward, and the Young Men's Democratic Club, of the twenty-third ward. He lives at 573 St. Mark's avenue.

EZRA RALPH SAMMIS became a member of the Parkway Club soon after its organization and has been keenly alive to all its interests. He is a resident of the park slope and is often to be seen driving down



VAN MATER STILLWELL.



FRANK D. CREAMER.

the road. He is a veteran of the 23d Regiment and has membership in several social clubs and other organizations. Mr. Sammis was born at Babylon, Long Island, in 1840, and has won his way unaided through commercial life to a very substantial success. He is a man of leisurely habits, taking only the student's interest in politics and public affairs.

ELBERT C. WILSON is connected with a number of Brooklyn organizations besides the Parkway Club and is one of the active business men of the city. His name is on the membership list of the Oxford Club and the Varuna Boat Club; Stella Lodge, F. and A. M., Royal Arcanum, National Provident Union, Home Circle, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was born in Brooklyn, on October 25, 1858, and came from an old



Elbert C. Wilson

Long Island family, which had a homestead at Roslyn for many years. His father was William O. Wilson, a well-known Brooklynite, who died in 1889, at the age of eighty-five years. Elbert Wilson was graduated from public school No. 12, and spent the succeeding ten years of his life in the hardware business with S. O. Burnett. In 1881 he determined to begin business for himself, and his first move was to purchase the ice cream business of Thomas Denham, which was founded in 1867 by Jacob Fussell & Co. He greatly improved the business and in 1887 purchased the building at 308 Fulton street, extending to Pierrepont street; he demolished the structure and erected the beautiful building which now occupies the site. It is built of Philadelphia brick, with Euclid stone and terra cotta trimmings, has costly windows with art-stained panes, and, altogether, presents a substantial and graceful appearance. The interior is admirably arranged and elaborately finished; from the first floor to the roof the appointments are on a scale of luxury which is not surpassed in any similar building in the city. The first floor contains the grand saloon, which will seat nearly one hundred and fifty persons. The wainscotings are of onyx and marble, the cabinet-work of quartered oak, the furniture is of mahogany and the decorations in plastic relief. A grand staircase leads up to a beautiful banquet hall, where covers can be laid for one hundred and fifty persons. The entrance on Pierrepont street is elaborate, having a wide old oak staircase and a passenger elevator which runs to the top floor. The manufacturing department occupies the entire basement of the building.

MORISON HOYT, who is well known in business circles as a merchant and capitalist, and who has had a long-continued prominence in social affairs in Brooklyn, was born in this city on September 21, 1849. After being educated at public and private schools, Morison Hoyt began his business career in 1866 in the wholesale house of Hatch, Johnson & Co., dealers in men's furnishing goods, with whom he remained a number of years. He devoted about twenty years of his life to the commission business, as salesman and principal, dealing in knit goods for underwear. He is a veteran of the 23d Regiment and was at one time commissary of subsistence of the 11th Brigade, 2d Division, N. G., S. N. Y., in which capacity he was on duty during the railroad riots of 1877. He has been for some time a member of the Old Guard of New York, and he is a member of the Montauk, Parkway Driving, Knickerbocker Field, and Emerald Gun clubs.

EDWARD T. BEDFORD was born in Brooklyn in 1849. The war of the rebellion having seriously injured the business of his father, the family removed during the second year of the war to Greens Farms, Conn., where his parents are now residing. Mr. Bedford returned to Brooklyn in 1870 and engaged in selling lubricating oils on commission. In 1871 he was employed by Robert Chesebrough and was instrumental in first introducing petroleum pomade, or vaseline. In 1872 he went into the employment of the firm of Boyd & Thompson, who were then in the business of selling flour and lubricating oils, and devoted his time to the oil department. This firm in 1875 was changed to R. J. Thompson & Co., Mr. Bedford being admitted as a partner. In 1878 Mr. Boyd retired and the firm was made Thompson & Bedford on terms of equal partnership. In 1880 this firm was incorporated under the name of the Thompson & Bedford Co., Limited. Mr. Thompson retiring about a year ago Mr. Bedford was elected to the presidency, which he now holds. He is a director of the Bank of the State of New York and is also president of the Self-Winding Clock Company. Mr. Bedford is best known to the road-riders of this city for his love of trotting horses. His stable, which is on Willoughby avenue in the rear of his residence, 181 Clinton avenue, is one of the best and largest in the city. It is very handsomely trimmed in oak and wrought iron, and it is always kept fully occupied. The *New York Sun* credits him with having driven, during 1891, over Mr. Shults' track, the fastest mile that has ever been driven by a gentleman driver



EDWARD T. BEDFORD.

in this city. He drove a team of road horses to road wagon, in a contest with a friend, making the mile in 2:25½, the last half being in 1:11.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN is one of the club's charter members and one of its directors. From his boyhood he has been an admirer of horses and the trotting horse excites his enthusiasm on the road, or on the track; but it does not monopolize his interest, for he frequently indulges in that sport where the dog and the gun are a man's most intimate companions. He is a member of the firm of Tarrant & Co., manufacturers and importers of drugs, New York, and he has charge of all the finances of that house; he obtained employment as bookkeeper with the firm twenty-three years ago and has risen steadily to his present position. He was born in New York city in 1843; his father moved to Brooklyn in 1855 and became a prominent citizen here. The son was educated at public school 17, Brooklyn, and his whole active life has been devoted to the drug business, excepting a few years, during the administration of President Lincoln, when he was assistant to his brother, John S. Allen, who then was postmaster of the Eastern District.

HUGH BOYD was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, on February 27, 1830. He came to Brooklyn at the age of fifteen and immediately obtained employment as clerk with the firm of Journey & Burnham. After four years of service in this capacity he was admitted to partnership. When the business was turned into the hands of a stock company after Mr. Journey's death, Mr. Boyd became vice-president of the corporation. There is no other instance in the United States where a firm has kept its original elements together so long as that established by Messrs. Journey & Burnham. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Parkway Driving clubs, and he was the first vice-president of the Marine and Field Club. He was president of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary many years. He was married in 1853 in

Grace Church, of which he is still a member, to Miss Journeay, a sister of the late H. P. Journeay, his former partner.

STEPHEN W. MCKEEVER has been a citizen of Brooklyn since his birthday, October 31, 1854. He was born in a house at York and Main streets, where his father, William McKeever, took up his residence soon after his arrival in Brooklyn in 1840. He attended St. James school until he was ten years old, when he became an apprentice to James Webb, plumber and gasfitter. In 1873 he began business for himself in James street. He is at present located at 95 Washington street, being interested in plumbing, steam and gas fitting, and in the manufacture of pumps. He is a partner of his brother in the paving and contracting business. He did all the plumbing, steam and gas fitting for the New York and Brooklyn bridge and for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. On September 5, 1892, he married the daughter of Captain James Lynch of this city. Besides the Parkway Club, Mr. McKeever is a member of the Constitution Club. In politics he is a Democrat, but he never has held any political office.

A fondness for out-door recreation and ability to appreciate the points of a good horse naturally led WILLIAM BURROWS to associate himself with the club. He was one of the first members of the organization. He is now a director and takes an earnest interest in all that promotes the welfare of the club. He is prominent in masonic circles and was master of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, F. and A. M.; he is also a member of Evening Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is an ardent Republican and as such is an efficient member of the Union League Club. William Burrows was born in New York in 1837, and came to this city twenty years later. He was educated in the public schools of New York and afterwards became an apprentice in



STEPHEN W. MCKEEVER.

the pattern and model making business. His employer was John E. Bendix, who during the rebellion of the southern states organized the "Steuben" regiment of volunteers and went southward, leaving his establishment in charge of Mr. Burrows, who conducted the business for the space of two years. It passed under his control by purchase in 1863, and he has since carried it on with uniform success. For the last fifteen years he has been engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' cabinet ware for the J. L. Mott Iron Works. In 1861 Mr. Burrows married Miss Lydia L. Wolf, and has one daughter who bears her mother's name, and inherits her father's taste for a good horse. She may be seen almost any pleasant afternoon on the road in her village cart behind her high-stepping pony "Jim." Mr. Burrows owns considerable property in the city, and lives at 50 Herkimer street.

One of the youngest driving organizations is the JOHN RYAN COACHING CLUB, which was organized with a dozen members in 1889. Its membership has more than doubled since then. The club grew and prospered from an invitation tally-ho drive to the great Suburban race in May, 1889, and "Suburban Day" has each year since been the occasion for the organization's annual dinner and first drive of the year. It is the habit of the club to attend every



WILLIAM BURROWS.

championship contest or other big event of the out-door sporting world—football, baseball or athletic—and to participate as well in all the coaching and other civic carnivals on both sides the river. On these occasions the whip and reins are held by John Farrell, who handles the dashing equine sextette with the dexterity of an old-time overland mail driver. In the coaching parade held in Brooklyn in 1890, the club turnout was a striking feature, and compared favorably with the most perfectly appointed equipages in the line that formed and passed through Prospect Park. John Ryan is president; John Farrell, treasurer and whip; Daniel Dunne, vice-president; Humphrey Plaut has charge of the commissary department; Edward Boyle is secretary, and Ralph Clarke, trumpeter.

Besides the clubs sketched, there are several other riding clubs of well recognized importance and social standing, but being without any exclusive home of their own they have less individuality and prominence. These include the Algonquin, the Adelphi, the Brevoort, the Brooklyn, the West End, the Monday Night, and the Prospect clubs, all of which meet in the riding academy at Bedford and Atlantic avenues.

BASEBALL AND CRICKET.

In 1883 the Brooklyn Baseball Association, now known as the Brooklyn Baseball Club, was formed and joined the Interstate Baseball Association. At the close of its first season it had won the championship. Washington Park on Fifth avenue was the scene of the home games and continued to be the arena for professional contests until 1891, when the Brooklyn club transferred its diamond to Eastern Park in the twenty-sixth ward. In 1884 the club joined the American Association. For three seasons the record showed more defeats than victories for its players, but there was a constant improvement and the club climbed from place to place until in 1886, it scored seventy-seven victories against sixty-one defeats. In 1887 the record was not so good, showing only sixty victories against seventy-four defeats; but "Excelsior" was again the motto from the beginning of the next season until the close of the season of 1889, in which year the Brooklynites received the championship pennant of the American Association. The championship of the National League was won by the New York club and in a series of games played between that club and the Brooklyn champions, the New Yorks won the championship of the United States. During these years the game had grown to so much importance, through its immense popularity, as to earn the designation of "the national game," and the competition between clubs for possession of expert players became so animated that salaries which may justly be called magnificent were demanded and paid, while the managers and stockholders derived large profit from their investments in the several clubs, all of which were placed upon a thorough business footing. Not satisfied with their large salaries, the players sought to obtain a share of the profits also and in 1890, as a result of an unsettled controversy on this point between them and the managers, the Players' League was organized as a rival to the older associations, many of the best and most popular players joining the new combination. At the beginning of the season Brooklyn had three clubs and was represented in each of the rival organizations. The original club went into the National League and won the championship; the Players' League had a strong local club which ended the season second to Boston, the winner of that league's pennant; and the Brooklyn club which replaced the original organization in the American Association withdrew from the game early in the season because of financial failure. The Players' League was discontinued in 1891 and some of its strongest members were engaged by the Brooklyn club, which continued its affiliation with the National League. The season was a demoralizing one financially, and was profitable only to the players. In the race for the pennant Brooklyn finished sixth in the list of eight clubs included in the league. The season of 1892 was a peculiar one and increased the demoralization begun in 1891. An amalgamation of the National League and the American Association was effected and it was hoped that this settlement of the differences between the two, which had injured the business end of the game the year previous, would result in a revival of prosperity. The new National League was composed of twelve clubs and the season was extended, being divided into two series of games. It was thought possible that the club winning the first series might lose the second, and the scheme contemplated a supplementary series between the two winning clubs to determine the championship. Both series, however, were won by the Boston club, the champions of 1891. Brooklyn was second in the first series and third, with Cleveland second, in the other series. This scheme of a double season did not commend itself by financial success and the managers decided to make a continuous season in 1893. The officers of the Brooklyn Baseball Club are Charles H. Byrne president, and Charles H. Ebbets, secretary.

AMATEUR PLAYERS OF BASEBALL are abundant in Brooklyn and have ample facilities for indulging in the game. Fields convenient for the diamond are scattered about South Brooklyn, East New York and the outlying portions of the Eastern District, while there are many such to be found in the suburbs. Prospect Park is an especially popular resort for the amateurs and their friends, a portion of the parade ground being laid out for their accommodation, and it is no unusual sight during the season to see ten or a dozen games

in progress at once. The regular local championship is decided annually by the Brooklyn Association of Amateur Baseball Players and the clubs participating are strictly free from professionalism. Each season is marked by some exceptionally good games, and a contest between two well-known clubs never fails to draw thousands of spectators. The privilege of the grounds is accorded free to any amateur club in good standing which makes application therefor to the park commissioners. Among the local clubs now in existence, the Fulton is champion, having held the honor two years in succession; the Resolute won the championship the three preceding years and with the Fulton is now the only pennant winner in the association, all the others having dropped out. The other clubs in the association are the Fern, the Long Island, the Augustinian and the Aticu. The officers of the association are C. Hoffman, Jr., president; W. J. McCall, secretary; A. B. Waldron, treasurer. The Wall Street Baseball Club is an amateur organization officered by William H. Nearing, president, and A. B. Waldron, manager.

Baseball clubs flourish in the public schools and the higher educational institutions, but there is no inter-scholastic league organized and consequently there is no definite basis upon which championship claims might be founded. In 1892 the Adelphi team made the extraordinary record of going through the season victorious in every contest, its opponents including several teams from out-of-town institutions as well as some of the stronger local teams. The Latin School team won seven out of ten games played in an inter-scholastic league, which included the New York Military Academy, St. John's School of Sing Sing, Montclair Academy, Stevens Preparatory School and Columbia Grammar School. In the Pratt Institute there is a league composed of teams representing the seniors, juniors and freshmen, respectively, whose six games in 1892 resulted in four victories for the freshmen and two for the seniors. The team of the Polytechnic Institute played six games of which it won three, its defeated opponents were the Brooklyn High School, Columbia College freshmen, and St. Paul's School, its conquerors being St. John's College of Fordham, College of the City of New York and the Lawrenceville team. The High School team played eleven games and won nine, several of the opposing teams being out-of-town players.

CRICKET, the "English gentlemen's game," has been known as a field sport by Brooklynites more than half a century, and many clubs have been formed here to perpetuate it as an outdoor pastime; but it fails to enlist popular interest and even in Brooklyn, where good cricketers are more plentiful, probably, than in any other city of the union, it is regarded as something of an exotic in the category of sports. The oldest existing local club is the Manhattan, which dates from 1876. At the present time there are four other clubs. An impetus was given to the game in 1890 by the formation of the Metropolitan Cricket League, which inaugurated a championship campaign, wherein Brooklyn players have proven themselves experts, though failing thus far to capture first place. A noteworthy event of the season of 1892 was a trip made by the Brooklyn Cricket Club to Canada, where games were played at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Rosedale, Toronto and East Toronto. The following are the names of the Brooklyn clubs and their officers: Manhattan—D. A. Munro, president; F. M. Greene, secretary and treasurer. Brooklyn—Alfred Brotherhood, president; H. Helm, treasurer. Kings County—Robert Boccock, president; T. Ayres, treasurer; Henry Rowley, secretary. Sons of St. George—Ernest Bowden, president; C. Nugent, treasurer; J. W. Barrows, secretary. South Brooklyn—J. B. Taylor, president; H. T. Peterson, secretary; J. B. Robertson, treasurer.

FOOTBALL, LACROSSE AND POLO.

There is one class of outdoor sports the hurly-burly of which nerves the players and excites the interest and enthusiasm of spectators to an unusual degree. The contests are pitched battles wherein physical strength and endurance play an important part, this very element making necessary a quality of generalship that is not required in such games as baseball and cricket, the possibilities of which are restricted, in comparison. In the game of football, the most popular of the present period, next to baseball, the play frequently exhibits the features of a shock between two equally matched opposing forces, and the suggestion of a rough-and-tumble fight is not infrequently emphasized by the bruised face or the limping gait of some participant as he emerges from the *mêlée*, or as the struggling mass of humanity breaks into a racing throng when the ball flies into the air, or its captor escapes and speeds toward the goal. Football has been played from time immemorial, crudely enough in the earlier times, but always with a spirit that created obliviousness to injuries that were not disabling. Its present popularity grew from the interest excited by the famous contests in which Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have figured, and no greater crowds of spectators have ever been seen at out-door sports than those which on a cold November day have gathered in New York to behold two college elevens try conclusions—gatherings including thousands of bright young women whose knowledge of "half-backs," "quarter-backs," "tackles," "touch-downs" and "goals," would astonish the uninitiated listener to their comments on the fray. Outside of the colleges there

are a number of strong teams, and Brooklyn possesses one of the strongest of these in the eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club, which has been almost invincible since the organization of the club in the fall of 1884. This team is one of the three enrolled in the American Football Union, organized in 1887, and it has won the championship five times in succession, winning twice the magnificent silver trophy, costing more than \$800, given by the EAGLE in 1891, which if won again during the season of 1893 will become the absolute property of the club. The other clubs in the union in 1892 were the Orange, (N. J.) Athletic and the New York Athletic. A football eleven is connected with the Varuna Boat Club and had a successful season in 1892, winning four out of six games. The Bedford and the Prospect elevens played one game, the former team winning. The Columbian eleven, organized in 1892, is composed of ex-members of the Polytechnic, Adelphi, High School, and Kings College; its captain is J. R. Spelman and the manager is B. S. Lacklan. Among the elevens connected with educational institutions, that of the Polytechnic Institute made an excellent record in 1892; other teams are those of the Adelphi, St. Paul's, Latin, and High Schools.

LACROSSE is another game in which rough work is occasionally done and the danger of cuts and bruises is heightened by the use of the heavy sticks with which the ball is driven over the field. The game forms a part of the diversions of some of the clubs in Brooklyn which foster out-door sports.

POLO is a similar game, and the Brooklyn Polo Club was organized in 1892 as a result of several games played that season on the parade ground of Prospect Park by some of the local equestrians.

LAWN TENNIS AND HAND-BALL.

The popular game of lawn tennis and the game of hand-ball, which is growing in favor as a means of physical culture, had a common origin. In fact, the latter game more nearly resembles the ancient sport of the Greeks and Romans, from which both games were derived, than does the other. In the ancient game the ball was struck by the hand and caused to rebound from a wall. Among more modern people the custom sprang up of using gloves to protect the hands. The game was popular in France and England in the middle ages, and when the glove was succeeded by the racket it became known in the former country as "racquets," while in England it was called "tennis." It had some of the features of the game of lawn tennis, but the ball was struck against a wall, as in the most ancient days. Lawn tennis as it is played to-day, originated in England. It has many admirers in Brooklyn, and the facilities for playing it are abundant; there are many courts on private grounds where families and their guests enjoy the sport; various clubs devoted to the game have fields arranged for it; and the park commissioners provide each season fully one hundred courts. The tennis clubs in Brooklyn and its surroundings are all active, and championship honors have frequently been brought to the city. The present champion of America is O. S. Campbell of Brooklyn, who has held the title since 1890, and succeeded H. W. Slocum, Jr., another Brooklynite, who was champion in 1888 and 1889. A full list of the clubs shows twenty-two, as follows: Althea (Blythebourne), Altiora, Bedford, Brooklyn Racket Club, Brooklyn Tennis Club (formerly the Badminton), Clover Hill, Crescent Club (Bay Ridge), Flatbush Field Club, Ivanhoe, Jefferson Heights, Kings County, Knickerbocker Field Club, Lamont, Lexington, Madison, Marine and Field Club, Polytechnic, Pratt Institute, Prospect Heights, South Side Field Club, Sterling, and Wildemere. The Kings County Inter-Club Association, organized in August, 1891, is composed of the Altiora, Brooklyn (formerly Badminton), Crescent, Kings County and Knickerbocker Field clubs; it holds an annual tournament on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Field Club. During all the evolution of tennis from the *sphairisis* of the Greeks and the *pila* of the Romans the game of hand-ball was preserved. In the days of King Arthur it was known as "paume," because of the ball being struck by hand. It was played in a crude way in various parts of America for years before it sprang prominently into public notice; and it began to attract particular attention when the fact became known that it formed part of the exercise of John L. Sullivan while he was training for his fight with James J. Corbett. The Brooklyn Hand Ball Club was organized in 1887.

CYCLING.

Bicyclists and tricyclists for the last twelve years have monopolized a considerable portion of the interest evinced by the general public in matters relating to athletic sports. With a fine park, a splendidly paved driveway—Bedford avenue—running through the heart of the city, and with well graded and easily accessible suburban roads, it is no marvel that Brooklyn has proved particularly favorable to the formation of wheelmen's associations. It is estimated that 15,000 men, women and children residing in Brooklyn ride the wheel. At least 1,500 are members of local wheeling clubs, and the charter members of some of the

clubs were the pioneer cyclists of this country. At different "meets" representatives of local clubs have held their own with all comers, and on the road they have earned the reputation of being arduous riders.

The BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB, which has its house at 62 Hanson place, was the pioneer organization of wheelmen in the city. It was organized in June, 1879, and incorporated in 1886. There was a time in the club's career when the members could hold their own with any of the local organizations as a racing club. For several years past, however, the old-time interest has degenerated and racing has been frowned down by the older members of the club; consequently the club is not represented in the Wheelmen's Racing League. Mileage medals were presented at the annual meeting held in April to those riding over one thousand miles, and fifteen members received them. Howard E. Raymond, the club treasurer, was elected in 1892 to the presidency of the International Cyclists' Union, a distinction which marked him for an important part in the great World's Fair meeting. The club has concluded to purchase a country home before the cycling season of 1893 has closed. It has about 175 members. The officers for 1892-3 are: I. B. Potter, president; Howard E. Raymond, treasurer; and B. R. Rice, secretary.

The second cycling club was the KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN, which has outstripped its predecessor. It was organized on March 17, 1881, and incorporated on May 24, 1884. Though identified to some extent with the Eastern District, the organization gradually acquired a membership that was fairly representative of the city rather than of any particular section. A rupture occurred at one time and a number of the members seceded, forming an independent organization that flourished a while and then faded out of existence. In 1887, a well-known capitalist built a home for the organization on a plot of ground on Bedford avenue, opposite Brevoort place. A long lease of the premises was taken in February, 1888, and from that time on the association has had a greater prosperity. The club has never been defeated in a road race but once; they won the championship of the New York and New Jersey Team Road Racing Association so often that the trophy, a magnificent silver cup, has become their private property; and also they now hold the challenge cup of the Wheelmen's Racing League, while almost every room in the club-house is decorated with other prizes won in wheeling contests on track and road. The officers of the association for 1892-93 are: John Bensinger, president; Williard Nellis, vice-president; J. Foster, secretary; R. W. Steves, treasurer; Durant McLean, road captain; Milton H. Phillips, first-lieutenant; Grant Kenny, second-lieutenant. The membership of the club numbers 150.

LONG ISLAND WHEELMEN.—This is the only wheel club in this city that can boast of owning its own club-house. The club is the third wheeling organization on Long Island. It was organized on November 23, 1883, and its club-house is at 128 Bedford avenue. The membership is about 140 and the members are familiarly dubbed "the gray coats," because of the gray uniform adopted by the club. The officers are: Charles H. Luscomb, president; John L. Shepard, vice-president; H. F. Pierce, recording secretary; A. H. Wheeler, treasurer; U. Palmedo, captain.

Next in order of age are the PROSPECT WHEELMEN, who organized on August 14, 1888. There are thirty-five members in the association and its house is at 304 President street. The president is William T. Shannon, who has made an excellent record and holds the club prize for the ten-mile championship.

Among the other prominent wheel clubs are the BROOKLYN RAMBLERS, which has sixty-five active members and a headquarters at 361 Flatbush avenue. The BROOKLYN ROADSTERS is an organization of middle-aged men who are not favorably disposed to the club having young men as members. They are very strict on the Sunday question and it is one of the most important rules of the organization that no member may devote his time to wheeling on that day. The BEDFORD CYCLE CLUB was founded in 1890 and has established itself at 308 Gates avenue, near Bedford. Its membership is seventy-five. The MONTAUK WHEELMEN, who have their headquarters at 93 Prospect place, are 110 strong. The BEDFORD WHEELMEN, membership 100, were organized on January 2, 1891, and have their home at 182 Clymer street. The BROOKLYN CITY WHEELMEN took the place of the Prospect Harriers Wheelmen when they organized on December 17, 1892. They began at once to plan for a new club-house, of which they could take possession in a few months. The SOUTH BROOKLYN WHEELMEN, BUSHWICK WHEELMEN, PIONEER CYCLING CLUB, BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. WHEELMEN and NEW BROOKLYN WHEELMEN, are other clubs all more or less known in the wheeling world. The most recent bicycle organizations are the CLERGYMEN'S CYCLE CLUB and the GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

YACHTING, ROWING AND CANOEING.

Marine sports have increased monthly during the past few years and many elegant club-houses are located on the shore from Bay Ridge to Gravesend Bay, while the waters of the bay probably contain as large a variety and as numerous a fleet of racing and pleasure craft as is to be found any place in the world. It is in these waters that the great yachting races for the America's cup have been held. The

structures that are used for club-houses by yachtsmen and oarsmen along the shore are regal in their decorations, and embrace property that represents many thousands of dollars. Brooklyn has just cause to be proud of its representatives on the water, for they have placed themselves on record as being worthy of the highest respect of the aquatic world. The Varunas, Ravenswoods, Nautilus and Seawanhakas have all contributed their share toward the supremacy attained by Brooklyn oarsmen. They have gone forth and conquered in many hard fought races where champions from the east, west, north and south have tried to wrest from them the laurel wreath. The struggle in late days of such oarsmen as Messrs. Quill and Belger, the only double sculls that ever won a junior and senior event in the same regatta, is well known in aquatic circles, as are the racing careers of such amateurs as Robert Pelton of Seawanhaka fame; P. J. Sharkey and Messrs. Platt and Bushman of the Ravenswood Boat Club; George Freeth and John Hettrick of the Varunas, and others of equal prominence who have rowed in numerous local, inter-city, and national regattas.

THE MARINE AND FIELD CLUB.

The Marine and Field Club was evolved from the old Columbia Boat Club, an organization famous at one time for its victories with the oar, and the hearty and never-failing good-fellowship of its members. The new club was incorporated in December, 1885. From the beginning, the management of the club has been of a character to insure financial success; and to the natural advantages of such a club have been added an attractive social element which draws together a body of exceptionally congenial men. According to the constitution, the membership of the club was limited to two hundred and seventy, with twenty of them life members. That limit was reached in the winter of 1891, and was then extended to three hun-



MARINE AND FIELD CLUB GROUNDS, BATH BEACH.

dred and twenty. The club-house is located at Bath Beach, in one of the most delightful spots on Gravesend Bay, and is but a half-hour's ride from the city hall; this site was purchased immediately after the incorporation of the club. The grounds consist of a beautiful tract of land on which are the main club-house, the dormitory, containing billiard and wine rooms, which have the title of "Tower Hall"; a large cottage, and—on a dock in front—the boat-house. The dining-room of the club-house will accommodate one hundred and seventy-five persons, and there is ample provision for over seventy members to reside in the club buildings during the summer months. The club has a goodly supply of boats, from a single shell to an eight-oared barge; many of the members own yachts, and the interest in the marine element is enhanced by rowing, canoe and yacht regattas, besides swimming and minor aquatic events. In the field, lawn tennis is the popular sport. Inside the club-house are billiard and pool tables that afford opportunities for frequent tournaments, in which great interest is taken. A characteristic of the club is the number of wealthy and prominent men on its membership rolls. There is an air of dignity and refinement about the

place; yet, withal, a spirit of good-fellowship which draws men of similar tastes together and adds greatly to the most satisfactory pleasure of life—congenial society. The canoe regattas of the Marine and Field Club hold a foremost place among amateur sporting events; and the annual races of its members who patronize this particular kind of aquatic diversion, excite widespread interest. The president of the club is Charles A. Deshon, and the commodore of the yacht fleet is W. D. Dickey.

CHARLES A. DESHON, president of the club, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1855, during a visit of his parents to that city from their home in Mobile, Alabama. His father, who bore the same name, came from an old family of New London, and his mother was a Miss Smoot of Maryland, a niece of Com-



CHARLES A. DESHON.

modore Smoot of the United States Navy. Mr. Deshon lived in the south until after the war. He received his education at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and in 1875 was graduated at the head of his class, with the degree of Master of Arts. He acted as adjunct professor during the following year, devoted a portion of his time to reading law, and in 1876 took a course at the Columbia College Law School. After two years of study he was admitted to practice and became managing clerk for William Hildreth Field, a partner of Judge Edmunds. Subsequently he was admitted into partnership with Mr. Field; the firm now being William Hildreth Field & Deshon. In 1888 he married Miss Parsons, a grand-daughter of Theophilus Parsons, professor of law in Harvard University. He was one of the early members, and at one time was president of the old Columbia Boat Club, which was merged in the Marine and Field Club; he was one of the founders and directors, and for one year the vice-president of the Southern Society of New York. He is also a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs.

WILLIAM D. DICKEY has served four years as commodore of the club, and his yacht "Nautilus" is the flagship of the organization. His profession is that of mechanical engineer; and he is engaged as the superintendent of

Handren & Robin's ship-yard and dry-dock at Erie Basin, and of their engine and boiler works in New York. He was born in 1852, received a primary education, and when fifteen years old, went to sea. He spent some time in Calcutta, India, and upon his return went to Queens College, in Belfast, Ireland. Later he served an apprenticeship and learned the ship-building trade with Harland & Wolfe, in the same city. In 1871 he came to New York with Handren & Robins, with whom he has been engaged twenty-one years. He is a member of the New York Athletic and the Atlantic Yacht clubs, and a member of the American Society of Marine Engineers. In addition to being commodore of the Marine and Field Club, he serves on the house committee.

Fluent in speech, convincing in argument, an acute reasoner in questions where legal niceties are involved, WALTER S. LOGAN possesses social gifts that have long made him one of the most popular and prominent members of the club. He was born in 1847, in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1870, he studied law at Harvard and Columbia, and has received a degree from each of the three great universities. He began his professional career in 1872, in association with James C. Carter, and engaged with him and the late Charles O'Connor in the celebrated litigations concerning the title of the Washington Heights estate of Madame Jumel. At one time he was in partnership with ex-Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, his fellow-student at college, and until a comparatively recent period was associated with Horace E. Deming, in the firm of Deming & Logan. He is now senior partner in the firm of Logan, Clark & Demond, of New York. His friends and clients claim for him that he combines with the genius of a good lawyer the talents of a successful business man. He has large interests in Mexican silver-mining and in irrigation in Arizona. He has mingled in politics as an able exponent of Democratic doctrine, but never has sacrificed professional duty to political ambition. He was one of the



Walter S. Logan

founders of the Reform, Democratic and Lawyers' clubs of New York; he is a member of the Manhattan and Lotus clubs, and of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, and Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. He is an ideal club-man and entertains lavishly when occasion demands.

HENRY D. NORRIS is identified with club life in Brooklyn by membership in several of the best known organizations in the city, and is almost as well known in New York, where he holds membership in the Manhattan Athletic Club. In Brooklyn he is identified with the Marine and Field, and Montauk clubs.

He is a member of the firm of Thompson & Norris, Brooklyn, and is engaged in the manufacture of corrugated paper and granulated cork. Born in New York, he was after reaching the age of sixteen years engaged in various employments until 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army and served until 1865, as chief clerk of a commissary department. After this experience he began a provision business on his own account in New York and continued therein until 1878, when he started in his present enterprise.

The club has no more devoted and enthusiastic member than ARTHUR HURST, who frequently seeks there necessary relaxation from the cares and worry incidental to professional life. He was born in Brooklyn in 1858, and at an early age began his studies at public school No. 11, but soon left there to enter the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1876. Then he entered Harvard University and was graduated in the class of 1880. Following this, he devoted two years to the study of law in the office of his father, Lewis Hurst, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He is engaged in business with his father, who is among the oldest members of the legal profession in New York city, his practice extending back over nearly

half a century. Mr. Hurst is especially fond of canoeing, and he and William S. Elliott were the first members of the club to interest themselves in the organization of the canoeing department which has now become such a prominent feature of the club.

W. G. HENNESSY, who has been a member of the club since 1889, is a man whose varied club connections might be an index to the variety that has spiced his life since he was born in Broome street, New York, in 1849. He is a member of the Arion Society, the Terrace Bowling, the Harlem Democratic and the Sagamore clubs, all of New York. He is a lawyer and has been a member of the New York bar eight years. His father was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1837. The son attended the public schools in New York, and also passed three years in study at Heidelberg, Germany. His law studies were pursued at the Columbia Law School. He has found time to spend eight years at sea, and he has also had some experience in government service, having been employed for a time in the New York post office. As a lawyer he has an altogether satisfactory practice; in society he is whole-souled and liberal; in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

RAYMOND JENKINS, son of Charles Jenkins of Monroe place, Brooklyn, one of the older members of the club, is the vice-president of the East River National Bank of New York, and is well known in financial fields. Brooklyn is his native place and he has resided here the greater part of his life. He was born in 1843, and after attending Boursaud's school on Remsen street for a brief period he was sent to Paris, where he pursued his studies four years, and upon his return finished by a one year's course at the Polytechnic Institute. Prompted by a desire for travel and adventure, he sailed for South America and landed at Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Republic. After remaining there for a time he passed safely through the perils and exposures of a journey by stage coach and mules across the Andes to Santiago, Chili, over the same route now followed by rail. His trip homeward was made via the west coast of South America, Peru and the Isthmus of Panama, occupying a year. Upon returning to Brooklyn he went into the East River National Bank; later, he spent several years on the prairies of the far west and in Europe, in the interests of a large cattle-raising business. For several years past he has filled the position of vice-president of the same bank in which



ARTHUR HURST.



RAYMOND JENKINS.

he was formerly clerk and bookkeeper. He is liked and respected among those with whom he associates socially. For many years he was a director and filled the positions of secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Library, and his name is to be found on the membership lists of several other organizations.

WILLIAM F. FORD, who has been a member of the club since 1888, is a native of Louisiana and was born at Painscourtville in 1853; he spent his boyhood abroad. He went to England in 1857, and at the various private schools of England and Ireland received his early education. Ten years later he returned to his native state and continued his studies there at private schools until 1870, when he made his first business venture as second overseer on a Louisiana plantation. When he was twenty years of age he came to New York and entered the establishment of A. T. Stewart. The first step towards his present enterprise was taken when he became a clerk in the employ of James Macbeth, a dealer in oil. In 1885 he established the firm of Clarkson & Ford of New York. In 1879 he married Miss Carrie McIntyre of Staten Island. He is a member of the Brooklyn Club.

JAMES F. MALLET, was one of the incorporators of the club and is a wide-awake member. He came to Brooklyn in 1869 from North Carolina, where he was born in 1858. For a short time he attended the public schools and the old Trinity school until he left his studies to begin a life of business. Beginning as a clerk in the office of J. T. Murray & Co., of New York, he made himself familiar with business methods in connection with the cotton trade, and afterwards became a clerk in the office of B. R. Smith & Co. In 1880 he went to Little Rock, Ark., in the interest of the Liverpool and Eastern Mills, for which he purchased cotton. He represented those mills four years and returning to his home here he engaged in the warehousing business with his father, Colonel Peter Mallett, in the firm of Peter Mallett & Co., New York.



EDWIN C. LOCKWOOD.

EDWIN C. LOCKWOOD, one of the charter members of the club, is well known and popular as a clubman, and has long been a prominent society man of Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Crescent Athletic Club, has been a member of the Excelsior Club since 1868 and for twelve years was an active member of the Alcyone Boat Club, and was enrolled as a life member until it was merged into the Crescent Athletic Club. He is the son of the Rev. Clark Lockwood, now of Brooklyn, but formerly of Michigan; in which state Edwin Lockwood was born in 1849. He came to New York in 1864, and made his residence in Brooklyn. For three or four years he was a pupil at the Long Island public schools and then turned his attention to finance. He entered the establishment of George S. Robins & Sons, and subsequently that of Blake Bros. & Co. He next spent

some time in the employ of F. P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, with whom he remained until he closed his career as an employee, thus spending thirteen years in Wall street. After leaving Mr. Olcott, he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturing stationer in New York.

JUNIUS A. CLIFTON at one time held membership in the Oxford, Lincoln and Riding and Driving clubs; he has resigned from all of them on account of exacting business engagements, but continues his connection with the Marine and Field. He is engaged in business in New York, as an equal partner in the firm of Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 5, 1830. At the age of nine he entered St. Mary's College and two years later went to Georgetown, D. C. He remained at this college, however, only two years and then entered a store. In his twenty-fourth year he became a clerk with the firm of Loney, Townsend & Loney in Baltimore, and when in 1862 they opened a branch store in New York, he came to that city in their employ. This firm dissolved in 1865, and the firm of which he is now a member was then inaugurated. In 1856 he married the daughter of the late Commodore John J. Young of the United States navy.

For years GEORGE H. RIPLEY has been recognized as a patron of athletic sports in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Alcyone Boat Club, and the Marine and Field Club has carried his name on its membership rolls several years. He was born on Brooklyn Heights in 1848, his parents having come to Brooklyn from Worcester County, Mass. He was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and began his business life as a clerk. In 1888, he was employed as a confidential clerk in the office of the Home Life Insurance Company, and after serving as secretary and vice-president, he was on May 1, 1892, made the president of the company. He is a member of the Hamilton and Riding and Driving clubs, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Lotus Club of New York.

HENRY EARLE is a descendant of the Puritans of New England and was born in Providence, Rhode Island, but since 1865 has resided in Brooklyn, where he has been identified with the city's advancement and prosperity. He was engaged fifteen years in the banking and brokerage business in New York city and, during that period, was a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1885 he entered

into a co-partnership with his brothers, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to trade in crude rubber. The firm is known as Earle Brothers, and has headquarters in New York. He was one of the pioneer members of the Young Republican Club, and served on the memorable "Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred" in the presidential campaign of 1884. Soon after locating in Brooklyn he became active in various social and aquatic organizations. He was for many years president of the old Nassau Club, filled the same position in the Nereid Boat Club, and is one of the early members of the Brooklyn and Crescent Athletic clubs. He is also one of the council of the New England Society. In 1874 he married Miss Alice Morse of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has met with flattering success in literary work. Mr. and Mrs. Earle have a handsome home at 242 Henry street.

S. A. LATHROP, who has been a member of the club since 1890, though not now a resident of Brooklyn, was for a number of years president of the Citizens' Gas Company and held this office until he resigned on July 5, 1892, when he was made vice-president. He was born in 1846 at Oswego, N. Y. He was educated at public and private schools and completed his classical training at the high school in his native town. He commenced business as a clerk for his father, who was engaged in the banking business, but at the close of two years' service in this capacity he entered the employ of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, now organized as the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and in a period of fifteen years passed through the grades of cashier, treasurer and auditor. He afterwards became secretary of the Utica & Black River Railroad, and remained with that corporation about five years. He is a veteran of the National Guard, having served for eight years in the 7th Regiment. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club of New York and of the Oswego Yacht Club.

In the days when the Columbia Boat Club was a flourishing institution WILLIAM J. BRUFF was one of its active members, and when the club was merged into the Marine and Field Club he became a charter member of that organization. He is treasurer of the house committee of the club and a member of the board of directors. He was born in New York, on November 21, 1854, and received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After filling various minor situations, he became the manager of the Hartley & Graham Fire Arms and Ammunition Company, of New York, his present employment. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Greenwood Association, of Brooklyn; and the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York.

H. H. HOGINS, without being what might properly be called an active club-man, is a member of two organizations besides the Marine and Field Club—the Hamilton, and Atlantic Yacht clubs. In the last-named he held the office of commodore three terms. He was born in Brooklyn, in April, 1845, was educated in the west, but since 1860 has resided in Brooklyn. Entering the office of Degen & Taft, merchandise brokers, of New York, in 1862, he has risen from the position of clerk to the head of the firm, which is now styled Hogins & Lee. For a number of years he was connected with the National Guard and was captain of company K when he retired from the 23d Regiment; he is now a member of the company veteran association and was its first president.

HERBERT W. COWING has contributed materially to the prosperity of the club as secretary of the house committee and chairman of the membership committee. He was born in Connecticut, in 1851, and educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1867. Soon after leaving school he entered the employ of David Dows & Co., with which firm he remained in various capacities fifteen years. Upon leaving that house he formed the flour and grain commission firm of Cowing & Roberts, in New York city. He is an enthusiastic member of the Young Republican Club.

WILLIAM R. PORTER, besides being a member of the Marine and Field, is one of the members of the Hamilton Club and of the Long Island Historical Society. Being a bachelor, he makes his home with his father at 42 Sands street, where he was born in 1847; his education was acquired at the Polytechnic Institute, which he left in 1864, and began his business career in the mercantile house established by his father about fifty years ago. Both father and son have been eminently successful in the business world.

WILLIAM C. HOWARD has been a member of the club since 1890. He was born in Connecticut, during a temporary residence of his parents in that state, and was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute. He is president of the Standard Brush Company, the successor to the old fancy goods house of Howard, Sanger & Co. For many years he was a prominent member of the 23d Regiment, and first sergeant of Company A. An officer's commission was frequently offered him, but he invariably declined it. He is a member of the Excelsior Club.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—It was in 1857 that the Brooklyn Yacht Club was formed. About ten years later there occurred a division which resulted in the formation of a new organization under the name of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The seceders were incorporated in 1866, and since then they have continued to prosper until they are now among the leaders of aquatic sports. The club had its first quarters at the foot of Court street; but this place gradually became unsuitable and better quarters were sought and found at the

foot of Fifty-fifth street, on the Bay Ridge shore. There, situated on the bluff, was found an old Dutch farm-house, a portion of the Bergen estate, which when remodelled served as a club-house for the yachtsmen for several years. The site proved pleasing to the members and in 1890 there was erected to replace the original structure, one of the brightest and cosiest club-houses of all that stand on the shores of New York Bay. The house is in Queen Anne style, with gables, towers and overhanging roof. Built of wood, the outside is painted in dark tones, a dull green predominating. It is of generous proportions and about three sides there runs a veranda, the roof of which is an extension of the roof of the main building; in addition to these piazzas a large space in front is floored over, extending to the outer bulkhead of the breakwater and providing a promenade much enjoyed on warm summer evenings. There are at present about three hundred names on the rolls. In the fleet owned by the members are thirty-three schooners, eighty-six sloops, twenty-five cat-rigged boats and twenty-four steam-yachts. The officers of the club are: David Banks, commodore; William Lewis Moore, vice-commodore; George H. Church, secretary; H. C. Wintringham, treasurer; Henry J. Gielon, measurer; George H. Church, fleet-captain.

The CANARSIE YACHT CLUB was organized in April, 1886, and its first regatta was held on Decoration Day of that year. It was held annually on that day till 1892, when it was postponed until Saturday, June 4, on which day their new club-house at Canarsie was formally opened. In May, 1891, the club numbered fifty-six members. The club has never had an official cruise. It is a member of the National Yacht Racing Association and its commodore, Israel F. Fischer, is one of the executive committee of that body.

The BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB has its house on Gravesend Bay and numbers among its fleet some sprightly craft. The officers of the club are: B. F. Sutton, commodore; John Cottier, vice-commodore; R. L. Townsend, rear commodore; Daniel O'Reilly, president; William Cagger, secretary and H. W. Kilbourne, measurer.

Other local yacht-clubs are the EXCELSIOR, Louis Lawson, commodore, with a club-house at the foot of Forty-third street; the CORONET, with headquarters at Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, H. H. Webb, commodore; the BENSONHURST, club-house at Bath Beach, R. H. Sherwood, commodore; and the OLYMPIC, house at Erie Basin, Robert Dugan, commodore.

There are a number of other yachting organizations which have no local club-house, but whose names are familiar to the yachting fraternity, and whose club-events and open competitions help in a great measure to make the yachting season lively. Among them are the Corinthian Navy, Long Island squadron, generally sailed in August; the Douglaston Club regatta, which is held at Little Neck Bay, L. I.; the Great South Bay Club races; the Harlem Club annual regatta on Flushing Bay on Decoration Day; Jamaica Bay races, commonly known as the Broad Channel regatta; the Hempstead Club's regattas; the Larchmont Club's spring, summer, and fall regattas; the Massapequa Club; the New York Club regatta; the Oyster Bay Club regatta; the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regattas, and finally, but by no means the least, the New York Yacht Racing Association clubs' sails and regattas, in which the vessels of the following yachting organizations are eligible to compete: Bayswater Yacht Club, Brooklyn Yacht Club, Canarsie Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Harlem Yacht Club, Hudson River Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Jersey City Yacht Club, Kill von Kull Yacht Club, Newark Yacht Club, Newark Bay Yacht Club, New Jersey Yacht Club, North Shrewsbury Yacht Club, Oceanic Yacht Club, Pavonia Yacht Club, Staten Island Athletic Club, Tappan Zee Yacht Club, Williamsburgh Yacht Club and Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

Long Island has a number of excellent rowing organizations scattered along its shore and the pick and flower of oarsmen are among the representatives of the local organizations.

The reputation of the VARUNA BOAT CLUB on the water has been maintained in contests with worthy antagonists. There are few memorable regattas in the Eastern states in which the blue and gray insignia of the club fail to bear an honorable and conspicuous share. As a training-school for general athletes also the organization has become famous. It produces the best sparrers and wrestlers, its tug-of-war team has captured prize after prize, and its ball nine and football eleven have both achieved noteworthy successes. The annual championship boxing tournament of the Varuna probably awakens more general interest in Brooklyn than any other similar event. The club was organized on March 29, 1875. In 1877 property was acquired at the foot of Fifty-eighth street, not far inside the city limits, and there the boat-house of the club was built. The officers of the club are: president, Dr. E. T. Rippier; vice-president, J. W. Reid; secretary, F. G. Leonard; treasurer, Henry Manne; captain, James G. Tighe.

The PIONEER BOAT CLUB is the oldest of all local rowing clubs, having been organized on March 17, 1861. Its regattas have for years attracted large crowds. The officers are J. S. Shepherd, president; G. A. Wingate, secretary; D. N. Maxon, captain.

The NAUTILUS BOAT CLUB, which was organized by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in 1883, has made an excellent record and won several trophies. In the fall of 1892 the house of the club, at the foot of Fifty-sixth street, was destroyed by fire, but the energetic members at once made

plans and arrangements for a new and superior structure. The officers of this organization are: J. B. Phillips, president; J. A. E. Ward, secretary; W. H. Holden, captain.

The SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB has its house at the foot of South Tenth street, in the Eastern District, and has won a reputation for proficient oarsmen in many exciting races. The club has a club-house at 504 Bedford avenue. The officers are: Cyrus C. Blaisdell, president; James E. Teed, secretary; Oscar Knapp, treasurer; Joseph Totten, captain.

The NAMELESS BOAT CLUB has a number of lusty and skilful oarsmen in its ranks. Its boat-house is at the foot of Fifty-sixth street and its officers are: T. M. Haggerty, president; G. Brotzmann, secretary; G. Patti, captain.

The LONG ISLAND AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION, organized in 1891, includes in its membership a number of the local clubs and several organizations which have houses at different places on the Long Island shores. The officers of the association are: H. L. Langhaar, president; and R. H. Pelton, secretary.

ATHLETIC CLUBS.

On the athletic field the muscle and brawn of local talent have earned the highest honors to be secured, and have made track and field sports, in all their various branches, the most popular and interesting exercises of modern times. Some of the men who have placed their names on the escutcheon of fame had the opportunity of seeing their record of performance stand on the record tables for a number of years, and that in the face of increased competition and interest in games and improved tracks, where new methods of training, timing, etc., are in vogue. It is only necessary to mention a few of those who have made high marks on the athletic score board, to illustrate the high standard athletics have arrived at in this country, such as Frank P. Murray, ex-amateur champion heel and toe pedestrian; Malcolm W. Ford, the chief in all the all-round-athletics; W. Craig Wilmer, the sprinter; Mortimer Remington, who defeated some of the best amateur runners of England, Germany, and France, as well as his own countrymen; ex-champions Robert Pritchard and Alvah Nickerson, both of whom have cleared over six feet in running high jumping contests; Burt Johnson, the swimmer, and other celebrated athletes of the present, who although they in many instances represent such powerful athletic clubs as the New York or Manhattan, are nevertheless Brooklynites. During the season of 1892 a reaction set in and athletics seemed to have come to a stand-still. Games and meetings were poorly patronized and financial losses were numerous. This was a peculiar phase of the ups and downs of national sports in this country, which is surprising and almost inexplicable. In the palmy days of the old Williamsburg Athletic Association, the wearers of the old gold and blue could hold their own in competitions with the finest athletes in the land. From a humble beginning, the famous old Williamsburg Club branched out into a powerful organization. The club had splendid location, a roomy club-house, a separate gymnasium building, large bowling alleys, a five-lap cinder track and an athletic field complete in every detail. For several years the organization, or rather the Brooklyn Athletic Association, which superseded it in 1886, flourished. Then came a disastrous period of club dissension and a clash between the athletic and social elements, differences of opinion among the members and officers of the club, and finally, disorganization. It went out of existence in 1888. Sketches follow of the chief organizations now flourishing.

The ACORN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION has its headquarters on Fifth avenue, between Union and President streets, and a most complete and extensive gymnasium, including a large swimming tank, shower baths, billiard and pool tables, ladies' and reception parlors, etc. It has athletic grounds, with an eight-lap cinder track at Second avenue and Fifty-sixth street. The club numbers among its members Frank P. Murray, the world's champion amateur heel and toe walker; Mortimer Remington, who made such a fine record in England and France under the "cherry-diamond" colors; J. R. Edwards, of sprinting fame; Arthur Cahil, the individual champion tug-of-wars-man, and a number of other prominent performers in the athletic world. The membership of the club is about 250. The officers are: M. A. Cuming, president; M. F. Delaney, secretary and W. J. Ward, treasurer.

The ACME ATHLETIC CLUB was organized on May 10, 1883. Its club-house is at 41 Sumner avenue and its officers are: C. Dithloff, president; H. Menkel, vice-president; C. Munk, treasurer and Thomas Short, secretary.

The ADELPHI ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION is an organization of about 150 students of the Adelphi Academy. The club has no house and holds its annual games on various fields. The officers are: W. W. Wager, president; F. H. Munson, vice-president; F. P. Edgar secretary and E. R. Pfarre, treasurer.

The ARCADIA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION was organized on February 6, 1892. It has only ten members but has an excellent piece of club property on Putnam near Reid avenues, equipped as a first-class club-house. Each month a series of athletic and specialty entertainments is given in the club-house. The

present officers are Thomas F. Riley, president ; William H. Allen, vice-president ; John J. Riley, secretary and Carl H. Furgang, treasurer.

THE BRIGHTON ATHLETIC CLUB. This club has made a name for itself through an excellent baseball team, a cross country team and good athletes and boxers. The club was organized on September 27, 1886 ; it possesses a club-house at 133 New Jersey avenue, in the twenty-sixth ward, and is a thriving organization. The officers are: William H. Cox, president; Harry F. Spencer, vice-president; Charles J. Dowling, recording secretary; Frank G. Mauchers, financial secretary, and Frank Rhodes, treasurer.

The Athletic teams of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. have made an excellent record. The football team has won out-of-town victories; the Bedford Branch team won the New York State all-round athletic championship banner by victories in both 1891 and 1892; and other branches have provision for various sports.

One of the youngest organizations of its kind in the country is the **CONEY ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB**, its articles of incorporation having been filed in the spring of 1892. Yet during the brief period it has been in existence, its managers have succeeded in placing it in the very front rank of athletic organizations, not only with respect to the manner in which it has catered to the public, but also in a financial way. Its



CONEY ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE, WEST BRIGHTON.

capital stock amounts to \$50,000, every dollar of which has been paid in; and the exhibitions of skill in the pugilistic art which have been given under its auspices have been of the highest character. In the matter of offering purses the club has been most liberal, and this has been instrumental in no small degree in attracting to its quarters the very best exponents of the pugilistic art. The club is composed of two classes of members, active and associate; the latter having no voice in the management of affairs, while their enjoyment of the club's privileges is confined to certain occasions specified in the by-laws. Contemporaneously with the incorporation of the club, Paul Bauer's Casino at West Brighton was secured and that is its headquarters now. The services of a local architect who knew exactly what was requisite were called into play, and the whole aspect of the interior of the old Casino was transformed. The building will comfortably accommodate not far from seven thousand people, and abundant illumination is furnished by numerous electric arc lights. The private quarters of the club are cosy and comfortable and are handsomely furnished. The present officers are: John W. Murphy, president; David T. Dunn, secretary and treasurer.

On track, turf, field, and water, the **CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB** has made a splendid record, and as a social organization has come to be considered one of the foremost in the city. It had its origin in a football club, composed principally of college men, organized in 1884 by William H. Ford, then a recent graduate of Yale, and the members carried the emblem of the young organization to victory in many a hard fought battle on the football field. In the spring of 1886, the membership of the club had increased to fifty-five, and it was then decided to organize a regular athletic club into which the football

club should be merged. This was done, and grounds were leased at the corner of Ninth avenue and Ninth street. In February, 1888, the club was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. In the spring of 1889, the trustees of the Crescent Club entered into a formal agreement with the Nereid Boat Club for consolidation. By the terms of the agreement the Crescent Club became the owner of all the property of the boat club and assumed its liabilities. In May, 1889, negotiations were entered into with the old Van Brunt and Bergen estates for the purchase of a large tract of property in Bay Ridge. The property extends from Eighty-third street to Eighty-fifth street, and from the shore road, overlooking the bay, to First avenue. Late in the fall of 1891, work was begun on the construction of a new club home, and on Decoration Day the members had the pleasure of opening their fine \$80,000 club-house, and over five thousand prominent Brooklynites enjoyed the Crescent's hospitality. The history of athletics in the Crescent Club is a brilliant record of triumphs. The football eleven has captured the championship of the



COUNTRY HOUSE OF THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE.

American Football Union every year since the formation of that association. For three years not an opposing team succeeded in scoring a point, and only the efforts of Yale and Harvard champions sufficed to defeat the Crescent team. The baseball team joined the Amateur Baseball League in 1889, and came in a close second for the championship, being defeated by the Staten Island Cricket Club team. The most laudable victory gained by Crescent athletes was the winning of the valuable trophy offered by the EAGLE to the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association. In the summer of 1891 the Varuna Boat Club lost to the Crescent oarsmen the valuable plate emblematic of the four-oared junior championship of Long Island. The football team last year, under the captaincy of Harry W. Beecher, captured, for the fifth year in succession, the championship of the American Football Union and consequently won the trophy offered by the EAGLE. The officers of the club are: Charles M. Bull, president; Carl H. DeSilver, vice-president; H. L. Langhaar, treasurer; William B. Hill, secretary.

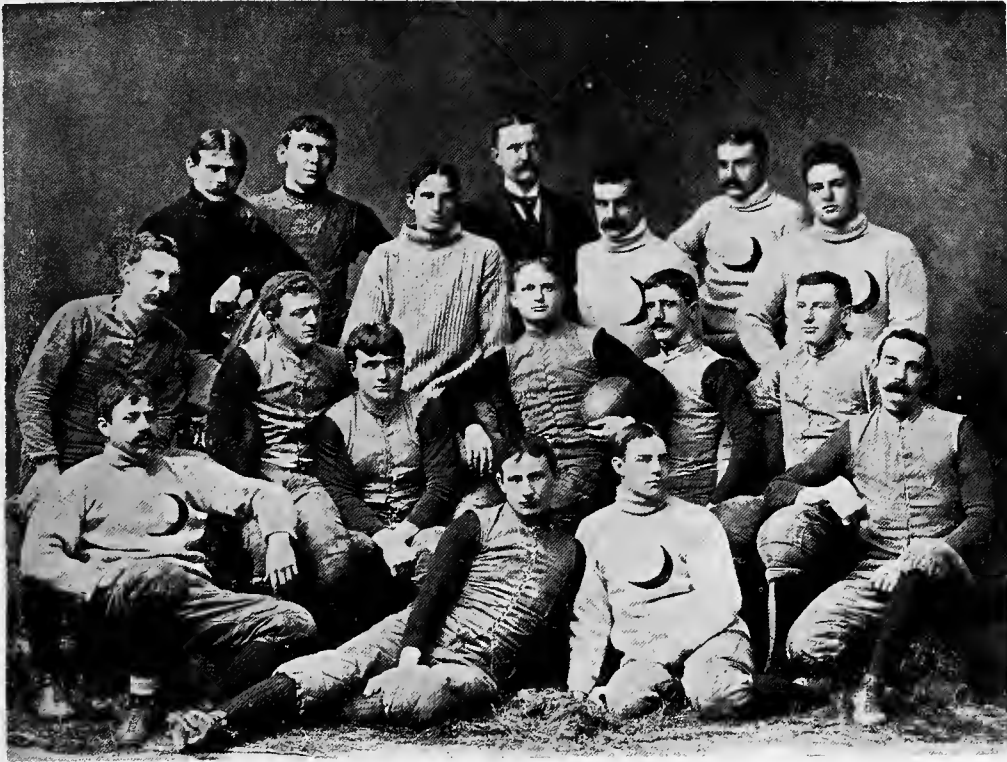
The GREENWOOD BENEVOLENT AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION has a membership of 162 and a comfortable bank account. It is the only athletic organization in the city embodying a benevolent feature. It pays from its funds benefits to sick members and in case of death a benefit to the bereaved family. The association was organized on June 26, 1877, by the conductors and car drivers of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, working on the Greenwood division. It has a finely equipped gymnasium and meeting-rooms at 788 Third avenue. The Greenwoods are well known on the ball field, and in the boxing line. The president is Thomas H. Brice.

The NATIONAL ATHLETIC CLUB.—No organization in the city has done more to promote the sport of boxing than has this club, which was organized on February 7, 1888, and incorporated on October 1, 1889. From an almost insignificant beginning the club has blossomed into one of the staunchest athletic clubs in

the city, now owning its club-house and gymnasium at 11 and 13 Cedar street, near Bushwick avenue. During its career it has conducted some of the most successful athletic entertainments and boxing competitions ever held in this city. Although boxing has always been the club's specialty, it can boast of having in its ranks a very good team of cross country runners and a number of clever gymnasts.

The POLYTECHNIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—This association is represented in athletics by a baseball and football team and by its young athletes in various other branches of sport. The officers are: Howard M. Cowperthwaite, '95, president; Wm. M. Grosvenor, Jr., '93, vice-president; Herbert M. Williams, '94, secretary; Richard L. Russell, '93, treasurer.

The PROSPECT HARRIERS are often referred to as the "barred gate" athletes, on account of their unique emblem and their prestige in the sport of cross country running. The club was the first to take up cross country running as a sport on Long Island, and ever since its first run it has continually added to its



CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB FOOTBALL TEAM, 1892.

glory on nature's race course. For seven or eight years the club swept away all competition before it and repeatedly won the championship of America. It suffered its first defeat in the National Cross Country Association championship senior, and junior races, during 1892.

The WILLIAMSBURG ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, organized on July 9, 1889, has its own grounds and makes a creditable showing in the athletic field of competition. It also has a baseball and football team. The grounds are situated corner of Kingsman avenue and Jackson street. Its president is George Thompson.

Among other associations which play a more or less important part in local athletics are: the BUSHWICK ATHLETIC CLUB, 463 Bushwick avenue; DECATUR ATHLETIC CLUB, Patchen avenue and Decatur street; FORT HAMILTON ATHLETIC CLUB, Fort Hamilton; LONG ISLAND AMATEUR LEAGUE; BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, located in handsome quarters at 364 Bedford avenue; NEW BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, of the Twenty-sixth Ward; PROSPECT HEIGHTS ATHLETIC CLUB, South Brooklyn; ST. JOSEPH'S YOUNG MEN'S UNION, 677 Dead street; PALMETTO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION; PARK ATHLETIC CLUB, 1115 Myrtle avenue; BAY RIDGE ATHLETIC CLUB; BIJOU ATHLETIC CLUB of Bath Beach; BENSONHURST CLUB, of Bensonhurst; PHENIX ATHLETIC CLUB, of South Brooklyn; NEW SOUTH BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, corner Sixth street and Fifth avenue; UNION ATHLETIC CLUB, corner of Orange and Fulton streets; BRONCHO ATHLETIC CLUB, 423 Van Brunt street.

GUN CLUBS.

Trap-shooting is one of the popular sports on Long Island which can show a longer list of gun clubs than any other section of the country, numbering among their members some of the best shots in the amateur ranks. The shooting is at live birds, as a rule, though there are frequent matches in which clay pigeons are used. Brooklyn furnishes the greatest proportion, by far, of the membership of the clubs, and large scores are frequent. Pure sportsmanship characterizes all the organizations, and the prizes are invariably the gifts of clubs and individuals. Matches are shot at regular intervals in each of the clubs, usually followed by sweepstakes matches, with occasional challenge contests between individuals. Every season witnesses one tournament or more, participated in by teams from several of the clubs, and the competition in individual organizations for places on the representative team results in some closely-contested matches. The oldest organization on Long Island, devoted to this sport, is the FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB, which has headquarters at Woodlawn Park; it was organized in 1876, and has made a national reputation, participating in some of the larger tournaments in various parts of the country. The ATLANTIC ROD AND GUN CLUB, organized in 1891, meets at the West End Club grounds, Coney Island, and sends a strong team when it participates in a tournament. The CONEY ISLAND ROD AND GUN CLUB OF BROOKLYN, of which Hugh McLaughlin is president, was organized in 1880 and has a fine record; it shoots at Woodlawn Park. The largest club is the GLENMORE, organized in 1881, which includes a number of prominent residents of the upper wards; its matches are shot at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica Plank road. Other clubs shooting at Dexter Park are the UNKNOWN, organized in 1876; CRESCENT, organized in 1889; FALCON; PARKWAY, organized in 1888; PHOENIX; ACME, organized in 1883; HILLSIDE; JACNETTE, organized in 1884; KING'S COUNTY SPORTING CLUB, organized in 1887; LINDEN GROVE, organized in 1890; LONG ISLAND SPORTSMAN'S CLUB, organized in 1881; MANHATTAN, organized in 1889; VERNON, organized in 1892; and WAVERLEY, organized in 1891. Clubs shooting at Woodlawn Park, besides the Coney Island Club, are the NEW UTRECHT, and the ERIE. The BROOKLYN GUN CLUB, incorporated in 1885, has grounds at Smithtown, L. I.; the HALSEY ROD AND GUN CLUB is located at Broad Channel, L. I.; the PROSPECT HEIGHTS, and the TREMONT gun clubs, both of which are small and select organizations, shoot on private grounds, at Parkville, L. I.

BOWLING.

Bowling flourishes in all parts of Brooklyn, especially in the Eastern District. It is a feature among the recreations at the leading social clubs, is provided for in the houses of the athletic clubs, and is fostered by a number of organizations formed for that purpose, some of which own or lease alleys for their own accommodation. Occasional players have no difficulty in finding public alleys conducted on the same principle which governs public billiard halls. The principal bowling clubs in the city are the ECHO, APOLLO, PIN KNIGHTS, RECREATION, PROSPECT, VOLUNTEER, and NAMELESS; but there are many others. Tournaments are frequent every year and the arrangements for 1893 contemplate no less than half-a-dozen. Among these are the National; the Inter-club, in which the entries are from the Union League, Knickerbocker, Oxford, Lincoln, Aurora Grata, Montauk, Hanover, and Midwood social clubs; the American Bowling Union, and the Young Men's Christian Association Inter-city League.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

The game of chess has had a prominent place among the indoor amusements of Brooklyn many years, although it was not until 1852 that such an organization as a chess club was thought of. A club was formed during that year which had a brief existence and was succeeded in 1856 by a second organization. Greater permanency was the result of the second attempt and the club membership included some excellent players. Paul Morphy visited Brooklyn in the summer of 1859 to participate in games with members of the club, and on the evening of June 16 played blindfold with Napoleon Marache, giving the odds of a knight and winning two games in succession with ease. Henry Chadwick, another member of the club, visited Richmond, Va., in 1860, as a representative of the organization, and played successfully with members of the Richmond Club, but his visit was cut short by the war. The existence of the Brooklyn Club was precarious for several years thereafter, and in the early sixties it was reorganized on a more exclusive basis. This policy did not prove wise and was abandoned. In 1869, the club was in better condition and inaugurated tourneys and matches which were participated in by all the leading experts of New York; it disbanded in 1871 but was soon afterward reorganized under the auspices of the Brooklyn Library and continued until the eighties, when the formation of the Danites Club drew away the interest of some of the older members and it went

out of existence. The newer organization also passed away and the oldest chess club in Brooklyn at the present time is the PHILIDOR CLUB, which meets at 491 Broadway; it was organized on November 23, 1875, and its officers are: Philip Richardson, president, Robert Hentscher, secretary and treasurer. The BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB was organized in October, 1886, and has been prosperous from the beginning. Its first location was at 198 Montague street, whence it moved in 1888 to rooms over the old post office on Washington street; it is now at 201 Montague street. Charles A. Gilberg, who was at one time president of the second club referred to above, was elected president in 1888 and continues in that office. The other officers are: W. C. Otterson, M. D., and William F. Eno, vice-presidents; William Duval, treasurer; L. D. Broughton, M. D., secretary. There is a YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CHESS and CHECQUER CLUB which meets weekly at the association building; Thomas Flint is president and Herman Helins, secretary. The EVANS CHESS CLUB is the name of a select group of players on the Hill. Provision for lovers of the game is made at the Hamilton Club, where a parlor is devoted to it and the game is played at several other of the leading social clubs. In various parts of the city there are minor chess clubs, and among the large number of local admirers of this strongly intellectual pastime there are a number of expert players.

Checkers, so nearly related to chess, is extensively played at the clubs and in the rooms of various social organizations. There are a number of little associations in the city which are devoted to the game, but they are of a private character and generally very small in membership. The game attracts little popular attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURLING, a favorite game with Scotchmen, is played in the winter season when conditions are favorable by two local organizations—the Caledonia and the Thistle Curling Clubs. CROQUET, while not so popular as it was a score of years ago, is played on many private grounds and ample lawns are provided in Prospect Park for lovers of the game; the Brooklyn Croquet Association has quarters in the park. FISHING is a popular recreation with Brooklynites, as it is in all communities where facilities for it are at hand; it is part of the *raison d'être* of the rod and gun clubs, and there are nine clubs in Brooklyn, or composed largely of Brooklynites, which are especially devoted to this sport. Of indoor pastimes, not already mentioned, BILLIARDS and POOL are both very popular; the game of billiards is played in nearly all the houses of the social clubs, while the pool table appears here and there. Public places where both games may be played are abundant in all parts of the city, but there are no organizations for promoting them. WHIST, the most scientific game played with cards, is played at the clubs and there are many little associations which have regular meetings for play; in some of these, prizes are provided for, by subscription among the members, to be given to the winners of arranged series of games. The winter of 1892-3 has been especially notable in the annals of club whist. An inter-club tournament in the fall greatly stimulated interest in the modern game, so radically modified by the new "American leads," and duplicate whist contests among the members of several of the clubs have been a steady feature of the winter's sport. EUCHRE is a game which has been made to serve a social purpose in a form known as progressive euchre, for the playing of which, parties are invited to private houses, the host usually providing prizes for the best players and leather medals for the poorest.

MEN OF THE TIME.



EVEN as the envelope of a chrysalis, through every stage of spinning, is produced and given shape by the creature it eventually encloses, so the times are made and molded by the men who live in them; men and their times, like die and matrix, each reflect the other. The present times have been designated and described in as many different ways, almost, as there have been writers upon social and political questions, or writers who have chosen to digress from any theme sufficiently to expatiate upon the character and tendency of the times—and this every doctrinaire, novelist, and feuilletonist feels called upon to do. It has been declared to be a commercial age, and the greed for pecuniary gain the most signal characteristic of the times. It is frequently alluded to as an age of invention and progress in manufacture. By some it is thought that the times are marked most strongly by the social, political, and industrial changes which have been wrought and continue to make themselves so manifest. Artists and litterateurs deem it an age emphasized by the spread of æsthetic culture and the development of talent. A different estimate might be obtained from every class of persons, according to the lines between which their observations are made; but the one sentiment which enters into all the varied opinions is that the times are emphatically marked by an intense activity and by progress in a great diversity of directions. Under such conditions it would be natural to expect a great diversity of character and development among the people of the time—a heterogeneity proportionate to the variety of activities and interests. This is what is found. It is a wonderfully conglomerate mass of humanity that makes the American nation the mighty factor which it is to-day. The *personnel* of Brooklyn has this aspect, and its men of the time present an interesting variety in birth, character, education, training, experience, ability and achievement. In other portions of this work biographical sketches of many citizens have been classified in groups, under one or another designation, but no man's life activities can be truly and justly bounded by any single association, however thoroughly he may be identified with it. American individuality transcends all limitations of class and company, and the men whose biographies are given in this chapter are not associated here for any reason of classification, nor because of any kindredship of character or interest. They are given simply as Brooklynites, all reputable citizens, each staunchly standing in individual worthiness.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, was born in the city of Düesseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, in 1842. His parents came to America, and in 1856 made their home in Brooklyn, where his father died in 1863. Having been educated in his native country, the son began to earn his own living not long after his arrival on this side of the Atlantic, by interesting himself in a cigar store conducted by his father. He did not like the business, and in 1863, after his father's death, he found employment in the leather manufacturing business in that part of New York known as "the swamp." Five years later he began business for himself in the same line, with a capital of \$1,100, which he had saved from his salary, and succeeded in establishing, within a comparatively short time, one of the leading leather houses in the United States. To-day the firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co., in which he is senior partner, controls branch houses in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston; extensive tanneries in Adamsbury, Pa.; Mount Union, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; and at the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, in Brooklyn. At the last-named establishment East India hides are tanned into lace leather. F. A. M. Burrell, a Brooklynite, was admitted into partnership with Mr. Schieren, in 1886. Mr. Schieren has lived in Brooklyn ever since his arrival in the United States and has taken an active share in religious, charitable, and political affairs. In the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union he represents the Lutheran Church and for two successive years he was grand marshal of the May Day parades. For twenty years he has been actively engaged in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he holds office as a director and a member of the advisory board. He is a trustee of the Union for Christian Work, a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and advisory member of the Young Women's Christian Association; and he

was a member of the executive committees which raised the funds necessary to erect in Brooklyn the statues of Henry Ward Beecher and J. S. T. Stranahan. He was one of the chief organizers, and has always been vice-president, of the Hide and Leather National Bank, of New York; he is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Germania Savings Bank, of Brooklyn. In 1890, he succeeded Charles A. Moore as president of the Young Republican Club. His residence is a handsome structure of brick and brownstone, at 405 Clinton avenue. He is a member of the Hamilton, Germania, and Union League clubs.

By employing men like Professor GEORGE W. PLYMPTON in executive capacities, a municipal administration conserves the best interests of the people. He was first appointed to his present position as commissioner of electrical subways by Mayor Low in 1885 and four years later, on November 1, his term expired. In June, 1890, he was appointed to a position on the board of experts to devise a plan for improved terminal facilities for the East river bridge; as a result of his labors and those of his co-workers a plan was submitted and adopted in January, 1891, which is now in process of construction. He was again made a commissioner of electrical subways by Mayor Boody and entered upon the duties of his office on May 25, 1892.

He was born in Waltham, Mass., on November 18, 1827, and after graduation at the Waltham high school in 1843, he spent three years learning the trade of a machinist. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., in 1847 and was graduated the same year with the degree of Civil Engineer. After some experience in surveying and machine building, varied by teaching in the institute at Troy, he accepted in 1852 the professorship of engineering and architecture in the university at Cleveland, O.; the following year he became professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y. but resigned his chair in 1856 to practise the profession of engineering in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1857 he accepted an engineering professorship in the State Normal School of New Jersey at Trenton. He came to Brooklyn in September, 1863, to become professor of physical sciences at the Polytechnic Institute and has occupied that chair ever since. He was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology on the staff of the Long Island College Hospital, and having held that position twenty years he is now professor *emeritus* of the same institution. He received from the college in 1880 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been director of the night schools in the Cooper Institute since 1879, having first associated himself with that institution in 1869. In 1870 he took editorial control of Van Nostrand's *Engineering Magazine* and continued in this capacity until the publisher's death in 1886. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Century Club, New York, and of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

The life-history of JOHN J. KIERNAN illustrates what may be accomplished by one who is the possessor of powers of quick observation, coupled with the ability to take advantage of an opportunity at the right moment. He was born in Brooklyn, on February 1, 1845, and is of Irish descent; his education was obtained from private tutors and at the public schools. Employed as a clerk in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, he assisted in the gathering of financial news and quotations on Wall street and soon became acquainted with the various methods by which the Associated Press distributed news all over the country. He was particularly impressed with the vast importance which attached to the private despatches received by bankers and others in advance of publication by the newspapers, and to obtain which necessitated a considerable expenditure of money. Eventually he devised a plan by which he was enabled to supply such special intelligence as his customers desired at a moderate cost. As the business grew he availed himself of an instrument termed a "ticker," which had just been invented, placing one in the office of each of his customers, and by this medium was enabled to furnish intelligence continuously and without delay. From this beginning grew the organization known as "Kiernan's Wall Street Financial News Bureau," one of the features of the commercial life of the country, and the "ticker" has since found its way into almost every city, town, and village in the United States. As an advocate of the principles of Democracy, he has become prominently known. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Cincin-



CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

nati, and in the following year he was elected state senator from the second district; during the session of 1882, he drew attention to himself by the introduction of several measures having in view the reformation of existing abuses. One of the most notable measures introduced and passed by Mr. Kiernan was the bill exempting call loans amounting to five thousand dollars or more from the provisions of the usury law. Another notable bill which he introduced during this same session was "An act to establish a department to take charge of and administer the funds of such insolvent corporations as were originally organized to do business as banking, insurance, or trust companies," which provided for a department of insolvent corporations, under the charge of an officer to be called the "receiver-general." Among other important measures which were introduced by Senator Kiernan was a bill reducing pilot fees in the port of New York; and measures providing for compensation to property owners for damages by proposed elevated railways in Brooklyn; for additional slips and facilities in New York city for the ferries running between Whitehall street and Atlantic and Hamilton avenues; exempting from taxation vessels and other craft engaged in inland commerce in this state; for the establishment of a ferry between the Eastern District, of Brooklyn, and Fourteenth street, New York; for the incorporation of the New York Iron and Metal Exchange, and amending the charter of the New York Cotton Exchange. In recognition of his important and valuable public services he has been the recipient of many expressions of popular approval from his fellow-citizens. He is a widower, his wife, whom he married in 1866, having died in 1881; he has four children.

CHARLES E. DINGEE is one of those Brooklynites who is noted for activity in good works and for generous acts performed without ostentation. He was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben County, N. Y., on February 28, 1850, and when he was six years old his parents moved to New York. His education was acquired at the public schools and the New York Free Academy. In 1859, the family moved to Brooklyn. The father, Peter M. Dingee, upon his arrival in New York had established himself in the timber business. He started on a very limited scale, but succeeded in building up a trade very rapidly and in 1886, when he died, the firm was credited with doing the most extensive business in the importation of mahogany and other fancy cabinet woods in the country. Charles Dingee engaged to work for his father in 1866, and six years later became a member of the firm. His brother, John F., was also admitted to a partnership in 1876 and the firm-name became P. M. Dingee & Sons, which is retained by the sons. Mr. Dingee has been a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church twenty-six years; for six years he served as trustee in the church. He is also particularly active in connection with the Baptist Church extension society. In 1875 he married Miss Ida Amerman, a daughter of John W. Amerman, an old resident of Brooklyn. They have two children living, Frank A., and Nellie; their home is at 175 Clinton avenue.



CHARLES E. DINGEE.

Although no longer a resident of Brooklyn, FREDERIC CROMWELL, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is largely identified with local interests. He is ex-president of the People's Gas Light Company, a director in the Broadway Railroad Company in the Eastern District, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Williamsburgh. He has invested to a great extent in Brooklyn real estate and the success of his ventures confirmed his faith in the future of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Hamilton Club and was a vestryman of Grace P. E. Church. Born at Cornwall, N. Y., on February 16, 1843, he prepared for college at General W. H. Russell's military school, New Haven, Conn., and at the age of sixteen became a student at Harvard University. In 1863 he was graduated and went abroad to spend a year in European travel. Upon his return to America he devoted himself to the study of law. His designs for pursuing a professional career were subsequently abandoned and the earlier years of his business life, while he was a resident of Brooklyn, were given to the importation of English cloth goods. He withdrew from the business when elected to the presidency of the Peoples' Gas Light Company. In 1871 he went to St. Louis and devoted a considerable portion of his time to obtaining the franchise and constructing the works of the Laclède Gas Light Company. Other western enterprises claimed



JOHN J. KIERNAN.

a share of his attention until he returned east and resumed his residence in Brooklyn in 1875. He is an enthusiastic art connoisseur and has taken active interest in musical affairs, being elected president of the Brooklyn Art Association and vice-president of the Philharmonic Society. He identified himself with the reform element in politics, and when the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn was organized he was elected its president; he was a member also of the first civil service commission appointed in the city. In 1884 he was chosen treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; he had been a trustee of the corporation for several years prior to this election, but the duties of his new office led him to make his home in New York city, where he became prominent in social circles. He is a member of the University, Metropolitan, and other clubs. The responsibility which his position as treasurer of the Mutual Life, and a member of its finance committee imposes, is implied by the magnitude of the company; its assets amount to the enormous total of \$160,000,000 and its annual receipts and payments amount to \$50,000,000. When the fact is recognized that through the finance committee and the treasurer have passed loans upon bonds and mortgages which now reach to the grand aggregate of sixty-five millions of dollars, and that of this vast sum a large portion has been loaned upon Brooklyn real estate, it will be seen that Mr. Cromwell's relation to the city of Brooklyn has been an important and appreciative one.



JOHN B. LADD.

Diversifying his active business life by the exercise of his taste for the fine arts, JOHN B. LADD is recognized as a connoisseur in art matters both in the city of his home and in New York, where he is a member of the art committee of the Union League Club. He is one of the oldest members of the Rembrandt Club, Brooklyn, a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, and Crescent Athletic clubs and for many years was a member of the Brooklyn Club. Another Brooklyn institution in which he is interested is the Homœopathic Hospital, of which he is a trustee. He was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., and moved to New York city in September, 1859, being then in his boyhood. Obtaining a situation as clerk with Colgate & Co., 55 John street, he remained with that firm eleven years, until June, 1870. On July 1, 1870, he organized the firm of Ladd & Coffin, proprietors and manufacturers of Lundborg's perfumery, at 24 Barclay street, New York. The firm has a European depot in London, England.

LOUIS HARMAN PEET, who for five years has been known to the newspaper world as a writer of ability, was born in Brooklyn on August 16, 1863. In 1882 he was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute and continued to study at that institution another year. In June, 1883, he delivered the post graduate oration in the Academy of Music, and the same year entered Yale University. There he contributed to

the college periodicals and won various prizes, including the sophomore composition prize and the Townsend prize for essay writing. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Chi Delta Theta fraternities. In 1887 he was graduated and immediately found employment on the city staff of the New York *Times*, where he remained until 1891. From that time until the present, he has occupied a position in the editorial department of the American Book Company, and in the meanwhile has been a contributor of articles to various periodicals and a regular writer of stories for the New York *Ledger*.

When J. C. CAMERON began his career in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, his duties placed him among the humbler grades of officials in the service of that great corporation; to-day he is general superintendent and exercises supervision over the multifarious interests which his position entails. He was born in Vermont on September 4, 1843, and was the son of Ira Cameron, a farmer. His education was obtained at the public schools. His first occupation was that of a hotel clerk at Montpelier, Vt. When twenty-one years old he left his father's home and came to Brooklyn, where he found work as a conductor. He was soon advanced to the position of starter. He next became foreman and thence he rose to be superintendent of horses. From the latter position he was promoted to that which he now occupies. Mr. Cameron is a Freemason and a member of the Carleton Club. In 1874 he married Miss Sarah L. Hardy.



Frederic Cromwell.



ANDREW J. PERRY.

ANDREW J. PERRY was born at Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., of New England ancestry. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, the Troy Conference Academy, West Poughkeepsie, Vermont; and Union College, Schenectady. Directly after receiving his college degree, he made New York his residence, and took active interest in public affairs; he became an officer in the public school system of that city and was successively, inspector, trustee, and commissioner, and was chairman of the evening school committee. Subsequently he married Julia L. Olcott, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and established his home in Brooklyn. He is a Republican and has served in the General Committee, with one brief interval, since about 1870; he has twice been the nominee for representative in congress, once for city comptroller and was once prominently brought before a Republican convention as candidate for mayor, but declined further use of his name when it became evident that Republican success at the polls had been jeopardized, through the mistaken action of the convention. He has held the office of president of the board of elections. He was a member of the citizens' committee of one hundred, which in 1871, '72 and '73, formulated and successfully advocated many needed reforms in city government. He is a member of the Long Island Historical, the New England, and the Art and Library societies; and of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Algonquin clubs. His church relations have been with the Westminster Presbyterian and the South Congregational churches.

W. WICKHAM SMITH was born in New York city on September 21, 1859. He was educated at the public schools and the College of the City of New York, at which institution he was graduated in June, 1878. In the following September, he was appointed a tutor in his *alma mater*, a position which he retained while he was pursuing his legal studies. In 1880 he was graduated at Columbia College Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, and in 1884 he resigned his position as a teacher to pursue the practice of his profession. He was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York in October, 1886. In April, 1890, he resigned, and for some months was engaged as counsel for the Manhattan Railroad Company in land damage cases. His experience in the government service had given him an expert knowledge of tariff law, and believing this to be an interesting and lucrative branch of his profession he determined to devote himself to it; and accordingly formed a partnership with Charles Curie, under the firm name of Curie, Smith & Mackie. After the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill he appeared as counsel in almost every important litigation arising from it. In 1885 he married Miss Ella E. Velsor, daughter of Joseph A. Velsor of Brooklyn, and took up his abode in this city, where he has lived ever since. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN M. CONKLIN was born on Christmas day, 1844, and was educated at the country schools of Ulster County, N. Y. His first business employment was as a clerk in a country store, and when sixteen years old he came to Brooklyn and engaged in similar occupation for two years. Then he entered the employ of Journey & Burnham, with whom he worked until the war began. He enlisted in the 39th Regiment, and when he returned from the front he had risen from the grade of private to that of sergeant. He resumed his situation with Journey & Burnham after the close of the war, and was gradually advanced from one position to another until he became superintendent, a post which he occupied when Mr. Journey died. A stock company took the place of the former organization, and Mr. Conklin became secretary and manager. He has been president of the Franklin Literary Society and is a member of the Montauk, Apollo, Riding and Driving, and Parkway Driving clubs and is a director of the Brooklyn Choral



W. WICKHAM SMITH.

Society. An Episcopalian in religious belief, he worships in the Church of the Messiah on Greene avenue. He is a member of the advisory board of the Home for Aged Colored People.

JOHN K. OAKLEY was born in 1822 in Minnisink, Orange County, New York. His grandfather, Gilbert Oakley, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and lost a leg at the battle of Monmouth. His father served in the war of 1812. At the age of twelve years he was taken to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. He then found employment in a country store and subsequently attended the Ridgebury New York Academy preparatory for the medical profession. In 1844 he married Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of Richard Davis. One year after his marriage, he moved to Flatbush, Long Island, where, until 1850, he held the post of principal in public school No. 1. Removing then to Brooklyn he was employed as book-keeper, auctioneer and real estate agent. In 1851 he formed a partnership with William H. Wright, for the purpose of conducting an auctioneering and real estate business. This association was successfully maintained for six years. In 1852, he joined the old volunteer



John K. Oakley

firemen and "ran" with Niagara engine No. 8; he was also a member of the board of representatives of the fire department. In the winter of 1853 there was a serious conflagration in the famous Colonnade Row on Columbia Heights. Returning home, after spending several hours fighting the flames, he discovered another blaze in the frame building, near the junction of Washington and Fulton streets. Giving the alarm, he burst open the door and found the occupants of the dwelling asleep and in immediate peril of their lives; he rescued one woman and then started back after her two children. Having restored the little ones to their mother he climbed to the second story and rescued another woman. After serving full time he received honorable discharge, with exempt fireman's certificate. In 1854 he was the successful Whig candidate for alderman from the fourth ward, and together with his associate, Charles C. Fowler, took office on January 1, 1855. He served a second term in 1856 and, as during his first term, served on important committees; among them, those on grading and paving, and the public health. On June 3, 1856, the board of health was organized and Alderman Oakley was chosen as chairman. That summer brought to Brooklyn the scourge of the yellow fever. Mayor Hall, himself stricken with illness, sent for Alderman Oakley and requested that he would undertake the direction of the board of health

in this unexpected emergency and, having agreed to this proposition, he performed many remarkable services at great personal risk. He left the city some time after the expiration of his official services and passed the years between 1860 and 1863 on a farm which he had purchased in Connecticut. Returning to Brooklyn, he accepted the special agency of the Continental Fire Insurance Company; in 1865 he was made its general agent and adjuster, and remained in that position until the close of December, 1881, when, having previously been elected president of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, he turned his attention exclusively to that organization and devoted himself to its interests until 1884, when he resigned to engage in the business of adjusting losses for insurance companies. This vocation he still follows. To him belongs the credit of organizing the Brooklyn board of fire underwriters in 1883 while president of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company and perfecting a plan for the formation of a fire patrol under the direction of the underwriters. Mr. Oakley is distinguished in the masonic craft; in 1852 he was



TUNIS V. P. TALMAGE.

initiated in Joppa Lodge, No. 201, and in 1865 he was made a thirty-second degree mason in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. During the same year he organized Bedford Lodge, No. 574, and was elected and served as master four terms consecutively. In 1866 the Grand Lodge of the state of New York appointed him district deputy grand master for the third masonic district. He has two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are married.

TUNIS VAN PELT TALMAGE, was born in Clinton, N. J., but came to Brooklyn when a boy; attended school in South Brooklyn and ended his schooling in Nazareth, Pa. His father, Thomas G. Talmage, was at one time mayor of Brooklyn; he was elected mayor in 1845, and died in 1863. At the time of his death he was chairman of the national committee of the Democratic party. In 1849, the son went to San Francisco, where he entered the general merchandise establishment of Talmage, Green & Co. Two years later he returned to Brooklyn, and obtained a contract for the grading and paving of the city streets. After seven years of successful work in that line, he established himself in the coal business. In 1860, he was elected supervisor from the eighth ward; the following year, he served on the committee of volunteers which relieved the families of soldiers killed in the civil war. In 1862 he was elected alderman from the eighth ward, and in 1864, was reelected and made president of the board. In 1874 he represented the fourth district in the assembly and was reelected in 1875. He carried through the assembly a bill for the reduction of an assessment of Prospect Park. Later he came within one hundred and thirty votes of being elected as an independent assembly candidate. He is a lover of music and art. He married Miss Madeline DeForrest, daughter of John J. DeForrest of New York. They have three children. Mr. Talmage is a member of the old Dutch Reformed Church, and is identified with the Crescent Athletic Club.

RICHARD B. GREENWOOD, JR., assistant corporation counsel, has been connected with the law department of the city since 1875, when he was appointed chief clerk by Corporation Counsel William C. DeWitt. He was born in New York on June 21, 1846, and was educated at the public schools and at the Free Academy of New York, where he stood at the head of his class. He left college in his sophomore year and enlisting in the 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. M. went south during the civil war; he was afterwards made a lieutenant in one of the New York volunteer regiments, but was mustered out of service. He subsequently returned to the front and took part in the engagements precipitated by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Returning to New York, he studied law in the office of Vail, Field & Sedgewick, and also entered Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated with distinction. After being associated for a time



RICHARD B. GREENWOOD, JR.

with another prominent New York law firm, he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the tea business and became the representative of a large establishment in New York. He returned to New York in 1873, and resumed his law practice. He is the son of a member of the firm of Hoppock & Greenwood of New York and is a nephew of the late Henry C. Murphy.

FRANCIS H. MCGUIRE, who is serving his second term in the board of supervisors as the representative from the ninth ward, is generally recognized by his colleagues as the leader of the Democratic majority

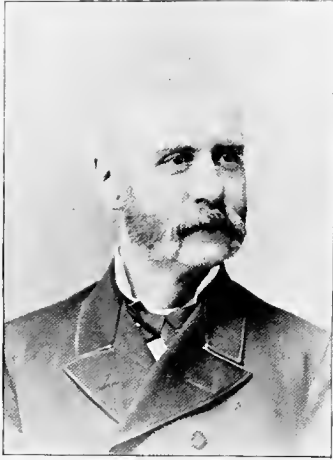


FRANCIS H. MCGUIRE.

in the county legislature. He has always lived in the ninth ward since his birth there more than forty years ago. For some years he was connected with the sheriff's office and served as a deputy under Sheriff Riley and as executive clerk under Sheriff Farley. He is a member of some of the most important committees of the board, including those on laws and applications to legislature, hall of records, contracts, homes and orphan asylums, and jurors. He figures with considerable prominence in the ranks of fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of Amaranth Council, Royal Arcanum; the Catholic Benevolent Legion and other associations. He is engaged in business on Atlantic avenue as an undertaker and lives at 320 Park place.

SAMUEL S. UTTER has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1843 and has been actively identified with the cause of religion during all those years, having been connected with the Sands Street M. E. Church from his boyhood, when he was a member of the Sunday-school, and retaining his connection until five years ago, since which time his church connections have been with the Summerfield M. E. Church. He has filled various important positions in both church and Sunday-school, such as trustee, steward, Sunday-school superintendent, president of the missionary society, and so forth; he is at the present time one of the trustees of the Sands Street M. E. Church. He is engaged in the stove business, which he learned with his father, Samuel Utter, who made the first cooking stove in which anthracite coal was burned and received a silver medal in 1835 for his device, and who was subsequently the patentee of a number of improvements in stoves. The son was sixteen years old when he was first employed by his father, and he has been located in New York during the whole of his business career. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on January 4, 1829. His ancestry extends back to the Dutch settlers of the Mohawk valley. His parents removed to New

York when he was a boy and he attended school in that city until the removal of the family to Brooklyn, where his education continued two years longer. On April 23, 1851, he married Sarah Sanford and he has one son. His home is at the Hotel St. George.



JESSE A. CRANDALL.

JESSE A. CRANDALL is a name that suggests a world of juvenile enjoyment. During all his busy life he has directed his energies to devising healthy pleasure for the little ones, and the evidence of his success is to be seen in many inventions representing Wonderland to the infantile mind. He has taken out more than one hundred patents and has made glad the hearts of millions of children. In this work he has followed in the footsteps of his father, who was engaged for many years in the manufacture of wagons and carriages in New York city and eventually added to his business the manufacturing of hobby-horses and baby carriages. The son began to exercise his inventive talent in 1850, at a time when his father was extending his business. He produced the spring rocking-horse which was advertised all over the country with the result that a prosperous business was transacted. About 1870 he moved to Brooklyn and began business at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, where he manufactured babies' carriages, rocking-horses and other children's articles which he had patented. His inventions multiplied and his business grew. He was born in Plainfield, Conn., on October 20, 1832, and was educated at an old-fashioned primary school in that town. His father moved to New York in 1840 and he received his common school and business training in that city. He is a 32° Mason and a member of Brooklyn Consistory. For the past nine years he has been connected with the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's church, where he is one of the ushers; formerly he was a member of the Baptist church in New York, of which the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., was pastor, and later he was connected with the old First Baptist Church in Brooklyn. He has four daughters, all of whom are married, and one son.

It is not usual for men, even in this progressive age and country, to rise to any measure of distinction in legislative affairs, local or otherwise, while still counting their years on the brighter side of thirty. One of the few who have proved the rule by becoming an exception is GEORGE COCHRAN BROOME, the youngest member of the Kings County board of supervisors. While exerting considerably more than a passive influence in the deliberations of that body, he has also attained prominence in social and military circles on both sides of the East river. On October 17, 1890, he was commissioned captain in the 32d regiment. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic, and Constitution clubs, of Brooklyn, and the St. Nicholas and Huguenot societies, Sons of the Revolution, and Badminton Club, New York. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Polo Club, is a member of the Westchester Polo Club, and is accounted one of the most expert players in the last-named organization. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Aztec Society of the Mexican War. On the other side of the Atlantic also he is socially connected, being a member of the Londonderry Polo Club of Ireland. In the autumn of 1891 he entered the political field as a candidate for supervisor and was elected to that office by the voters of the first ward, being the first Democrat thus honored. He was born in Brooklyn in December, 1866, and was educated at the Juvenile High School and the Polytechnic Institute. His father, Colonel J. Lloyd Broome, served as adjutant of the Second Battalion, U. S. Marines, during the Mexican war, and was fleet marine officer of Farragut's squadron at New Orleans during the war of secession. The Broome family is a distinguished one and figures eminently in colonial history. J. L. Broome, the grandfather of Supervisor Broome, was a militia captain during the war of 1812, and in 1815 and 1822 he served the commonwealth in the respective



George Cochran Broome

capacities of county clerk of New York and member of assembly. Supervisor Broome's great-grandfather was lieutenant-governor of New York state and a lieutenant-colonel in the revolutionary army. From him Broome street in New York took its name, while Broome County also preserves the family patronymic as well as the family arms on its seal. Mr. Broome's mother was Mary Cochran, sister of Drs. John and George Cochran, of Brooklyn.

CHARLES C. ALDEN, who is engaged in banking in New York in connection with the Nineteenth Ward Bank, has been identified with that institution seven years. He was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., on June 19, 1852, and was educated at Albany. Two years of his life were passed in European travel. On April 7, 1883, he married Miss Jennie F. Vail in Brooklyn.

It is scarcely probable that the political annals of Brooklyn will again witness for some time a fight more interesting than the triangular contest which stirred the sixteenth assembly district in the campaign of 1892. The success of the Democratic candidate by the narrowest margin was not more remarkable than



WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

the popularity and strength with his party displayed by WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, who held the independent Republican nomination. His candidacy brought out a heavy vote, which served to show how pleasing an impression his personality and principles had made upon all classes, and also demonstrated that he was able to cope creditably with those who, while of his own political faith, had followed methods of party leadership that provoked hostile criticism from other elements in the ranks of Republicans. He is the son of a man who is generally reputed to be wealthy, but to this fortunate circumstance his success in life cannot in any way be attributed, unless the influence of heredity be reckoned in the account. His early years—and he is not yet thirty—were marked by much that gave abundant promise of future distinction. He accepted and successfully carried to completion a contract for building a house when his knowledge of such matters was limited by the narrowest bounds. He operated on Wall Street until he found that more capital than he possessed was necessary to conduct profitably negotiations in the swirling eddies of speculation. He resumed his earlier occupation as a builder and through the relations of his business quickly made himself a potent influence among his rivals and associates in the upper section of the city. He succeeded in pur-



FREDERICK MITCHELL MUNROE.

Mass., when the war of the Revolution was opened. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Isaac Hall, was captain of the first company of minute-men organized in the famous old town of Medford, Mass. Mr. Munroe was graduated from Williams College, Mass., in the class of 1879. After graduation he entered the Lowell Machine Shops, at Lowell, Mass., and learned the machinists' trade thoroughly. He then went into the cotton-mills of the Merrimac Print Works, in the same town, to learn practically the cotton manufacturing business, but after spending in all five years in Lowell, his health broke down and he was forced to give up and travel in the south. In 1886 he began his newspaper work as reporter on the *New York Sun*. From the *Sun* he went to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and from that paper to the *New York Press*, where he filled at different times the positions of literary editor, exchange editor, assisting manager editor, and editor of the Sunday edition. It was while occupying this latter place that, with Mr. McKay, he established *Brooklyn Life*. While his parents were not especially literary in their tastes, it is somewhat remarkable that each of their children should be connected by marriage or by choice of occupation with the profession of letters. His elder sister married Rev. Charles E. Stowe, only son of Harriet Beecher Stowe; his elder brother, Kirk Munroe, the well-known writer for boys, married the youngest daughter of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the novelist; his youngest sister married the youngest son of the late G. P. Putnam, the publisher, and he, himself, married the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Bowles, the famous editor of the *Springfield Republican*.

JOHN ANGUS MCKAY, president of the Brooklyn Life Publishing Company, was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on October 19, 1864. His ancestors came from Argyleshire, Scotland, his great-grandfather being a master ship-builder in the British navy, with the rank of lieutenant. In his

chasing a large and desirable block of real estate on Halsey street and the property thus acquired has been covered with dwellings which rank among the finest in Brooklyn. He was born in the twenty-fifth ward, with the interests of which he and his father have been more immediately identified than with any other division of the municipality. The parental home stood in that block of buildings which the elder Reynolds erected and which by popular consent has borne his name until the present time. He was educated at public school No. 35 and was afterwards graduated from the central grammar school. Illness prevented him from finishing his educational career in a collegiate course, but his powers of judgment and his natural abilities were sufficiently developed when he began business to make him independent of further training. He is a characteristic American of the younger generation and has won his position in life solely by his own energy and determination.

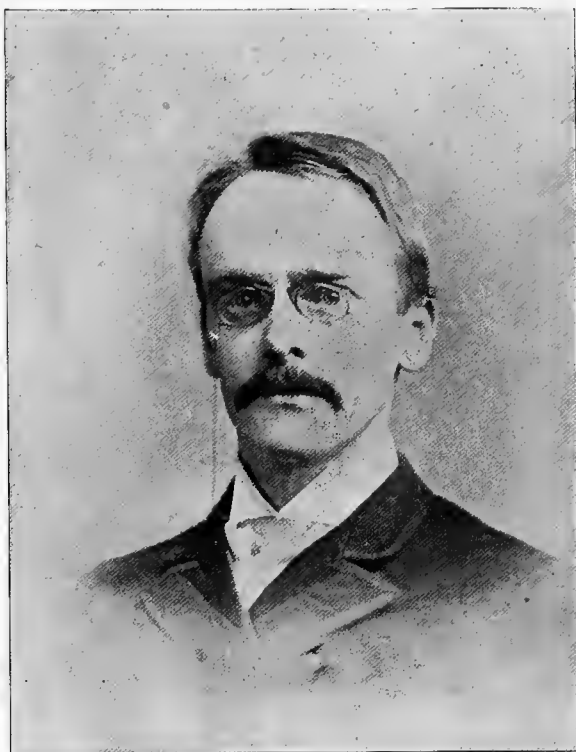
FREDERICK MITCHELL MUNROE, editor and one of the two founders of *Brooklyn Life*, was born in Cambridge, Mass., about thirty years ago. He comes of colonial stock, his great-grandfather, Colonel William Munroe, having been orderly sergeant of Captain Parker's company of minute-men in the first engagement with Pitcairn's men, at Lexington,



JOHN ANGUS MCKAY.

youth he removed with his parents to Oswego County, N. Y. He was educated at the public schools and in a country printing office. At the age of eighteen he had acquired a fair knowledge of the printing trade and purchased a half interest in the Fulton (N. Y.) *Times*, which paper he conducted and edited until he was twenty-one. About this time his ambition led him to seek a broader field of journalism, and, in 1885, he sold the *Times* and accepted a reportorial position on the New York *Sun*. From the *Sun* he transferred his labors to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, on which paper he did special writing for three years, at the same time doing similar work for the New York *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Press*. In 1890, in company with F. M. Munroe, he established *Brooklyn Life*. He is a member of the Oxford Club and the First Ward Democratic Club.

As editor and publisher of a journal devoted to the interests of newspaper men ALLAN FORMAN holds a unique position in the fraternity of which he has been a member from his boyhood. He has done a great variety of newspaper work and has made reputation by writing for leading publications, to which he has been an industrious contributor. His literary style is strong and graceful. In addition to his ability as a writer he is possessed of marked talent for business, and exercises it with a spirit of determination which has invariably won success in his enterprises. He was born on September 27, 1860. While at school his literary tastes manifested themselves and he was encouraged in them by such men as Thomas Kinsella of the *Eagle* and S. S. Conant of *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Kinsella selected him to represent the *Eagle* on the Pacific Coast at the time of the Sand Lots riots, and although he was only eighteen years old he was allowed to select for himself the side to be taken in the controversy in his correspondence. After his return he began his career as a story writer and at the same time prepared for college, entering Williams College as a junior in 1880. During his course there he established a paper named the *Argo*, in opposition to the *Athenæum*, the regular college paper, and conducted it brilliantly. For three years after leaving college he edited the *Brooklyn Advance*, in which he had bought a half interest. Selling out this interest he was associated some time with Charles A. Byrne in the *Dramatic Times*, and also did much general newspaper work. *The Journalist*, to which he now devotes his principal efforts, was issued first on March 22, 1884, its projectors being Leander Richardson, Charles A. Byrne, and Mr. Forman. Seven months after the first number appeared, Mr. Forman became sole proprietor, and from that time he has conducted the publication with constant success, making it a distinct force among newspaper men. He continues his literary and special newspaper work and is one of the most industrious men in his profession. In 1885 he married Miss Florence Fenn, daughter of Harry Fenn, the artist.



ALLAN FORMAN.

ABRAHAM GOULD JENNINGS was born in Fairfield County, Conn., on August 28, 1821, and was educated at the schools of his native town. He came to Brooklyn in 1836. His business career began in New York city, in 1836, when he became clerk for his brother-in-law, J. S. Pierson, in the wholesale clothing business; he was admitted to partnership in 1844. On the retirement of Mr. Pierson, in 1857, the firm was reorganized under the name Jennings, Wheeler & Co. Mr. Jennings, in 1867, purchased a small lace factory in Jersey City, N. J.; in 1871 he purchased a site on the corner of Park avenue and Hall street, Brooklyn, on which he erected an extensive structure, with largely increased facilities, his plant including the famous Jacquard looms and various other machines of the most improved patterns. While others have since engaged in this line of manufacture, he was the pioneer. The Jennings Lace Works, now incorporated, gives employment to over 700 persons. It has done much to add to the business of Brooklyn. Mr. Jennings has been a director of the Silk Association, of America, since its organization. He married, in 1851, Miss Cecilia M. Douglass, daughter of John Post Douglass, of New York city. His residence is at 313 Clinton avenue, and he is a member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS, founder and senior partner of the firm of C. H. Reynolds, Sons & Company, of New York, was born in New York city, on July 21, 1837. When twelve years of age he was apprenticed as a bookbinder with Harper Brothers, New York, and served his full time of nearly seven

years. He then worked two years as a journeyman. Since 1850 he has lived in Brooklyn. He leased a lot of ground on Grand street, and erected a small building of rough boards, and began selling kerosene oil at retail, which business developed into the trade in oil, coal, and wood, from which grew the large coal and wood enterprise of the existing firm. He is married, his wife having been Miss Naomi Adeline Vander Water, of South Oyster Bay, L. I.; they have had ten children, six sons and four daughters.



HENRY M. JOHNSTON.

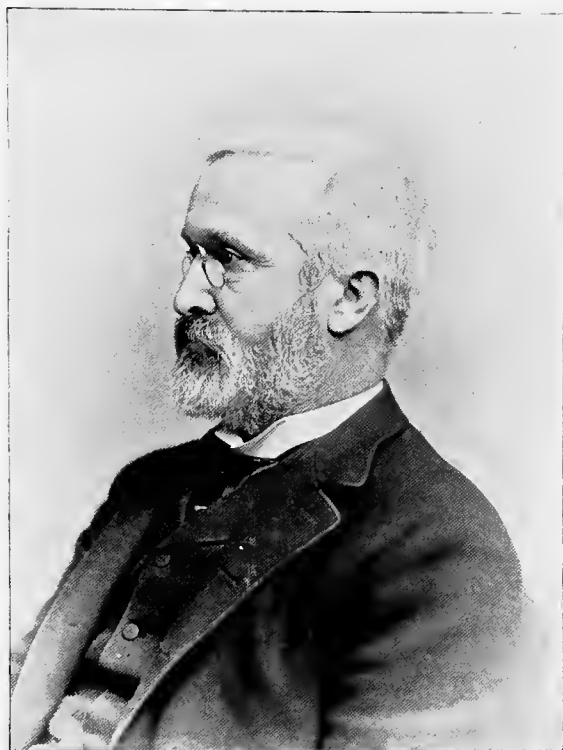
HENRY M. JOHNSTON, well-known throughout the city as a collector of pictures, is a native of New York city, where he was born in 1831. His education was obtained at a private school, and after his graduation he entered the employ of a mercantile house, but afterward became a professional photographer with M. B. Brady, with whom he continued until 1865. In that year he embarked in the manufacture of card board, which he gave up to become a manufacturer of dry paints after an invention of his own. His factory is in Brooklyn. He is married and has two daughters—also married. He is domestic in his tastes, having no club or society affiliation except with the masonic fraternity. A description of his art collection is given in the chapter on Literature and the Fine Arts.

FREDERICK H. HERRICK was born in New York on April 29, 1853. His father, J. J. Herrick, was a prominent shipping merchant in that city and in the later years of his life held office in the custom-house of this port. He built the first house on Twentieth street, New York, when that locality wore a decidedly countrified aspect. The son was educated in his native city and after leaving school was employed by J. S. Kennedy & Co., now J. Kennedy, Tod & Co., with whom he has since remained, advancing through every grade to the position of cashier and general manager, which he now holds. He married Miss Lizzie Chase Candler, a daughter of Samuel Candler, an employee of the New York custom-house. He is fond of literature and has travelled extensively, qualifications which render him prominent and popular in society. His home is at 151 St. Marks avenue.

FREDERICK H. TROWBRIDGE, secretary of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, was born in New Haven on September 18, 1813. In 1836, he left his birthplace and went to New York city, engaging in the iron business on his arrival there. When he became a resident of Brooklyn in 1853, he formed a connection with Christ Church and he is now probably the oldest male member of the congregation; he has served many years as vestryman and warden. Soon after his settlement in this city he was chosen trustee of the South

Brooklyn Savings Bank, of which, for the last twelve years, he has been secretary. In 1837, he married Miss Jane Southmayd of New York. They have eight children, of whom four daughters lived to attain womanhood. In 1853, his first wife having died some years before, he married Miss Mary D. Rice, sister of the late Judge Rice of New Haven, Conn.

WALTER S. CARTER was born in Barkhamsted, Connecticut, on February 24, 1833. He is descended from the Rev. Thomas Carter, who emigrated to this country from England, in 1639, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts. He has also a revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather on his mother's side, William Taylor, having served under Washington and fought at the battle of Monmouth. Educated at a district school in his native town, he began the study of law in an office at Plymouth, Connecticut, in 1850; he was admitted to the bar in Middletown in 1855, and subsequently settled in Chicago. After the great fire he came to New York in the winter of 1872 as the legal representative of the creditors of the bankrupt fire insurance companies, intending to return, but within three years he was at the head of a firm doing a large business and decided to remain in New York. He has been a generous contributor to the musical art of Brooklyn, by the gift to the New York Avenue M. E. Church, of which he is a trustee, of one of the largest organs ever constructed. He has also lectured on art subjects before the Union League Club, Brooklyn, of whose executive and art committees he has been a member, and before the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, and elsewhere. He is a member of the Lawyers' and Grolier clubs, of New York, and was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is one of the oldest members in continuous service of the Kings County Republican General Committee,



WALTER S. CARTER.

being the executive member from the twenty-fourth ward, where he resides. His contributions to journalism have been frequent and thirty years ago he compiled "The Wisconsin Code," a volume which found general use at that time among Wisconsin lawyers. He has been three times married; in 1855 to Miss Antoinette Smith, of New Hartford, Connecticut, who died in 1865; in 1867 to Miss Mary Jones, of Frederick, Maryland, who died in 1869, and in 1870, to Miss Harriet Cook of Chicago.

EDWARD J. MCKEEVER was born on March 19, 1859; his parents' home at the time of his birth stood not far from the present Sands street entrance to the Brooklyn bridge. He was educated at the public schools of this city and at the age of thirteen became a clerk with the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company of New York, dealers in brass goods. He remained four years and during the next two years he peddled tea. He spent some time in the mailing and addressing business and then engaged in contracting enterprises. He has been very successful and owes his good fortune solely to his own energy and shrewdness. He is president of the Brooklyn Laundry Company and a member of the Union Democratic Club. He is unmarried and lives at 105 St. Marks place.

The career of P. J. CARLIN has been marked by many commendable achievements. At the age of twelve he left school in order to learn, under



EDWARD J. MCKEEVER.

his father's supervision, the trade of a builder. At the age of seventeen he was his father's foreman and upon the attainment of his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the business in which his father controlled. Five years afterwards he made an independent venture and now he stands at the head of a firm, which within twelve months executed contracts amounting in their aggregate valuation to more than three million dollars. His business activities have not prevented his devoting a certain amount of time to the culture of his social and mental endowments. As a presiding officer of the Columbian Club he delivered the address which publicly welcomed Bishop McDonnell to the diocese of Long Island, upon the occasion of a reception given to that prelate in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in May, 1892. He is a member of the Prospect Gun Club; a director in the Metropolitan Motor Supply Company and a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart on Clermont avenue. Until 1893 he was president of the Columbian Club. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on July 1, 1850; his parents emi-



P. J. Carlin

grated to America when he was only a year old and his education was begun and finished in this city. He was a pupil at the parochial school of St. Mary's Star of the Sea until the beginning of his thirteenth year. Some time afterwards he aided in the work of erecting a new building for the accommodation of the institution where he had acquired his early training. After entering upon his apprenticeship with his father he attended for five years a night school kept by William J. Dainty. Before he had reached his majority, he was supervising foreman in the construction of such buildings as St. Charles Borromeo's Church on Sidney place and the Planet Mills, owned by Buchanan & Lyall. Within recent years his firm has held the contracts for the mason work on the new post office building, the hall of records, the Adams street police court, public schools Nos. 3, 7, 40, and 84, the Brooklyn Bank, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the International Tile Works, the Memorial Presbyterian Church, St. Raphael's Church at Blissville, L. I., the new fire headquarters, the boy's high school on Marcy avenue, and various other public buildings and residences. In 1872 he married Miss Katie M. Lennon, daughter of Arthur Lennon of Williamsburg; they have five sons and three daughters.



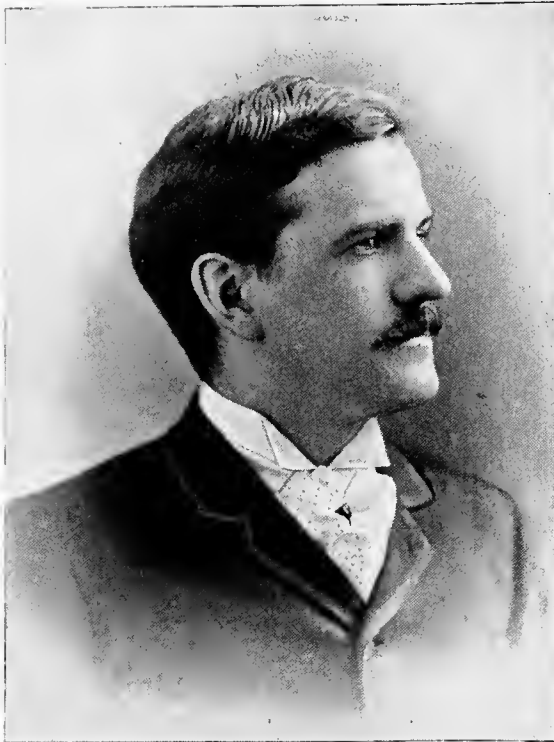
Charles Jenkins

In 1813 there was born in Monmouthshire, England, a boy who has been for years one of the most progressive and respected citizens of Brooklyn. CHARLES JENKINS was but a youth when he came to America in 1829; he apprenticed himself to a publisher in New York during the following year. He learned the trade of printing and bookbinding, and soon engaged in business as a bookbinder and paper manufacturer, operating in partnership a mill in Ulster County, N. Y. In 1846 he moved to Brooklyn, and has been a resident of this city since that time, with the exception of one year spent in Ohio. In 1852 the East River Bank was organized and he was chosen a director. In 1857 the president of the bank, David Banks, was stricken with paralysis, and Mr. Jenkins was selected to succeed him and has been annually reëlected to the present time. In 1865 the bank was reorganized as a national bank, and in 1885 the charter was extended for a period of twenty years. In 1852 he built the house he now occupies, at 22 Monroe place. In 1860 he was elected to represent the third ward in the board of aldermen, an office he filled with much honor to himself and to the complete satisfaction of his constituents. He was made a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, but resigned twelve months later, as his business prevented his full performance of a member's duties. He has been a member of the New York clearing-house since the time he became president of the East

River Bank. For thirty years he has been a member of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall's church.

DANIEL S. ARNOLD has devoted his undivided attention to real estate interests in Brooklyn for more than twenty years, having retired from successful mercantile pursuits in 1869, for the purpose of looking after his large investments in realty. From the year 1846 he has lived in Brooklyn. He was for twenty years one of the trustees of Plymouth Church. His home is at 25 Monroe place, but he spends much of his time in the summer at Saratoga, and in the winter he goes to Florida. The town of Thompson, Windham County, the northeast township in Connecticut, is his native place and he was born on July 27, 1817. After completing his studies at the Dudley Academy in Worcester County, Mass., at the age of eighteen he obtained employment in a general store and retained his position several years. Then he went to Utica, N. Y., and began a general trade. In 1846 he transferred his energies to New York city, opening a store at the corner of Pearl and Pine streets and making his home in Brooklyn. He had married at Ashford, Conn., in 1844, Miss Louise Mixer, who was the daughter of the Rev. George Mixer, pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, and for nearly half a century their happy married life continued; she died on January 23, 1892. Mr. Arnold has five children—three sons and two daughters.

The career of CHARLES EDMESTON ROBERTSON, vice-president of the Brooklyn Lumber Company, is an illustration of the energy and adaptability to circumstance which are characteristics of the American people. Although he is not yet thirty years old, he has attained a prominent position in the business world and has made an excellent reputation as a public speaker. He has devoted a large portion of his leisure to literary work, for which he has a great liking; in the forum of debate he is always at home, and he has been a member of several debating societies, being at the present time president of the Saturday Night Club. With an inherited taste for politics, he has distinguished himself as a campaign speaker, a rôle in which he made his *début* in the Harrison campaign of 1888, when he was one of the speakers with the late James G. Blaine, at one of the largest political meetings ever held in Brooklyn. He abandoned the Republican party in the campaign of 1892, because of his conviction that its policy of restricted trade menaced the best interests of the country. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on August 14, 1863, and is of Scottish blood, on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father is Alexander Robertson, of Albany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Janet Edmeston, is a native of Scotland. Mr. Robertson, Sr. was at one time a leading business man in Albany and was for many years a member of the state legislature. It was his intention that his son should become a lawyer, but the family experienced reverses which made it necessary for him to choose some other vocation. He received his early education at



Charles P. Robertson

As a promoter of public enterprises of importance to Brooklyn, and as one who has retired from the field of active politics where his name had become synonymous with uprightness and probity, GEORGE HUNTINGTON FISHER now enjoys, in the afternoon of a busy life, universal respect and esteem. He was born in Oswego on May 7, 1832. His father, George Fisher, was a native of Franklin, Mass., and was the first lawyer who began practice in Oswego County. His grandfather, Jabez Fisher, was a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress chosen at the outbreak of the Revolution to conduct the affairs of that commonwealth until a state government could be organized. Further back, the paternal ancestors of Mr. Fisher came from Suffolk County, England, and settled at Dedham, Mass., while his maternal progenitors, the Huntingtons, made their first home in the new world upon the soil of Connecticut. George H. Fisher was graduated at Harvard University in 1852, and two years later was admitted to the bar of New York state at Utica. The same year he became a resident of Brooklyn and has since practised law in this city. Mr. Fisher has always been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, except during the Greeley-Grant campaign when, like many others of the same creed, he voted for the great journalist. For two years he represented the old seventh assembly district in the state legislature; he served in the municipal government during a period of ten years as a member of the common council, and for some time presided over the deliberations of that body. He has been a member of the board of supervisors and of the board of education, and served effectively

a popular private school and then for three years was a student at the Albany high school. For two years after leaving the high school he attended the Albany Business College, and at the same time served as a messenger in the state senate, having received the appointment through the influence of Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins, who was a strong personal friend of his father; he held that appointment during four sessions and won many friends by his fidelity and pleasant manners. At the age of nineteen he came to New York and became a clerk in the comptroller's office of the West Shore Railway Company. Two years later he was made assistant-paymaster, and served in that capacity until the railway was leased by the New York Central Railroad Company, when he was transferred to the finance department of that company. He remained in the railroad business several years longer and was one of the trusted employees of the New York Central, but finally he tired of clerical work and engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber and timber trade, selecting Brooklyn as his field of operation. He took an active part in the organization of the Brooklyn Lumber Company and was chosen vice-president. By his sagacious and energetic performance of his duties he has contributed largely to the success of the enterprise. In addition to his duties in the lumber company he discharges those of trustee of the Cumming estate in Albany, of which he was the administrator.



GEORGE H. FISHER.

as registrar in bankruptcy, a position to which he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase, under the national bankruptcy law. He was one of the charter trustees, and still holds a place in the executive board, of the German Savings Bank, and is secretary and counsel to the institution. He was one of the organizers of the Broadway Bank and has been since the organization a member of its board of directors. Since 1890 Mr. Fisher, as president of the Brooklyn Citizens' Bridge Association, which numbers 10,000 members, has contributed greatly toward the passage through the state legislature of the bill authorizing the construction of the bridge across the East river from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to Grand street, New York. He has been a trustee and secretary of the Eastern District Industrial School, and is now president of the Eastern District Dispensary. He has been married twice. His first wife was a Miss Chichester, his second a Miss Weeks.

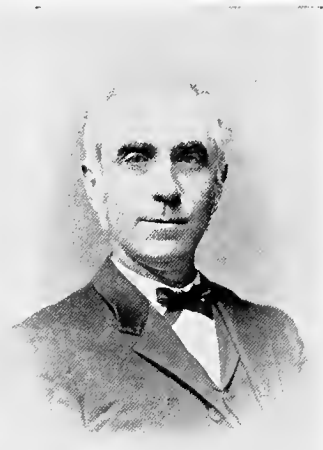


GEORGE S. STUDWELL.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL was born in January, 1848, on Columbia Heights. His education began at the age of seven, when he entered a school in the basement of what is now a Swedenborgian church, on the corner of Clark street and Monroe place. While studying at old public school No. 13 and making preparations for his matriculation at Yale, he was called upon, because of the severe illness of his father, to take charge of the books and correspondence in the leather establishment kept by that parent on Spruce street, in the New York "swamp." He was taken into partnership in 1865, and conducted the business thirteen years until he became interested in the project of constructing the West Shore Railroad. In this enterprise most of the hard work in collecting details and statistics and procuring right of way devolved upon him. In the work he was assisted by John M. Courtney. Mr. Studwell demonstrated the feasibility of the scheme to the complete satisfaction of his associates and a company was organized to build the road, of which he was made director and treasurer. He discharged the duties of those offices until 1884, when complete nervous exhaustion, superinduced by too close attention to business, necessitated retirement from active life for more than two years. He is an investor, and officially interested, in many local railroads, gas and trust companies and financial institutions. In 1876 and 1877 General James Jourdan and Colonel Meeker associated themselves with him in the organization of the Mutual Gas Company, which was the first corporation to introduce successfully modern methods of gas making in Brooklyn. In 1880 the Fulton Municipal

Gas Company was organized. The plant of this corporation is now the largest one in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn Club and is identified with the Union League Club of New York and the Tourelle Fish and Gun Club, which has its headquarters in Quebec, Canada.

HENRY GINNEL was born on January 9, 1821, in the town of Locle, Switzerland, and after leaving school turned his attention to the prevailing industry of his native place. When he came to America at the age of eighteen he was already an expert watchmaker. He landed in New York and obtained almost immediate employment at his trade from Frederick Grossclaude. After working steadily at his bench all day, his labor was often continued far into the night, when he added to his earnings, by executing small commissions that were intrusted to his personal care. By economy and diligence he saved money. In 1847 the capital at his command was sufficient to purchase Mr. Grossclaude's entire establishment. He extended his business from time to time and now is senior member of the firm of Henry Ginnel & Co., which conducts one of the largest watch and jewelry establishments in New York. He is domestic in his tastes and prefers the comforts of home to the attractions of clubs, but he is a Mason. On October 18, 1845, he married Miss Clara Langrave. Mr. Ginnel's city home is at 262 Union street; in addition to this he owns a country seat at Hempstead, L. I. He worships at Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton streets.



GEORGE B. FORRESTER.

GEORGE B. FORRESTER comes from an old New York family, his grandfather having been one of the first attachés of the New York post-office. He was born in the eleventh ward of New York on March 18, 1836, and removed with his parents to Brooklyn in 1851. At about the same time he began his business career as clerk in the office of a Wall street metal broker and continued to be connected with the iron trade until he succeeded his father in business in 1856. The greatest part of his business life has been spent in the manufacture of fertilizers by the use of his own formulas. He at first pursued the business as an employee of the firm of which he subsequently became a member; but he has been engaged in the manufacture of fertilizing products for himself since 1880. He has occupied various official positions in the Republican organization of Kings County; having been vice-president of the Republican General Committee, the candidate of his party for alderman-at-large, and an influential participant in its local conventions. For twenty-six years he has been connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which he is senior deacon and the chairman of the board of trustees. For four consecutive terms he was elected moderator of the Long Island Baptist Association; he is secretary of the Baptist

Home of Brooklyn and has been many years a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Union. He is vice-president and executive officer of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. In 1857 he married Miss Emily M. Brook of Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER MUNN was born at Londonderry, Ireland, on April 3, 1831, and was educated at Foyle College. The Munn family comes from a member of a famous Scottish clan who because of his great size was called "the mickle man," meaning the large man. Afterwards the family was designated by the term "muckle men" which was abbreviated to McMunn and finally modified to its present form. Mr. Munn's father first introduced steam navigation in the English Channel; he also laid the foundation of the linen manufacturing which has since rendered the north of Ireland foremost and unrivaled in that industry. At the age of sixteen, having already completed a full classical course at college, Alexander Munn joined his father in the transportation business, establishing a line of steamers between Londonderry and Liverpool, and another between Londonderry and Glasgow. These lines were pioneers in the use of screws for steamship propulsion. In 1851, he removed to Liverpool, and entered the grain commission business with his brother-in-law. He continued the importation of breadstuffs from the United States until 1860, when he removed his business to New York, and his residence to Brooklyn. In 1863, he again became interested in transportation, and has been ever since. He has been associated with the New York Produce Exchange from its inception; for nine years he has held the position of trustee of the gratuity fund and he is chairman of the board of trustees; he was one of the incorporators of the Produce Exchange Bank and has been one of the directors ever since; he has been fifteen years a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and was several years a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Missionary and Tract Society. He joined Christ Church in 1868, and has been a vestryman since 1870. He was chairman of the building committee of the new building of the mission of that church at Red Hook. He is the first and only secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and always wears the badge of this society. In 1857, at Londonderry, he married Miss Margaret E. Orr.

EX-Sheriff CHARLES B. FARLEY in his capacity as a public official commanded confidence by the exhibition of personal courage and practical ability under conditions and in situations which required the

utmost exercise of both. Born in the fifth ward of this city in 1841, he has been a Brooklynite all his life. When he left school he was fourteen years old and at once apprenticed himself to a builder. He worked in the Brooklyn Gas Light Company's house at the foot of Hudson avenue, and was employed there when the peace of the nation was disturbed by the first actively hostile demonstration on the soil of a seceding state. Having previously associated himself, at the age of eighteen, with the volunteer fire department, as a member of Hose Company No. 5, his influence with his comrades was such that many of them followed his example in enlisting in the 14th Regiment. Altogether he secured the enlistment in the ranks of that organization of about one hundred young men from the fifth ward, who formed Company F. He was always foremost in the face of danger, never hesitating to perform his duty under all circumstances and affording to his comrades an exemplification of those qualities of which the aggregated possession gave a



CHARLES B. FARLEY.

gratifying preëminence to the Fourteenth. He shared all things unselfishly with his fellow-soldiers. He alone stayed beside a wounded comrade at the second battle of Bull Run until succor arrived, and when a commission was offered, he declined a rank which would submerge the comrade in the officer. He was made a sergeant but resolutely refused higher honors. When the war was over he returned to Brooklyn and the fire department and was elected foreman of Hose Company No. 5. In 1865 he narrowly escaped death at a big fire in Furman street and succeeded in rescuing one of his companions by a display of great personal strength. Having been elected assistant engineer and having proved his efficiency in fighting many serious conflagrations he was made one of the district engineers on the establishment of the present fire department. As a paid official his record was no less brilliant than that won as a volunteer. He saved a score of lives on various occasions, many of them at imminent risk to himself, and on September 4, 1884, the common council adopted resolutions thanking him for his examples of personal bravery. In 1884 he was the Democratic nominee for the office of sheriff of Kings County and easily defeated his Republican opponent, James Tanner.

Among those who have contributed toward the material improvement of Brooklyn is JOHN McCORMICK, who was born in the fifth ward of this city on February 18, 1852. He is the owner of one of the leading dry-goods establishments of Brooklyn. After receiving an ordinary education he obtained employment in a

glass house, but soon left to become an errand-boy with Thomas Pettit, a drygoods merchant, and by constant application soon merited and received promotion to the rank of salesman. Within eight years from the time he entered Mr. Pettit's employ the latter was succeeded by L. H. Caley, with whom Mr. McCormick remained another eight years, acting as assistant manager and salesman. In 1876 he resigned to engage in business on his own account, and with a small capital opened a store at the corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue; after three years and a half he was able to purchase his present property at Ninth street and Fifth avenue and the new store was opened with a small corps of employees; but with the increased facilities at his command his business grew rapidly. Realizing that he was located at some distance from the commercial centre of the city he was obliged to devote every energy to his business, and by working day and night and pursuing an enterprising policy he is now enabled to manage successfully an establishment covering over fifty thousand square feet, and conduct a business amounting to several hundred thousand dollars annually. His staff of employees numbers over two hundred. He takes great interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and has done much for the promotion of its interests. He is one of the prominent and active members of Acme Council, Royal Arcanum.



JOHN A. NICHOLS.

JOHN A. NICHOLS is identified with several of the business interests of Brooklyn and is prominent in affairs of the Episcopal Church. He was born on Staten Island on August 28, 1831, and is of French, English, and Dutch lineage. His education was obtained at the old academy in Newark, N. J., and Hedge's Academy in the same city. After reading law in Chicago he was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1857 and began to practise. Early in the next decade he connected himself with insurance interests, with which he was engaged twenty years. In 1880 he resumed the practice of the law and soon afterward the New York firm of Nichols & Bacon was formed. He is a director and counsel of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co., and of several banks and trust companies. Since coming to Brooklyn he has been a member of the Church of the Messiah and is the oldest vestryman in continuous service; he is senior deacon of the church and for many years was the representative of the church in the diocesan convention. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him in 1861, by Kenyon College, Gambia, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1880 he was appointed a commissioner of quarantine for the port of New York by Governor Cornell and remained in that office twelve years. In 1881 he was elected chairman of the Kings County General Committee. His residence has been for twenty years on Clinton

avenue. He has a country home at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Lawyers' Club of New York and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

DELMORE ELWELL, whose prominence has been earned in more than one local field, was born at Milford, Ohio, on November 7, 1848. He was educated at Delaware University at Delaware, Ohio. From 1865 until 1870 he was cashier in the First National Bank at Waterloo, and during the three succeeding years he held a partnership in a private banking house at Independence, Iowa. That town was practically wiped out of existence by a big fire in 1873, and he moved to Chicago, where he became a member of the board of trade and established the commission firm of Elwell & Company, which existed until 1877. Having studied law he was admitted to the bar in 1878, in Chicago; he then removed to Minnesota and made his home in St. Paul, where he became private secretary to Colonel E. F. Drake, the well-known millionaire and railroad president. From St. Paul, Mr. Elwell went to Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he became president of the Sioux Falls Water Power Company and established the *Sioux Falls Daily News Press*, through which and other channels he labored earnestly in the movement to insure statehood to that section of the Union. In 1886 he made his home in Brooklyn and became secretary and treasurer of the New York Heating Company; this position he resigned in 1889. For the past ten years he has turned his attention to ethical, economic, philosophical and political questions and has made himself proficient in each of these branches of learning. He is an efficient public speaker on behalf of the Republican party. He engaged actively in the campaign of 1888 and at its close

organized the "National Republican Speakers' Association," which published a paper named the *Spell-binder*, edited by Mr. Elwell. During the campaign of 1892 he was a candidate for the office of county auditor and made an excellent canvass. He is president of the Seventh Ward Republican Association and has been for some time a delegate to the general committee. He was secretary of the eastern headquarters of the World's Columbian Exposition until that office was closed. He has been married twenty-four years and has a daughter and two sons.

GEORGE N. MCEVOY is a rising young artist who, having mastered the rudiments of his art in Brooklyn, turned his attention to the painting of marine views and studies of southwestern American types of character. With a view to study in this line, he proceeded to Galveston, and from there into the interior of Texas, where he engaged himself as a cowboy. A spell of sickness disqualified him for this work, so he was compelled to give it up and get back to Galveston on foot. After experience of sailors' boarding-houses, shipwreck and persecution of ship's officers, he escaped as a stowaway on a schooner. When he first made his way on deck, the captain was at first inclined to give him up to the authorities as a deserter, but finally listened to his protests and agreed to carry him to Pensacola. The voyage occupied just three weeks, and during that time Mr. McEvoy decorated the walls of the cabin with sketches, to the great delight of the jolly old skipper. In Pensacola he again became an inmate of a sailors' boarding-house, and was shortly afterwards shipped on the brig "Shannon," where he served until she returned to Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar from Cuba. This was

in 1882, and when he landed he possessed only the price of a pair of shoes and his fare home to Brooklyn. Mr. McEvoy then settled down to the work of newspaper illustration for two years, but did not by any means abandon his ambition. He worked early and late, and during the past few years has sent from his studio some highly meritorious productions. "The Huntress" was purchased by Richard K. Fox for \$2,000. One of his latest works is a scene in Texas with the title "In Ambush." Mr. McEvoy's residence is situated not far from the Flatlands depot on the Manhattan branch of the Long Island Railroad, and is surrounded by grounds of considerable extent, studded with noble trees and handsome shrubs. Interiorly the character and arrangement of the furnishings bespeak the artist. In his stables, which are located in the rear, he keeps four horses and a number of dogs, for all of which he has a warm place in his heart. He is the owner of a sloop yacht, in which he and his wife and two children often enjoy cruising off Coney Island.

Prominently identified with the social life of Brooklyn and New York, as a member of some of the leading clubs, HARRISON BRAY MOORE is equally conspicuous in his business relations in both cities. He is indomitable in enterprise and industry, never allowing himself to be subjugated by reverses and, as a result, he occupies a commanding position in the

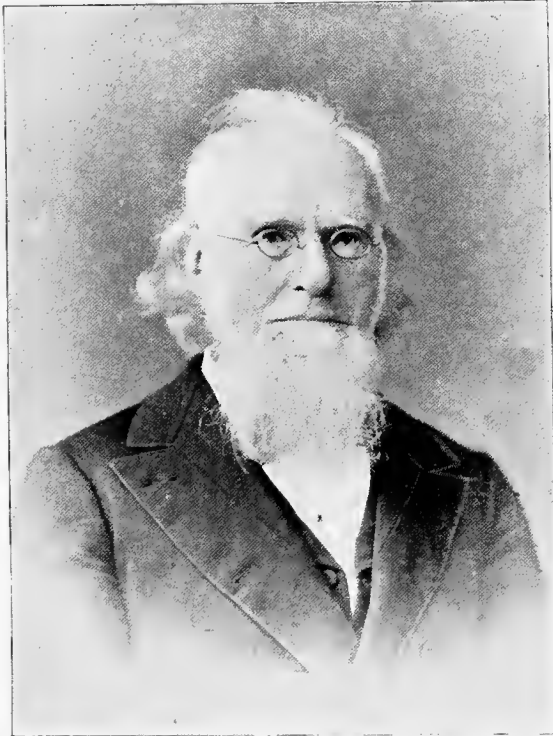


Geo. N. McEvoy



HARRISON B. MOORE.

special line of his activities. He has resided in Brooklyn many years and has a summer home at Lake George. Born in Windham, Me., he was educated at the local schools and came to New York early in life. In 1863 he engaged in the lighterage business with two boats, and by his habit of close personal attention to his affairs won such confidence that when, in 1865, one of his boats laden with iron rails belonging to the Central Pacific Railway Company was lost, Collis P. Huntington, vice-president of the company, allowed him to work out the debt of more than \$5,000, a task which he accomplished, although the failure of the company in which he was insured threw upon him the entire burden. His integrity and courage in this matter secured for him all the lighterage business connected with the several railroad enterprises in which Mr. Huntington was engaged, and his business prospered to such an extent that in 1874 the New York Lighterage and Transportation Company was formed, and he became its president, an office which he continues to hold. The company had the contracts for handling all the material used in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge and the New York and Brooklyn elevated railroads. Its business is so large that it is obliged constantly to build new boats, and Mr. Moore personally designs and superintends their construction. In this direction he has achieved a reputation as



MOSES G. LEONARD.

designer of the engines for his own steam-launch, the "Pampero," which has made on Lake George a record for the greatest speed of any boat of its dimensions. Besides holding the presidency of the lighterage company he is vice-president of the National Bank of Deposit and foreign freight agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He has been prominently connected with the National Guard of the state, having been, in 1879, quartermaster of the 11th Brigade, with the rank of major, and in 1884, ordnance officer of the 3d Brigade with the same rank. He is regarded with the utmost confidence by business men and owes his position entirely to his sterling integrity and untiring energy. In 1866 he married Marietta H. Christie, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter.

For the past quarter of a century MOSES G. LEONARD has been identified with Brooklyn interests. He was born at Stafford, Connecticut, in 1809, and educated in a district school of that vicinity. At the age of seventeen he began school teaching in a Vermont town, and afterwards continued that occupation in Rockland County, N. Y., where he remained four years. Here he married Catherine Barmore, the daughter of a prosperous farmer. He moved to New York in 1832, and for three years conducted a private school, which failing health at last forced him to abandon. In 1838 he helped to form an organization for the purpose of engaging in the ice business.

This combination, twenty years later, expanded into the so well-known and prosperous Knickerbocker Ice Company. In 1840 Mr. Leonard was sent to the common council of New York as the Democratic representative from the ninth ward. He was elected a member of the twenty-eighth congress and took part in the deliberations that resulted in such important measures as the revision of the tariff and the annexation of Texas. In 1846 he was nominated for almshouse commissioner, although the honor was eagerly sought by two other prominent Democrats. Pledging himself to effect no removal without cause and to make fitness the only qualification for appointment, he was elected by a handsome majority, running far ahead of his colleagues on the ticket. He fulfilled his promises and served for three successive terms. He resigned with the intention of leaving New York for California. His administration of the public trust was so thoroughly satisfactory that the secret of his reelection in a season of party defeat was explained to United States Senator Hale by a New York man, who tersely expressed himself as follows: "He has managed his department with signal ability, refused to sacrifice his independence to trading politicians, and declined to steal." He remained in California twenty-two months, a year of which was spent as a common councilman of San Francisco. When he returned to New York from the Pacific coast he eschewed politics and devoted himself to private interests, until the draft riots in New York appealed to the loyalty of every Unionist. During these trying times he acted, at great personal danger, as provost marshal in the district comprising Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland counties. On resigning his

commission, the officers who had served under him testified to their admiration of his patriotism and courage by presenting him with a handsome testimonial. He was one of the chief organizers of the 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He moved to Brooklyn in 1867, and has been foremost in improving the section of the city where he lives, putting forth every effort to elevate the social, moral, and educational status of the community. He is a man of culture and refinement with courtly manners.

The life of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS BRETT, one of the prominent residents of Columbia Heights, has embraced a period which comprises the larger portion of the present century. Though a native of New York, he has been a citizen of Brooklyn more than forty years and has witnessed all those changes that accompany the lapse of time in the history of a vigorous community. He was born at 41 Stone street, New York, in 1820, and is directly descended from Francis Rombouts, who was sent to this country by the Dutch West India Co., and was eight times burgomaster of New York city—in 1673, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1686 and 1687; he was schepen (sheriff) in 1674 and mayor in 1679. Mr. Brett's maternal grandfather was the Rev. Philip Milledoler, D.D., L.L. D., president of Rector College, whose father fled from his native canton in Switzerland because of



Gustavus A. Brett

political troubles and sought refuge beyond the Atlantic. Mr. Brett was educated at Highland Grove Gymnasium at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. When nineteen years old he entered the militia and displayed so great an aptitude for soldiery that he retired from the 267th N. Y. Regiment, after nine years of service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His business as a shipbroker which he inherited from his father, is managed by his two sons, William G., and P. V. A., who have active control of the affairs of G. A. Brett, Son & Co., of New York. Mr. Brett has spent fifty-two years of his life in Sunday-school work and was president of the City Missionary Society of the Dutch Reformed Church, manager of the Bible, Tract and Post Society, a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York Produce Exchange, and of the Maritime Exchange. He was president for many years of the Ship-owners' Association of the State of New York, was one of the early regents of the Long Island College Hospital, and is a perpetual member of the Mercantile Library. He has been married twice. His first wife was a daughter of Peter Van Arsdale, noted in his day among the physicians of New York; she left two sons. His second wife was Miss Carrie

A. Thompson, daughter of Oliver Thompson of Hamptonbury, Orange Co., New York, a prominent citizen during the war of 1812.

HENRY TITUS is a member of one of the old Quaker families of Long Island, and was born in Westburg on September 26, 1840; he was educated at the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., leaving school when he was nineteen years old. At the age of twenty he entered mercantile life in New York, taking a clerkship in a crockery and glassware store owned by his brother, Daniel Titus, for whom he worked six years, when he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Daniel Titus & Brother. This business relation continued twelve years and then Mr. Titus became superintendent for William H. Popham & Company, lard refiners, of New York city, continuing in that position nine years. In 1887 he established himself in the coal business in Brooklyn and after being in the trade six months he formed a partnership with William S.

Powell, under the firm-name of Powell & Titus. He is unmarried and lives at 421 Clermont avenue. He is fond of good literature and devotes a large portion of his leisure to reading. For two years he has been a member of Brooklyn Lodge, Order of Tonti, and of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club from the time of its organization, although he is not active in political movements and affairs.

YSIDRO PENDAS Y GARCIA is a wealthy Spanish resident of Brooklyn, who began life in America under very unpromising circumstances and laid the foundation of his fortune in an extremely humble way in the city of his adoption. He had, when he started on his own account, only two dollars and seventy-five cents in money. For a man who was determined to succeed this was sufficient and to-day he is a member of one of the best-known firms of cigar manufacturers in America; the founding of this firm was accomplished by himself and two fellow-workmen, both of whom continue in association with him. The firm of Lozano, Pendas & Co., is engaged in the manufacture of Havana cigars and the importation of tobacco and has, in addition to its large establishment in New York, an extensive plant at Tampa, Fla., and business connections at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Garcia was born at Oviedo-Solas, Priero, Spain, on May 29, 1844, and received his early education at the primary schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he went to Cuba



YSIDRO PENDAS Y GARCIA.

and became an apprentice to a cigar manufacturer. While learning his trade he attended night school to perfect his education. In 1864 he came to New York and worked at his trade as a journeyman. In 1867, with Faustino Lozano and Miguel Alvarez he formed the firm of Lozano, Pendas & Co., Pendas being the business name of Mr Garcia. Beginning in Brooklyn and continuing in New York, the house made successive advances in prosperity, the opportunities and requirements of its business finally leading to the establishment of a branch at Key West, Florida, which was subsequently transferred to Tampa, where there is now a large plant, built and owned by the firm. Mr. Pendas is a man of strong domestic inclinations; he married Miss Elizabeth Mary Hogan of Brooklyn. He is popular in the clubs of which he is a member.

Born at Northampton, Mass., on February 10, 1819, EDWARD H. R. LYMAN attended the schools of that village, and completed his studies at the celebrated Round Hill School, under George Bancroft the historian, and Joseph G. Cogswell, the founding librarian of the Astor Library. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a drygoods importing house in Boston. After five years of training work in the store, his employers sent him abroad, where he remained nearly nine years, crossing the Atlantic at intervals in the interest of the firm, which established a branch house in New York in 1842. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted to a partnership in both houses. From 1847 till 1852 he had charge of the New York branch. In the latter year he retired from the firms, to become a partner in the house of his brothers-in-law, A. A. Low & Bro., the firm-name being changed to A. A. Low & Bros. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1852 and since 1853 his home has been at 34 Remsen street. He has been associated as stockholder or director with various railroads and has been more than thirty years a vice-president of the Seaman's Savings Bank. From its very foundation he has been a director in the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn; he is a director in the Brooklyn Gas Company and has been in the directory of several insurance companies. He was one of the

founders of the Brooklyn Club, and has many years been an active member of the Brooklyn Library and the Long Island Historical Society. He is a member of the Church of the Saviour. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Brooklyn, Mr. Lyman has formed one of a group of men who were able, by reason of their material prosperity, and disposed by virtue of tendencies inherited and cultivated, to take the lead in every good work affecting the city at large or its humbler population. To his native town, where he has a summer home, he made in 1892, a gift of an Academy of Music. Mr. Lyman's surviving son, Major Frank Lyman, is engineer officer on the staff of the 2nd Brigade. His oldest son, Joseph Lyman, who died in 1883, was a member of his father's firm. His public spirit and usefulness, his culture,



Charles Cooper

particularly in the direction of art, and his exceptionally attractive character and manner, made him many friends. Both sons were graduated at Harvard, and in the social life of Brooklyn worthily filled not only the place which was theirs by birth and position, but also that commanded by character and attainments.

CHARLES COOPER, though still a young man, has been interested in many important local enterprises. He introduced electric light into public use in this city and until recently was president of the Municipal Electric Light Company and the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company. He placed both of these organizations on a paying basis. He was one of the original directors of the Amphion Academy and one of the largest stockholders. He is an influential member of the Union League Club and acted as chairman of the subscription committee which received contributions toward the erection of the club's home on Bedford avenue. He has done much toward developing what is known as the Bedford section of this city, and in conjunction with Edgar Holliday he erected the fine Brevoort building at the corner of Bedford and Fulton avenues; he also erected several other buildings in the immediate vicinity, including the club house of the Kings County Wheelmen. He has interested himself to a great extent in financial institutions and was one of the founders and incorporators of the Hamilton and Kings County Trust companies. He was a member of the latter's executive and real estate committees and in these capacities he passed all the loans made on real estate. He is a director and incorporator of the Brevoort Savings Bank at the corner of Bedford and Fulton avenues. He was born in Brooklyn on February 24, 1857.

CARSTEN OFFERMAN is one of the successful business men of Brooklyn who has reached a leading position by the force of personal merit and well directed energy. He is a member of the firm of Moquin & Offerman, shippers and dealers in coal, and with his partner, W. C. Moquin, he has built up in a few years a very large and profitable trade. He is the son of John C. Offerman, who is well known in Brooklyn; he was born at Cranford, N. J., on May 27, 1855, and attended the village school there until he was nine years old, when his parents moved to New York, where he continued his studies at a public school there for one year. He finished his schooling in Hoboken, N. J., at the age of thirteen, and then obtained employment as a cash boy in the dry goods store of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained eighteen months. For the next two years he worked for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; then he was appointed as assistant messenger in the First National Bank. He resigned this position to accept an appointment as superintendent for the Hudson Coal Company on their Hoboken docks, in which position he remained three years, and saved the little capital with which he engaged in his present business with his father-in-law, Mr. Moquin. He is the owner of a great deal of real estate in Brooklyn and a stockholder in several important corporations. He is a member of Palestine Encampment No. 62, Knights of St. John and Malta. His family consists of his wife and three boys, and their home is at 277 Jefferson avenue.

HIRAM V. V. BRAMAN, churchman, philanthropist, and merchant, was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on June 12, 1838. Nineteen years later he came to New York city and engaged in the dry-goods importing trade. He was connected for a time with several of the larger importing houses, and later established the importing and commission house of Braman, Ash & Barker. He retired from the dry-goods business in 1891. He is a member of the vestry of the Church of the Messiah, and is also a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Hospital. He is a director of the Peoples' Fire Insurance Co. of New York. In 1865 he married Miss Irene B. Newcomb of Brooklyn, and became a resident of Brooklyn.

HENRY R. JONES, the founder of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was born in the town of Fairfield, Conn., on November 3, 1830. He was educated at the Fairfield Academy and at the age of seventeen came to New York to assist his father in the flour business. About thirty-five years ago Mr. Jones's father purchased the New York City Flour Mills, in which business the son became a partner. Some time later he was associated with Anthony Comstock and Morris K. Jessup in the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Vice in New York city. Subsequently he became the president of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, in which he was a director twenty years. For fifteen years he was a member of the executive committee and a director of the Adelphi Academy, and for several years was a director of the Prison Reform Association of the State of New York, and a vice-president of the National Humane Society. On October 10, 1855, he married Miss Annie L. Tucker, of Norwich, Conn., and about that time he purchased the handsome grounds and built the house at Clinton and Gates avenues in which he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two daughters and three sons.

JOHN WOOD is distinguished both socially and commercially, and his name is widely and favorably known to Brooklyn citizens. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, in July, 1839, and received his education at a Canadian public school. He came to Brooklyn in 1857, and for six years was employed by Stewart & Co., carpet dealers. In 1863 he embarked in business for himself. He is one of the trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle and has been its treasurer ten years. He has been a member of the Oxford Club four years, of the Amaranth Dramatic Society six years and of the Amateur Opera Association three years. He has been a member of the Oak Bluffs Club of Cottage City, Mass., since its organization some six years ago. In masonic life he is a charter member of Brooklyn Consistory and has received the 33°.



JOHN WOOD.

Identified with Brooklyn by birth and ancestry, GEORGE L. NICHOLS, JR., occupies naturally a position of social prominence in the city. His father and grandfather were Brooklynites. He was born on May 9, 1860, fitted for college at the Polytechnic Institute and, after studying at the University of the City of New York, was graduated at Williams College in 1881. He was graduated in law at Columbia College in 1883, having studied in the meantime with Stewart & Boardman of New York, of which firm he was subsequently a member. In 1886 he joined with Arthur H. Masten in the firm of Masten & Nichols of New York. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York city, the American Bar Association, and a number of clubs, fraternities, and societies in this country and abroad. He has been prominent as a Republican and has served in local political organizations. In 1890 Mayor Chapin appointed him a member of the civil service commission, and he was reappointed by Mayor Boody in 1892.

DR. HARRISON A. TUCKER resides at 393 Clinton street, South Brooklyn. He was born in the town of Norton, Mass., on March 18, 1832, and possesses all of the directness and sagacity which New England



HARRISON A. TUCKER, M. D.

birth and a sturdy New England ancestry are likely to assure, with more of the gentleness of disposition than such heredity and environment usually guarantee. In his boyhood he received careful home training and district schooling, and then became a student at the college of medicine attached to Harvard University and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at which he was graduated. His first professional settlement was in the town of Foxborough in his native state, but he shortly made up his mind to live in Brooklyn and at the same time established a branch office in Boston; between the two cities his practice has been divided, except during the months ordinarily devoted to leisure, which he passes at Cottage City on Martha's Vineyard island. The methods and principles of his medical practice are drawn from all schools; he would probably be called an eclectic. He has a peculiar gift. For want of a more precise definition, it is called "super-sense." About it is no affectation of supernatural power, nor does it pretend to mystery or occultness. It is called "super-sense" because it is one of the unclassified powers of the mind. The doctor holds this power with reverence and without ostentation. Its uses have always been at the service of the suffering. His city home and his country home are models of simplicity, hospitality, and culture. Books and proofs of artistic taste are to be seen on every side. His counsel is sought by many interests and enterprises; his assistance has never been asked in vain by deserving causes and is most readily extended to such causes as are the least obtrusive in the voicing of their wants. He is a man of profound religious convictions. For many years he has been a leading member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, successively member, treasurer, and president of its board of trustees and concurrently a member of the board of elders, which position he retains. His sympathy with all Christian, moral, and educational institutions in the City of Churches has been constant. He is a member of the Hamilton, Brooklyn, Oxford, and Montauk clubs, the New York Yacht Club, the Oak Bluffs Club, of Cottage City, of which he is regarded as the founder, and has long been the president, and the Wamusetta Club, one of the oldest and most representative organizations in Massachusetts.

CHARLES MALI, Belgian consul in New York, was born sixty-seven years ago at Verviers, in the Province of Liège, Belgium, where he obtained his early education. In 1820, his brother formed the firm of H. W. T. Mali & Co., in New York, where he was joined by Charles, who became head of that firm in 1848 or 1849. In May, 1867, he was appointed to the post of Belgian consul in New York. On May 3, 1892, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his nomination to the post, he was given a dinner by the prominent members of the Belgian colony in New York. He was one of the promoters of the Belgian Benevolent Society, which was organized on October 20, 1869, and he has been its president since 1881. Frequently he has distributed to his countrymen in the new world various rewards for bravery and fidelity. He is an officer of the order of Leopold, a Civic Medalist of the first class, president of the Belgian Benevolent Society and honorary

president of the mutual aid association "L'Union Belge." He is married and resides at 93 Willow street.

Among individuals who have distinctively assisted in promoting the general prosperity and the commercial importance of the Eastern District, JAMES R. HOWE stands very high in the estimation of the general public. He was born in New York on February 27, 1839, and received his early education in that city. He began work at the age of fifteen in the employ of John M. Boline & Co., of Grand and Orchard streets, New York, where he remained four years and acquired some knowledge of the dry goods trade. Five years more were passed in similar occupation with Charles Heart & Co., and he engaged in business for himself in the spring of 1866, opening a store in New York. He shared the responsibilities and profits with a partner, and the firm was known as Howe & Wilson; afterwards the firm was Howe & Ellis. In 1869 the firm removed to Brooklyn, and succeeded H. P. Morgan & Co., an old established house, in which the late governor of Connecticut, Morgan G. Bulkeley, was interested. Such a beneficial effect was secured by the change that in 1871, Howe & Ellis were enabled to establish a branch store in the Eastern District. A year later there came a dissolution of partnership and Mr. Howe devoted his entire attention to the Williamsburgh enterprise, which he enlarged to a con-



JAMES R. HOWE.

siderable extent. He eventually purchased the site which his store now occupies at 287-289-291 Broadway, and moved his business to that location in 1891.

Master of two trades in connection with which he exercises a rare inventive genius, JOHN GOOD is one of those few inventors whose business sagacity is equal to their faculty for creating new devices. He is the owner of the extensive works on Washington avenue, devoted to the production of machinery for the manufacture of cordage. It is the largest and most complete of its kind in the world and an eloquent witness to the revolution in the methods of ropemaking which he began and successfully carried forward. His machinery is used in all parts of the world and so great have been the benefits conferred by him upon the laboring class, so largely has he aided in the creation of new lines of labor by the impulse given to the world's industries through his inventions, that in recognition of his services in this direction and of his char-

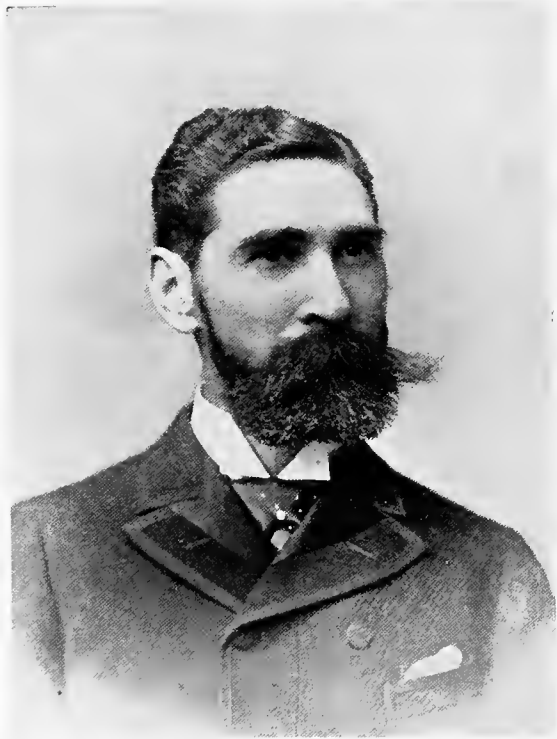


John Good

itable distributions, he was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire by Pope Leo XIII. in 1887. This honor never before had been conferred upon a citizen of the United States. The news was cabled in a Latin message on November 13, 1887, to the editor of the *Catholic Review*, and the apostolic brief containing the formal announcement was presented to him in Brooklyn on April 19, 1888, in the presence of a large assemblage. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and was left fatherless at an early age. His mother brought him to America when he was seven years old, and he attended school in Brooklyn until he was twelve years old, when he went to work in one of the old rope-walks of Brooklyn, where he learned the trade of making cordage in the crude way then in vogue; he was afterwards apprenticed to a machinist to learn thoroughly the making of machinery. During the progress of the civil war he patented machines for handcombing and lapping hemp, straightening fibres, drawing hemp into slivers and spinning fine cord, all of which operations had hitherto been laboriously accomplished by hand. His machinery proved successful, and patents were secured in the United States and the leading countries of the world. His inventive genius has been shown further in the invention of many devices and of machines that automatically perform a vast amount of work in the production of cordage and binder twine. As a result, the old-time

rope-walk has gone out of existence, and in its stead are the compact buildings where rope can be made of almost any length. Mr. Good invented also the binding twine machine. In 1885 he erected at Ravenswood, N. J., a large mill for the making of cordage and binder twine, and entered the field of cordage manufacture on a large scale. In 1887 the present Cordage Association was formed with a capital of \$15,000,000 to control the manufacture of rope and twine throughout this country and Canada. Mr. Good declined to enter it, but he agreed for a stated sum not to manufacture. This agreement after three years, was terminated in the fall of 1890, when another agreement was made, under which the product of his mills was turned over to the association to prevent competition in the cordage market. This contract terminated January, 1891. A subsequent arrangement was cancelled on the last day of April, 1892, and thereafter he manufactured independently.

Among the citizens of Brooklyn who have achieved a notable success in the manufacturing and commercial life of the metropolis at the other end of the big bridge, is WILLIAM E. UPTEGROVE. He is the largest importer and sawyer of foreign and fancy woods in the country, and while yet on the sunny slope of life enjoys a competency which is entirely the product of his individual industry and his business sagacity. Mr. Uptegrove's residence at 1180 Dean street is a noteworthy addition to the handsome homes of the



WILLIAM E. UPTEGROVE.

city. He is a member of the Union League Club and an earnest Republican. Born on a farm in Orange County, N. Y., on May 6, 1852, he was sent to the old Middletown Academy for his schooling and is a graduate of that institution. At the age of eighteen he came to New York, and on a salary of \$600 a year became book-keeper for Rodman & Hepburn, importers and manufacturers of fine woods. After clerking for six years, he leased from the firm the manufacturing end of the business, and such was his success that a little later he purchased both factory and grounds; later still he bought the lots adjoining, and finally succeeded to the importing and warehouse business of the old firm. In 1879 he persuaded his only brother, Jerome P. Uptegrove, who was assistant cashier in a bank at Middletown, to join him, and later he admitted him as a partner, under the firm-name of William E. Uptegrove & Bro. Mr. Uptegrove married Miss Mills of Middletown and they have four children, two boys and two girls.

CHARLES A. DENNY was born in Boston in 1828, from which city he moved to Philadelphia in 1853. Four years later he came to Brooklyn to conduct a drygoods commission business. In 1877 he was elected a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, but continued to hold his position among the prominent drygoods houses of the city until 1884, when he was elected treasurer of the bank—the position he now

fills. In 1870, he became a member of the Christ P. E. Church and at once began to take an interest in the work of the parish. Since 1875 he has been one of the vestry of the church, and for eight or nine years he was its treasurer. He married in 1860, Miss Jane S. Bigelow. They have four children living. The home of Mr. Denny is at 157 Willow street.

AARON S. ROBBINS, merchant and real estate proprietor, is rated among the wealthy men of Brooklyn, where he was born on November 1, 1825. His parents were natives of New Jersey. His education was entrusted to a Mr. Laidlow, who kept a school on Middagh street. He began his long and prosperous business career in 1840, as an employee of E. Lewis, who then kept a drygoods store on the corner of Main and Prospect streets. In 1847, he accepted a position as a salesman with D. M. Knight in New York. In seven years his employer found that business had increased to an extent that demanded other quarters for its transaction and larger premises were found on Vesey street. This marked an important epoch in Mr. Robbins' history. When the change of location was made, his ability and probity were recognized by an admission to partnership. Mr. Knight died in 1857, and Mr. Robbins organized a new firm which included John C. Calhoun, O. G. Wallbridge, William M. Isaacs, and the widow of the deceased partner, who retained an interest as a special partner. The firm-name has never been changed from the original one of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. Mr. Robbins' confidence in Brooklyn is shown by the fact that he has here invested most



A. S. Robbins

of his surplus capital in real estate and has erected some of the finest business buildings that the city possesses. His home is at 114 Sixth avenue.

JAMES S. CONNELL has long been one of Brooklyn's prosperous men, having attained an ample competence by his business tact and unwearied industry. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1854, and his home since that time has been on the Heights, for the most part at 140 Pierrepont street, where it now is. He is identified with such philanthropic institutions as the Homœopathic Hospital, of which he is one of the trustees, and St. Johns Hospital, of which he is the secretary. He is an attendant at Trinity Church and is one of its vestrymen. In New York, the Down Town Club claims him as a member. He was born in New York in 1824, and is the son of a man who had grown wealthy in the manufacturing trade. Fire swept away the father's wealth and plunged him with his family into poverty. He went to New Orleans hoping to repair his fallen fortunes, and died there of the yellow fever. His son James, like the other children, was forced to enter business early in life and, with only the education secured at a private school in New York, he went to work in a mercantile house, determined to make for himself the best future possible. For years he has been in the sugar brokerage business. At the age of twenty-six he married a Miss Rich of New York city.

ROBERT J. WILKIN, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was born in old Greenwich Village—now the ninth ward of New York city—on October 2, 1860. He received his preliminary education at a public school and was prepared at the Washington Collegiate Institute to enter the University of the City of New York. His ambition on leaving the college was to become a lawyer, but his parents sent him to Europe in 1876 for the purpose of settling an estate in which they were interested, and on his return to this country in 1877, he accepted a clerkship in the office of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He remained there until 1881, when he came to Brooklyn to open the books of the Brooklyn Society, of which he was appointed superintendent in February, 1881. In 1888 he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state and in the United States courts. He was then secretary of the American Humane Association and he is now a member of the special executive committee of that body. He is also a corresponding member of the General Prison Society of France, a member of Brooklyn Bar Association, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Brooklyn Canoe Club. In the latter club he takes the most lively interest, and from June until November in each year he makes his home in the club-house at the foot of Fifty-sixth street, South Brooklyn.

JOSEPH WILD, who has given to Brooklyn two of her largest and most useful manufacturing establishments—the carpet works of Joseph Wild & Co.—came to America in 1852 to represent the house of John Crossly's Sons of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Since 1868 he has been an American manufacturer, and in addition to the two factories in Brooklyn his firm has another at Astoria, L. I., and a fourth on Staten Island; in these four establishments and in their New York headquarters they employ about one thousand persons. For the purpose of securing raw material for cocoa matting the firm maintains a factory in India. Mr. Wild was born in Halifax, England, in 1813, and is a nephew of John Crossly, founder of the firm of John Crossly's Sons, Limited. Receiving his education at the common schools of his native town he learned the carpet weaving trade and for some years was employed by the Crosslys. He has a beautiful home at Bay Ridge, and is a member of the Greenwood Baptist Church; he was one of the founders of the West End Baptist Church on Seventh street.

THOMAS VERNON was born at Appledore, in Devonshire, England, on August 31, 1818. At the age of thirteen he removed to Barnstable to join his brothers in the dry goods business. In 1841 his brothers came to the United States and he followed them in 1843. After engaging in various business enterprises in New York city he eventually established himself in the paper trade, in which his brother Samuel became associated with him. In 1882 he married a daughter of Captain Joseph Steele. He is a member of the Washington avenue Baptist Church and has been a trustee, superintendent of the Sunday-school and president of the missionary society connected with that religious body. He is one of the original founders of the Adelphi Academy.

N. PENDLETON SCHENCK is a son of the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, a former rector of St. Ann's Church, and is a nephew of Senator Pendleton of Ohio. He was born at Hillsborough, O., on January 24, 1855, and removed to Brooklyn with his father in 1868, when the latter was called to St. Ann's. Mr. Schenck was graduated at Columbia College in 1876 and afterwards studied at the Columbia College Law School; he was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has practised law in New York ever since. He is a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Comforter at Bushwick, which church is a memorial of his parents and is located within a few miles of the ancestral home of the Schenck family, the first of the name having come over from Holland and settled at Flatlands in 1640. In 1883 Mr. Schenck married Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Henry P. Morgan, president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Mr. Schenck was for five years the president of the First Ward Democratic Club, and for seven years president of the Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn.

A pronounced individuality marks ANDREW J. CONSTANTINE, who, without the aid of political or club affiliations, is one of the well-known and respected residents of this city. He was born in New York on September 5, 1828, and was educated at the schools there. His grandfather was from Birmingham, England, and his father was a New Yorker. In 1849, when his father died, he succeeded him in the business of inspecting and storing mahogany. For many years prior to 1837 the inspectorship of mahogany was an appointive office of the New York municipality, and his father held that appointment. From 1849 till 1865 his place of business was at the foot of Broome street and the East river, but in 1865 it was moved to its present site, occupying two blocks at Seventh and Lewis streets and the East river, New York. Here are received direct the largest importations of mahogany and other decorative woods that come into the United States. Mr. Constantine served as a private in Company F of Brent's Regiment in the Mexican war, engaging in all of the battles fought by General Scott. In 1861 he raised Company K of the 4th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, commanded by Colonel William Taylor; he was in service about fourteen months and then resigned on account of sickness. He married, in 1851, Miss Mary Augusta Butler of Brooklyn, and of seven sons and three daughters born to them, four sons and one daughter are living. All of the sons are in business with the father, and the oldest, Richard B., with Louis and Robert, two nephews, are his partners, making three generations that have conducted the business. Mr. Constantine purchased his present home at 144 Clinton avenue in 1882.



ANDREW J. CONSTANTINE.

WILLIAM BURRELL has for years been associated with much that is immediately pertinent to the growth of this city. He was born on April 5, 1824, on Greenwich street, New York, and was educated at private



WILLIAM BURRELL.

schools. When fourteen years old he was employed by a hardware dealer, with whom he remained about seven years and a half. On March 1, 1847, he moved to Brooklyn and engaged in the hardware business, establishing the firm of White & Burrell. When his relations with Mr. White were terminated he continued his enterprise independently, and in his relations with the outside commercial world he has maintained an enviable reputation. In 1851 he became actively connected with the Volunteer Fire Department; for seventeen years he was foreman of Engine No. 17, and for fifteen years he was treasurer of the department. He bore an active share in the management of the Firemen's Trust, his association with that institution beginning in 1859. He held the office of secretary until 1866, when he resigned to accept a position in the employ of George W. Welsh, a New York jeweler. He was comptroller of Brooklyn in 1877 and 1878. He is vice-president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York. He was at one time an Odd Fellow and during his connection with that order was extremely popular among his associates. He is married and has a daughter and son.

FRANK PEARSALL was born in New York city on December 23, 1841. His father, John A. Pearsall, was a life-boat builder, and his mother, a member of the esteemed Duryea family. Having been

left an orphan at an early age, he went to reside with an aunt at Saratoga, N. Y. When eleven years old he came to Williamsburgh and there began to study, with an uncle, the then new art of daguerrotyping. He



Frank Pearsall

then spent eight years in the West Indies. When he returned to this country, he entered the studio of Gurney, as principal artist. For six years he studied the art faithfully. Coming to Brooklyn in 1870, he opened a studio at the corner of Fulton and Tillary streets and two years later established the one he now occupies. He has made a scientific study of the art of photography, and during his professional career he has made many important improvements in photographic processes and apparatus; one of his latest creations being the "Knarfograph." To prove the theory that a mean expression and a noble one can be produced from the same face, he once took two pictures from a bust of Napoleon. The test was made for the benefit of the National Photographic Society. He was not allowed to handle the lenses, or develop the plates. He studied the various expressions of the face as affected by the different shades of light and then posed the bust. When the pictures were developed one showed Napoleon as he is known in the ideal conception of nobleness, while the other pictured him weak and cringing, thus illustrating how light and shade affect the character lines of a face. Mr. Pearsall is a member of the National Photographic Association; president of the Brooklyn Archery Club; and was, in 1881, secretary and treasurer of the National Archery Association. He is past master of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M. and a member of the Fountain Gun Club, and of several social clubs.

ANDREW HEERMANCE DEWITT is a lineal descendant of Andreas DeWitt, who was born in New York in 1657; the family came over from Holland among the first settlers of New York, and later removed to Redhook, Dutchess County, where they resided for several generations. Thence Mr. DeWitt's father removed to Albany, where the son was born on October 7, 1832. Mr. DeWitt was educated at the school of Professor Anthony in Albany. In 1849 he went into mercantile business, in the employ of his uncle, William H. DeWitt, becoming a partner in 1858. In 1865, his uncle retired, and the nephew continued the business in partnership with Edward H. Clark, but removed his residence to Brooklyn. This partnership continued till 1884, when Mr. DeWitt retired. Since his removal to Brooklyn, he has always been identified with St. Ann's Church, where he has been vestryman twenty-six years and several years a warden. He and Henry P. Morgan are the only survivors of the board of vestrymen as constituted at the time of the erection of the present church. In 1858, he married Miss Irene, daughter of David W. Whetmore, of Brooklyn; their children are Anna, Irene, Andrew H. and Addin. Mrs. DeWitt died in 1872.

W. FLETCHER JOHNSON is well known in connection with journalism and has made a reputation as a writer and on the platform. He has been a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Society seven years, was secretary one term, edited the society programme four years, and was one of the reception committee in 1891. He is associated with several other organizations. As an amateur photographer he is classed among the experts. His business is the management of a syndicate supplying special articles to various papers. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the Priscilla Braislin School of Bordentown, N. J. A native of New York city, he was born on October 7, 1857; he was graduated at Pennington Seminary, in N. J., in 1875 and matriculated at the New York University, which he left on account of ill health before completing his course. Since 1888 he has been connected with the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*. He was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Dickinson College in 1891 and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from that institution. Several of his books have been published. He is married and his home is at 259 Flatbush avenue.

Associated for nearly a quarter of a century with many of those who in the financial circles of the United States have attained eminence, WILLIAM H. BAKER, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company, is recognized as having promoted in a great measure the best interests of the corporation with which he is connected. He is possessed of ready tact, judgment which is rarely at fault, and a sense of discipline



WILLIAM H. BAKER.

Manufacturing Company, but discovering that his new relations were not so agreeable as he had expected, he went into Wall street and bought a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. This was not a successful move, so he disposed of his interests in the "Street" and obtained the appointment of private secretary to Theodore N. Vail, president of the Metropolitan Telephone Company. Three years ago A. B. Chandler invited him to undertake the duties attached to the office of vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. He was born in Buffalo on April 13, 1855, while his parents were temporarily residing in that city. Two years after his birth they returned to Brooklyn, where their son was educated at public school No. 15. In 1877 he married the daughter of General Edward B. Fowler, the war colonel of the "Fighting Fourteenth." They live at 152 DeKalb avenue.

SAMUEL D. CROSBY has lived in Brooklyn since 1854. His life is divided between his family and his business, and his leisure has been devoted to the study of theological and philosophical subjects. He was at one time a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, from which he transferred his membership to the Elm Place Congregational Church, where for years he was the energetic superintendent of the Sunday-school; he is at present a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) at the corner of Clark street and Monroe place. He is a dealer in field seeds and is located in New York; by untiring attention to business and thoroughly honest dealing he has built up a large domestic and export trade from which he has already derived considerable wealth. He began his enterprise in 1853 after having had a reasonably successful experience as proprietor of a general country store in Thompson, Conn. He was born in Thompson, and his education was obtained at a local academy. Like other intelligent and industrious country lads who have become prosperous merchants,

which not unkindly exacts a wise observance of duty from subordinates. Just after entering upon his fourteenth year he began work as an office-boy in the employ of a lawyer, whom he left soon after to engage in the commission business. Eighteen months later, he entered the office of General Eckert, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was soon promoted to the position of superintendent's clerk, and in that capacity had charge of the accounts and other important details connected with the territory monopolized by the lines of that corporation in eastern New York and a portion of Vermont. In 1875, when Jay Gould obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, Mr. Baker's services were sought by the new management; he was employed in various capacities by the Atlantic & Pacific and held the positions of transfer clerk and cashier; he was promoted to the secretaryship of the company when, in 1878, the Vanderbilts purchased the Gould interests in the corporation. In 1884 Mr. Gould recovered control of the Western Union, the great consolidation of telegraphic interests took place, and Mr. Baker returned to the service of that company but still retained his office as secretary of the Atlantic & Pacific. In 1855 he became secretary and treasurer of the American Electric



SAMUEL D. CROSBY.

he followed his pupilage in the academy with a brief incumbency of the desk of the school-master, thus amplifying his own knowledge by imparting instruction to younger boys and girls. From this occupation he went into the world of commerce. For ten years his home has been at 180 Schermerhorn street. He is a widower, and has been twice married; his family consists of three daughters, who are all gifted with musical taste and are successful students of the piano and the violin.

ELIZUR G. WEBSTER is an old resident of Brooklyn, having resided thirty years on the corner of Greene and Clinton avenues; he has manufactured silver plated ware at 622 Atlantic avenue, with a sales-room in New York, for about the same period. He has been connected with the P. E. Church of the Messiah since 1860, and is senior vestryman. He was born in Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on December 20, 1829, but six months later his parents removed to West Hartford, Conn. He was educated at the Monroe Academy, Elbridge, N. Y. After leaving school, he returned to his father's farm and remained till he had reached the age of twenty, when he entered a store at Bristol, and served as clerk three years in the employ of the Holmes-Tuttle Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of silver plated ware. He came to New York to take charge of their office in that city, and when they failed in 1857, he began for himself in the same business. In 1858 he married Miss Thrall, sister of the Rev. George E. Thrall, who was rector of the Church of the Messiah for several years. Mr. Webster's four sons are all associated with their father in business.

RICHARD STOCKTON ROBERTS is a member of a family that has been noted for patriotism; his father was senior major-general in the United States at the time of his death. Mr. Roberts was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1818, and after a course of study at the local schools came to New York at the age of sixteen and was employed eight years in a dry goods store. He was engaged some time in the building material business, which he left in 1856 to become head of the firm of Roberts, Cushman & Co., New York, importers and manufacturers of hatters' supplies. In 1847 he married Carolina A., daughter of the late Levi Eastman of New York. He became a resident of Brooklyn in 1850 and was one of the organizers of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in that year, and ever since has been one of its most liberal supporters; he filled at one time the office of deacon and treasurer. He represented the twentieth ward on the board of aldermen in 1880 and 1881. He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society and the New England Society of New York, and was one of the charter members of the Oxford Club, in which he was active until 1890, when he resigned.

JAMES R. COWING was born in Brooklyn in 1841. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, attending during the first quarter that the institution was opened for pupils. He has resided in this city ever since, and has been intimately connected with many of its charitable, social and financial enterprises. He is second vice-president and secretary of the Franklin Trust Company, the treasurer of Christ Church, and a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital. He is also a member of the Hamilton, and Marine and Field clubs, and a trustee of the Apollo Club.

Five years after Brooklyn had become a corporate city, ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL became a resident of this city. Born in Boston, in 1822, he was brought by his parents to New York, where he was educated and where his boyhood was spent. Beginning his life on this side of the East river in 1839, he gradually attained prominence in the political arena of Kings County; he was a Democrat until 1856, when he became a Republican. Having learned the trade of a sailmaker he pursued it with success until 1860, when he was elected sheriff of Kings County, and served three years. Retiring into private life for a time he was called to office again in 1855, as an appointee of the government; he became United States marshal for the eastern district of New York, with headquarters in Brooklyn, he being the first to fill that office. Two years concluded his term of service, and in 1868 he became postmaster. His tenure of this office was terminated in 1869, when he was made fire commissioner of Brooklyn; a post which he held until his resignation in 1872. In 1867 he was associated with S. L. Husted and Judge Alexander McCue in the commission appointed by the state legislature to construct the Wallabout basin, with its docks, streets and waterways.

There is no man in Brooklyn better known in marine circles, or more thoroughly informed on matters pertaining to our commerce and shipping, than Captain AMBROSE SNOW. For thirty years he followed the sea, both as a sailor before the mast and as master of merchant vessels; and since retiring from active seafaring he has been engaged in the shipping business in New York. He is a direct descendant of Nicholas Snow, deputy governor of the Plymouth colony in 1623, and was born in Thomaston, Me., in January, 1813. He received the rudiments of his education at the district schools near his home and ended his studies at the North Yarmouth and Warren Academies. As a boy he went to sea with his father, who was the master of a merchantman, and at the age of fifteen became a sailor. When twenty years old he was captain of a ship, and continued in that capacity until he was forty years old. Besides his connection with the shipping firm of Snow & Burgess, of New York, he is identified with other enterprises. He has been a pilot commissioner twenty-five years, president of the Board of Trade of New York fifteen years, trustee of the Seaman's Savings Bank thirty years, and for the same period a member of the

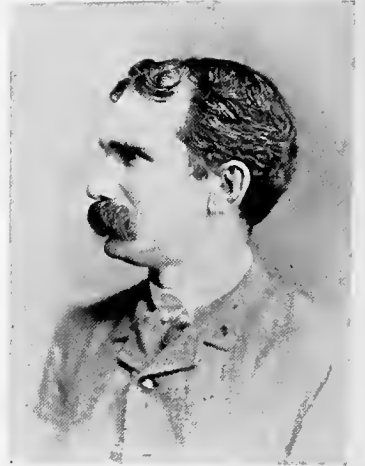
Chamber of Commerce. For twenty-five years he has been a trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor; during fifteen years he has served as president of the board. He was likewise a director of the Marine Bank, and is president of the American Shipping and Industrial League, trustee of the Marine Society, and trustee of the Eastern District Hospital. On the occasion of the centennial celebration of 1889 he was chosen as coxswain of the crew composed of members of the Marine Society that landed President Harrison at the foot of Wall street, as one hundred years before a similar crew had been detailed from that society to perform the same service for President Washington.



Malcolm Snow

When the Union Elevated Railroad, which first introduced practical rapid transit to Brooklyn, was being planned, EDWARD H. COLE was one of the most earnest promoters of the project. He is treasurer of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company of New York. He was born on December 12, 1831, in Orleans, Mass. His father was a sea captain, and four or five years of the son's early boyhood were spent before the mast at sea. The boy attended school when he was on shore in Orleans and neighboring towns, until he was seventeen years of age, when he secured a clerkship in a store in one of the Cape towns, but afterwards went to sea again for a short time. In 1855 he began to travel as salesman for a New York firm, and was thus engaged until the spring of 1858. In the autumn of that year he began service as clerk and bookkeeper in the Brooklyn Tube Works, of which the late B. T. Benton was proprietor. He remained with Mr. Benton for seven years, after which he went to the oil regions and located at Titusville. In 1870 he formed a partnership with John Eaton, with the firm-name of Eaton & Cole, and engaged in New York in the sale of iron and brass supplies. The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company was incorporated in 1875. In addition to his duties as treasurer of this corporation Mr. Cole performs those of vice-president and New York manager of the Oil Well Supply Company, of Pennsylvania. He married, in January, 1853, a Miss Chase who lived near his native town of Orleans, and their only child, Edward Franklyn Cole, who was born in 1860, is a graduate of Columbia College and the acting treasurer of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company. The family occupies a handsome house at 136 Herkimer street. For years Mr. Cole attended Plymouth Church. He is now a member and trustee of the Universalist Church of Our Father on Grand avenue.

STILLMAN FOSTER KNEELAND, LL. D., was born in Canada on May 17, 1845. At the age of eleven he became apprentice in a printing office, at the same time pursuing his studies with such success as to pass the examination for entrance to McGill University, five years later. Instead of continuing his studies, however, he enlisted in the 11th Vermont Volunteers, fought for the Union all through the war, and was tendered a commission as first-lieutenant for bravery, but declined it. Since the war, he has been connected with the National Guard of both Vermont and New York; he is a member of the Grand Army, and for five years was inspector of rifle practice in New York city. After the war he studied law in Windsor County, Vt., and at the Albany Law School, being graduated and admitted to the bar in 1868. He practised law first in Albany, where he compiled with some assistance, "Wait's Digest," and published "Kneeland's Law Register." In 1873 he removed to New York. The contest of the will of A. T. Stewart, in 1876, was made by him in behalf of Alexander Stewart, of Vermont, and the Irish heirs, and vigorously prosecuted for nine months, until a substitution of attorneys was made. He has published a work on mechanics' liens, which has passed through two editions, and a work on attachments, and a treatise on rifle practice. In 1886 he acted as chairman of the citizens' committee, in securing the passage by the legislature, of a bill, of which he was the author, limiting imprisonment in civil actions. He also prepared and had introduced into the legislature of 1892 a bill abolishing such imprisonment. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Stuart Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Albany. Mr. Kneeland is chairman of the board of control of the Brooklyn Art Club. His residence in Berkeley place is adorned with a fine gallery of paintings, several being his own production. He is vice-president of the department of painting of the Brooklyn Institute, junior vice-commander of U. S. Grant Post, and member of Union League and Montauk clubs. In 1890, he received from the University of Michigan the degree of Doctor of Laws.



STILLMAN F. KNEELAND.

GEORGE B. CORNELL, chief engineer of the East River Bridge Company, was chosen to fill that responsible position because of the eminent fitness he had displayed for transacting similar duties in other situations. He has been engaged in the construction of the Second avenue elevated railway in New York, the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and in bridging the line of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad.



GEORGE B. CORNELL.

He has also held the position of chief engineer in the employ of the Brooklyn and Union elevated railways, the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Company, and the J. B & J. M. Cornell Iron Works. He was born in New York on October 17, 1855, and in 1876 was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines as a civil engineer and mining engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Aurora Grata bodies of Scottish Rite masonry. In January, 1882, he married Miss Eleanor Jackson of Ridgway, Elk County, Pa.

Among the famous virtuosi and musical directors of America, none is better known than FREDERICK N. INNES, bandmaster of the 13th Regiment and director of Innes' Band. He was born in London, England, on October 29, 1854, and from his earliest years evinced a taste for music. He came from a musical family, his father, William Innes, having been for years a prominent member of the famous First Life Guard's band, in which, before he was twelve years old, young Innes was assigned to the position of solo trombonist. He remained in the band eight years, and in 1874, having heard of the grand opportunities which this country offered to musicians of ability, he came to America. When he arrived he had little more than five dollars. After drifting from one position to another his skill as a soloist attracted the attention

of the late P. S. Gilmore, who at once engaged him, and his success as the soloist of the Gilmore organization was immediate and pronounced. He at once took his place among the foremost instrumental soloists in America, and was so recognized by the musicians of the old world. He played with remarkable success in Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and elsewhere during the winter of 1881-2. Returning to America, he appeared as a soloist exclusively at all the prominent concerts throughout the country and then sought the larger field of the director, where his magnetism and unique ability have placed him ahead of many of his older confrères. He organized his first band in San Francisco in 1887, and after a succession of triumphs there he accepted an offer to take charge of the band of the 13th Regiment N. G., S. N. Y.

The life of LYMAN S. BURNHAM exemplifies the usually fortunate results wrought by a combination of energy and capability. He has been identified not only with the commercial development of Brooklyn but with its social and religious interests. An affable manner and an open hand equipped him for rendering aid in the establishment of philanthropic institutions. There has hardly been a public undertaking of beneficence in Brooklyn within forty years that has not had moral and material support from him. His patriotism was manifested by his earnest coöperation with other Brooklynites in promoting the success of the great sanitary fair for the benefit of the hospitals of the Union armies thirty years ago. He was one of the founders and the treasurer of the Brooklyn Athenæum; he was associated with the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Brooklyn Library, and he aided in the organization of the Philharmonic Society and the Apollo Club, of which he was the first vice-president, and afterwards president. He was interested in the formation of the Brooklyn Club



LYMAN S. BURNHAM.



FREDERICK N. INNES.

and did not retire from that organization until he had been a member for twenty years. He was also instrumental in founding the Oxford Club. For many years he was a trustee of the Atlantic Insurance Company, and now serves in the same official capacity in relation to the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. He is connected with the Brooklyn Society of the New Church and was one of those who bargained for the purchase of the property now held by that corporation at the corner of Monroe place and Clark street. Born in Woodville, N. Y., on June 28, 1816, he was educated at the Belleville Academy in his native town. At Woodville he was employed as a clerk in a country store, after which he went to Utica and worked in a drygoods establishment in that city; in 1841 he came to Brooklyn, where he continued his occupation as a drygoods clerk three years. In 1844 he formed a partnership with the late H. P. Journeay, and the two opened a drygoods store on Atlantic street under the name of Journeay & Burnham. When Mr. Journeay died in 1890, the business was turned into a stock company with Mr. Burnham as president. In 1892 the business of the company was removed to its present location on Flatbush avenue near Fulton. Although nearing fourscore, Mr. Burnham retains the active supervision of the company's affairs.

When WILLIAM H. MARSTON began business in 1849 as a dealer in coal and wood, the anthracite coal trade was in its infancy. Facilities for transportation were meagre and uncertain and his stock was conveyed to Brooklyn by way of the Delaware & Raritan, the Morris, and the Delaware & Hudson canals. He was born at Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in 1825. His father, William Marston, was a native of Sands' Point, L. I., where he was born in 1793. He removed to Newburgh, where he married. He



WILLIAM H. MARSTON.

came, when his son was five years of age, to New York and lived to the age of eighty-nine. The son received an excellent common school and business education, and in 1849 engaged in the coal and wood business in Brooklyn, in partnership with George F. Power. Success attended the venture from the beginning and the offices of the existing firm stand upon practically the same site as they did forty-three years ago. The same year in which he began business, Mr. Marston married Miss Merrill, daughter of Charles Merrill, a prominent hardware merchant of New York. They have had five children—two sons and three daughters; the elder of the sons, now forty-two years of age, has for the past twenty years been associated with his father, the firm-name being Marston & Son.

Prominent among engineers who have made a specialty of bridge construction and structural iron work is ANDREW J. POST, whose business interests as a member of the firm of Post & McCord are established in Brooklyn. He is the son of S. S. Post, who was identified with the building of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Bergen tunnel. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., on December 1, 1834, and attended school in Goshen, N. Y. His first business employment was in the railway ticket office at Piermont, N. Y., from which place he was transferred to Owego, where he occupied various positions connected with railway work. Upon the appointment of his father as chief engineer of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad he was made assistant, but relinquished the position to learn the iron business. For that purpose he became an apprentice in the locomotive shops at Dunkirk and remained three years. Then he went to Susquehanna and passed a year in the draughting-rooms of the locomotive shops there, after which he was engaged as assistant engineer in the office of I. B. & D. E. Culver, city surveyors of Jersey City. His next change was to the McCallum Bridge Co., which built bridges for the government in the southwest, during the war. He took an active part in this work, which was one of the greatest national importance and one of his most pleasing recollections is the help thus contributed to the national cause.



Andrew J. Post

After the close of the war he was associated as chief engineer with the American Bridge Co., in Chicago, and still later with the Watson Manufacturing Co., at Patterson, N. J. When that company failed, he formed a partnership with William H. McCord. They established their works in Brooklyn, E. D., about 1885. This association facilitated the undertaking of extensive engineering work and important contracts for the supply of iron for bridges and buildings. A number of prominent buildings in New York and Brooklyn make evident the thoroughness of work done by the firm. Mr. Post resides at 136 Magnolia street, Jersey City. He is a member of the Palmer, Carteret and New Jersey Athletic clubs and is president of the Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike County, Pa.

WILLIAM H. McCORD, of the firm of Post & McCord, was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1845, and received an education at the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York. He began his business life with the old firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, with whom he studied the architectural iron business. His next position was as foreman of the Architectural Iron Works of D. D. Badger & Co., of New York. He then became superintendent for Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, and resigned that position to take the superintendency of the architectural department in the establishment of the Watson Manufacturing Co., at Patterson, N. J. While there he made the acquaintance of Andrew J. Post, with whom subsequently he entered into partnership. His home is in New York city and he is prominent in social circles there, being a member of the Colonial, Reform, New York Athletic, American Yacht, and South Hampton Gun clubs, besides several minor organizations.

From one of the many families that immigrated to this country from Holland in the early part of the present century, EDWARD L. KALBFLEISCH is descended. His father was from Amsterdam, and his mother was a native of the Isle of Wight. Their son Edward was born at Norwalk, Conn., on September 21, 1838, and came to Brooklyn with his parents when he was ten years old. After receiving an education at the Williamsburgh Grammar School, he engaged in the chemical business, in 1858, in New York. On October 20, 1858, he married Lucy, daughter of Henry P. Freeman, of Brooklyn. For the first five years of its

existence he was a member of the Oxford Club, but resigned in order to devote his leisure time to his family. He is a member, and was for five years a trustee, of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church. He received an appointment as park commissioner under the administration of Mayor Seth Low.

Beginning his business life at a comparatively early age, JAMES OLIVER CARPENTER has been enabled to retire with an ample fortune at a time when most men are still struggling to obtain a competence. Unlike many whose worldly ventures have proved successful he has declined to rest satisfied with the fruits of his business career, and within the last few years has endeavored to improve and beautify a section of Brooklyn that is peculiarly worthy of development. He is a descendant of William Carpenter, who was born in England, in 1576, and eighteen years after the Puritans first landed at Plymouth settled at Weymouth, Mass. At Foxborough, twenty-five miles from Weymouth, James was born on January 8, 1848. His great-grandfather, Ezra Carpenter, was one of those who fought at Lexington; he joined the Continental troops in Boston, witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, served through four years of the war and was present when the American commander-in-chief effected that famous passage of the Delaware. His grandson, the son of Oliver Carpenter, came to Brooklyn thirty-five years ago. At the age of fourteen he went abroad to study in Geneva. In 1865 he returned to America, and was given a position in the



James O. Carpenter

office of his father, who was a manufacturer and importer of straw goods. He was afterwards transferred from the counting-house in New York to the factories at Foxborough, where one of the largest and most important departments was placed under his control. At this time the advantages of Chinese straw braid had just begun to obtain recognition, and in June, 1868, he was sent to China to purchase a supply of this commodity for use in his father's manufactories. There he remained nearly two years and executed his com-



John H. McLeod

mission with marked ability. He returned home after making the circuit of the globe, and in 1870 became a partner in the firm of J. S. Plummer & Co., importers of straw goods. In 1872, he married Alena F. Lyon, daughter of William H. Lyon, and three years later he became a partner in his father-in-law's firm. In 1887 he retired from active business; he invested extensively in real estate in the twenty-fourth, twenty-third, and seventh wards, where he has erected many handsome and well designed residences. To-day he is the largest real estate owner in the twenty-fourth ward. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Hamilton Trust Company, and the Brevoort Savings Bank, is a member of the executive committee of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society, and of several social clubs, including the Union League. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the New England Society. In politics, Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, and in 1892 he was nominated as one of the presidential electors.

In mercantile circles WILLIAM N. PEAK occupies a high position. His factory for the manufacture of wall papers is a spacious, four-story building and occupies a whole block on Hicks street. The equipment is as perfect as the most modern appliances of machinery and the best mechanical ability can make it and turns out many million rolls of wall paper annually. In producing these Mr. Peak has not only used designs of the most skilful foreign artists but has encouraged the talent of the decorative art schools of New York and Brooklyn. In almost every city and village of the land, the walls of beautiful homes testify to the skill of his hundreds of employees and his personal taste and business ability. He was born in England and established this business in the centennial year, 1876. He has been a citizen of Brooklyn about twenty-five years and has achieved success by uniting with progressive ideas and honorable methods, earnest hard work and perseverance. His personal qualities have made for him a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He is a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, and Union League clubs.

In the records which tell of the gradual improvement and adornment of Brooklyn's extensive and beautiful suburbs, the name of JAMES F. CAREY will always hold an honorable place. He has applied his engineering skill to the nice problems of laying out a new and grading several of the quaint old towns of Kings County and aided by the wide experience he has acquired, he has of late years been devoting his energies to the practical re-creation of the most widely known of our sea-side resorts, Sheepshead Bay. He underwent an unusually thorough preparation for the work with which his name is now associated. He was born in New York in 1853, and received his primary education in the La Salle Institute of that city.

He then studied at St. John's College, Fordham, from which institute he was graduated in 1872. The special preparation for his subsequent career began with his entrance into the School of Mines of Columbia College, where he spent four years. Upon the completion of his course in 1876, his services were immediately secured by the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York city, where he occupied the chair of pure mathematics one year. In 1877, he began the practice of his own proper calling as civil engineer and formed a partnership with George C. Tilden and James R. Wardlaw. The partnership was dissolved in 1879. It was then that Mr. Carey became connected in a professional capacity with the extensive improvements which had been determined upon for the villages around Brooklyn. Of many of these he has had sole charge. He was engaged in establishing the grades for the towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, and New Lots. The striking improvements which have so completely transformed Sheepshead Bay took place under his direction. For the past five years he has had charge of the Kings County Farm at St. Johnland. All the engineering work there is in his hands. He designed the system of sewerage, water supply, and the appliances for steam and hot water. He superintended also the construction of these works and laid out the road systems of the place. The record of his labors may be said in a literal sense to be written upon the face of Kings County, and as the regions which show the work of his hands grow in importance, his reputation will appreciate along with them.



WILLIAM N. PEAK.



James F. Cary

WILLIAM W. WICKES is a descendant of Thomas Wickes—or Weekes—who was the original patentee, in 1666, of a large tract of land on Long Island, of which the town of Huntington is now the centre. His father, Van Wyck Wickes, was a captain during the war of 1812; and later, attained the rank of major-general in command of the division which then embraced both Suffolk and Queens Counties. Van Wyck Wickes married Eliza Herriman of Jamaica, L. I., and to them were born six sons and one daughter. William W. Wickes, the third son, was born at Jamaica, L. I., on March 13, 1819, and was educated there at Union Hall Academy—Dr. Eigenbrodt, principal. At the age of seventeen he entered mercantile life at Troy N. Y., where he remained eight years. In 1844 he removed to New York city and formed a copartnership with James J. Wallace, under the firm-name of Wallace & Wickes, for the transaction of a general produce commission business, dealing largely in United States government supplies. In 1870 Mr. Wickes was vice-president of the Produce Exchange of New York, and in 1873 he withdrew from active business. In 1876 he became interested in a "patent refrigerating process," and as a result, made the first successful shipment to England of American dressed beef and mutton. He was equally successful in arranging for the sale of American canned meats to a large London house. He has always been active in Christian work, and is connected with many large charities. In 1868 he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, and seven years its president, and for several years he was president of the Brooklyn City Tract and Mission Society. He has been connected with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church since its organization, and is now its senior elder, having served as elder since 1860. He married Rebecca I., daughter of Richard I., and Martha Hutchinson of



Wm W Wickes



CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M. D.

Brooklyn; she died in November, 1867, leaving one daughter, Anne Lincoln, who married Benjamin F. Stephens of Brooklyn.

In the house of Dr. CHARLES H. SHEPARD, at the corner of Columbia Heights and Cranberry street, is one of the noteworthy institutions of Brooklyn. Thirty years ago Dr. Shepard became impressed with the idea that hot air baths were remedial and healthful agencies, and he proceeded to open the first Turkish bath that was ever established in the United States. While he has been also a practising physician, he has given most of his time to educating the public in the efficacy of the Turkish bath, which he recognizes as a prevention for many ills, a substitute for medicine, and a safeguard against doctors' bills. The bath he established, which has ever since been in operation, was two years in advance of the first in New York, and is still one of the most finely appointed and thoroughly equipped. Accommodations are provided for boarding patrons who desire to take a course of treatment at the baths, and persons come from other cities to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by this institution. Dr. Shepard is an authority on the use of Turkish baths and the diseases for which such treatment is recommended, and he has frequently been called upon to read papers on the subject before medical associations. He is a graduate of

the New York Medical College, formerly on Thirteenth street. After practising in New York and at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, which is his native county, he moved to Brooklyn in July, 1861, and occupied the house at 81 Columbia Heights, which has ever since been his office and home. He has from time to time made improvements and enlargements of the property, taking in the adjoining house and modelling the whole as an ideal sanitarium. He was born on September 25, 1825, was educated at the academy at Ogdensburg, and then worked at a printer's case ten years before taking up the study of medicine. He has been married twice and has seven children living. He is a member of the New York Reform Club and the Twilight Club, treasurer of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, and a regular attendant at the Second Unitarian church, with which that society is identified. He is a member of the Medical Society of Kings County, the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association.

JAMES S. STEARNS has earned a well-deserved eminence in legal circles of New York, where he has practised for the last thirty-six years. For twenty-six years he has been a resident of Brooklyn, and has linked his name with many projects that have proved of practical benefit to the city. He has labored earnestly for many years to perfect an important branch of parochial work as superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Church of the Reformation, on Gates avenue, of which church he is now the senior warden. The place of his birth was in Warren street, near the corner of Broadway, New York, and the date, March 18, 1835. His family was a distinguished one; his paternal grandfather, Dr. John Stearns, who died in 1848, was one of the most prominent physicians in New York. In April, 1852, Mr. Stearns became a student in the office of William E. Curtis, late chief justice of the superior court of New York city; in May, 1856, his studies terminated and he was admitted to the bar. With Judge Curtis he was counsel in the litigation concerning the rubber patents of Charles Goodyear, which after Mr. Goodyear's death involved a great many suits and a vast sum of money, and was carried finally to the supreme court of the United States, where the results were entirely in favor of Messrs. Curtis & Stearns. In other famous cases he has been successful; in his researches he has been patient and exhaustive, and he is unusually sound in his conclusions, while as an attorney he is diligent and painstaking. During the last few years, under the firm-name of Stearns & Curtis, he has been associated in practice with William E. and F. K. Curtis, the sons of his former partner. For the last twenty years he has lived in the seventh ward, and his present home is at 100 Gates avenue.

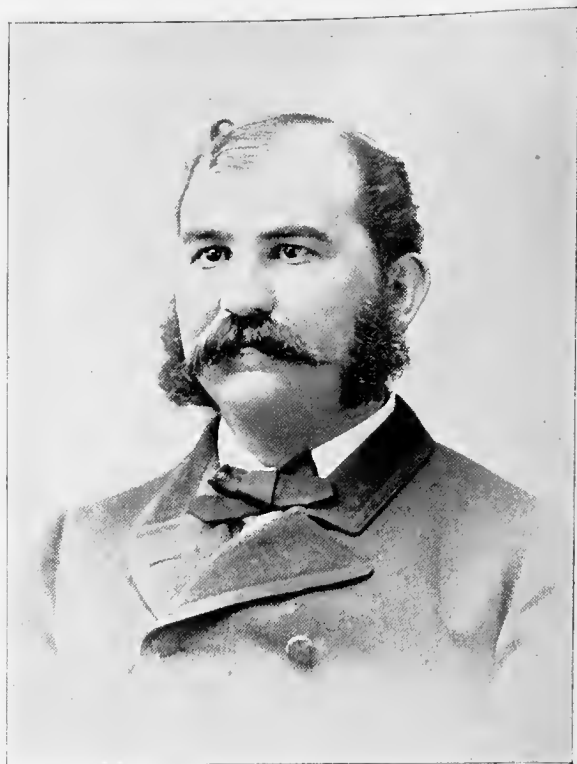


James S Stearns

CORNELIUS ZABRISKIE is a well-known financier who has lived in Brooklyn since 1882 and has been institutions in this city as a stockholder and director, pany and the People's Trust Company, in both of holdings in other enterprises also are considerable. He is a banker by native endowments and in the state of New Jersey, where his interests are extensive and commanding, he is recognized as one of the ablest and best living financiers. When Jersey City was on the verge of bankruptcy a few years ago, he took a leading part in the movement by which the crisis was averted and through his advice and earnest efforts Jersey City was placed upon the sound financial basis which it occupies at the present time. He is a director in the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City, First National Bank of Hoboken, and the Bergen Turnpike Company of Bergen County, N. J. He had a good common school education and after leaving school studied the *materia medica* and qualified himself to be a druggist, which calling he followed nine years, in Jersey City. In 1863 he accepted a position with Terhune Brothers of Jersey City and soon he was placed in charge of their house furnishing department, being charged with both buying and selling. In this employment his talent for financial management became apparent and when, in 1871, his employers were burned out, he engaged in the banking business in a small way. His business grew steadily, and his transactions now amount to millions of dollars annually. He was born in that

part of Bergen County, N. J. now known as Cherry Hill; his great-grandfather was a paymaster in the continental army and was conspicuous both for his bravery and for his able management of the funds intrusted to his care. He married Miss O. Addie Emerson, a daughter of the late Edward E. Emerson of Boston, and a near relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson; their home is at 15 Second place, Brooklyn. Mr. Zabriskie is a member of the Congregational Club and is well known and popular in social circles.

Few of the residents of Brooklyn who have chosen commerce as their vocation have been more successful than JOHN A. TWEEDY, who lives at 179 Joralemon street. He was born in Norwich, Ct., on November 20, 1835, and was educated at the local grammar schools, going from there to Binghamton, N. Y., where he obtained employment as a clerk in a retail drygoods store. In 1856 he entered the employ of Lee, Case & Co., of New York as a stock boy. Thirty years ago he was admitted to the firm and has witnessed many changes in the *personnel* of the house from that time until the firm adopted its present style of Lee, Tweedy & Co. He is a director of the Tradesmen's Bank of New York and is a member of the Germania, Crescent, and Brooklyn clubs of this city, and Merchants' Club of New York. He is fond of music and art, in which he has some reputation as an amateur. He married Miss Anna Richards, daughter of E. Ira Richards of North Attleboro, Mass.



CORNELIUS ZABRISKIE.



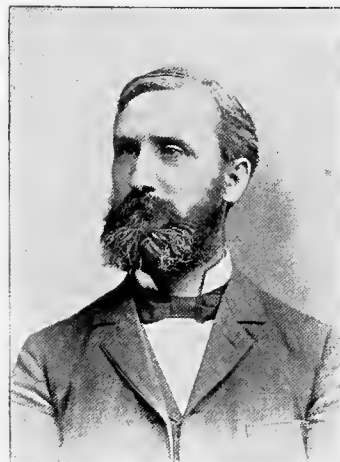
Cyrus E. Staples

CYRUS E. STAPLES, a well-known Brooklyn financier, was born in Bangor, Me., about fifty years ago. After he had attended the local schools he shipped, before he had arrived at the age of fifteen years, as captain's boy on the brig "Wheaton." In his spare moments he studied navigation, and when twenty-one years of age, was in command of the brig "E. A. McAdams," sailing to Cuban and West Indian ports. In his time he has commanded some of the finest ships sailing out of New York in the Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, and European trades, and he has visited every capital city in the world except Paris. He has lived in Brooklyn more than thirty years, and for twelve years has been engaged in the banking and brokerage business. During the winter he resides on Remsen street, but in summer he occupies a cottage at Bayport, L. I., where he keeps his steam yacht in commission during the season. He is a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs, Brooklyn; the Reform Club, New York; the South Beach and the Great South Bay Yacht clubs. In his business he deals exclusively in Brooklyn securities and his judgment regarding them is highly valued.

While elaboration of methods has been advancing photography as an art, the many uses to which the art is now applied, together with the keen competition which prevails, make it necessary for the successful photographer to be a combination of the artist and the man of business; and in this respect THOMAS W. TAYLOR is one whose success is the

natural effect of existing causes. Born in Utica, N. Y., on January 9, 1843, his childhood was passed in New York city, where he attended a public school until he was thirteen years old. After five years' experience in the dry goods business in the house of Tate Brothers, where he was employed when seventeen years old, he accepted a position as manager for George Lugar, paint manufacturer, and five years were given to that occupation. The succeeding years until 1880 were variously occupied, and in that year he became a partner of W. M. Gardner, photographer, of 196 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the firm-name of Gardner & Co. being adopted. In December of the same year the firm purchased the business of Mr. Braiser, another photographer, and moved to 276-278 Fulton street, now the oldest photographic studio in the city. After the death of Mr. Gardner, in November, 1886, Mr. Taylor purchased the interest of his deceased partner in the business, but retained the old firm-name, and in his work has won reputation for artistic excellence. He is a Mason of long standing, having been a member of Anthon Lodge, F. and A. M., since 1876, of which he is now a past master; a companion in Altair Chapter, R. A. M., since 1880 and a sir knight of St. Elmo Commandery, K. T., a number of years.

In carrying to completion some of the heaviest public and private contracts ever undertaken in this country, the members of the firm of Cranford & Valentine have long ranked preëminent among their business associates in this city. JOHN P. CRANFORD, the head of the firm, is a native of British North America. He was born on March 27, 1824, came to Brooklyn twenty years later, and has lived here ever since. His early career as a contractor was marked by the consummation of many public improvements, particularly in paving; he was one of the earliest advocates of the use of asphalt for this purpose and did much towards perfecting the process of its application. He laid the first asphalt pavement in Prospect Park. DAVID H. VALENTINE was born at Flushing, L. I., on November 4, 1845, and was educated in Brooklyn at the Polytechnic Institute. After pursuing various occupations he met Mr. Cranford, and, in 1884, the firm of Cranford & Valentine was formed. Though modest and unostentatious, both members of the firm are noted for their public spirit and are always foremost among those who are interested in the cause of charity. Mr. Cranford is a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, and Riding and Driving clubs. Politically he is independent. Mr. Valentine's social qualities make him a valuable member of the Oxford, Lincoln, Riding and Driving, and Marine and Field clubs.



THOMAS W. TAYLOR.



SPENCER A. JENNINGS.

SPENCER A. JENNINGS is a native of the west, but his father was from Long Island and his ancestors were New Englanders, the immediate branch of the family having lived on Long Island many years; his grandfather was an officer in the war of 1812. His father was Henry S. Jennings and his mother was Miss Cook of New York city; they had been residents of Illinois three years, where he was born in 1850. For several years he studied at the Northwestern College, Plainfield, Ill., and his final studies were made at Islip, L. I., the family having returned east to Brooklyn. Since 1867 he has been in business in New York city and he is a member of the firm of Bruce & Cook, inspectors of metals, which firm was established in 1812. In May, 1885, he married Miss Ellen E. Buchanan of Illinois, and their home was in New York until a few years ago; they now reside at 663 Willoughby avenue and their family consists of three children. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Union League Club and was one of the original members of the Lincoln club. The Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church is his place of worship.

During his residence of nearly thirty years in Brooklyn, GEORGE C. ADAMS has won popularity in various circles and has been well known in social and club life. He is best known by his connection with the business interests of the EAGLE, which is referred

to in an earlier chapter. He is the only son of the late James Adams, a charter resident of the town of Winchester, Mass., and a direct descendant of Henry Adams of Braintree. After studying at the academy in his native town of Winchester he concluded his studies at a business college in Brooklyn. In politics he is a Democrat and although he is not prominent in political affairs he was the first property clerk in the Brooklyn police department, holding that position under the auspices of his party, with Commissioners Briggs and Van Anden as his superior officers. He was connected with the National Guard many years and is a veteran of the 23d Regiment. He was a charter member of the Brooklyn Skating Club and the *Entre Nous*, and he is identified with several of the leading secret and social organizations of the city.

THEODORE F. JACKSON, ex-controller of the city of Brooklyn, was born on November 16, 1830, in Morris County, N. J. His paternal ancestor, Robert Jackson, was one of the founders of the town of Hempstead, L. I., and his mother was a descendant of an old English family whose history has been identified with that of Long Island for the last two hundred and fifty years. After receiving an education in the public schools of Avon, Livingston County,

N. Y., Mr. Jackson began to study law when seventeen years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and in the same year became a resident and a practitioner in Williamsburgh, associating himself in his profession with Corporation Counsel Thompson. He was appointed registrar of arrears by Mayor Low and held the office from February 1, 1882, until February 1, 1886. In 1889, he was elected controller on the Democratic ticket to fill an unexpired term of one year. He was reelected in 1890. He is a member of the Hamilton, Hanover, and Brooklyn clubs, and takes an active interest in each of them. On September 11, 1861, he married Miss Cornelia Burr, daughter of Jonathan S. Burr, a resident of Williamsburgh, who was a member of the board of education twenty-five years, and vice-president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank.



DANIEL BIRDSALL,



GEORGE C. ADAMS.

Having moved to Brooklyn about thirty years ago, DANIEL BIRDSALL has for many years been quite an active member of the Episcopal church; for some time he was a vestryman of St. Paul's. He is at present vice-president of the Sheltering Arms Nursery; director of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.; member of the Merchants' Club of New York; and of the Hamilton and Rembrandt clubs of Brooklyn. He has a choice collection of paintings, and is an art connoisseur, whose judgment is conceded to be excellent. Mr. Birdsall lives unostentatiously. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in public affairs. In business circles he is well known as the head of the real estate firm of Daniel Birdsall & Co., of New York, which deals largely in store property and manages much valuable real estate between the Battery and Twenty-third street.

TIMOTHY HOGAN is a Brooklynite well known for his business enterprise and for his enthusiasm for yachting born of a natural love for the sea. He is a member of the Marine and Field clubs, and of the Atlantic and New Rochelle Yacht clubs. He is a

director of the Brooklyn Bank and one of the board of managers of the Sheltering Arms Nursery. He was born in Liverpool, England, on February 17, 1835. From the age of thirteen until 1856 he was a sailor, rising to the position of chief officer on ships of Robert Kermit's "Red Line." Going to New Orleans after he had given up seafaring he engaged in stevedoring, and in 1858 he became a partner in the firm of Brown & Hogan. His next venture was as a contractor under the Confederate government for work in the fortifications of the city, and he was engaged in constructing earthworks when Farragut took the city on April 20, 1862. The summer of 1872 found him in New York, where he became a member of the firm of Pinder & Hogan, and built up a large business in stevedoring. Afterwards he was largely interested in the building of a class of large freight steamships. He has been an owner in a number of steamship lines, and is at the present time the president of the North American Transport Company. With his sons, Charles W. and Jefferson Hogan, he established the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, and in 1892 his youngest son, Arthur F., was



HUGH V. MONAHAN.

admitted to the firm. He is a member of the Produce and Maritime exchanges and was formerly a director of the last-named organization. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Nichols Millward of Liverpool, who died in 1882.

By the display of diligence and integrity HUGH V. MONAHAN has won enviable success in life. He was born in Granard, Ireland, on August 15, 1852, and was educated at St. Mary's College; he came to America when seventeen years old with less than one hundred dollars in his pocket. His first employment in the United States was obtained in the capacity of a grocery clerk, and by carefully husbanding his earnings he gathered enough capital to embark independently in the business. He opened a grocery store in New York at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and the trade he acquired soon outgrew the limited capacities of his first establishment; he removed to Brooklyn. Prosperity followed him. In two years his enterprise on this side of the river had resulted so fortunately that he sold his establishment and opened a furniture store with the proceeds at the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. The capital at his command when undertaking this new project amounted to \$4,000. The volume of trade was small at first, but gradually increased until in 1886 he found it necessary to erect the new structure which he at present occupies; the building contains a basement and four stories and there are about 480,000 square feet

of floor area. Mr. Monahan has a large staff of employees, to whom he accords a generous treatment, having been one of the prime advocates of the early closing movement among South Brooklyn merchants. He owns a considerable quantity of real estate both in South Brooklyn and in the twenty-sixth ward and has lately become the possessor of more than two hundred building lots in the latter locality. He is a member of the Columbian Club, the Catholic Knights, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Royal Arcanum, and the National Provident Union. He married Miss Mary Teresa McCue, daughter of John McCue, a leading contractor of this city, and lives with his wife and two sons in a handsomely furnished home on Tenth street, near Ninth avenue.

In this later part of the nineteenth century printing has reached a degree of artistic excellence which surpasses the dreams of those who gave to it the proud designation of "art preservative of all arts"; and among men who are entitled to credit for worthy effort in its recent development, place is justly accorded to ROBERT F. CLARK, superintendent of the job printing department of the EAGLE. His connection with the office, covering nearly a quarter of a century, is referred to elsewhere in this work; its results are seen in the completeness of the department over which he has presided many years. He was born in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., and receiving his education at the parish school connected with Christ Church, and at the public schools of that place, he was initiated into business life in the store of his father, a dealer in crockery. A short experience in the drug business followed, and then his attention was turned to the trade which is now his vocation. At the age of eighteen he obtained employment in the office of the Hudson *Daily Star*, where two years' work confirmed his predilection for the printer's craft, and he determined to acquire the most thorough knowledge of his calling that he could obtain. With that aim he accepted a position in the printing and publishing house of Baker & Godwin, New York, with whom he remained three years. From that house he came to the EAGLE establishment and his merit soon resulted in his advance to the position of foreman. Experience and success in this line of duty soon led to his advancement to the assistant superintendency and the full management of the department successively. Under his administration the business has increased constantly and the establishment is the most complete and extensive in Brooklyn.



ROBERT F. CLARK.

ISAAC D. REYNOLDS is a well-known and leading architect of this city, and has lived here ever since he was eleven years of age. When he was born his parents resided at Richfield, Conn., but shortly afterwards removed to Williamsburgh, where young Reynolds received his education. Upon leaving school, he began to study architecture in the office of Mr. Paten, with whom he remained about three years. At the close of his apprenticeship he opened a small office for himself on Myrtle avenue, and carried on business there for a period of two years. During the last twenty-one years he has been located at his present situation, 363 Fulton street. The buildings designed and supervised by him include the depot of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad, the Brooklyn City Railroad Car Stables in East New York, and numerous elegant private residences. In 1889, his son, Herbert B. Reynolds, was taken into partnership, and the business has been ever since carried on under the name of Isaac D. Reynolds & Son.

Among the leading architects of the city ROBERT DIXON takes high rank. Mr. Dixon is a native of Brooklyn, and was born thirty-seven years ago. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, and when he was graduated he worked at the carpentering trade for three years, afterwards entering the office of M. J. Morell, with whom he studied architecture for a period of four years. He then opened an office in the Mechanics' Bank building—219 Montague street—where he has since remained. He has been identified with the construction of the female almshouse and a portion of the insane asylum at Flatbush, and the armory of the 3d Gatling Battery on Dean street. He has also been engaged in connection with the laying out of many of the best known and most frequented race tracks in this vicinity, at Coney Island, Guttenburg, Linden Park, and elsewhere.

JAMES NOEL BROWN was born at Carmarthen, Wales, on May 21, 1850. His father, James B. Brown, was engaged in the work of public education before he came to this country in 1850; on his mother's side



JAMES N. BROWN.

he is of Scotch ancestry; he has resided in Brooklyn all his life with the exception of four years from 1884 until 1888, when he was settled at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was thoroughly educated in commercial branches at a business college in New York. He has always been active in religious work and philanthropic enterprises, having been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church on Reid avenue, in this city, where his pecuniary subscriptions have been heavy, and where his business ability has been highly valued. He has been a banker all his life and is now the head of the house of James N. Brown & Co., of New York. He began his business career as a junior clerk with Gilman, Son & Co., where he remained eighteen years, when he went west as a member of the firm of Burnham, Tulley & Company. At Council Bluffs he became cashier of the Council Bluffs National Bank, a member of the board of trade, and a member of the largest loaning firm in the west. He is president and treasurer of a large mortgage and trust company which has loaned over ten million dollars, and whose operations have been uniformly successful, and he is generally regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the metropolis. On December 4, 1872, he married Miss Catherine A. Weeks of Westchester

County and has three daughters; they live at 318 Jefferson avenue.

WALTER M. COOTS has attained considerable distinction as an architect. He is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was born in 1865, and where he was graduated at the high school in 1879. He early decided to become an architect, doubtless inheriting the taste from his father, who was employed by the state in that profession. After spending four years under his father's tuition young Coots travelled extensively in this country. In 1885 he came to Brooklyn, and located himself at 26 Court street. Mr. Coots has designed and supervised the construction of many fine buildings in and about Brooklyn. Among these are the Lane factory buildings on Fifth avenue, the Hempstead high school, the office building of the department of public works at the foot of Smith street, and various private residences.

WM. A. MUNDELL was born in Brooklyn in 1844 and was educated in this city at public school No. 1 and also at private institutions. He studied architecture for seven years under Herman Teckritz. In 1865 he began business for himself, and continued alone for one year, when he entered into partnership with his former instructor and the firm of Mundell & Teckritz was organized. He designed and supervised the construction of such buildings as the hall of records, the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, the Howard Orphan Asylum, the Almshouse at Flatbush, the workshops at the Penitentiary, the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Flatbush, the Poppenhusen Institute, the armories of the 23d, 14th, 47th, and 32d Regiments and the Pouch Mansion.

Interesting variety has characterized the life of Colonel JOHN LANSING BURLEIGH, whose military career began in his boyhood; in 1861, at the age of fourteen, he was commissioned ensign in the 17th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and though one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of commissioned officers in the New York contingent, he was one of the bravest. Promoted to first-lieutenant his gallantry secured his advance to the next grade, and at the age of sixteen he was a captain. In the second battle of Bull Run he was badly wounded and disabled for further service. The brevet promotions of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel were conferred upon him and recommendations for his promotion in the regular army were made by Generals Daniel Butterfield, Fitz John Porter and George B. McClellan. After the war, in 1868, he was chief of staff to General Thomas S. Dakin of the National Guard of New York. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1847. Going to Michigan in 1874 he was graduated from the Michigan University in the law class of 1876 and in the same year was nominated for mayor of Ann Arbor. He declined, but accepting a nomination for senator he was elected by a majority exceeding any other on the Democratic side. In 1882 his love for the stage led him to become an actor, and he was successful in that profession until an attack of sciatica compelled his retirement in 1887. His last appearance was in the character of Macbeth at the old Brooklyn Theatre. Afterwards he resumed the practice of law and is a successful practitioner in Brooklyn. He has travelled extensively in India, Egypt and China and is an entertaining conversationalist. He is a member of Thomas S. Dakin Post, G. A. R., the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a 32° Mason, a Phi Delta Phi man and a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, Crescent and Union Democratic clubs.



HANCOCK STREET, BETWEEN NOSTRAND AND MARCY AVENUES. (See page 1114.)



THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MONTAGUE STREET.

REAL ESTATE AND SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.



THE territorial expansion of communities along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States has been at all times a necessarily gradual process. The vigorous, feverish energy which has stimulated the rapid growth of populous centres in the west has been rendered impossible or inapplicable in our section of the country, and although in cities like Brooklyn an era of decided progress may be discovered within the limits of each successive decade, the material transition from hamlet to village, from village to town, and from town to city, can be understood only from the vantage ground offered by much larger periods. Admitting this statement as axiomatic, it may be asserted safely that the superficial expansion of Brooklyn since its incorporation as a city has been unusually rapid and is defined with especial clearness in the visible records of the last quarter of a century. Within that time, strongly marked changes have taken place in municipal topography. Twenty-five years ago certain sections of the city which the popular idea, inspired by the sense of long obliterated boundary lines, still partitions under certain local designations, were sparsely studded by the farm-houses of the old settlers or the suburban dwellings of metropolitan business men. In winter, snow-drifts lay along the upper level of the rail fences which shut in the farms on the present line of

Tompkins and Throop avenues; Prospect Slope was still undeveloped; South Brooklyn had taken only a few uncertain steps in its present course of expansion towards Bay Ridge; and the vague appellation of "New Brooklyn," which to-day includes some of the magnificent avenues of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards, had not yet come into general use.

The causes of this extraordinary growth since 1867, when the enterprise of the city began to awake, are found in the extension of the rapid transit system, which has connected all portions of the community and rendered access to the great business centres of New York a matter of ease and convenience. Ferries line the water-front from Thirty-ninth street to the bounds of Long Island City; the bridge gives an enormous impetus to inter-urban traffic; elevated railroads, by the most comprehensive transfer system known, obviate many of the unpleasant features of local travel; surface car lines thread miles of streets; and with all these advantages it is scarcely to be wondered at that every year brings to Brooklyn a large influx from New York. The New Yorker has found that his business is as readily accessible from the upper portions of Brooklyn as it is from the rocky streets of Harlem, and that he can obtain more comfort at less pecuniary expense in this city than anywhere else. Brooklyn, too, has long since shaken off the reproach that her vast territory is only a great dormitory for the business men of New York, and with gigantic docks and extensive commercial and manufacturing interests, she has risen to her proper station among the splendid cities of the American continent. Increase in wealth and population necessarily entail increase in territory. For a long time the growth of the city, was undirected by speculative enterprise. Land companies were almost unknown. Those who wanted homes built them wherever sites were obtainable without much regard to the future appearance of the city, and so Brooklyn spread out in all directions with unpaved and poorly graded streets and with all the disadvantages produced by the lack of proper directive energies. Now the agency of the real estate speculator has become a potent factor in city and suburban development. Whole sections of land in the upper and outlying wards have been bought by individuals or syndicates and cut up into building lots; farms, held for generations in the families of the early Dutch settlers, have been sold at prices that would stagger their original proprietors, and a score of flourishing suburban towns and villages have been newly developed on old foundations or have sprung into existence in response to speculative enterprise.

Until the incorporation of Brooklyn as a city, the growth of the town had been comparatively slow. Through the long years that intervened between the first settlement of the place by the Dutch and the beginning of the revolutionary war, the population within what are now the limits of the city was housed in rather small districts, one community clustering in Brooklyn near the banks of the East river, another at Wallabout, another at Bedford Corners, another in Williamsburg, another at Greenpoint, another at Bushwick, and still another within the present boundaries of the twenty-sixth ward. Time and necessity were yet needed to weld these distinctive elements of a future great city into a coherent body. In 1818, the year after the old Ferry road assumed its present name of Fulton street, a survey of the town was made by Jeremiah Lott and W. M. Stewart. Its boundaries at that time were District street (now Atlantic avenue), Red Hook lane to Fulton street, thence in a straight line to Wallabout Bay and thence along the river front back to the foot of District street. It was not until 1824 that there appeared the most pronounced signs of that awakening and enterprise which proved the immediate precursor of future municipal importance. People became thoroughly alive to the advantages which a city charter would confer and the community began to show its fitness for larger privileges; old streets were reorganized and repaved; new streets were laid out; and the roads leading out of town to the neighboring settlements were considered insufficient, and unsuited to popular needs. The Heights began to be more thickly studded with the dwellings of the wealthier residents and the town was advancing perceptibly along the line of Fulton street towards the village of Bedford. Prior to 1833 South Brooklyn, as we now understand the term, had no existence, but in that year South Ferry was established and the town began to spread beyond the line of Atlantic street. In the autumn of 1833 land speculation was rife to an extent that would nowadays suggest what is commonly termed a boom in real estate. Building lots were bought and sold at prices which appeared extravagant, and while the town was growing in all directions the increase was chiefly observable within the present lines of the third ward. The Parmentier property at the junction of the Jamaica and Flatbush roads, now the corner of Fulton street and Flatbush avenues, was purchased for \$57,000 and sold again at an advance of a little less than 20 per cent.; ten acres at Red Hook were sold at the rate of \$4,700 per acre; and Charles Hoyt secured a still better bargain at Gowanus when he paid \$25,000 for twenty-six acres belonging to R. V. Beckman. This year was also memorable because of the establishment of one of the finest streets in the city, Clinton avenue, which was cut through the heart of the farm purchased from John Spader by New York real estate agents. During the period between 1830 and 1835 the part of the town lying around the Wallabout made considerable headway; streets were laid out in this section and in 1835 the grading and paving of Myrtle avenue, from the city hall to Nostrand avenue, opened a new channel of communication between the Wallabout and the older portions of Brooklyn.

By the charter of incorporation, obtained in 1834, Brooklyn territory was divided into nine wards. A year later real estate speculation was again rampant and more farms were cut into lots and disposed of on advantageous terms. Six years of steady progress followed and in 1840 the city of Brooklyn covered an area of twelve square miles, with thirty-five miles of streets, and a population of 30,000 souls. Meanwhile the city had been gradually extending in the direction of Williamsburgh and the plan of uniting the two communities under one government commended itself. Williamsburgh, which was destined to become so important a section of the greater Brooklyn, was the outcome of a private land speculation by an ambitious individual, and early in its settlement had absorbed a neighboring rival with a high sounding name, lofty pretensions, and little actual foundation. With the opening of new roads between the waterfront and the farming settlements of Bushwick, the village of Williamsburgh, which then lay along the bank of the East river, between what are now Grand street and Broadway, attained some petty importance; in the course of years an odd manufactory or two was established within its limits, and in 1814 it boasted a population of 759. The act incorporating Williamsburgh as a village, in the spring of 1827, stated the boundaries of the place as follows: "Beginning at the bay, or river, opposite to the town of Brooklyn, and running thence easterly along the division line between the towns of Bushwick and Brooklyn, to the lands of Abraham A. Remsen; thence northerly by the same to a road or highway, at a place called Sweed's Fly, thence by the said highway to the dwelling house, late of John Vandervoort, deceased; thence in a straight line northerly to a small ditch, or creek, against the meadow of John Skillman; thence by said creek to Norman's Kill; thence by the middle or centre of Norman's Kill to the East river; thence by the same to place of beginning."

In 1835 the village limits were extended and the new boundaries of Williamsburgh made to embrace the present sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-seventh wards. With the increase of ferry facilities the advantages of Williamsburgh as a place of residence became every day more apparent and the value of real estate proportionately increased. Land speculation became brisk. In 1828 the Berry, DeVoe, and Van Cott farms, all of moderate area, were bought and laid out in building lots; in 1834 the present thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city were divided into lots and a map of the entire village was made, showing the location of every building site within its limits. Rival speculators gave an unhealthy impetus to land values. The art of attractive advertising was understood by some well enough to satisfy their own interests and lots were purchased by the unwary at prices greatly in excess of their actual worth; in 1836 real estate in Williamsburgh, strange as it may seem, commanded higher prices than it did nearly fifty years later. The natural result was that in the general panic and commercial depression of 1837 Williamsburgh paid dearly for her fictitious prosperity. Some years passed before a normal state of affairs became possible, but like all communities that have in them the true elements of coming greatness, Williamsburgh gradually recuperated and land values were scaled upon a more reasonable and equable basis. Progressive tendencies soon outgrew the limitations of a village charter and with its incorporation as a city in 1851 Williamsburgh considered itself a promising rival of Brooklyn.

The town of Bushwick, which became a portion of Brooklyn contemporaneously with Williamsburgh, was first laid out as a village on February 19, 1660, by Surveyor Jaques Cortelyou, acting under the personal direction of New Amsterdam's highest dignitaries. The site determined on lay between Maspeth Kil and Norman's Kil, now known respectively as Newtown Creek and Bushwick Creek, and the survey divided the plot of ground into twenty-two house lots; a year later, a few houses having been erected, the people of the village asked the director-general of the colony to give the settlement a name. He complied and the place became Boswijck or Boswyck, which is interpreted "the town of the woods." The anglicizing of the name into Bushwick was only a matter of time. The village soon became prosperous and in 1663 one of the inhabitants was compelled to part with some of his land in order to furnish building lots for newcomers; he received twenty-five guilders per lot. In 1706 the total area of the improved lands assessed in Bushwick was officially announced at 2,443 acres. Until after the revolutionary war little is recorded of the territorial growth of Bushwick, but that some increase took place is evident from the importance it attained among the neighboring settlements on Long Island during that period of disturbance. When the American colonies had secured their independence Bushwick comprised three villages, obedient to one civil jurisdiction and divided only by local topographical lines. These individual settlements were the original village at the present junction of North Second street and Bushwick avenue; and two others, one at the intersection of Bushwick and Flushing avenues, and the third near the river front.

Although included within the limits of the old township of Bushwick, Greenpoint, or Cherry Point, as it was formerly called, was isolated to an extent that made it practically an independent community; its population in pre-revolutionary days was extremely scanty. The only road which gave it any connection with Bushwick proper ran diagonally in a northeasterly direction towards old Bushwick Church and thence to Fulton ferry, and it was not until 1796 that a road was opened towards Astoria. There was no real progress in Greenpoint until after 1832. In that year Nezhiah Bliss and Dr. Eliphalett Nott bought thirty

acres of land from some of the Meseroles; the next year Mr. Bliss purchased what was known as the Griffin farm; and in 1834 he had all his property laid out into streets and building lots. He constructed a foot-bridge across Bushwick Creek in 1838; at the same time a second survey of Greenpoint was made; in 1839 the Ravenswood, Greenpoint, and Hallett's Cove turnpike was opened. This road, which exercised a most material effect on the growth of Greenpoint, was eventually a link of connection between that place and Williamsburgh. From the time the turnpike was opened building operations in Greenpoint were projected and pushed forward with considerable vigor and a marked increase in local trade made a gradual extension of territory possible. Shipbuilding and a few manufacturing industries soon gave the place some importance, although its local interests seemed for a time to associate it more closely with the neighboring settlements in Queens County than with those in Kings County.

With the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Bushwick (including Greenpoint), the new city possessed eighteen wards and \$88,923,085, of taxable property; of this sum \$79,014,645 represented real estate. From Mayor Hall's annual message to the common council it appears that during the first year of the consolidated municipality's existence, fourteen miles of new streets had been opened and nine miles graded and paved; one thousand five hundred and forty-two new buildings had been under process of construction. The city was reaching out in every direction and the impetus became perhaps more apparent in South Brooklyn than elsewhere; here it had been largely fostered by the establishment of the Atlantic docks and the enterprise of their builder, Samuel Richards, who caused many new streets to be opened in their immediate neighborhood. The rolling sand-hills and marshy lands that abounded on the far side of the Atlantic avenue and stretched away with inhospitable aspect towards Bay Ridge, were levelled or filled up and rendered suitable for building purposes, being divided into blocks by well graded streets. Car lines on Myrtle, Flushing, and Fulton avenues and on the Greenwood route, connected all portions of the city with the East river ferries, and this facilitated its growth. Shortly after the consolidation of the two cities and Bushwick, it was ascertained that the city of Brooklyn's superficial area was sixteen thousand acres, or twenty-five square miles; its inland boundaries measured thirteen and a half miles and it had eight and a half miles of water-front.

During the civil war private enterprise accomplished comparatively little in Brooklyn. Land speculation fell flat. The attention of the country had but one centre of attraction for individuals and communities and every energy was bent to the task of averting national dissolution. After peace had been reëstablished, Brooklyn, in common with New York, responded to the influence which the renewed intercourse with the south exerted upon her material prosperity. With the coming of 1869 there was a marked increase in the city's growth. Building operations had been fairly brisk and thousands of new dwellings and other structures had been erected, particularly in the seventh, ninth, tenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second wards. State, Pacific, and Dean streets, Fourth, Fulton, Myrtle, and Atlantic avenues were the streets that derived the chief advantage from the building movement, which was now perceptibly drawing the city in the direction of East New York. In 1868 twenty-three miles of new streets were laid out and real estate prices continued to rise commensurately with the spread of public improvements.

As time passed and the East river bridge and other local improvements of lesser magnitude made communication with New York still easier, the number of buildings in Brooklyn increased for some years at an average rate of two thousand per annum; but they served only to fill up the ground within the then limits of the city, and no real accession of territory was received until 1886, when the town of New Lots was annexed. Real estate became more and more valuable in the upper wards and great building activity was manifested on all sides. As an estimate of the value of land on the Park Slope it may be stated that in November, 1881, two hundred and ninety-four building lots, part of the East Side park lands, were sold at an average price of \$2,000 per lot, and at that time the importance of the surrounding district was prospective rather than actual. On October 5, of the same year, the value of the real and personal property in Brooklyn was \$283,738,317. The construction of elevated railways and the opening of the bridge were prominent factors in accelerating the internal growth of the city and hastened the annexation of the village of East New York and the other settlements included within the limits of the town of New Lots. This territory, which became the twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, was organized as the town of New Lots on February 12, 1852. It contained about six square miles and prior to establishing its local independence had been a portion of the town of Flatbush. Besides the village of New Lots, situated on either side of the old New Lots road, the town included the villages of East New York, Brownsville, and Cypress Hills. The first of these at the time of annexation was the most important in area as well as population. It had no existence prior to 1835 when John R. Pitkin, a Connecticut merchant, purchased there a large tract of land including the Linington, Wyckoff, Van Siclen, and Stoothoff farms. This property had a total length of two miles and a width of nearly a mile, and was probably the largest purchase of real estate ever made within the present limits of Brooklyn, since the beginning of the nineteenth century. He cut this tract into build-

ing sites and intersected it with streets. Some of the lots were sold for \$25, others for less. The financial disaster of 1837 wrecked Mr. Pitkin's schemes and most of the land reverted to its original owners, except that portion lying between Wyckoff and Alabama avenues, to which the city builder had given the name of East New York. The village thus established remained in an almost quiescent state until the summer of 1853, when the late Horace A. Miller and James Butler added to it some fifty acres of land which they purchased on the east side of Wyckoff avenue and on which they built a number of comfortable frame dwellings. This move was the genesis of East New York's prosperity, which has always been gradual and normal. In the census of 1880, the last taken before the annexation of New Lots to Brooklyn, the population of East New York was placed at eight thousand.

Brownsville, which now forms the extreme westerly portion of the twenty-sixth ward, was named after its founder, Charles S. Brown, who about 1863 purchased a tract of land in that neighborhood, which he partitioned into city lots and sold at reasonable prices. The village had streets with an average width of fifty feet and at the time of annexation was about one-fifth as large as East New York.

The village of Cypress Hills, lying in the northeasterly portion of the twenty-sixth ward, close to the border line of Queens County, has radiated since 1833 from one or two buildings which then constituted places of public entertainment. The village grew to fair proportions without any particular effort on the part of its inhabitants, and land speculation within its limits has never reached the same importance that it attained in other sections of the ward. When New Lots was finally annexed to Brooklyn its land values increased to a considerable extent, and, with the recent introduction of better sewerage and improved paving and lighting methods, the twenty-sixth ward has become one of the most promising fields of operation ever afforded to the land speculator within the boundaries of a city.

In more recent years a marked change has taken place in the architectural characteristics of the city, which, while confining itself by certain local boundaries, has been general enough to warrant something more than a cursory notice. This change has been the outcome of real estate investments made by men who have understood how to enhance the value of their acquisitions. Time was when the builder reared whole blocks of brick and brownstone dwellings, each house like its neighbor in every exterior detail and all presenting that tiresome and monotonous appearance which outrages every æsthetic sense. There is still a remnant of that tendency left, but its operation is fortunately confined to localities where it can do less harm than heretofore. Architecture is becoming more varied. Brick and brownstone are no longer recognized as the only suitable building materials. Whole streets now expose row after row of façades wherein red sandstone, limestone, rough hewn stone, and ordinary brownstone are mingled with artistic effect and relieved of any cumbersome aspect by the ample use of terra cotta and other mediums of ornamentation. This has been the case on Hancock and Macon streets in the twenty-third and twenty-fifth wards, on Bergen, Butler, and Herkimer streets and on Prospect place, above Nosstrand avenue, and also in certain localities on the Prospect Park slope. These streets, shaded with trees, and adorned with buildings of the finest architectural types, compare favorably with any of the more famous residential avenues in the great cities of the Union.

The first step towards the establishment of the BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE was taken in 1888, when a few representatives of the real estate interest held an informal meeting and discussed the plans for such an exchange. Those who took the matter in hand were thoroughly in earnest, and brought to their task so much tact and energy that the organization was soon completed, and on March 11, 1889, the secretary of state issued a certificate of incorporation. It was decided that a large office building should be erected. Finally the committee purchased the site at 189 and 191 Montague street. This property extends through to Pierrepont street, with a total depth of 200 feet and a frontage of 50 feet on each street. On May 1, 1890, the work of removing the buildings then occupying the site was begun. The Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange is without doubt one of the handsomest public structures in the city. It is nine stories and basement in height and covers an area of 10,000 square feet. The first two stories on the Montague street front are of granite, the remainder of those above being of Philadelphia brick with red stone trimmings; the whole of the Pierrepont street side is constructed of the same materials. The principal entrance is from Montague street into a corridor 130 feet long, having two elevators mid-way. At the end of the corridor and fronting on Pierrepont street is the salesroom of the exchange, to which there is also an entrance from Pierrepont street. The Montague street front of the building is devoted to offices suitable for banking and similar purposes. There is steam heat throughout the entire building; artificial light is furnished by both electricity and gas; all the windows are of polished plate glass, the trimming being of white oak; the staircases, elevators and doors to the shafts are of iron; and the hallways, which are long and wide, are wainscoted with Italian marble and paved with variegated tiles of the same material.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, traces his direct descent from Sarah de Rapelje, who was the first female white child born in New Netherland. Mr. Johnson's great-grandfather was an officer in the Kings County militia, and fought in the revolution. Major-General

Jeremiah Johnson, his son, was thrice mayor of Brooklyn and was elected four times to the state legislature; he commanded the troops stationed at Fort Greene during the latter part of the war of 1812. Barnet Johnson, his son, and the father of Jere. Johnson, Jr., is remembered as one of Brooklyn's best and most energetic citizens. Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., better known as "Jere.," by which abbreviation he always signs and is addressed, was born on June 27, 1827, in the old Johnson homestead, situated near where the Naval Hospital stands. His first schooling was obtained at the red school house, which stood on the old Newtown road. Later, he attended public school No. 4, on Classon avenue, and next went to the school situated at Henry street and Love lane, known as Putnam's Academy, where he concluded his studies. At the age of nineteen years he became a clerk for Henry N. Conklin, the lumber merchant in Brooklyn, and subsequently started in the same business for himself at the Wallabout. In 1866 he became real estate broker and auctioneer. He saw at once that a fortune could be made in the selling of suburban property and he made a specialty of it, acquired a fortune, and now conducts one of the most comprehensive real estate businesses in the state. A few years ago Mr. Johnson commenced to sell home sites on the monthly payment plan. In the last five years he has sold over 20,000 lots on that basis. He is a firm believer in advertising, and spends \$75,000 annually in the Brooklyn and New York papers. During the last quarter of a century he has disposed of at least 100,000 suburban lots, representing about \$20,000,000, exclusive of millions of dollars worth of city real estate; and his auction sales have extended from Maine to California. Mr. Johnson has a suite of offices in the Real Estate Exchange building on Montague street, and also at 60 Liberty street, New York, opposite the Real Estate Exchange.

LEONARD MOODY, one of the representative real estate dealers in the city, was born in East Pittston, Me., in 1839; he received a village school education. At an early age, he left the old homestead, and went to Virginia. After remaining there three years, he returned to Maine at the beginning of the war; he at once became an active agent in recruiting and organizing in his native town the 23d Regiment, Maine Volunteers; he went to the front and remained there until he became seriously ill and incapacitated for active duty, whereupon he was honorably discharged from the service. After regaining his health he came to New York and married in 1864. In 1865 he moved to Brooklyn and engaged in the real estate business, and by virtue of his energy, judgment and perseverance is to-day considered one of the leading men in it. He negotiated and sold the site of the Federal Building to the United States government. He was the principal factor in the reorganization and building of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and became its first vice-president. He was an organizer of the Montauk Club, and is still one of its directors. He was the originator of the Kings County Bank, and is one of its directors. He is a director in the Hamilton Trust Company, the Coöperative Building Bank and a trustee in the City Savings Bank. He is one of the incorporators and a trustee in the Museum of Arts and Sciences. He is a 32°, and a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Kismet Temple, a comrade of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, the Union League Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Amaranth Dramatic Society. He owns the largest and best equipped house and farm in his section of the country in Maine.



Leonard Moody

PAUL C. GRENING has been identified with the realty interests of Brooklyn for nearly a quarter of a century and has contributed very largely to the development of the newer portions of the city; he was the pioneer in the seventeenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth wards and constructed the first building on what was known as Capitoline hill. Mr. Grening has erected as many as two hundred buildings in Brooklyn and his activity in this direction is unabated, although he is engaged in large and important transactions outside of the city. He is the owner of the famous Watkins Glen, near the head of Seneca Lake, in the town of Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y., and he has made a number of successful ventures in the hotel business. He was born in Stettin, Prussia, on December 19, 1851, and studied for a year at one of the public schools



Wm. Johnson

in his native country. His parents came to America in 1865 and settled in Brooklyn, and their son began to work as a cash boy in the establishment of Journey & Burnham. He studied dentistry for a time, but soon satisfied himself that he would not be contented in that profession. He next obtained a position in the offices of Funch, Edye & Co., of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, with whom he remained for a year. From the transportation business Mr. Grening turned his attention to real estate and was engaged in 1868 by Jesse S. Carman of Montague street. During the four years that he passed in Mr. Carman's service he acquired a valuable knowledge of Brooklyn property. In 1874 he established an office of his own on Gates avenue and in two years he was able to build, opposite to the little structure in which he was located, the handsome building now occupied by the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. His first venture in the hotel business was the purchase in 1887, of the Kensington Hotel at



Paul Grening

Saratoga Springs. In 1889 he bought Watkins Glen and at once began to add to the attractiveness of that charming resort. The Kensington Hotel, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, New York, which was opened in 1891, is another of his enterprises. Mr. Grening has not aimed at any prominence in politics, but he has rendered service to the city as a member of the board of aldermen; he was elected as a Republican and served two years. He is the treasurer of the Saratoga Racing Association and is a member of the 13th Regiment Veteran Association, the Old Guard of New York, the Brooklyn Club, and the Arion Club of New York. For many years he was an usher at the Plymouth Church. He is married and has two sons and one daughter.

E. J. GRANGER, who is prominently identified with the realty interests of Brooklyn and is also a successful lawyer, owes his position in life to sturdy warfare against adverse circumstances, which began in his boyhood. His success in early days has been repeated continually throughout his life. He has served as vice-president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange and was one of its founders and earliest directors. His real estate operations in Brooklyn are very extensive and he is interested in the development of large tracts of land in New Jersey. He is a member of the Union League Club. The family from which Mr.



E. H. Krause

Granger comes settled in New England in 1731 and was made conspicuous by the character and public services of some of its members. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in January, 1833, and when he was fourteen years old the family removed to Wayland, Steuben County. He studied first at the district school, and afterwards at Genesee College at Lime, Ontario County. In a short time after his collegiate career ended he began to study law with Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, of Syracuse. He remained there eighteen months and then went to Albany, where he continued his study of law in the office of Hill, Gager & Co., and at the same time took a two years' course in the law and medical universities at the state capital. During all of his student life he supported himself by his own exertions and in 1857 he was graduated with honor in both law and medicine. He was well equipped intellectually for a professional life, but impaired health made rest an absolute necessity for a time. In 1859 he went west and for eighteen months lived in the bracing air of the Rocky mountains, during which time he rode more than twenty thousand miles on horseback. He not only acquired renewed health, but obtained a great deal of interesting and useful knowledge, making himself acquainted with every point of interest in the Rocky mountains and becoming skilful as a mining prospector. In 1860 Mr. Granger returned to New York and began to practise law, building up an excellent business; he married in the same year. For many years he has devoted most of his attention to the real estate market, where his operations have been attended almost invariably with success. From 1868 until 1873 he derived a considerable income from large tracts of property which he controlled on his own account.

FRANK A. BARNABY has been an influential factor in nearly all of the real estate operations which, within recent years, have turned Montague street into a financial centre. He was among the first to grasp the full significance of a marvellous change. The extent to which he has been identified with it will be understood when it is stated that since 1888 his name has been associated with every important transfer of Heights property, in one instance involving the exceptional amount of \$1,300,000. His faculty of realizing possibilities which have not become generally apparent, is supplemented by a remarkable capacity for rapid and effective movement and for thorough organization. The clearness with which he sees what can be done, the decision, vigor and resource he displays in doing it, and the facility with which he overcomes obstacles, have carried him to the front when big problems were to be solved and large designs carried to quick execution. Twelve years ago he entered the employ of Charles A. Seymour & Co. In five years he had become a member of the firm and in nine years he had purchased its business. The arbiter of his own fortunes, he now finds himself at the age of thirty a director in such organizations as the Ohio Southern Railway Company, the Montague Street Railway Company, and the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, as well as a large stockholder in the Hamilton Trust Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. With President Lewis, of the latter organization, he is on terms of intimate friendship and they have many momentous interests in common. One of Mr. Barnaby's most recent and notable achievements was to bring into the market that part of the East Side lands not to be used for park purposes, by unravelling the complications which enveloped them in the fog of a cloudy title. He is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton and Carleton clubs, of this city, and of the Turillo Club, of the Province of Quebec. He lives at the Hotel St. George, in the construction of which he took a prominent part. He has a fine stock farm near Rutland, Vt., where most of the scanty leisure he allows himself is spent.

In the development of localities by the erection of new and architecturally beautiful buildings, on sites which formerly were waste tracts or occupied by unsightly structures, much is due to the work of JAMES D. LYNCH, to whose efforts the city owes several beautiful sections. Mr. Lynch is entirely original in his methods and his results are unique. He purchased and improved a part of the Lefferts "north farm," which comprised about four hundred city lots situated on Bedford, Nostrand, Halsey, Hancock and Jefferson streets. Also he purchased and built up the Nicholas Wyckoff farm of about five hundred and fifty lots on Wyckoff street, Nicholas, Greene and DeKalb avenues, and Grove, Ralph, Bleecker, Harmon, Himrod, Stanhope, Stockholm, Elm and Suydam streets. Another section which Mr. Lynch developed is the Mayor-Kingland farm, of about five hundred and fifty lots, now known as the Winthrop Park neighborhood, on Van Pelt, Van Cott, Nassau, Norman and Meeker avenues, Monitor, North Henry, Russell and Humboldt streets. Also the Poll-Tyson farm, which was known as "Darby's Patch," comprising one hundred and fifty lots, was obtained and transformed into the pleasing residential section on Douglass, Degraw and Sackett streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Before selling any portion of his newly acquired lands Mr. Lynch had the streets and avenues regulated and graded; the curbs, sewers, gas and water pipes laid; rows of shade trees planted and the blocks neatly fenced. All this work was done with the consent of the city and under the city engineer's supervision, but at the personal expense of Mr. Lynch, so that no assessments were laid on the property and years of delay and expense were saved. Desirable residents were attracted by encouraging good builders to erect attractive houses for sale on easy terms and so create a standard for future improvements. It takes about six years to develop and dispose of such large properties in the manner adopted by Mr. Lynch. Sometimes the work is stupendous; from "Darby's Patch" more



J. W. Barnaby.



C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

within ten miles of the New York city hall would increase in population and wealth in the immediate future more rapidly than any other district, and accordingly gave his attention to the city of Brooklyn and the town of New Utrecht. The results of his work in the city have been shown. His labors in New Utrecht resulted in the creation of Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, which is treated of further on in this chapter.

C. Augustus Haviland, Charles A. Haviland, and Edward W. Haviland compose the real estate and law firm of Haviland & Sons, which has gained a good name by reason of shrewd and scrupulous operations in real estate, by successes made in law practice, and by the personal prominence of its individual members. C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, the founder and head of the firm, was the secretary and manager of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange until 1892. He was born in New York in 1832 and was educated in the public schools in that city. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Poughkeepsie. In 1857 he moved to Davenport, Ia., where he combined real estate dealing with law practice. In 1865 he established a newspaper, *The Western Soldier's Friend*. In order to obtain a larger field, the newspaper plant was transferred to Chicago and there Mr. Haviland established two magazines. The Chicago fire of 1871 destroyed all his property, forcing him to begin life anew. He came to Brooklyn in 1876 and established the firm of Haviland & Sons. When the Real Estate Exchange was organized on March 6, 1889, Mr. Haviland, Sr. was made a director and the secretary; and at the reorganization on January 6, 1890, he was reelected. He was again reelected on December 6, 1890; and when a business office was opened for the exchange, he accepted the position of manager. CHARLES A. HAVILAND, the second partner in the firm, the eldest son of C. Augustus Haviland, was born at Wallkill, Ulster County, New York, on December 29, 1856. After being educated in the

than one hundred "squatters" had to be ejected and their shanties torn down. It was a most uninviting spot to deal with. Thirty feet of filling was necessary to bring the land to the proper level, yet to-day Degraw street, in the centre of the district, is an attractive place for residences, as are also the other localities mentioned. Especially fine is the block on Hancock street, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues, of which a picture is given on a preceding page. James D. Lynch was born in New York city in 1848. He was educated at Charlier Institute and received his degree from the law department of the University of the City of New York. He is a trustee of several financial institutions. Besides being a life member of the Marine and Field Club and a non-resident member of the Brooklyn Club, he belongs to the following New York clubs: the Manhattan, the Riding, the Down Town and the New York Yacht. He is unmarried and has a city house on Gramercy Park, New York, but takes especial pride in his beautiful country seat, "Craigmere" at New London, Conn. Mr. Lynch early became satisfied that a comprehensive scheme of land development would be well worthy of the best effort. With a view to selecting the most profitable field for operation he visited every large city in the Union and decided that the territory



CHARLES A. HAVILAND.

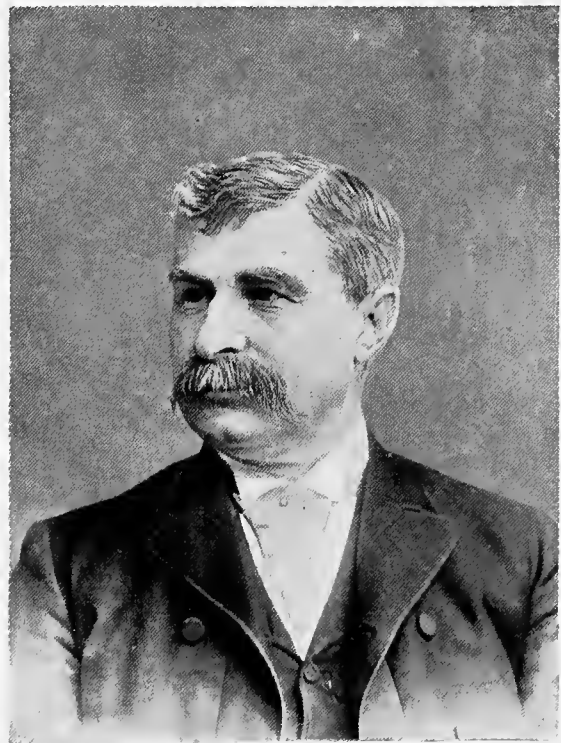


EDWARD W. HAVILAND.

public schools, he began work at the age of fourteen in a Chicago printing office. In 1876 he came east and worked four years in the printing office of J. J. Little & Co., New York; and later he engaged with Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. on Fulton street. He was placed in charge of the jobbing department there, afterward becoming general superintendent. He held the latter position for nine years, and resigned to become an active partner with his father in the real estate business. He was one of the incorporators of the Real Estate Exchange. EDWARD W. HAVILAND, the junior partner in the firm, is a charter member of the Real Estate Exchange. He was born in Davenport, Ia., on October 2, 1858, and was educated in the west. At the age of thirteen he became an office boy in Chicago and for several years worked as a clerk in a real estate office in that city and there gained experience which renders him a useful member of the firm.

JOSHUA W. POWELL is a type of the class of men who possess the rare mental bent and balance which enables them to wring success from all ventures, however divergent in nature they may be. He has been engaged in many occupations of varying kinds and has won his way to prominence as a real estate owner and dealer. Mr. Powell is a representative of

two families that have held an honorable place in the annals of Long Island for nearly three centuries—the Powell and Nichols families. The Powells, his paternal ancestors, came from Wales and settled at Flushing, Long Island, early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Powell's grandfather, Joshua Powell, was a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his father, Nelson, was actively identified with the same church, although the earlier representatives of the Powell family belonged to the Society of Friends. The first American ancestor of the Nichols family was Colonel Nicolls, who, as the representative of the Duke of York came to America in command of a British fleet, and taking possession of New Amsterdam, rechristened it New York. Colonel Nicolls was the first English governor of New York. Joshua W. Powell was born in his father's farm-house at Plain Edge, Queens County, L. I., on September 1, 1840, from which place the family moved to Farmingdale, when Joshua was fourteen years of age. His education began in the district school at Plain Edge, was continued at Farmingdale, and completed at the State Normal School at Albany. The death of his father soon after his graduation obliged him to take charge of a farm of 350 acres, and to assume the care of a mother and five younger children. This was the position of affairs until 1867, when the farm was sold. He then started in mercantile life as a grocer, in which business he remained during the next four years. Then, at Mineola, L. I., he began the manufacture of brick. This business he continued successfully for thirteen years, furnishing the brick for the Cathedral Hotel and many other buildings in Garden City, beside many other notable edifices. He finally exchanged his brick business for Brooklyn property, and has since been an operator in real estate. In 1891 he purchased a large tract of land at New Cassel, adjoining Garden City, L. I., and divided it into building lots. As a real estate operator Mr.



JOSHUA W. POWELL.

Powell has been exceedingly successful. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Suburban Home Company, secretary and treasurer of the Moriches Land and Improvement Company, and treasurer of the New Cassel Manufacturing Co. Although at one time a politician of prominence in Queen's County, having occupied the position of chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, Mr. Powell is now devoted to his business and home life rather than to politics. He is still, however, a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat. In 1869 he married a member of a wealthy family at Smithtown, Suffolk County, and now lives in Brooklyn. His recreation is found in boating, fishing, shooting and driving. To gratify these tastes, he keeps horses for the road and the saddle, and trained hunting dogs for the field. He makes frequent trips south, during the shooting season. His summer home is at St. James, L. I., where he owns a farm and a finely appointed house on the shore of Stony Brook Harbor. He is not a club man, but has fixed domestic tastes and habits.

For many years RALPH L. COOK represented extensive property interests in Brooklyn, and, as a real estate agent, contributed largely towards the improvement of the city. The business was originally established in 1868, under the firm-name of Candee & Cook, in the building at 810 Fulton street, where it is



RALPH L. COOK.

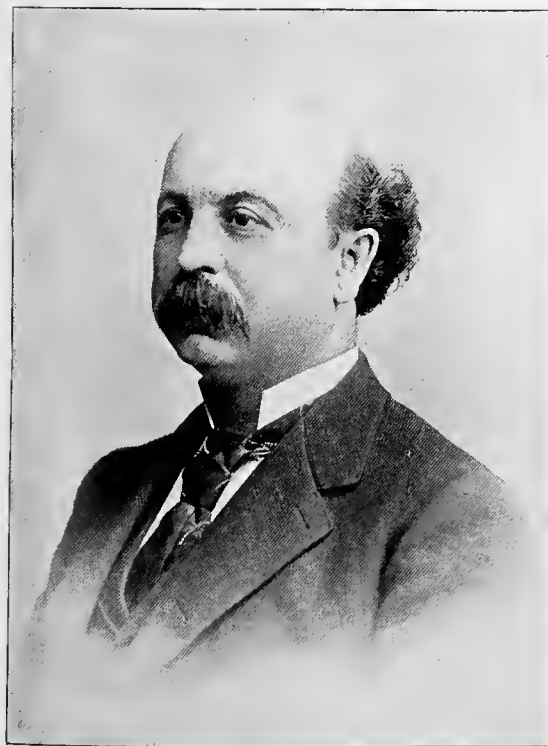
conducted at the present time. When he formed the partnership with E. W. Candee, Ralph L. Cook was forty years old, having been born in New York in 1827. He was a graduate of Columbia College and his first business venture was made in the fancy goods and notion business in New York, as a partner in the firm of Levi Cook & Co. He withdrew from that firm in 1857 to take a position in the United States sub-treasury, which he retained for five years; his beginning in the real estate line being made at the end of that time. He married a Miss Trivett, a member of one of the old families of Poughkeepsie; her father, Dr. Trivett, was the first druggist of that city. The death of Ralph L. Cook, which occurred on May 14, 1892, deprived Brooklyn of an estimable citizen and many persons of a valuable friend. In 1878, immediately after the death of Mr. Candee, the senior partner of the firm, RALPH T. COOK was made his father's partner. The business was continued under the name of Ralph L. Cook, and Ralph T. Cook was the man who from that time forward attended to the active management of the firm's affairs. In the younger man were developed his father's business traits; under his superintendence the business increased and flourished

and under his sole control it probably will be extended in the future to even greater proportions. Ralph T. Cook was born in Brooklyn in 1856 and is a graduate of the city's public schools. He engaged in the real estate business, as an employee of his father, immediately after his schooling was finished. He is a member of the Lincoln Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Home Circle; he has a strong liking for aquatic sports, especially fishing and sailing. He married a Brooklyn lady, an adopted daughter of Joseph H. Pratt.

WILLIAM H. GRACE was born in Ireland in 1843, and came to the United States when he was eight years old. He was educated in Pittsfield, Amesbury and Worcester, Mass. In 1866, he engaged in journalism and founded the first Irish-American newspaper in this country which propagated and supported the principles of the Republican party. Upon the nomination of U. S. Grant for the presidency, Mr. Grace entered the political arena and made no less than sixty speeches in favor of General Grant's election. He declined to accept any reward for his services. On July 4, 1869, in pursuance of a call issued by Mr. Grace, a national convention of Irish-American Republicans was held in Chicago. Subsequent to this convention, the newspaper with which he was connected passed into the control of Thos. Murphy, but remained in existence only a short time. After the loss of his paper, Mr. Grace accepted a position in the New York custom-house, serving first as an inspector and then as chief of the bureau of exportations. He remained in the latter position for about eight years. He also studied law; but although he earned a certificate as a member of the bar he never entered upon practice. He made his home in Brooklyn, in 1873, but it was not until February 6, 1881, that he opened a real estate office in this city. He has to-day a very large clientage. Mr. Grace was the appraiser of property taken for the bridge extension, the Federal Building, and of other sites used for public edifices. His offices are at 45 Wiloughby street and 203 Montague street. He is a member of the Columbian Club, St. Patrick's Society, Catholic Knights of America, and the Royal Arcanum, and is the founder of the Home and Country Protection Brotherhood.



WILLIAM H. GRACE.

*Horatio S. Stewart*

HORATIO S. STEWART, whose influence has been extensive in Brooklyn real estate circles for fifteen years past, was born at Oppenheim, Fulton County, N. Y., in 1843. When thirteen years old he went to Johnstown, where he worked for three years as an apprentice at the painting and decorating trade, educating himself in the meantime by studying at night. At the age of eighteen he for the purpose of acquiring funds to complete his education, began to teach school and was so employed at intervals during the next three years. He came to live in Brooklyn when he was twenty-one years old. He first obtained employment as a clerk with Lord & Taylor in New York and afterwards with Wechsler & Abraham of Brooklyn. He remained here three years and then went to Pennsylvania and embarked in business as a contractor both at Corry and Oil City. At the age of twenty-six he became a commercial traveller for Samuel Downer, an oil merchant of Boston; after spending two years on the road, he began business for himself on Long Island. Three years later he began to operate in Brooklyn real estate. His first office was a small one, but has been constantly enlarged until to-day it ranks as one of the finest in the city. His opinion is esteemed valuable in all financial questions. He holds office in the Sprague National Bank as a director and in the City Savings Bank as trustee; he is a member of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange and a trustee of Pennington Seminary. He is also president of the Brooklyn Sunday Breakfast Association, a charitable organization of unique character.

The branch of the Davenport family to which JULIUS DAVENPORT belongs, traces an unbroken line of descent from Ormus De Dauneporte, who was born in England twenty years after the Norman conquest. There were a number of eminent clergymen in the family, one of whom was the Rev. John Davenport, a graduate of Oxford, who preached in London until banished to America in 1636. To his efforts were due the establishment of the school and college system of Connecticut where, in 1637, he and his sturdy followers founded the city of New Haven. Julius Davenport was born in New Canaan, on May 26, 1821. His father, William Davenport, was born in 1781 and died at the ripe age of seventy-nine, while his mother, who was Abigail Benedict, died in 1839. Mr. Davenport received his education in the common schools of New Canaan, and at the New Canaan Academy under Professor Thatcher of Yale. When seventeen he began teaching school in Connecticut and after following that occupation for five years moved to Brooklyn, where for ten years he was principal of a private school. Not long after he abandoned teaching Mr. Davenport entered the real estate and insurance field, opening an office on the corner of Fulton and South Oxford streets. He continued business alone for fifteen years and, in 1868, took his eldest son, William B.



JULIUS DAVENPORT.

Davenport, into partnership. Three years later he associated with himself his second son, Julius B. Davenport; the firm has ever since been known as J. Davenport, Son & Co. On June 4, 1846, he married Miss Mary A. Bates, of New York. Mr. Davenport gives generously to educational, charitable and religious institutions; for nearly forty years he has been a member and at one time was a deacon of the Clinton avenue Congregational Church.

F. W. CARRUTHERS was born in London in 1845 and was educated in the common schools of his native country. His father came to America in 1855; he was a civil engineer of ability and accumulated considerable wealth. Settling in New York when twenty-one Mr. Carruthers engaged in the life insurance business and three years later opened a real estate office in Brooklyn. He was one of the original incorporators of the Kings County Trust Company, the Hamilton Trust Company, the Brevoort Savings Bank, and one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange. He has served in the National Guard as a member of the 23d Regiment. He is a Free Mason and a member of Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540, and also he is a member of the Crescent Athletic and the Union League clubs.

The firm of Wheeler Bros. has of late years been connected with large real estate transactions and investments in Brooklyn. WILLIAM J. WHEELER was born in New York in 1860, and attended school there and in Brooklyn. He was fourteen when he found employment in the commission trade in New York. Four years later he came to Brooklyn, where his father was carrying on a real estate, building and jobbing business of which he became manager. In a short time his father died and for the succeeding four years Mr. Wheeler acted as manager for a photo-engraving firm in New York. He then entered into partnership with his brother, Charles B. Wheeler, to conduct a general real estate business, which has proved eminently successful. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. CHARLES B. WHEELER was born in New York in 1862, but was brought to Brooklyn when he was about a year old. He was educated in the public schools of this city. When his father died, in 1877, he secured employment with John H. Graticap of New York; after this first venture he spent some years in the store of J. Sabin & Sons. From 1881 until 1889 he engaged in the moulding trade, with the firm of R. W. Aube & Son, as accountant and salesman. During this period, Mr. Wheeler managed his father's estate and familiarized



Francis E. Clark

himself with the Brooklyn real estate market. In 1889, in partnership with his brother, he began to build up the real estate business which has since monopolized his attention. C. B. Wheeler is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANCIS E. CLARK is a successful real estate broker, conducting business at 890 Myrtle avenue. He was born at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., and was educated at the public schools in Peekskill. At the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Eugene B. Travers of Peekskill and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1888 he opened a real estate and brokerage office in Brooklyn and has succeeded in establishing a large and remunerative business. He is familiar with the real estate values in this city, and is frequently called upon as an expert. He is an untiring worker, polite and suave in manner, and well liked in business and social circles. He is a member of the Aurora Grata and other prominent clubs, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Nearly two years ago CHARLES C. STEELE and FRANK P. HERIG formed a copartnership and purchased the real estate and insurance business formerly conducted by Joseph H. Skillman. They have succeeded since that time and have thoroughly satisfied a large number of customers. Charles C. Steele was born in Jersey City, N. J., on July 27, 1863. After attending public school No. 2 for one year and a private school kept by Mrs. Van Kleet, he entered Hasbrook Institute, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was first employed by Halsted Haines & Co., of New York, with whom he remained until the summer of 1884. He then became a commercial traveller, following this vocation for six years and travelling principally through the west and northwest. He abandoned it to embark in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Steele is a member of the Union League, Brooklyn and the Carleton clubs, Parkway Driving Club, and the Palmer Club of Jersey City. Frank P. Herig is descended from a family prominent in early German annals. He was born in New York on April 13, 1860, and afterwards moved to Greenville, N. J., where he received his education. For eleven years he was employed by James S. Brown, a wholesale merchant. Previous to forming the partnership with Mr. Steele, Mr. Herig was for three years office manager for Joseph H. Skillman.

One of the energetic and active members of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange is WILLIAM P. RAE.



William P. Rae

His father for many years conducted an extensive and prosperous tea business in New York. His mother came from a family of recognized social standing in the state of New Jersey. Their son, William P., was born in New York thirty-one years ago, received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. William P. Rae's first business experience was gained as a clerk in the New Amsterdam Bank, where he remained for two years and then, at the age of sixteen, entered the employ of David C. Reid, a Brooklyn real estate agent. Two years later he became the manager of Paul C. Grening's real estate office on Gates avenue, where he remained twelve years. For the last three years of this period he was a partner with Mr. Grening, but these relations were dissolved in 1890, when Mr. Rae ventured into business for himself as auctioneer and general real estate dealer. Since 1869 Mr. Rae

has made his home in Brooklyn. He is an inspector of elections in the Bedford Bank and president of the New Utrecht Improvement Company. He has lately consolidated his interests with those of Joseph P. Puels, conducting business under the corporate name of the William P. Rae Company. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Tonti. Of the former he is past-regent and of the latter a past-president and supreme representative. He is a member of the Union League Club, was for twelve years a member and officer of Company G, 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and is now connected with its veteran association.

JOSEPH P. PUELS, secretary and treasurer of the William P. Rae Company, has been engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn for about eleven years and has been very successful. He is largely engaged in building, in which line his operations have been extensive, both in the city and elsewhere; he is president of the General Repair and Construction Company. In his real estate business Mr. Puels has had a first-class clientage. His building operations were begun in 1883 in connection with his real estate business and he carried on the latter under his own name until the recent organization of the William P. Rae Company. He is a director in the Greenwich Insurance Company and is a member of the Union League Club. Mr. Puels began his active life as a farmer in the west, where he lived and worked for three years



J. P. Puels

after leaving the public schools of New York, where he was born in 1850. He was seventeen years old when he entered upon his brief agricultural career; three years later he returned to New York and obtained a clerkship in the office of the Metropolitan Gas Company. He worked his way up to the position of head collector. He remained in the employ of the gas company for eleven years and left it to engage in the real estate business in Brooklyn.

For forty years JOHN FOLEY has been a resident of Brooklyn and has lived in the twenty-fifth ward for the last twenty years, taking active interest in the development of that section of the city. His sons, John F. and William C. Foley, the latter now deceased, have also been prominent in their ward. The senior Mr. Foley came to this country when he was ten years old and was educated at the Brooklyn school

until he was sixteen, when he began to learn the trade of a machinist, after acquiring which he qualified himself to be an engineer. Early in his career he became impressed with the opportunities of real estate business, and soon became a real estate broker, in which calling he has been very successful. In addition to his business as broker and agent, he is a ready investor in real estate on his own account. JOHN F. FOLEY is an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and his Brooklyn office is in the same building where his father's office is. He was born in Brooklyn on February 3, 1862, and is a graduate of public school No. 35. His



T. S. Barnes

law studies were pursued in the office of Goodrich, Deady & Goodrich, at 59 Wall street, New York, and he has been connected with that firm for the past fifteen years. His Brooklyn practice has been conducted under his own name since the death of his brother, William C. Foley. He does a general law business and has a large admiralty practice.

T. S. BARNES is one of the successful young business men of Brooklyn identified with the real estate interests of the city. He is a native of Brooklyn and was born in 1862; his father, one of the best known builders in this city, came from Scotland when he was a boy. After receiving his education at the public schools and a commercial college, T. S. Barnes spent seven years in the dry goods trade as an employee of Mills & Gibb of New York. Oyster planting on Long Island engaged his attention for the next three years and then he became interested in the real estate business in Brooklyn as a partner with Mr. Rozell, with whom he remained for one year. He is at the present time conducting his business independently. He is a member of the Union League Club. His favorite recreations are boating and fishing, and he is a lover of out-door sports generally; he has travelled extensively over the country and is a well-informed and agreeable man.

FRANCIS M. EDGERTON was born at Poultney, Vermont, in 1840, and was educated in the Troy Con-

ference Academy and at Middlebury College, which he left to enlist in the 2nd Vt. Volunteers at the beginning of the civil war; he was the first of his townsmen to enlist for three years. He was mustered into the service as a sergeant and in that rank fought at the first battle of Bull Run. When that was over he was made a lieutenant, and was at once appointed provost marshal of the Vermont brigade on the staff of General W. T. H. Brooks. After the fight at Lee's Mills he became provost marshal of the 2nd Division of the 6th Corps and was attached to the staff of General William F. Smith; after the Peninsula campaign



Francis M. Edgerton

he was promoted to the adjutancy of his regiment. From the close of the battle of Antietam until the expiration of his term of service he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Albion P. Howe. After the war he engaged in the umbrella business but soon abandoned it and embarked in the dry goods trade. This venture monopolized his attention until 1878, when he essayed manufacturing. Ten years later he began to operate in real estate and his career since that time has proven very successful. His office is at 1221 Fulton street. When his business cares relax sufficiently, Mr. Edgerton enjoys himself as a fisherman. He is a member of the Middleton Post, G. A. R.

FRANK DE HYMAN, born in Brighton, England, forty years ago, has been a resident of Brooklyn nearly fifteen years and has long been an American citizen. Cosmopolitanism is a strong trait in his character and has been developed by extensive travel in various parts of the world. He was taught by private tutors until his fifteenth year; then he was sent to Strasburg, where he remained at school until he was twenty-one years old. Next he travelled four years, during which time he visited all parts of Europe, besides making tours in Asia, Africa, America and Australia and learning the principal languages. On his return to England he was entrusted with the mission of introducing at the watering-places on the south coast many of the comforts of American homes. When he came to Brooklyn he engaged in the real estate business. He became interested in Wallabout Market property and established himself at 442 Myrtle avenue. His uniform courtesy and acquaintance with different languages made him a popular business man. Though not a member of any party organization he is inclined to Jeffersonian Democracy in politics. He is proud of his

ancestry, his father having been one of the intimate friends of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother-in-law to Queen Victoria. He is a lover of art and has a fine collection of paintings and carvings; among the latter is one of the finest antiques in existence, a work representing "The Ten Virgins," executed in 1615, and measuring four and one-half by twelve feet. He married, before coming to this country, a lady who was member of a family in the landed gentry of England. Though devoted to his family he is a keen sportsman and occasionally enjoys a day with dog and gun. He believes that Brooklyn's interest is largely identified with the water-front which has been neglected. His interest in Wallabout property is directly



FRANK H. TYLER.

due to this, and Mr. De Hyman's opinion is backed by the large amount of sales which he has made in this locality. He is enthusiastic on the subject and pictures a bright future for Brooklyn's interests there. With others, he says the Wallabout Market must have the dock which will make it as important as other similar enterprises have been and thus enable it to compete successfully with New York.

FRANK H. TYLER is a real estate dealer who is considered an expert on values and gives special attention to exchanging and appraising. He gained his experience with Austin Corbin, by whom he was employed for six years, and he attributes the qualities by which he achieved success to the business schooling obtained in the office of that financier. Soon after leaving Mr. Corbin's employ he engaged in business for himself on Fulton street, not very far from No. 1183, where his office is now located. He has been interested in some important transactions, including the sale to the city of the site for one of the primary schools. He is the vice-president of the Floral Park Company, which has laid out in building lots a large tract of suburban property on Long Island. Mr. Tyler was born in Brooklyn on June 2, 1860, and after graduating from public school No. 11, in 1876, he devoted two and a half years to the printing trade in New York, prior to beginning his association with Austin Corbin. He is of English lineage. His paternal grandfather was born in Vermont and was of Puritan descent. His maternal grandfather was of English birth and an officer in the Royal Artillery, while his maternal grandmother was a relative of George Read, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. In 1884 Mr. Tyler married a Miss Longhi, daughter

of John N. Longhi of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League Club, New England Society, and Baptist Social Union, and is a trustee in the New York State Mortgage Bank.

From his boyhood J. A. S. SIMONSON has been more or less connected with the affairs of real property. He was born in Jamaica in 1837. His early education was obtained at the district school of the township and his schooling was finished at the Jamaica Academy. Leaving school he followed agricultural life for two years and then entered the building trade under his father's direction. Within four years his parents died, leaving him heir to one of the most prosperous trades in Jamaica. Mr. Simonson took contracts from the city of Brooklyn for building gate houses and bridges on the line of the city waterworks, and continued business as a builder for another year; then he became convinced that there was a larger field for a young man in city mercantile life. He came to Brooklyn, where he connected himself with Mr. William H. Ludlum, under the firm-name of Simonson & Ludlum, to transact a flour and grain business. The partnership had lasted about six years when Mr. Simonson sold out his interest to engage in the real estate and insurance brokerage business. His offices have been successively, on the site of the present Commercial Bank Building, on Fulton street, and on Montague street, where he continued until the spring of 1884. A year later he became the Long Island manager of the Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of New York, the North American Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford, and the International Insurance Co., of New York. After the election of Mayor Low, Mr. Simonson was appointed a member of the board of education and was afterwards reappointed. Some years ago Mr. Simonson became a manufacturer under patents of his own. These covered new designs in lawn seats and settees and an improved car seat. Finding it necessary to have headquarters where he could give his personal attention both to his manufacturing and real estate interests, Mr. Simonson occupied the office at 1316 Broadway, where he is now situated. Mr. Simonson's tastes incline toward fishing and good horses, of which he owns several. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Brooklyn Bridge. He married Miss Addie E. Nafis, a Long Island lady of Knickerbocker descent.



J. A. S. SIMONSON.



P. J. GRACE.

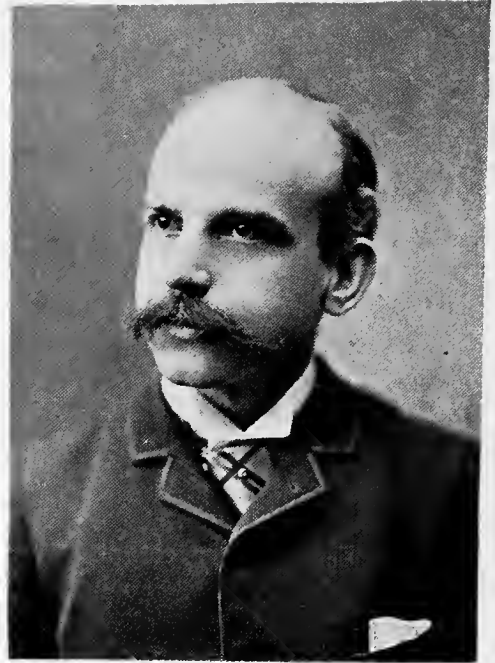
A young man with a promising future is CLARENCE E. McMAHON, real estate and insurance agent. He was born in Brooklyn, on August 12, 1869, his parents being well-known Brooklynites. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and afterward obtained a position with the firm of McIntyre & Wordwell, grain, produce and commission merchants in New York. He remained for two years with that firm, and then entered into partnership with his brother, J. V. McMahon, in the real estate business. At the end of six months his brother died; but C. E. McMahon continued the business, and added to it an insurance agency. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and takes an active interest in its affairs.

An authority in the realm of realty and one who has made a name for himself in that particular direction, is P. J. GRACE. Mr. Grace is a New Englander, having been born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1850. There he received his early education. When sixteen he went to Boston, and worked for six years

in the drug business. He then came to New York, and was employed in the post-office for about ten years, after which he entered the real estate business in Brooklyn. He has successfully conducted some very large transactions in real estate. He married a New York lady and devotes his leisure to his home.

The firm of Austin A. Zender & Co. is prominent not only because of its integrity and ability as a business house, but by reason of the excellent character of its individual members. The firm includes

AUSTIN A. ZENDER and E. WASHINGTON STRATTON. Mr. Zender is of French parentage on his father's side, but is the son of an American mother. He was born in New York in 1855 and was educated at the public schools. When he was thirteen years old, he found employment in the real estate office of Warren Scott of New York. He afterwards entered the shipping and commission house of Richard P. Buck & Co., of South street. His first venture on his own account was made in the real estate business in New York, but in 1886 he opened an office in Brooklyn at 272 Lexington avenue, where he has remained until the present time. Mr. Zender has long been one of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In politics he is an active Republican and he is one of the charter members and was one of the first officers of the Young Republican Club; he was the organizer of the branch of that club established in the twenty-first ward. E. Washington Stratton was born in New York city in 1838 and attended the public schools there until he was sixteen years old; then he spent five years learning the trade of a coach builder. Afterwards he became a commercial traveller and was thus occupied for three years, at the end of which time he entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of coaches, the firm becoming E. M. Stratton & Son. Father and son carried on their coach-making business for three years, when they became coal merchants. At the end of four years the elder Mr. Stratton withdrew from the firm and the son carried on the business alone for another four years. Mr. Stratton afterwards took up ink-making, in which industry he was engaged until 1889, when he became a real estate broker. Mr. Stratton has been married twice; his first wife, who was of Knickerbocker ancestry, died in 1883; his second marriage occurring in 1892.



Austin A. Zender



E. Washington Stratton

He afterwards became stock clerk in the New York establishment of Baldwin, the clothier. Eventually he was transferred to his employer's Brooklyn store and then successively obtained situations with

EZRA DEWITT BUSHNELL is a director of the Municipal Electric Light Company and was secretary and treasurer of the Citizen's Electric Light Company and is interested in many other Brooklyn institutions. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic, the Excelsior, the Constitution, the Parkway Driving and the Coney Island Rod and Gun clubs. As treasurer of the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company, (Limited), Mr. Bushnell plays a significant part in the development of realty interests in the city. He began business in New York at the age of seventeen and afterwards moved his office to Brooklyn. He established relations with the firm of D. & M. Chauncey, and when on January 1, 1890, that firm was merged into a stock company, Mr. Bushnell was elected treasurer. Mr. Bushnell was born on April 24, 1860. He was educated at various Brooklyn institutions. He has been married twice, his first wife being a daughter of Hugh McLaughlin; his present wife was a Miss Bassett of this city.

JACOB NEWKIRK'S transactions in real estate have been extensive. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, where he was born in 1858, and at the age of fourteen obtained a position in New York as an employee of the Willimantic Linen Company.

Rogers, Peet & Co., and Bronner & Co., serving the latter firm in the capacity of assistant manager. In March, 1885, he began to operate as a real estate agent. He was in partnership for a short time with J. D. Hall and afterwards associated himself with Joshua W. Powell. After the withdrawal of Mr. Powell the business was continued by Mr. Newkirk. A branch office was established on Fulton street in January, 1889, and two months later Mr. Newkirk again entered into a partnership which was dissolved in September, 1890. Since that time he has conducted his business alone at 260 Summer avenue. He manages many large estates, and represents several important insurance companies. He was one of the original directors of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and is now secretary of the Brooklyn branch of the Keystone National Building and Loan Association. Mr. Newkirk traces descent from ancestry that was distinguished in colonial times; his great-great-grandfather was the celebrated Sir William Johnson. Mr. Newkirk married a daughter of C. P. Raymond, at one time collector of the port of New York; they have two children, a boy and a girl.

EDWIN A. CRUIKSHANK is an energetic man who has achieved success in the real estate business in New York and Brooklyn. He has been a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of this city, and



JACOB NEWKIRK.

of the 13th Regiment, in which he served during the civil war at Suffolk, Va. Mr. Cruikshank was born in New York, on August 11, 1843, and attended a public and a private school until he was thirteen years of age. After leaving school he was employed for a time by his father, James Cruikshank, an old and well-known real estate dealer in New York. During the following ten years he was in partnership with his cousin, William C. Cruikshank, and his uncle, Augustus Cruikshank. This firm was dissolved and the present firm of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., composed of the three brothers, Edwin, A. W., and Warren Cruikshank, was formed. Their place of business is at 176 Broadway, New York, and they have charge of very large and valuable properties. Mr. Cruikshank was one of the organizers of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room on Liberty street, New York, and acted as its president two terms; vice-president one term, and treasurer two terms. He is a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Insurance Club; a director of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, and of the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company. He is a member of the Brooklyn Gun, Bloominggrove, and Saranac clubs, and the Amaranth Dramatic Society. Mr. Cruikshank married Miss Susia Hinchman and has one child, a daughter.

WILLIAM J. TATE has been connected with the growth of Brooklyn, in a public or private capacity, for nearly a half century. Born in New York in 1844, he attended the public schools of that city until the age of thirteen, when his parents moved to Brooklyn. Here he entered the employ of his father, with whom he remained until 1862. The following nine years were passed with the firm of Devlin & Company, clothiers, of New York. Failing health obliged him to relinquish active mercantile life; after his recovery he engaged in insurance brokerage in this city,



EDWIN A. CRUIKSHANK.

representing the interests of the North American Fire Insurance Company and the Astor Fire Insurance Company. After these companies retired from business, Mr. Tate became permit clerk in the department of city works, being transferred a couple of years later to the city clerk's office as assistant. In this position he remained a year and a half—when he received an appointment in the department of health, whence he was transferred to the police department. This position he resigned to become a candidate for the office of city clerk, and had the honor of being the only Republican ever elected to that office. At the close of his term of office he was appointed superintendent of streets, an office he held for two years. He then established himself in the real estate business, on Flatbush avenue, opposite where he is now located. His business soon demanded more commodious quarters, and Mr. Tate moved to his present office at 307 to 311 Flatbush avenue. Mr. Tate was one of the founders of the Wallabout Market, and is the originator of the present method of street cleaning. For eighteen years he has been a member of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., as private and officer. He is an officer of the Bryant Literary Society and one of the original members of the Montauk Club. For several years he has been a member of the Republican General Committee.

Another of Brooklyn's well-known real estate men is J. N. KALLEY, who has offices at 211 Montague street and at 150 Broadway, New York. Born in 1838, at Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass., Mr. Kalley received a good education; he left boarding-school at the age of sixteen and came to New York. He began his commercial career with a prominent shipping concern on South street. A few years later he entered the same line of business on his own account, but abandoned it when the Confederate cruisers drove our com-

merce from the seas. In 1863, after a year spent in the oil regions, Mr. Kalley established himself in the real estate business. His operations since that time have been extensive and successful. In 1885, he admitted Fred. D. Kalley to partnership, and the latter took charge of the New York office, at 150 Broadway. J. N. Kalley is a director of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and is also one of the original members of the Oxford Club. He was once very active in the old Brooklyn Yacht Club, and still spends a considerable portion of the summer on board his sloop "Truant."

SIDNEY L. ROWLAND is one of the pioneers in realty dealings in Brooklyn; he engaged in the business as an employee of Foster & Loper in 1864. This firm, which had offices at 4 Sands street, was one of four real estate agencies then doing business in this city. Mr. Rowland was born at Patchogue, L. I., in 1843, and is descended from a New England family that resided in Connecticut before crossing the Sound; his father was a lawyer. The schooling of Mr. Rowland was begun in his native village and completed in New York. When he entered the real estate business he began at once to study its principles and their application to all its details. After he had been an employee for five years he went forth as an independent agent, establishing an office on



WILLIAM J. TATE.

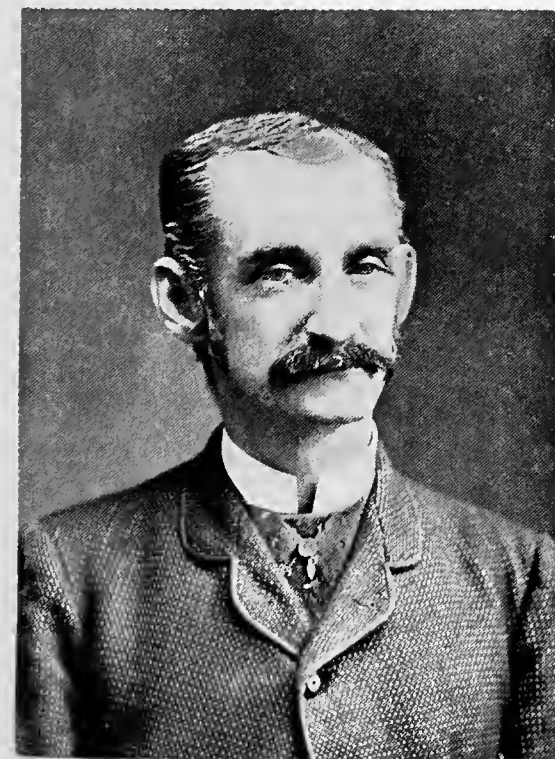


J. N. KALLEY.

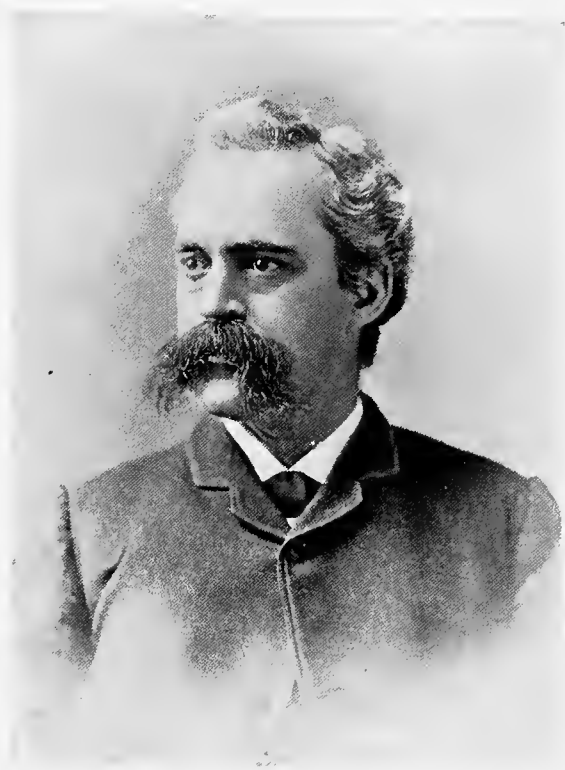
Myrtle avenue, on which thoroughfare he has remained through all the years of his business activity. He is a member of the Real Estate Exchange and was one of the most active in effecting its organization. Mr. Rowland has travelled extensively. He is a member of Stella Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he is a member of Stella Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the organizers of the Odd Fellows' Home at Hollis, L. I.; he is one of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Medical Dispensary. He has had considerable experience in the political field. He married a lady from Middletown, N. Y., and spends his summers with his family in a country residence on Long Island.

Four generations of the Cruikshank family, represented in Brooklyn by James R. Cruikshank and his son, Edward M. Cruikshank, have been prominently connected with the real estate interests of New York and Brooklyn; and the name represents high character and unvarying success. JAMES R. CRUIKSHANK was born in New York city in 1839, and has Scotch blood in his veins. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the real estate office of his uncle, James Cruikshank of New York.

The firm name was changed to W. & E. A. Cruikshank in 1865 and was again changed, about ten years later, to E. A. Cruikshank & Co.; Mr. Cruikshank maintained his connection with it through all the changes and he still holds certain business relations with it. He came to Brooklyn about five years ago to look after the growing interests of the firm on this side of the river, and soon afterwards established himself in his own name. In 1890, he took his son into partnership, and under the name of James R. Cruikshank & Co., they do a general agency business at 1979 Fulton street; they have charge of several large estates and do also a general insurance business.



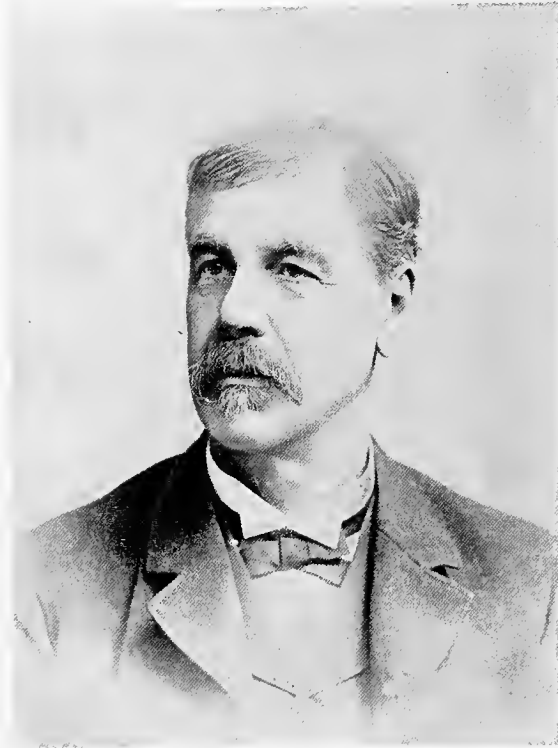
HENRY FELTMAN.



SIDNEY L. ROWLAND.

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An energetic real estate dealer of Brooklyn, who has keenly watched the city's growth, profiting meanwhile by the increase in property values, is HENRY FELTMAN, whose office is in the Arbuckle Building, at 371 Fulton street. He was born in New York in 1843, was educated in the public schools and subsequently studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 in Illinois, where he first engaged in practice. Later, he served two terms as deputy sheriff of New York County and in 1876 he was the deputy of Sheriff Albert Daggett of Brooklyn. Mr. Feltman invested considerable capital in Florida property; he has also figured in some very large transactions in this city and in Albany. In 1863 he was married, at Newburgh, New York, to a lady of recognized literary attainments and high social standing. He has travelled extensively



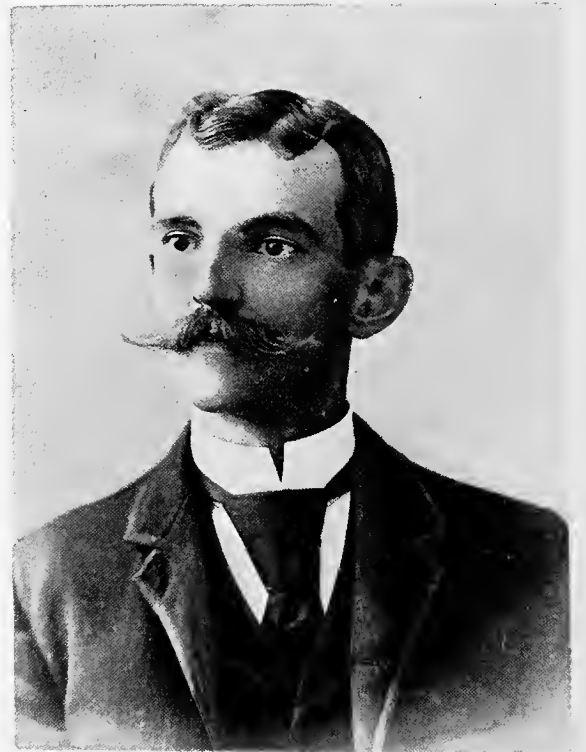
Geo. L. Ayers

As one of the younger citizens of Brooklyn who have attained prominence in their special calling, CLARENCE B. SMITH, of 1603 Fulton street, enjoys the reputation of being a successful real estate dealer. Although Mr. Smith has been independently established only a short time, he is already engaged in a large general business and represents several important fire insurance companies. He was born on Long Island in 1863 and received his early education at the public schools. He began his business career in the notion house of William H. Lyon & Co., in New York. After remaining four years with Lyon & Co., he entered the real estate field in Brooklyn as a broker and agent, and it was not long before he had enlarged his business and won his way far enough to establish himself at his present location, and at these headquarters he has builded on sure foundations a business of handsome proportions. His father was of old English stock and was a well-known carpenter in the city of Brooklyn, where he resided until his death. His mother's family, bearing the well-known Quevedo name, has been of no little celebrity in Spain for many generations. Mr. Smith married Miss Annin, the daughter of an engraver of this city; their home is in Brooklyn. They spend their summers in the country at Mr. Smith's old homestead at Seaford, Long Island.

JOHN H. BURTIS is a real estate dealer who early recognized the advantages of Coney Island as a summer resort and who contributed largely to its development. He was born at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on September 5, 1832. When four years old, he was taken to Salem, Washington County, by

and is fond of out-door relaxation. He stands high in masonry, and has obtained nearly all the degrees of that fraternity.

GEORGE L. AYERS was born in New York on September 9, 1837. His father, an old New Yorker, had been engaged in the Chinese trade for many years and was highly esteemed and respected. When the son was thirteen years old he was graduated from the public schools and worked for a year as an office-boy in the stationery establishment of Messrs. Felt & Hosford, of New York. His next position was with Messrs. S. & T. Lawrence, but five years later he became connected with Messrs. Clafin, Mellen & Co., and remained with them until 1866. He then came to Brooklyn, and has been actively engaged in the real estate business here ever since. His transactions are mostly with private individuals. Mr. Ayers has been connected with the masonic order for the past thirty years; he has held several offices in connection therewith and is a member of the masonic veterans. He married on June 20, 1859, a member of one of Brooklyn's old and aristocratic families, with whom he lived happily until separated by death. Three children were the result of this union, two girls and one boy. In 1883 he was married a second time. Mr. Ayers is fond of out-door sports; he was one of the organizers of the Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, which was established in 1880, and the secretaryship of which he resigned in July, 1891.



CLARENCE B. SMITH.



Amos H. Burtis

his father. He there attended the district school until he was thirteen, and then returned to Hoosick Falls to become a pupil at an academic school known as Burr Seminary. At the age of fifteen, he was engaged by a merchant in West Troy for a period of three years; but before the expiration of the first twelve months he determined to acquire a collegiate education. He returned to Washington County and began to study Greek and Latin under private tuition, earning his living meanwhile by working in a factory. He qualified himself for admission to the Cambridge Washington Academy, at Cambridge, N. Y., and thence his next step in educational life was made as a student in the junior class at Union College in Schenectady, which he entered when nineteen years old, and from which he was graduated with honors in 1854. Impaired eyesight prevented him from devoting his energies to a profession for which he felt himself adapted, and for several years he managed a stove and foundry business in New York. Shortly after his marriage to the daughter of Professor J. B. Thomson, he moved to Brooklyn. Mr. Burtis was an ardent and outspoken advocate of rapid transit and by numerous public speeches created a strong sentiment in favor of elevated roads. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and for some years was its president. In 1875 he was sent to Albany as the Republican representative from the eleventh assembly district. Through his instrumentality the Coney Island and East River Railroad Company, afterwards consolidated with the Brighton Beach Railroad, was organized. He was its first president. Mr. Burtis opened a real estate office at the corner of Gates avenue and Broadway, where he now conducts business on a broad scale. He belongs to the Union League, the Riding and Driving, and Aurora Grata clubs and to the Twilight Club of New York. He has served as district deputy grand master for the third masonic district, under Grand Master J. J. Couch. For twenty years he has lived in the seventh ward. His family consists of two daughters and a son.

Long connection with the real estate activities of Brooklyn has made RICHARD GOODWIN one of the foremost representatives of that interest; he was largely identified with the growth of the eighteenth and twenty-fifth wards, and was very successful in buying and selling; he has done a thriving business in other parts of the city. Since childhood he has been a resident of Brooklyn, his parents having come to this city from New York in 1852, when he was about a year old. His father was the late Charles Goodwin of the New York firm of Goodwin & Cort, importers of metals. Since the death of Martin Kalbfleisch, who was co-executor with him, of Charles Goodwin's estate, Richard Goodwin has been the executor together with his father's widow. For three years, beginning in 1871, he was engaged in the stove business in New York, in company with John Durundean. He entered upon the real estate business in Brooklyn in 1874, establishing the firm of Goodwin & Phelps, which has built up a large business. He is a trustee of Evergreens Cemetery.

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RICHARD GOODWIN.



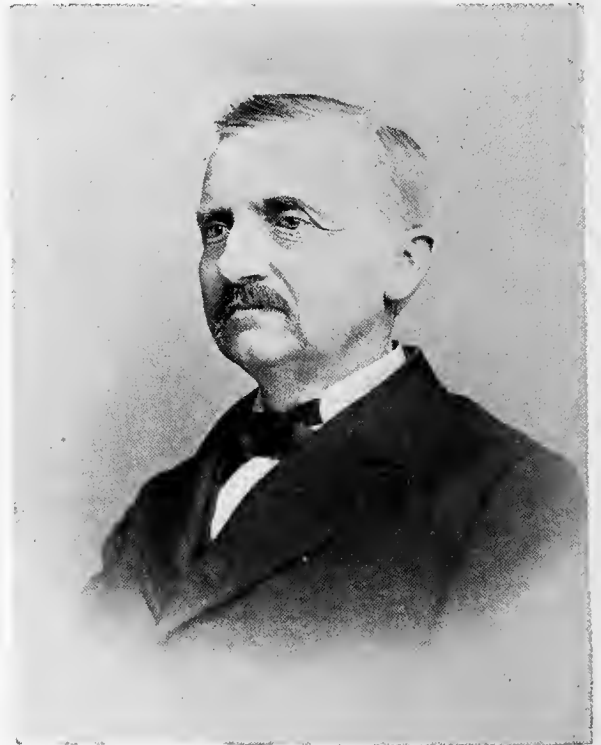
BENJAMIN STURGES.

towards giving to Brooklyn her essential characteristic of a city of homes. A prosperous business in the manufacture of silverware enabled him, at a comparatively early age, to retire from active business life. An idle life, however, was far from Mr. Adamson's idea of happiness. Purchasing some eligible plots of land he erected several fine buildings thereon and very shortly what had only been engaged in as a pastime became a large and profitable business. In his time Mr. Adamson has built up many localities which otherwise might have remained unimproved for some years to come. He suspended building operations several years ago, but still owns considerable unimproved land. Mr. Adamson was born in New York city on May 16, 1819, on what was then called Provost street, but is now known as Franklin; at that time it was one of the most aristocratic thoroughfares in the city. He received his education at a private school, which he attended for six years—an unusually long term in those days. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, United Americans and other similar organizations. He is a life member of the old Exempt Firemen's Association, and also of the Veteran Firemen's Association of New York. Notwithstanding his advanced age he is as straight as an arrow and shows in his active walk and movements that he little feels the weight of seventy-three years of busy life.

In the development of the upper portion of Brooklyn a very active part has been taken by WILLIAM W. SHUMWAY. He has handled a great amount of real estate and has been exceptionally successful in sales of private holdings. Born at West Medway, Mass., in 1830, he attended the district school until he reached the age of fifteen, when he obtained employment with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which he held for four years. Turning his face toward New York, he found occupation in the metropolis and at the end of two years entered into partnership with

As one who entered upon a new field and began business amid novel surroundings, BENJAMIN STURGES of 671 Gates avenue, deserves credit for the success which has attended his speculations in the real estate market of Brooklyn. His dealings in real estate have been extensive and through his agency the state purchased the site of the 23d Regiment armory. The consummation of this bargain was one of the most important in his experience. Mr. Sturges was one of the organizers of John Hancock Council No. 6, National Provident Union; he belongs to the Invincible Club of the twenty-third ward and to the 23d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. He is fond of out-door recreation. He was born in New York in 1868 and was educated at a private school in Connecticut, after which he was graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Having spent one year in the employ of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company of New York, he engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business on Liberty street and Broadway. The firm was known as Sturges & Son, and existed for two years when Benjamin Sturges came to Brooklyn and began business on his own account at his present address.

JOHN ADAMSON is an excellent type of a class of men who in an unostentatious way have done much



WILLIAM W. SHUMWAY.



WILLIAM W. GRANT.

afforded William W. Grant his education and after it was completed he worked at farming until his twenty-fifth year. Quarrying blue stone was his occupation for the next three years; he was the pioneer of that business in the part of the state where he then lived. For a short period his attention was engaged by athletic sports, and then he entered into a partnership with Richard Carpenter to carry on a real estate business, the firm opening an office on Bedford avenue in this city. Mr. Carpenter died two years later and Mr. Grant became senior partner in the real estate firm of Grant, Smith & Co. This partnership was dissolved in its second year and Mr. Grant, a little later, formed the firm of Grant & Crocker, which also was dissolved in time. Mr. Grant now conducts his business alone. He married in his native place, his wife being a member of one of its oldest and most respected families. Mr. Grant's principal recreation is found in fishing and hunting.

Descended from a line of American ancestors, but of remote Dutch extraction, ABRAHAM BURTIS was born on Long Island, in the year 1829, and moved to Brooklyn in the year 1837. Here he attended school, and received a thorough business education. His first employment was as a clerk for Veghte & Bergh, crockery dealers in New York. There he remained ten years, until the dissolution of the firm caused by the retirement of Mr. Veghte. A new firm to carry on the business was at once organized under the name of Burtis & Co. This firm continued until 1859, when Mr. Burtis retired and a new firm was formed, which continued until 1861 and then failed. Then Mr. Burtis bought out his predecessors and became the sole owner of the business, which he carried on for nine years. In 1871 he disposed of his business and opened an office at 135 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for the management of real estate. He has taken much interest in municipal matters and in social and benevolent affairs.

his brother in the wholesale millinery business. The firm had a trade second to none in the state, to which eventually was added the business of manufacturing. About ten years ago Mr. Shumway abandoned the millinery business and became interested in Brooklyn real estate, locating himself at 331 Summer avenue, where he still has his headquarters. Mr. Shumway's ancestry is of French extraction and the family name is an old and honored one in New England; on the maternal side he is allied to the distinguished Adams family, which gave to the country two of its earliest presidents, and in later generations has produced statesmen and other men of note. Mr. Shumway married a member of an excellent family of Haverhill, Mass.

WILLIAM W. GRANT is one of the most reputable real estate men in Brooklyn and has an admirably appointed office in the Real Estate Exchange building on Montague street. He is very enterprising and has controlled some large estates. Mr. Grant was born at Margaretville, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1853, and is the son of a man who was quite prominent in local politics, having been elected and re-elected to the office of county clerk of Delaware County. The elder Mr. Grant was also president of the Delhi and Middletown Railroad for several years. The public schools



ABRAHAM BURTIS.

In the development and beautifying of new large sections of the city, a leading part has been borne by EDWARD F. LINTON, notwithstanding he is comparatively a newcomer into the real estate field. Having accumulated a handsome sum in manufacturing, he invested his capital in real estate transactions just in time to participate in the new activity stimulated by the completion of the elevated railroads. He worked zealously and contributed effectively to the project for annexing the town of New Lots, creating the twenty-sixth ward and improving it. In succession he secured, improved and marketed the Stoothoof, Schenck, Conover, Wyckoff and Linnington farms. For the purpose of developing the 150 acres comprising the two farms last named, the German-American Improvement Company has been organized, with Mr. Linton as president and manager. Edward F. Linton was born in Massachusetts and went from there to the army, with which he served throughout the war. He then settled in East New York. He took part in the revitalization of the old Bruff elevated road; in securing the passage of Mayor Chapin's improvement bills; in furnishing bank facilities for the new ward and establishing schools—one of them, the Linton Kindergarten, bearing his name. He served on Mayor Chapin's committee for considering the annexation of Brooklyn to New York and on the Ninth Rapid Transit Commission, which decided in favor of an elevated road on Atlantic avenue.



Thomas A. Penner

THOMAS A. PENNER is a real estate broker whose office, at 85 and 87 Court street, is one of the busiest in Brooklyn. In addition to his real estate business, he represents several of the leading insurance companies and is the agent here for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. He has the management of several large estates and is reputed to do as large a brokerage business as any one in this city. He was born in New York city in 1864 and was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn; he is of mingled English and Irish blood, deriving the English from his father. The early business life of Thomas A. Penner was passed as a clerk in the employ of Boyce & Smith, with whom he remained for five years; then turning his attention to the the real estate business, he was with ex-Judge Ferry for one year, at the end of which he started for himself at the present location.

ALEXANDER A. FORMAN was born at Jonesville, Mich., in 1844 and after studying in the district schools there, entered college. He was graduated with distinction and in 1861, enlisted in Company C., 7th Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and served for two years. At the Battle of Fair Oaks he was severely wounded and was sent home. It was evident that he would never again be fit for active service and he accordingly was granted an honorable discharge. Recovering his health in a measure, he took charge of a set of books for a Chicago lumber firm, with whom he remained two years and then went into business for himself at Burr Oak, Michigan. At this time he married a daughter of F. B. Case, Sr., an old resident of Brooklyn. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., also of the D. H. & S. W. R. R., as well as agent for the American Express Co. His connections with the corporations mentioned lasted for about ten years and then he came to Brooklyn. Here he engaged in the real estate business and has since been identified with some extensive transactions. He is a member of the Erastus T. Teft Post, G. A. R., and president of a branch of the Epworth League. He enjoys life during the summer in his cottage at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea; he has two sons and two daughters, one son being associated with him in business.



ALEXANDER A. FORMAN.

BROOKLYN'S SUBURBS.

Like every great centre of population, Brooklyn has contributed to the prosperity and growth of many suburban communities, all of which are in a measure dependent upon the Long Island metropolis and to which many, if not all of them, will ultimately be united. The days of unmethodical suburban settlement have passed. Outlying villages and towns which derive their sustenance and owe their existence to the enterprise and needs of greater communities are no longer suffered to grow to maturity in whatever manner chance may shape or caprice suggest. Where the prospective suburbanite once bought his building site from a farmer who half reluctantly parted with a portion of his ancestral acres, and gave for the purchaser's money no other equivalent than a piece of ground of questionable value, there can be purchased to-day property of the same extent, which is supplied with all the modern conveniences calculated to enhance its value in the future. The wealth of a number of millionaires is attributable to judicious operations in suburban realty, and to the enterprise of such men is due the existence of the several beautiful villages just beyond the confines of Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.

Of the suburban towns in Kings County one of the oldest and most important is the town of Flatbush, lying embowered in its woodland beauty at the southeastern gate of the city. The first deed of land in Flatbush bore the date of June 6, 1636, and was a conveyance from the Indians to two Dutch settlers of a tract now near the southern boundary of the town. Wouter Van Twiller also became possessed of lands there at about the same time, but of these several properties portions lay within the boundaries of Flatlands. When Flatbush procured a town patent from the director in 1651, the few houses it possessed were clustered on either side of the path which led from New Amersfoort (Flatlands) to the low hills at the north. An historian has stated that in Flatbush at this time, "farms were laid out in 48 lots, or tracts of land, extending 600 Dutch rods east and west on each side of the Indian-path, and having severally an average width of 27 rods." Of the lots into which the patent partitioned the settlement, the centrally located and most desirable ones were given to the church and the others divided among the inhabitants. Most of the wooded lands on the north, west and east sides of the town remained common property for many years. In the first century of its settlement the town indulged in petty squabbles with its neighbor, Amersfoort, over the possession of the Canarsie meadows, and these disputes were settled by an appeal to Governor Nicolls, whose survey of the dubitable territory resulted in the issuing of a confirmatory patent to the town of Flatbush and fixed the title to the meadows in its possession. In 1670 the Indian chieftains at Rockaway laid claim to the territory of Flatbush, asserting that the aboriginals who granted the early deed had no right to do so. Although the claim was preposterous and unfounded, the demand of the Indians was satisfied and a new deed was obtained through the payment of a valuable consideration. In this document the boundaries and area of Flatbush were for the first time definitely announced as "all that said parcel of land where the said town of Midwout (Flatbush) stands, together with all the lands lying therein, stretching on the east side to the limits of Newtown and Jamaica, on the south side to

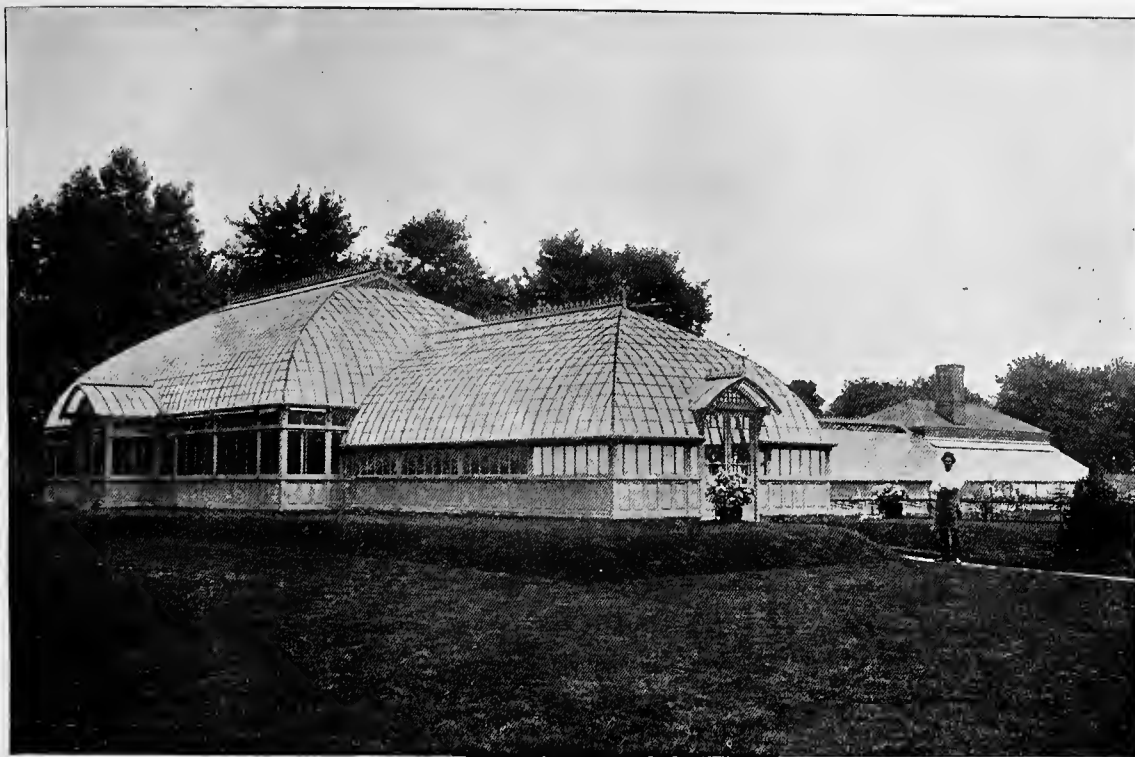
the meadow ground, and limits of Amersfoort; on the west side to the bounds of Gravesend and New Utrecht, and on the north side along the Hills; that is to say all the lands within the limits above mentioned." Boundary disputes subsequently arose with Brooklyn and Newtown, the quarrel with the latter involving the title to a portion of the lands included within the limits of New Lots, which had not yet attained local independence and still formed a part of Flatbush. No change is found in the boundaries or internal features of Flatbush topography from 1654 until 1834; in the latter year Gerrit L. Martense purchased a plot of land extending one thousand feet along East Broadway and filed a map of thirty-eight lots in the register's office on September 1, 1834; he also opened two streets, Erasmus and Johnson. In 1835 Adrian Vanderveer's farm on the east side of Flatbush avenue was surveyed into city lots, and Vernon and Bedford avenues, Lott, Prospect, Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton streets were laid out. In 1865 and 1867 more farms were cut up into building sites and more new streets opened.

The villages of PARKVILLE and WINDSOR TERRACE, which now form a portion of the town, were laid out in 1851 and 1852 upon either side of the road leading from Brooklyn to Coney Island, which passed through the western section of Flatbush. Parkville, which until 1870 was known as Greenfield, was laid out in 1851 on sixty-seven acres of land which the United Freeman's Association had bought from Johnson Tredwell. To this property they added the Ditmas farm in 1852; making a total acquisition of one hundred and fourteen acres, for which they paid an average price of \$500 per acre. In 1853 streets were laid out and graded and many other public improvements followed, until in the course of years Parkville became one of the most attractive suburbs of Brooklyn. It was in 1851 that Robert Bell purchased a tract of land on the Coney Island road, not far from the city line. The property had originally belonged to John Vanderbilt. Mr. Bell subsequently conveyed his holdings to Edward Belknap, who ran several streets through it and cut it up into building lots. In 1853, 1855, and again in 1860, land speculation in Windsor Terrace received a decided impetus through the enterprise of a private individual; in 1860 land values in that locality amounted to \$27,100 and in 1880 they aggregated \$105,055. Since then they have greatly increased.

KENSINGTON, which was established a few years ago largely through the enterprise of certain Brooklynites, lies on either side of Ocean Parkway, between the villages of Parkville and Windsor Terrace; it contains a score of handsome villas and has pleasant natural surroundings. In 1892 real estate in Flatbush was assessed at \$10,008,068.

ADRIAN VANDERVEER, since the death of his father seven years ago, has been the most prominent scion of a family which has been conspicuous in the annals of Flatbush since the middle of the seventeenth century. The name is traceable back to Cornelis Janse Vanderveer, who emigrated to this country from Alkmaer, a province in the north of Holland, and settled in Flatbush, in 1659, on a farm purchased from Jan Janse. The present Adrian Vanderveer is a son of Adrian and Maria Louisa Vanderveer, who before marriage was a Miss Gosman of Newtown, L. I. He conducts the real estate business founded by his father, whose successor he became in 1885. His office is on Flatbush avenue, corner of Linden Boulevard. He was born on Vernon avenue, Flatbush, on October 17, 1862, and began his studies at the Erasmus Hall Academy. In 1878 he matriculated at the University of the City of New York and remained a student there during the next two years. He then entered business life, becoming first employed by the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, a position which he left to accept an offer made by Leonard Moody, with whom he remained until the demise of his father. Mr. Vanderveer is a staunch Republican and in the fall of 1886 was elected to the office of assessor, his name being on both the Republican and Citizens' tickets. He served for three years and won honest commendation from all; during the last year of his term he was president of the board of assessors. On January 14, 1886, Mr. Vanderveer married Helen B. Peck; their home is on the corner of Avenue A and East Nineteenth street, Flatbush.

As an amateur floriculturist, WILLIAM BROWN of Flatbush has a more than local distinction. In 1862 he purchased his present residence on Flatbush avenue and ten years ago he added to his property the adjoining premises of Dr. John Robinson. On the land thus acquired Mr. Brown has erected magnificent conservatories which are filled with the rarest, most beautiful, and costly specimens of plants; the collection includes palms, ferns and orchids of every variety known to floriculture. The conservatories are surrounded by ten acres of lawn, where a level expanse of velvety sward constitutes a pretty setting to beds of various colored flowers and shrubs laid out in intricate and artistic designs. The grounds are shaded by stately trees, and from the gate on Flatbush avenue is a driveway more than one hundred yards in length, lined by a double row of firs and leading to the handsome Ionic dwelling in which Mr. Brown resides. His son lives on the same grounds, in a cottage constructed in the Queen Anne style. William Brown was born on December 4, 1828. Two years later his family moved to Brooklyn, where Mr. Brown lived until he transferred his residence to the other side of the city line. He evinces an active interest in the municipal affairs of Flatbush, and succeeded in securing the necessary legislative sanction to important local improvements. He is now treasurer of the street and sewer commission, established as a result of his



GREENHOUSES OF WILLIAM BROWN, FLATBUSH.

efforts. He was recently appointed one of the commissioners to plan the details of the proposed "shore driveway" from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton. Three years ago Mr. Brown was offered the Democratic nomination for congress from the second district of Kings County, but declined owing to illness in his family.

FLATLANDS.

The town of Flatlands, which adjoins Flatbush and lies along the northwesterly shore of Jamaica Bay, includes about nine thousand acres. It was earliest known as New Amersfoort, a name that after a time gave way to the present designation, and was originally descriptive of all the low lands extending eastward from the Narrows to the borders of the English settlement at Hempstead. The first record of land purchase in this locality appears on June 16, 1636, when two Dutch settlers bought from the Indians a tract of land lying partly in Flatlands and partly within the present boundaries of Flatbush. The limits of this property, as defined in old patents and deeds, embraced the western portion of the present town beginning at the eastern boundary line of Gravesend and including something more than two thousand acres. Although Flatlands enjoyed municipal privileges, it has never, except in name, risen above the dignity and measurement of a farming settlement. In 1683 the acres of land under cultivation numbered 1,661. For a century prior to the Revolution, Flatlands continued in the usual tenor of every prosperous agricultural community; its inhabitants extended their territory by further purchases towards Canarsie until their lands almost equalled the present area of the town. The termination of Great Britain's quarrel with her colonies made no great difference to these stolid Dutch farmers who, like their brethren in general all over Long Island, had furnished only individual instances of active sympathy with either of the contending parties. Flatlands of to-day has nearly four thousand acres under cultivation and holds the title to several islands in Jamaica Bay, including Bergen Island, Ruffle Bar and the odoriferous Barren Island. It also includes the village of Canarsie. In 1892 Flatlands real estate was valued at \$1,553,851.

GRAVESEND.

Although one of the earliest settled portions of Kings County, the town of Gravesend owes its present prominence mainly to the enterprise which, during the last quarter of a century, has created within its bounds the most popular sea-side resort on the continent—Coney Island. Besides the village of Gravesend proper and Coney Island, the town includes the villages and settlements of Sheepshead Bay, Unionville, King's Highway, Gravesend Beach, Gravesend Neck, Woodlawn, South Greenfield and a part of Washing-

ton. With the exception of the first named, none of these are particularly important. In 1892 Gravesend real estate was valued at \$4,065,037. A topographical survey of the township shows a triangular superface; on the south the base of this area rests upon the Atlantic, on the north its apex touches Flatbush, on the east and west it is bounded respectively by the town of Flatlands and the town of New Utrecht. Intersected by numerous avenues of rapid transit and possessing exceptional facilities for easy communication with the great cities to the north, Gravesend of late has become a favorite suburban resort. Like Rhode Island and Massachusetts it was originally settled by those to whom conscientious scruples had rendered a home elsewhere impossible, and curiously enough the doctrines which were responsible for the founding of the city of Providence were the same which led to the population of Gravesend by the whites. Lady Deborah Moody, a disciple of Roger Williams, who was excommunicated in Massachusetts because she refused to believe in the necessity of infant baptism, came to New Amsterdam in 1643, and was granted a patent for land whereon she and her associates established the foundations of the town of Gravesend. Two individuals had been granted land patents in that locality two years before Lady Moody's advent, but her's is beyond all question the first attempt at a regular settlement. A town patent was first issued in 1645 and confirmed in 1670 and in 1686; the last confirmatory patent was issued by Governor Dongan in 1686 and defined the limits of the village with a special clearness. The village was divided into four great squares and sub-divided into forty "sections," or plantations. In partitioning the land among the patentees there was a distinction made in several instances in favor of certain individuals, who like Lady Moody, were granted a "bowery," which contained a number of acres of upland and meadow; the smaller grants averaged a few acres each. Early records show that there was some genuine activity in land dealing among these early settlers and their immediate descendants. During the first fifty years of Gravesend's existence, real estate was sold and exchanged with considerable frequency, but it was not until 1647 that the meadow-land which separated the village from the sandy beaches to the south was regularly divided among the inhabitants. Theretofore it had been held in common, each patentee having been entitled to a certain portion, which however was scarcely ever defined with any degree of exactness. In 1657 and again about twelve years later, there were two more divisions of land in Gravesend, which had been organized as a town in 1646. The first census of the town was taken in 1675, and from the statistics then collated we find that the acres of upland and meadow amounted to nine hundred and thirty-two. Eight years later the area, presumably that under cultivation or in use as pasture, had increased to 1,356 acres. For more than a century afterwards the records of Gravesend show but a meagre increase in population, although the taxable real estate had been augmented to a considerable extent; in 1789 the land in possession of the inhabitants aggregated three thousand and seventy-nine acres; this territory was divided among forty-two persons. The idea of the original settlers, who purposed that Gravesend should become a seaport rivalling that on Manhattan Island, was found impossible of realization from various causes, chief of which was the shallowness of the water in Gravesend Bay, which prevented the entrance of large craft.

Situated in the southeasterly section of the town of Gravesend is the thriving village of SHEEPSHEAD BAY, which dates its settlement from the early decades of the present century. It derives its name from the estuary of the sea which lies between Coney Island and the mainland. About sixty years have passed since what was a fishing village first attracted the attention of city people, and then it began to be occasionally patronized by those who wanted a fish dinner or a clam chowder. A hotel was erected and was quickly followed by another, but the first appreciable increase in the territorial growth of Sheepshead Bay did not occur until 1877, when the Emmer farm of fifty acres, situated on the shores of the bay, was divided into building lots and disposed of by public auction; other farms were similarly cut up and building operations assumed unwonted activity. Lincoln Beach, at the eastern extremity of the village, was developed into a summer resort for wealthy suburbanites, and the first cottage was erected there in 1878. Land in this section of the village, which could not at one time be sold for the low price of \$100 an acre, has during the last decade been disposed of for \$6,000 per lot. The village contains nearly four hundred dwellings, besides churches, post-office, stores, markets, and hotels, and has a larger permanent population than any other portion of the town.

The relation which CONEY ISLAND sustains to the metropolitan district is too well known to require any very specific definition. There every class and condition of society finds congenial recreation. The man of wealth may enjoy the semi-exclusiveness of Manhattan Beach, while his poorer neighbor is supplied with the thousand and one cheaper forms of relaxation for which West Brighton has long been famous. It represents an enormous investment of capital, and its transient population in summer places it on a level with the greatest centres of human activity. The island lies at the entrance to New York bay, about seven miles due south from the Battery, and is geographically separated from the rest of Gravesend by a half natural, half artificial waterway which connects Sheepshead and Gravesend bays. It is less than five miles long and its width varies from a few hundred feet to three quarters of a mile. While undeveloped by speculation it consisted simply of marshland, meadows, and stretches of drifted sand, along which the

ocean broke in musical cadences beneath the touch of the summer breeze, or dashed in anger under the sting of winter gales. Passing over the early apportionment of the island, for grazing and other purposes, among the original settlers of Gravesend, and the succeeding years prior to and succeeding the Revolution, until the middle of the present century, we find little of interest in the history of Coney Island until 1844, when Messrs. Eddy & Hart, two New York speculators, erected what was known as the "Pavilion" on Coney Island Point at the westerly end of the island. Bathing-houses and other adjuncts of a seaside resort sprang up in close proximity and the locality soon became generally known under its present designation



RESIDENCE OF JOHN Y. MCKANE, GRAVESEND.

of Norton's Point. One or two hotel enterprises were undertaken with varying success and a steam railroad and a horse-car line were established between the island and Brooklyn. In 1868 William A. Engeman acquired a considerable section of Coney Island real estate, built the Ocean Hotel and developed other portions of the locality. The building of the first of the Culver railroad lines was another factor in hastening the growth of the place; then followed the opening of Ocean Parkway and the construction of its unlucky offshoot, the once famous but now ruined Concourse. With the increase of railroad facilities, the West End, or West Brighton as it is indifferently termed, became essentially the popular seaside resort of New York and Brooklyn. It attracted all classes and the catholic nature of its hospitality and entertainment becomes more marked year after year. It is connected with the other divisions of the island by railways and stages. It is regularly laid out into city blocks, and the streets, with the exception of Surf avenue, which follows along the line of the beach, are straight and well graded. The principal features which characterized West Brighton have not been duplicated at other seaside resorts in this country. They are indigenous to the locality. There the famous "iron pier" stretches its skeleton framework along the sands and outward into the tide; there stand gigantic hotels and concert gardens, which in their management show a peculiar adjustment of European ideas to American prejudices. There are railway depots, where during certain hours of the day and night the volume of passenger traffic excels that in any of the great stations of the world; there are immense bathing pavilions; there are architectural peculiarities such as the iron observatory and the famous "Elephant" hotel. Though visited roughly by fire on more than one occasion, lastly in the winter of 1892, West Brighton has steadily maintained its prosperity, and during the hot days of July and August not infrequently contains a diurnal population of one hundred thousand persons. Brighton Beach, or the middle division of Coney Island, lies about half way between the West End and Manhattan Beach. It is reached by the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad, which controls the entire property including the Hotel Brighton, the chief feature of this portion of the island. There is a

large concert pavilion at Brighton, now occupied by a military band, but formerly devoted to the use of Seidl's orchestra. Manhattan Beach, the most easterly and most exclusive section of Coney Island, has an ocean frontage of over two miles. It is connected with Brighton by a railway, which runs across the few hundred yards of sand and sedge intervening between the two localities. It has two immense hotels, the Manhattan Beach and the Oriental, both of which are extensively patronized by wealthier and more fashionable classes. A large concert pavilion is situated in close proximity to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and a huge fireworks enclosure is near by. There are spacious lawns, fronting both hotels, and covering the interval between them there is a huge bathing pavilion for general use, and a smaller one for the accommodation of the guests of the Oriental, which is situated near the edge of Sheepshead Bay; there are two long promenades skirting the beach, and there are stretches of paved walks connecting all portions of the property. The Manhattan Beach Hotel is a wooden structure, three and four stories in height and about five hundred feet in length. Its architectural characteristics are not easily specified, but it is an excellent example on a large scale of the prevalent type of seaside hotel. It is surrounded on three sides by a spacious piazza, a great portion of which serves as an open air dining place. About three hundred yards further east lies the Oriental Hotel, a huge structure, the massiveness of which is relieved by the graceful features which mark the architecture of the orient. It is pinnacled and turreted at every available point, and like its neighbor, the Manhattan Beach Hotel, is partially surrounded by an immense piazza. Its accommodations are of the most luxurious description, and the air of reserve, which is maintained in relation to all its appointments, renders it a favorite resort of those who desire exclusiveness, all of which bring thousands of visitors throughout the season.

The importance of Gravesend is materially enhanced in spring, summer and autumn by the attractions of the three great race tracks, the Brooklyn Jockey Club course near Gravesend village, the course of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, and that of the Brighton Beach Racing Association at Brighton Beach, all of which bring thousands of visitors throughout the season.



Charles E. Morris



CHARLES R. STILLWELL.

The chief official of Gravesend and the leader to whom the people look with unquestioning faith is JOHN Y. MCKANE, whose biography appears in the chapter on Political Life. His sway is absolute, yet he is regarded with respect and affection, and he is recognized by all as the one to whom most of the improvements of the town are due. He is the president of the town board, of the police board, the water board and the health board; he is the chief of police, the representative of the town in the Kings County board of supervisors. He is the arbiter of disputes, the friend of the aggrieved and the benefactor of the poor. As a building contractor Mr. McKane has constructed the majority of the hotels and other houses on Coney Island and a large percentage of those in the several villages of the town.

Filling the position of collector of the town of Gravesend, CHARLES E. MORRIS, since his election in the fall of 1891, has performed his duties in a thorough and efficient manner. Mr. Morris was born at Gravesend, on November 21, 1858. His paternal ancestors for some generations have been natives of that town, being direct descendants of the famous Gouverneur Morris. For five years young Morris attended the public school in his native town, and subsequently, public school No. 10, in Brooklyn, where he was graduated in 1876. He then became identified with the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and in a very short time was placed in charge of the business of that corporation at Coney Island. This position he retained for

many years. He has been an active member of the John Y. McKane Association ever since its organization, and for the past four years he has been a delegate to the Democratic General Committee, from Gravesend. Since 1887 he has been clerk to the board of health of Gravesend, and from the beginning of 1892, of the street improvement and town boards. He was one of the commissioners appointed to superintend the grading and construction of Surf avenue. He is secretary to Atlantic Hook and Ladder Company of the Coney Island fire department, and is president of the Atlantic Gun Club.

CHARLES RUSHMORE STILLWELL, the postmaster of Gravesend, was appointed to that office on February 20, 1890. He was born on October 13, 1854, at Gravesend; his earlier education was gained in the public schools of Gravesend; subsequently he attended public school No. 9 in Brooklyn until he was fourteen years old and then went to work for his father on the farm. Here he continued for some years, finally beginning business as a florist at King's Highway. In January, 1890, he purchased a grocery business near the town hall, Gravesend, and his success has been beyond his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Stillwell is an independent Republican. He was formerly a member of the Gravesend Republican Association and has served as a delegate to two district conventions. He is greatly interested in musical matters and is chorister of the Reformed Church of Gravesend.

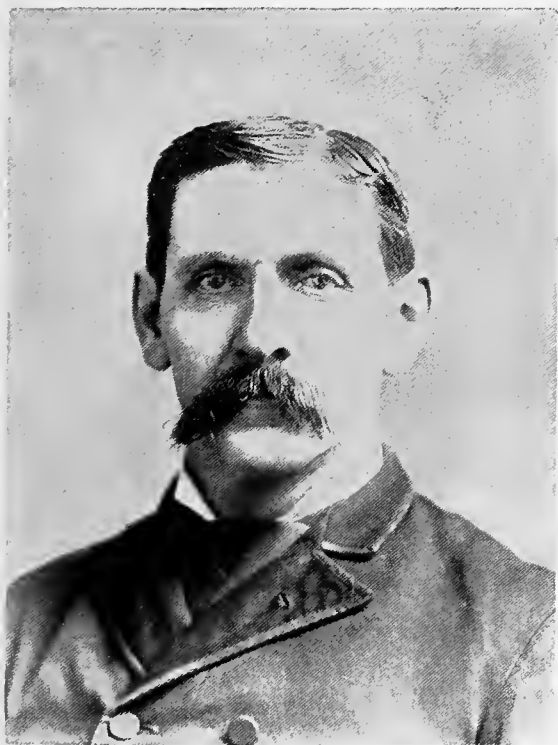
For fifteen years JOHN L. VOORHIES has been



John L. Voorhies

town clerk of Gravesend, and for seven years he has filled the responsible post of commissioner of investment. He was born at Gravesend, on January 21, 1832. At the little red schoolhouse on Gravesend Neck road he received such instruction as was generally imparted in those days, and early in his teens engaged in the pursuit of farming. In 1877 he was elected town clerk; he ran as an independent candidate, but received the votes of both Democrats and Republicans. The term of office was then only one year, and he was re-elected each succeeding year, until 1880, when the term was increased to three years. In January, 1885, he was appointed to serve an unexpired term of two years as commissioner of investments for the monies derived from the sales of common lands at Gravesend. Upon the expiration of the term mentioned, the supervisors appointed Mr. Voorhies to the position of town treasurer and town clerk, the term expiring on June 19, 1893. He is a staunch Democrat, and serves his party well by serving the community well, but does not affiliate with any political organization.

Captain HENRY R. WILLIAMS, one of the assessors for the town of Gravesend, was born on November 22, 1840, in New York city, but his parents moved to Brooklyn when he was nine years old. He attended one of the public schools until he was fifteen, when he engaged in the printing business. He worked as a printer until the civil war began, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment. His



Henry R. Williams

attention at all times to his duty and his bravery in the field soon won him the approbation of his superiors, and he passed rapidly through the different grades until he attained the rank of first lieutenant in 1862. In January, 1863, he served as acting assistant inspector-general of a brigade, in the First Army Corps, and thence was transferred to the command of the Balloon Corps of the Army of the Potomac. While serving on the staff of Major-General French, 3d Army Corps, he was severely wounded in the leg, near Culpepper Court House; when convalescent, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and thence to the 45th U. S. Infantry, finally retiring from the service in 1871. He then took up his residence in Buffalo, remaining there until 1886, when he removed to Gravesend and began to deal in real estate. Four years ago he was appointed to fill an unexpired term of one year as a member of the board of assessors, and subsequently was reappointed for a further period of three years. Captain Williams was president for two years of the Republican Association of Gravesend, of which he is now the secretary; he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, at Minneapolis, in 1892, and to the New York State Convention. He is connected with Long Island Post, G. A. R., and with Coeur-de-Leon Encampment, Knights of Malta.



JAQUES S. STRYKER, justice of the peace for the town of Gravesend, is a direct descendant from the old Van Strycker (Stryker) family. William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey state militia, says, in his genealogy of the family: "The Strycker family is of remote antiquity in Holland. All the several branches of the family in the United States are derived directly from this old Dutch parentage. Certain parts of the family have been seated near The Hague for over eight hundred years, and another line near Rotterdam. From Motley's history of the Dutch Republic we learn that one Herman Strycker, a monk, who had abjured Romanism, created, in the year 1562, a wide-spread revival of religion among the masses of Holland. Mrs. Charles, in her 'Deliverers of Holland,' gives considerable account of his labors. His eloquence drew thousands to listen to him, and it is said he preached to fifteen thousand men in arms during the vice-royalty of Alva. In the pedigree of the family fourteen descents are given in Holland up to 1791. Several years ago the late Judge James Stryker, of Erie County, N. Y., also Indian agent to the Six Nations, and a prominent Democratic politician and journalist, obtained from Holland the coat of arms of the family, and much of the interesting information here given concerning it. . . . There is a legend in the family that during the twelfth century the brothers by this name were very clannish and constituted a strong body of valiant men, able and ready to defend their rights with their own good swords. A jealousy of the most bitter kind broke out between them and another family equally renowned for prowess in combat. On one occasion the Van Strycker family received an invitation to a great feast at which it was proposed to come to some final settlement of the feud which existed between these rival parties. They accepted, at the same time suspecting some treachery. The secret was discovered beforehand and a plan arranged to meet it. The feast began and in the middle of it the

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Jacob Strycker

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Jaques S. Stryker

which he held for twenty years. He was the father of eight children, every one of whom lived to adult age and married; he saw his sons settled on valuable plantations and occupying positions of influence in the community, and his daughters married into the families of the Brinckerhoffs, the Berriens and the Bergens. He died in the year 1697, when he was a little over eighty years of age. The other brother, Jacobus Gerritsen Van Strycker, his full name, or Jacob Strycker, as he seems to have generally written it, was a younger brother of Jan's, and came from the village of Ruinen in the province of Drenthe of the United Provinces, to New Amsterdam, in the year 1651, and he seems to have filled no less important stations of trust and honor among the colonists of those early days than his elder brother. He dealt largely in real estate on Manhattan Island, some of which remains in the family to this day. "Striker's Bay" was the shore front of the bowery or farm. He also owned a plot of land of considerable size on what is now known as Exchange place. He was a "great berger" of New Amsterdam for several years, and at one time subscribed two hundred guilders to keep off the Puritan colonists of New England and the unfriendly Indians. About the close of the year 1660 he removed to New Amersfoort, now Flatlands, Kings County, where his son Gerrit lived, and he seems to have alternated between New Amersfoort and New Amsterdam, according to Church records. On the 18th of August, 1673, he became schout, or high sheriff, of all the Dutch towns on Long Island. He and his brother Jan were delegates to the convention on March 26, 1674, to confer with Governor Clove on the state of the colony. He engaged in farming and traded with the Indians. He was a gentleman of considerable means, of much official influence, and of decided culture. He died October, 1687, and left two children, a son and daughter. Both of these Holland Dutchmen were connected with our earliest history, and seem to have taken a lively interest in the welfare of its colonists.

Justice Jaques S. Stryker, who is proud of his Dutch ancestry, was born on August 18, 1836, in the old homestead at what is known as King's Highway, Gravesend. This homestead was originally purchased in 1692, by Gerrit Strycker, who was the only son of Jacobus Gerritsen Van Strycker, or Jacob Strycker, and a peculiar condition of the deed of conveyance was that the second payment on it should be made "when the leaves begin to fall." Justice Stryker now resides on a part of the property then purchased. His mother was a descendant of the Stillwell family, also of Gravesend. He was sent to Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, and finally finished his schooling at Fergusonville Academy, Delaware County, N. Y.

servants of the host placed upon the table three boars' heads. This was the signal agreed upon for the extermination of the Van Strycker family. They, however, rallying quickly at a certain portion of the room, were terrible when they acted thus on the defensive, and turned the plot with deadly effect upon their opponents. This tradition has come down through the family, and may account for the boars' heads which appear upon the coat of arms."

In the middle of the seventeenth century Jan and Jacobus Van Strycker received from the states-general of the Netherlands a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, upon condition that they took out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. This grant was dated in January, 1643, but it does not appear that the offer was finally acted upon until eight years afterward, and then the younger brother, Jacobus, came to this country, Jan following one year later, in 1652. The latter was a man of unusual education and ability, and his history shows him to have been prominent in both civil and religious matters. He was thrice married, and remained in New Amsterdam a little over a year after his arrival there. In 1654 he was instrumental in founding the Dutch colony on Long Island, called Midwout, or Middlewoods, the modern name of which is Flatbush. In the same year he was chosen chief magistrate of the colony, a position

Jan Strycker. 1665

In 1859 he went west, to Kendall County, Ill., where he married Miss Mary M. Cook, a daughter of Charles Cook; but circumstances which he could not control, together with his wife's ill health, caused him to return in 1863. He then obtained a position on the metropolitan police force just three weeks before the occurrence of the draft riots, in the suppression of which he took part under Inspectors Carpenter and Folk. He belonged to the central office squad of Brooklyn under Acting Sergeant Daniel Jones, and was detailed by the police commissioners for special duty to the office of the health officer of the city of Brooklyn as a special officer, serving during the epidemic of cholera in 1866, and remaining on the police force until 1868, when he became a United States' store-keeper for the customs. Four years later he was removed by Chester A. Arthur, who was then the collector of the port, because of



Kenneth F. Sutherland

the reduction of the staff of store-keepers on taking off the war tariff. He was shortly afterward appointed assistant clerk to the Kings County board of supervisors, a position which he held for thirteen years. Some eight or nine years ago he was elected a justice of the peace, and is now serving his third term. His first wife having died, he married Anna J. De Nyse, a daughter of Richard De Nyse of King's Highway, Gravesend, whose ancestors, under the name of "Nyssens," which was then their name, emigrated from Binnick in the province of Utrecht, prior to 1638, to New Netherlands. Justice Stryker has always been a warm advocate of local improvements. He is, *ex-officio*, a member of several of the local town boards, which control the public improvements. In many ways Justice Stryker has rendered his fellow-citizens willing and acceptable service, notably in the drafting of local laws for his town and county, and in the organization of what is known as the Impromptu Charitable Relief Association of his town. He is a charter member of Covenant Lodge, F. and A. M. He has represented his town in the Republican General Committee continuously for twenty years or more.

Although Justice KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND is a young man—he was born on March 27, 1863—his fellow-citizens three years ago recognized his abilities and merits by electing him a justice of the peace for a term of four years. His services on the bench since his election have signally confirmed the public

estimate of his efficiency. He has grown in the popular esteem and confidence. He is a school trustee, foreman of the hook and ladder company, (a position which he has filled for three years); police commissioner, president of the John Y. McKane Association, president of the Gravesend Democratic Association, member of the Coney Island Athletic Club, member of the board of health and of the town board. Justice Sutherland is a native of New York. His mother, who was born in Ireland, is still living, and resides at Coney Island; but his father, who was of Canadian descent, died about sixteen years ago. When he was quite young, Justice Sutherland's parents moved to Brooklyn. When eleven years old Kenneth left school and began to earn his own living. In 1879, he went to Coney Island as a special police officer, in which capacity he served for one year. He was then appointed to the regular force and acted thereon for another twelve months. In 1884 he was elected to fill an unexpired term of three years as constable of the town of Gravesend; he was afterwards renominated and elected for a further term of five years. He had only served two years of this term when he was elected a justice of the peace for four years.



Richard Van Brunt Newton

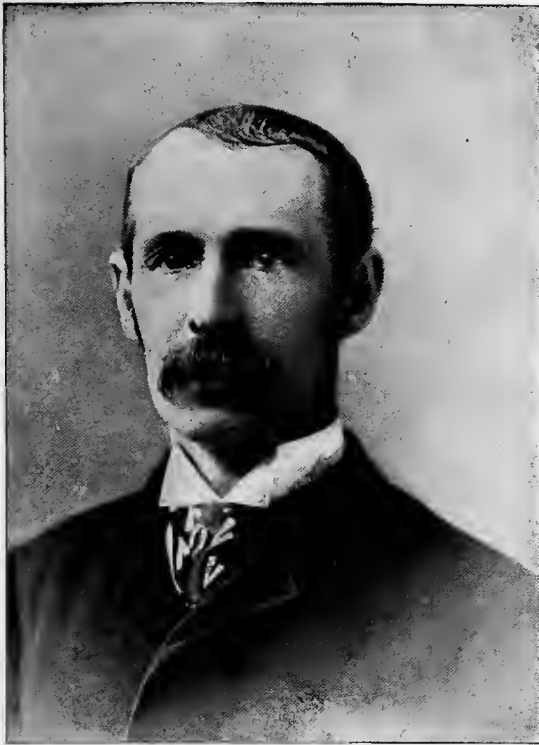
By virtue of his office as a justice of the peace for the town of Gravesend, RICHARD VAN BRUNT NEWTON is a member of the board of health, town improvement board, and board of police commissioners, in all of which capacities he has faithfully served the town since 1884. Justice Newton was born in the first ward of Brooklyn on March 4, 1861. His grandfather, Yost Van Brunt, after whom he was named, was the first person to run a public stage within the limits of what then comprised the city of Brooklyn, the route being from Fulton ferry to the present site of South ferry. Justice Newton's father, who was born in Allen street, New York, died in 1873; but his mother, who is descended from the old and well-known Long Island family of Van Brunts, still resides with her son at Coney Island. Young Newton's early education was received in Brooklyn at public schools Nos. 7, 8 and 9; also the Juvenile High School, and later at Browne's Business College. Upon leaving the latter institution he began the study of law in the

office of Place & Harward, and after creditably and successfully passing his examinations, was admitted to the bar at the May general term of the supreme court in the year 1882 at Poughkeepsie. He began the practice of his profession at Gravesend, and in the spring of 1884 was elected a justice of the peace for that town; in 1888 he was reelected for a further term of four years, a mark of public confidence which was repeated in 1892. In the fall of 1886 he was nominated and elected a member of the state assembly from the twelfth district of Kings County; and was reelected the following year. Prior to his becoming a member of the legislature, the bill providing for the annexation of the township of New Lots to Brooklyn as well as the bond bill accompanying it, had been unsuccessfully introduced no less than nineteen times. Justice Newton, nothing daunted, reintroduced the bill with ultimate success. As secretary of the Gravesend Democratic Association, Judge Newton has done much towards advancing the interests of the party to which he belongs. He is unmarried. He is a stockholder in the Kings County Hygiene Ice Company, as well as its secretary and a member of the board of directors.



S. S. Williamson

STEPHEN STRYKER WILLIAMSON has for many years been a prominent and active member of the Gravesend board of health and has engaged in numerous private enterprises, which have advanced the interests of the town. Mr. Williamson was born in the old family homestead at Gravesend on June 24, 1840. Both his father and mother and his ancestors for many generations were natives of that place, and the farm now occupied by Mr. Williamson is intact to-day just as it first came into the possession of the family in 1665. Mr. Williamson's education was received at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush. At that institution he remained until he was nineteen years of age, when he joined his father in farming. He was occupied with agricultural pursuits for about fifteen years, and then retired from active business, but still resides at the old farm house. Mr. Williamson married, in 1861, Miss Eleanor Hubbard, of Red Bank, N. J. He has been an active member of the Gravesend Benevolent Association since its organization, and is a member of the John Y. McKane Association, the Gravesend Hook and Ladder Company and Stella Lodge, F. and A. M.



William J. Gladding

Politically, he is a Democrat, and during all his life he has been prominent in the councils of his party.

A comparatively young man who for a number of years has been identified with public affairs at Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend is Justice WILLIAM J. GLADDING, of the former place. He has lived in Sheepshead Bay more than fourteen years. He was born in New York, on June 15, 1843, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He began active life in 1861, engaging in photography, and originating the specialty of selling collections of photographed celebrities. He remained in this business for some years, and then became a partner in the Greenpoint Straw Works, with which he was connected until 1878. During these years, Mr. Gladding was a frequent contributor to the public press, both as a writer and as an artist, his productions in the latter line being often seen in the comic periodicals of the day. After a residence of ten years at Sheepshead Bay, he became private secretary to Chief McKane, and when Daniel Lake was appointed United States marshal, Mr. Gladding was made deputy. When Alexander Walker was made United States marshal, Mr. Gladding continued his connection with this office. In April, 1891, he was elected a justice of the peace. He took his seat upon the bench of the second precinct police court on the first of January, 1892. He is treasurer of Friendship Engine Company, of the Sheepshead Bay fire department Association, and is a regular contributor to the

ment, vice-president of the Henry Osborne Independent *Kings County Journal*. He is a member of Franklin Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Fortitude Lodge, F. and A. M.

Dr. R. L. VAN KLEEK, the present medical officer to the Gravesend board of health, has held that position ever since that body was organized in 1880. Dr. Van Kleek was born at Berne, Albany County, N. Y., on March 21, 1839, but when he was four years old his father and mother removed to Flatbush. There he became a pupil in the famous Erasmus Hall Academy. In September, 1855, he entered the New York University and was graduated in June, 1858; he was made Master of Arts in 1861. He began his medical studies at the New York University in 1859, and was graduated in 1862. The following twelve months he spent on the staff of the Kings County Hospital. Dr. Van Kleek left the hospital in August, 1863, and settled at Gravesend, where he began private practice as a physician and surgeon. From 1869 until 1889 Dr. Van Kleek was postmaster of Gravesend, and from 1889 until the present time has been physician to the Health Home at Coney Island.

The Stillwell family is an honored one in Gravesend, where some of its members have resided ever since the first settlement of the town; and all of them, in some manner or other, have been identified with the progress and well-being of the place. ABRAHAM EMMENS STILLWELL is a lineal descendant, on his father's side, of Nicholas Stillwell, an



R. L. Van Kleek M.D.



A. E. Stillwell

a member of Franklin Lodge of Odd Fellows, and he also belongs to the Sheepshead Bay fire department and the John Y. McKane Association; he is now a Democrat, though formerly prominent in Republican circles.

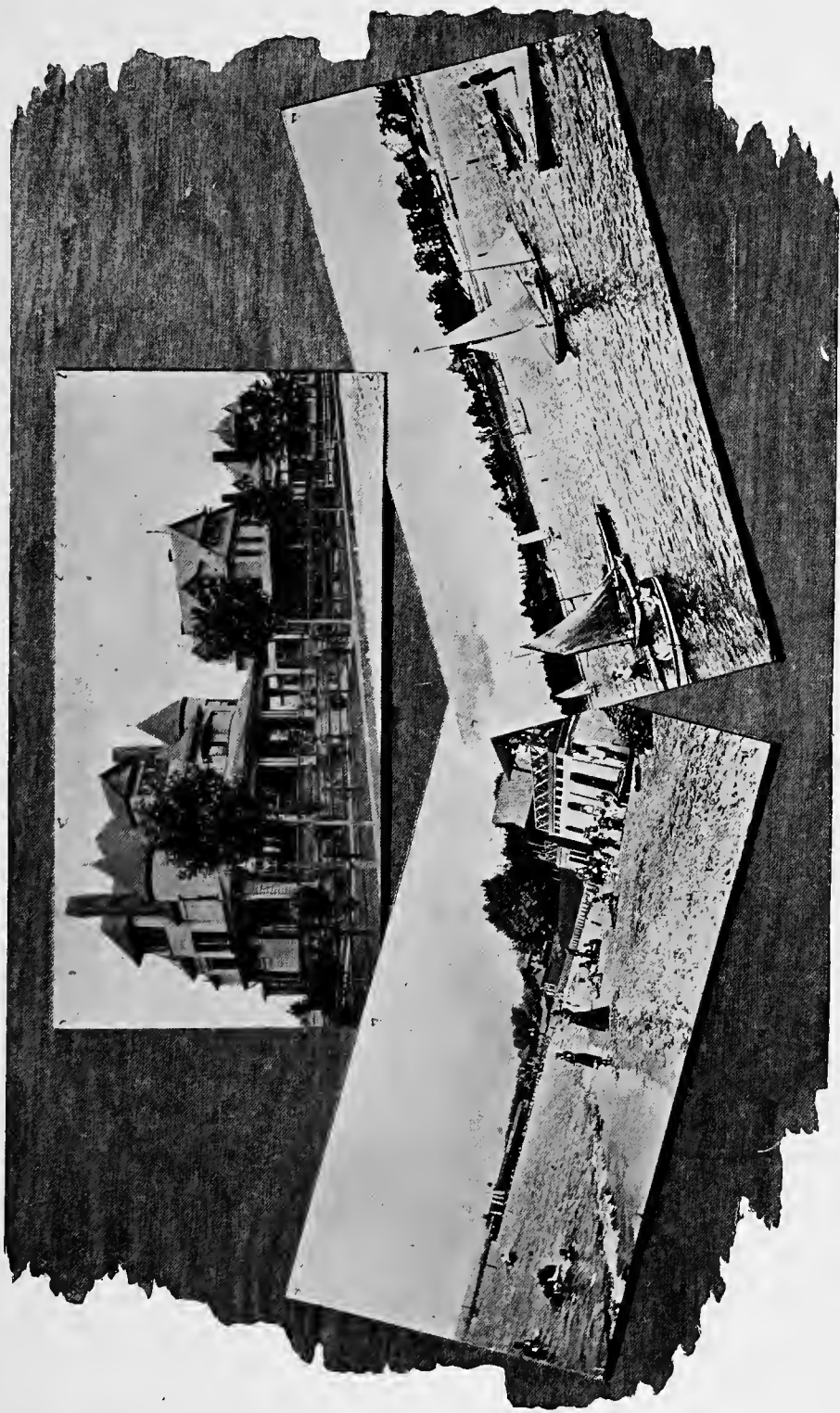
Englishman who came from Hull, by way of Leyden, somewhere about the year 1638, and settled on Manhattan Island. He remained there for some years; but finally removed to Staten Island, where he died in 1671. Mr. Stillwell's mother was an Emmens, her grandfather being a Dutch preacher named Schoonmaker. Abraham E. Stillwell was born in Gravesend, on August 22, 1832, and attended the public school in his native village until he reached the age of fourteen years. Subsequently he was a pupil for three years at Flatbush Hall Academy. Leaving school, he made an attempt to make a living by teaching in Boston, Mass., but soon returned to Gravesend and worked for a few years on his father's farm. With the exception of a brief interval, he attended strictly to the pursuit of agriculture until 1864. In that year he started in the second-hand and commission business on Grand street, Brooklyn, and subsequently engaged in the second-hand lumber business, on Thirty-eighth street, New York. This venture did not prove successful and once more he returned to Gravesend. He was appointed sexton of the town graveyard, and incidentally with his duties united the business of an undertaker. In 1860 he built the house where he now resides. Mr. Stillwell has been twice married, first in 1859 and again in 1887. The present Mrs. Stillwell occupies a prominent position in Gravesend society. For twenty-five years or more Mr. Stillwell has been

NEW UTRECHT.

In area the town of New Utrecht is one of the most important of the county towns. It contains about eight square miles and includes within its limits the villages and settlements of New Utrecht, Bath Beach, Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Blythebourne, Lefferts Park, Mapleton, Bath Beach Junction, Ardmore, Van Pelt Manor, and portions of Unionville and West Brooklyn. It occupies the southwestern corner of the county and has a shore line extending from Sixtieth street along the Narrows to Fort Hamilton, and thence along Gravesend Bay to the western boundary of Gravesend. The first settler there was one Antony Jansen Van Salee, who in 1643 received a grant of two hundred acres within the western limits of the village of Unionville. In January, 1657, there were nineteen patents for fifty acres each, issued to as many individuals. These patents represented lands in what was locally known as the "Nyack tract," which faced the shore of the Narrows. The name New Utrecht was early bestowed upon the place from its primitive settlers; at first the settlement grew slowly, and it was not until December 22, 1661, that a town charter was granted. New Utrecht was little affected by the several transitions from Dutch to English rule, and *vice versa*, nor was its growth in any way hastened or retarded by the progress and outcome of the revolutionary war. In the course of its history the title to its territory has been secured by three or more different purchases from the Indians and it has been accorded six government patents, all embracing substantially the same territory. In 1675 its assessment books showed the valuation of property as £2,852 10 s. From the twenty settlers who were counted within the town limits in 1647, the population had increased in the next century to three hundred; in 1880 it had reached 4,742; in 1890 the census figures were 9,129. In 1890 the real estate in the town was valued by the assessors at \$5,274,047.

On the shores of the lower bay, where it makes a wide sweep inland from Fort Hamilton eastward towards Coney Island, and receives the name of Gravesend Bay, is BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA, an ideal settlement, the creation of which marked an era, important and entirely new, in the suburban development of Brooklyn. It is in the township of New Utrecht, and constitutes its southern section and boundary. It is about two miles beyond the city line at Bay Ridge and six miles from the Brooklyn Bridge. It comprises about three hundred and fifty acres.

Usually suburban districts develop by degrees, very slowly and without design; improvements are introduced when the demand becomes too pressing to be ignored. Localities form themselves in haphazard



VIEWS OF BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA.

manner, so that factories and homes may, perchance, nestle side by side until the full-grown settlement becomes a sort of hodge-podge of civilization. The modern idea of mapping out an entire residential locality, arranging for streets, walks, houses, sewers, gas, etc., all before the first shovelful of earth is turned has inaugurated a new tendency which promises some Utopian results in the future. At this writing Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea represents the high-water mark of ideas and accomplishment, and stands as a model for future creators of suburban settlements.

The land where the picturesque streets and homes of Bensonhurst now are, was a few years ago furrowed by the ploughshare and browsed over by cattle. Its transformation is due to James D. Lynch, who purchased the old Benson farm in 1887, and created the Bensonhurst of to-day. The neighborhood was historically interesting. Here, generations ago, had been reared the homesteads of old Dutch settlers, like the Bensons and others whose names have become indelibly associated with the place and who have left their memorials in both the written and the unwritten history of the state. It was here that sixteen thousand British troops and Hessian mercenaries, under the protecting muzzles of a frigate's guns, effected their landing on the morning before the battle of Long Island. The old King's Highway, which still winds tortuously along the northern boundary of Bensonhurst, was the road over which they passed from the shores of the bay to the scene of the conflict within sight of the village of Brooklyn.

The idea which prompted Mr. Lynch to undertake the establishment of this model suburban village was not merely the hope of personal advantage and remuneration, which is the incentive of so many similar projects, but a plan which in its consummation would afford an equal advantage to all who were in any way associated with its success. Bensonhurst was founded upon a broadly comprehensive design evolved after a careful study of the manifold advantages with which nature had endowed the locality. This design was executed in the most complete fashion possible, and to accomplish this the assistance of the best engineering and architectural skill available was invoked. It was proposed that the place should afford a place of residence to about one thousand families, and that those who settled there should find surroundings replete with every natural and artificial convenience.

As soon as the purchase of the land was effected a large force of laborers was engaged under competent direction to lay out the proposed village. For three years their work progressed towards completion with the result that fourteen miles of streets were graded, twenty-eight miles of sidewalks laid, and as many miles of fences built. Gas and water pipes also had been laid, five thousand shade trees and masses of ornamental shrubbery had been planted; a post-office, telegraph and telephone stations, a livery stable, public hall, stores, and more than one hundred dwellings, costing from \$3,000 to \$10,000 each, had been erected. The village also afforded the convenience of a railway station and opportunities for intellectual and physical culture were presented by a branch of the Brooklyn Library, and by baseball and tennis grounds. In order that the projected improvements in the locality might be carried out on a scale commensurate with the importance of the original idea, special legislation became a necessity, and in 1889 a law was passed at Albany permitting the introduction of sewerage facilities. During the following year another bill, having received executive sanction, provided for the establishment of a commission for the purpose of selecting a public park site. The cedar-crested bluff on the shore of the bay, behind which the model village lies, was appropriated for the park, and thus the residents of Bensonhurst are assured that the view of the ocean and the natural beauties of the shore never shall be destroyed. In 1892 the legislature was again invoked for aid in the further development of Bensonhurst, and an act was passed altering the name of Twenty-second avenue to Bay Park Way, and placing it under the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn park commissioner, thereby establishing an unbroken boulevard between Prospect Park and Bensonhurst Park. Architecturally, Bensonhurst is an inspiration. No arbitrary rules have been established regarding the style or cost of contemplated dwellings, but certain judicious regulations provided against the erection of structures that would lend a suggestion of unsightliness to an otherwise pleasing aspect. Nuisances of all kinds are also jealously guarded against and their intrusion rendered an utter impossibility. For this purpose well-devised restrictions are maintained; one of these, established in perpetuity, insists that no one shall build nearer the street line than ten feet, thus conferring upon every thoroughfare an appearance similar to that presented by Clinton avenue in Brooklyn. Other restrictions are limited in their operative power to a period of sixteen years, when it is expected that the character of the neighborhood will have become sufficiently well established to justify their withdrawal. All the streets are well graded and macadamized, and have been laid out on the same lines of extension as the streets in this city. The drives and walks are shady and pleasant. Ocean Parkway, that most magnificent of driveways, is readily accessible and can be reached from Bensonhurst by way of Twenty-second avenue, which intersects it about midway in its course between Prospect Park and Coney Island.

The houses, representing every suitable style of modern suburban architecture, are situated within easy distance of the station of the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad, and by this method of transit, or by the electric cars in connection with Thirty-ninth street, only forty minutes of travel divide



SOME BENSONHURST RESIDENCES.

Bensonhurst from the southern extremity of New York. The distance intervening may be covered at a pecuniary expenditure of ten cents. The conveniences which have made Bensonhurst popular as a place of residence will be still further augmented by increased facilities of land and water transit, among which the proposed extension of the elevated railroad system is one of the most important. These opportunities for ready access to metropolitan centres have greatly developed that tendency which is continually moving the more desirable portion of an urban population towards the freer and less confined surroundings of the suburbs, and there is no more attractive journey after a hard day's work than that which carries the wearied business man from the turmoil of New York and Brooklyn to the cool and quiet fields that overlook the waters of the lower bay. In its sanitary qualifications the locality stands unrivalled. The gravel which underlies the soil would insure the most perfect method of natural drainage, even though there were no comprehensive system of sewerage such as there is. Excellent water is supplied by the Kings County Water Supply Company. The winds which cool Bensonhurst in summer never visit it roughly in the winter months, owing to the sheltered nature of the lower bay, so that those who reside there may experience all the attractive features of seaside life during one half the year and avoid its unpleasant characteristics during the other. The future of Bensonhurst is assured by the conditions which have made its present prosperity a reality. Ten years hence its population will have increased and its attractiveness will be doubled, but its characteristics as a place of residence will remain unchanged. Coming improvements will be in keeping with the details of the original design. To the more than one hundred and fifty dwellings already built, others are being constantly added, and each new purchaser finds his building site in a condition for immediate occupancy. The neighborhood is well supplied with churches and schools, and of the local institutions which have gained a foothold there are the New York Canoe Club, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, Bensonhurst Tennis Club and the Bensonhurst Club. With the lapse of time and the extension of improvements will come a rise of land values which is bound to advantageously affect those who have already invested their money in that locality and who have found there that happy combination of conveniences which only such a community can offer.

Adjoining Bensonhurst on the west is the attractive suburban settlement of BATH BEACH, where many wealthy people own summer cottages. This locality is in all respects a model suburban community and is a possible resort for those who are addicted to yachting and other forms of marine recreation. Northeast of Bath Beach lies the village of New Utrecht, which contains several hundred houses, a few of which still display the characteristics of colonial and pre-colonial architecture. Here stands the town hall, a spacious structure of substantial design. Here also are located certain prosperous business enterprises and means of secular and religious instruction are not lacking.

On the bluff at the extreme southwestern extremity of New Utrecht stands FORT HAMILTON. The government reservation, which includes the battery sites, parade-ground, magazines, storehouses, barracks, and officers' quarters, is rather extensive and is bounded by the shore line, Fort Hamilton avenue, and Battery place. During colonial times the place was known as Denyse's Ferry, and supplied a landing for the boats which plied between New Utrecht and the opposite shores of Staten Island and New Jersey; the first instance of the establishment of anything resembling a fortification on this particular site occurred in August, 1776, when a battery of twelve-pounders planted behind hastily constructed earthworks, opened fire on the frigate "Asia," which led the van of Admiral Howe's fleet. During the civil war Fort Hamilton was strongly garrisoned. It is now occupied by a detachment of artillery. Clustering around the fort are several hotels and stores and dwellings enough to constitute a village of considerable size. In summer it is a popular resort, resembling on a smaller scale the west end of Coney Island.

A walk of two miles along the picturesque "Shore Road," or a shorter cut across the fields, leads from Fort Hamilton to the village of BAY RIDGE, which is separated by a short stretch of farm lands from the extremity of South Brooklyn. It is not thickly settled in any particular point except along the line of Third avenue between Sixty-fifth street and Bay Ridge avenue. Elegantly designed and luxuriously appointed country houses and villas appear at intervals along the Shore Road, and First, Second, Third, Narrows, and Bay Ridge avenues. It is connected with New York by a ferry running to the Battery and with Brooklyn by the line of the Brooklyn City Railroad. Its territory is cut also by a branch of the Long Island Railroad. It has a church, schools, a public hall, a few stores, some manufactories and several club-houses.

BLVTHEBOURNE, a word which means "happy home," is the suggestive name of a beautifully located and easily accessible village at the boundary of the city where the thrifty wage-earner and the careful hus-bander of a limited income may enjoy health and comfort under his own roof-tree. It has been developed on that excellent plan whereby the payment, at regular intervals for a certain period, of instalments that would not exceed in amount the sum paid out in rent for an ordinary flat in Brooklyn or in New York, secures a place where the home may become a savings-bank and at the same time that the investment gives an immediate return for the expenditures in those things for which the occupant of rented premises pays

roundly without any prospect of future advantage from his payments. The Blythebourne Improvement Company, of which T. S. Sands is president and R. B. Fithian secretary, was formed in 1887 by the late Electus B. Litchfield, in company with Thomas S. Sands and P. H. Flynn. The natural beauties and advantages of the place have been supplemented by a thorough system of public improvements which gives broad streets and avenues, nicely graded, adorned with shade trees, well lighted and having good stone or plank sidewalks. A supply of pure cold water is introduced into each cottage, two fine school-houses have been built by the township of New Utrecht, and the company has erected a building which furnishes the residents with facilities for marketing as convenient as those afforded within the city limits. The



A STREET IN BLYTHEBOURNE.

land is high and the drainage good, and the fertility of the soil makes possible the pretty garden that is always a source of delight to a refined household. The elevation is seventy feet above tidewater and the proximity of the ocean causes the atmosphere to be well charged with invigorating ozone. Brooklyn and New York may be reached with ease and frequency and in a short time, as the village is at the junction of all the steam railroads to Coney Island and within ten to fifteen minutes' ride. There is access to New York by the ferry from Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, to the foot of Whitehall street, New York, conducted in connection with the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad and the Third avenue electric railroad. The village includes the territory bounded by Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth streets, Cowenhoven lane, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and New Utrecht avenues.

In considering the development of Bay Ridge, too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of what has been done there by E. W. BLISS. The locality has many picturesque parts, but the most beautiful place within its limits is the estate of the wealthy inventor and machinery manufacturer, who purchased sixty-five acres of land and created on the shores of the bay, just beyond the city's limits, one of the most magnificent private residences in the country. E. W. Bliss was born at Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., in 1836, and was educated there at the public school. When sixteen he became an apprentice in the machine-shops of Metcalf & Livingstone, near Cooperstown. He remained there until he was twenty-one. Upon reaching his majority, he went to Syracuse, N. Y., and worked for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, as a journeyman machinist. With a view of bettering his condition, he accepted an offer from the Charles Parker Gun Company, of Meriden, Conn., working as a journeyman for the salary of \$1.62 per day. Within a year after entering the employ of the gun company, Mr. Bliss, by means of improved methods and his ability to obtain the best results, was able to demonstrate to his employers that if they would allow him the use of their shops, money and men, he could turn out the finished product at much less cost than had theretofore been considered possible, and at the same time make a handsome profit for himself. Under this contract system, it became the duty of Mr. Bliss to make estimates, specifications, designs, etc., and his employers were by no means slow to appreciate the marked talent and ability which he brought to bear upon everything entrusted to his charge. The measure of his success may best be told by the statement that before Mr. Bliss had reached his twenty-third birthday, he was selected to take the

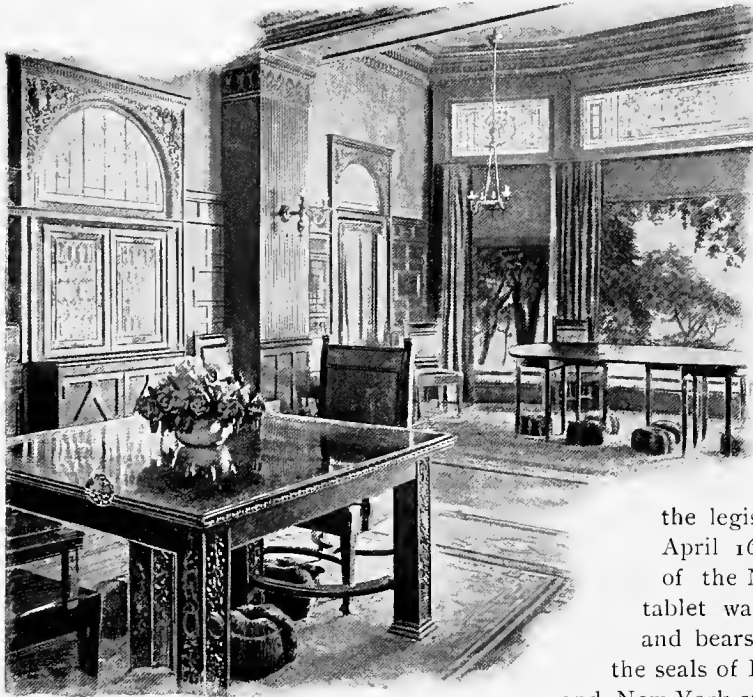
entire management of the works into his hands. He remained with the gun company for about seven years. In 1861, Mr. Bliss was one of the first to answer the call of Abraham Lincoln for the first 75,000 men for the defence of the Union, and went out with Company I, 3d Conn. Regiment. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and at the end of his term of service received an honorable discharge. It then seemed best for him that he should return to the Parker Gun Company, and this he did. Shortly afterwards he attracted the attention of Andrew Campbell, the inventor of the well-known printing press which bears his name; Mr. Campbell made a very flattering offer, which Mr. Bliss accepted. Under his management the business immediately assumed proportions beyond their most sanguine expectations; but in the latter part of the first year Mr. Bliss embarked in an enterprise of his own, that of making special machinery for the manufacture of sheet metal goods, from which he was not tempted by Mr. Campbell's offer of two and a half times as much as he formerly had paid him. He possessed a very limited capital, but he had the courage to hire the second story of the Benton Building, at the foot of Adams street, Brooklyn, and engage the services of six men, with nothing for them to do. The venture was one in an untried field, and a demand for the machines constructed had to be created. At this time the petroleum business was in its infancy, and was carried on entirely by private firms, the mammoth corporations which have since sprung into existence being then undreamed of. Almost from the very start Mr. Bliss succeeded in exciting the interest of Charles Pratt and Fred. W. Devoe, who availed themselves of his inventive genius in connection with the making of special machinery for the stamping of metal receptacles for use in the oil trade. Not only did Mr. Bliss and his associates achieve much in this direction, but other machines which they invented completely revolutionized the manufacture of many of the commonest utensils in daily use, which are to be found in almost every household in the world. When Mr. Bliss first established himself in business, his capital amounted to \$1,250, which he had succeeded in saving out of his salary. From a small beginning the enterprise has grown to be one of the most prominent industrial features, not only of the city of Brooklyn but of the whole United States. The business is of such proportions that to carry it on a capital of \$2,000,000 is required, and over six hundred skilled mechanics are constantly employed. Mr. Bliss married, in 1866, at Cooperstown, N. Y., the daughter of the gentleman who was formerly his employer. He has one daughter, married, who resides with him at Bay Ridge.

Mr. Bliss became a resident of Brooklyn in 1866. A few years after that he purchased the estate of the late Henry C. Murphy, at Bay Ridge, together with twenty-five acres of land encircling it. Subsequently he acquired land to the north of this property, buying nine acres of the Sedgewick estate, and nearly three times as great a tract from the Bergen estate. To this has been added about six acres of the Brown estate, which lies to the south of Mr. Bliss' house. Altogether, Mr. Bliss owns sixty-five acres of the most desirable real estate of which any suburban locality can boast. From Third avenue the property extends downward to the water-front, and nine hundred feet out into the bay; in width, it covers the territory lying between Sixty-eighth street and the Bay Ridge station of the Long Island Railroad Company. That part lying between Second and Third avenues Mr. Bliss has improved, and is disposing of lots under restrictions which will undoubtedly tend to build up a community of beautiful homes. This property commands a fine outlook over the park surrounding Mr. Bliss' home. As all this property in the immediate future will become part and parcel of Brooklyn in name as well as in fact, the benefit Mr. Bliss is thus conferring upon the city cannot easily be estimated. Mr. Bliss' residence, situated on a lofty bluff, commands a magnificent prospect of New York Bay, with the Narrows, backed by the hills of Staten Island in the foreground, and away to the right the crowded waters of the North and East rivers, with the low-lying shores of New Jersey in the distance. To the northwest of the mansion, on the highest point of the bluff, stands the observatory. Its base is of rough-hewn Quincy granite, while the tower, circular in form, is constructed of alternate courses of the same material and New Hampshire stone. This structure alone cost \$16,000. Until the purchase of the property by the present owner the mansion and grounds had been indifferently cared for, Senator Murphy using the property during only a portion of the summer. Now, however, a broad driveway leads up from Second avenue to the front entrance. Upon each side of the drive are rare and costly trees, and at all seasons of the year, except in the winter, the spacious ornamental flower beds are filled with choicest blossoms. Immediately in front of the entrance are three very large lindens and a mighty cedar of Lebanon, the rugged grandeur of which is thoroughly picturesque. There are French horse-chestnuts and foreign ashes, while facing the bay is a fine row of elms. The interior of the mansion has been decorated and furnished with a lavish disregard of expense. From a wide vestibule massive oaken doors, panelled and studded with brass, swing inward to a large hallway of the Renaissance period. The woodwork of this apartment is of antique oak, highly finished and carved in various elaborate architectural designs; there is a parquet flooring of oak, about seven-eighths of an inch thick, covering the entire hall. Above the panelled wainscoting the side walls are hung with figured leather of suitable color, while overhead the ceiling is cut up into squares by cross beams. These spaces are covered with



E. W. Bliss

handsome frescoes in the Renaissance style. On the right-hand side of the hallway is an elaborate mantel, resting on polished pillars. The hearth, enclosed by the frame of the mantel, is finished in mosaic and has a set of andirons of unique design; above the mantel-shelf is a handsome tapestry panel. A prominent feature of the hallway is a staircase of oak with malachite newel-posts and carved and ornamented hand-rails. Opening from the hall, on the right hand, is the drawing-room, which presents a faultless Louis XVI. interior. The woodwork of the room is finished in white enamel and gold; the ceiling is panelled



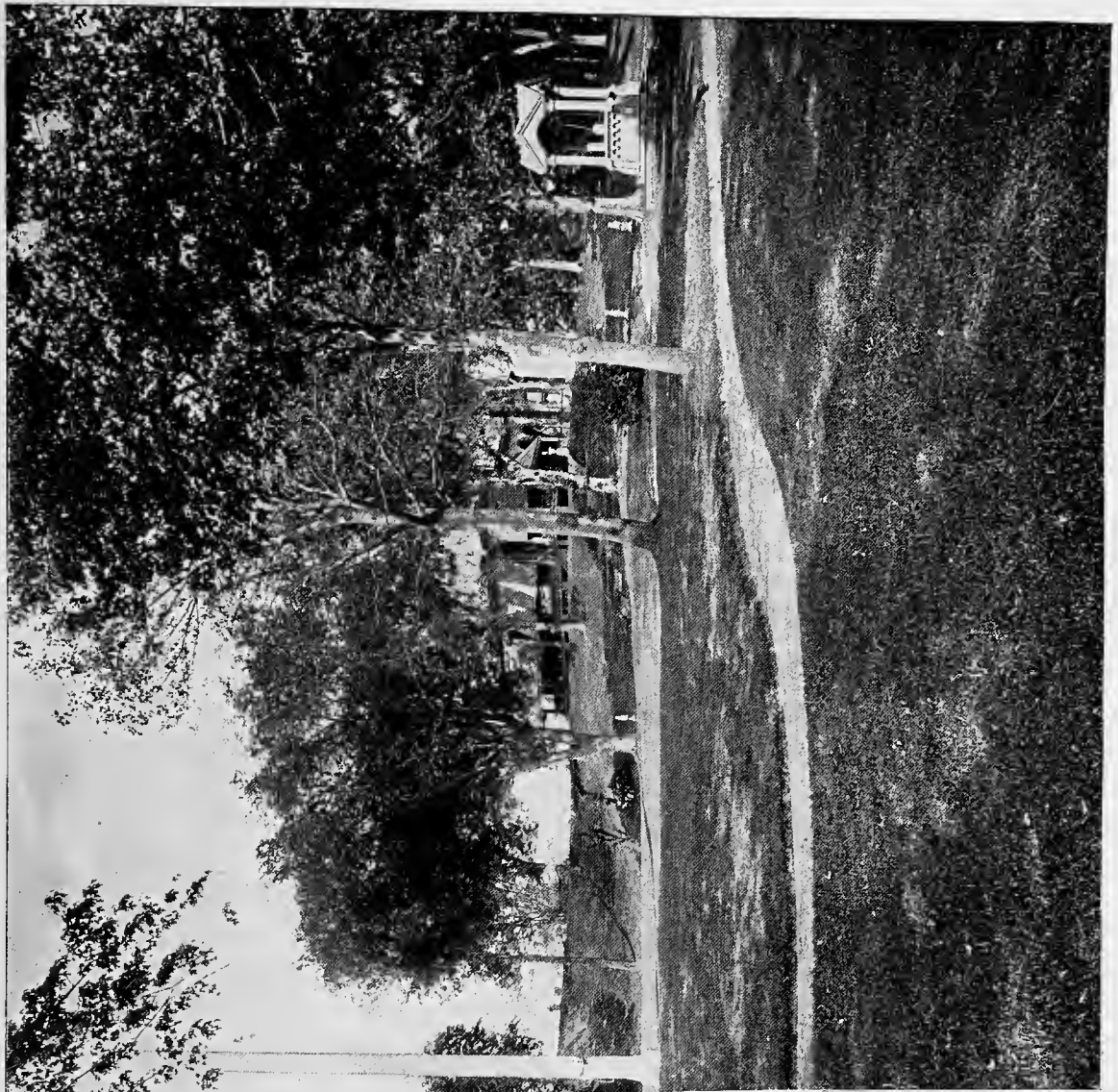
A CORNER IN THE DINING-ROOM.

with frescoes of cupids and the side walls are hung with a delicate shade of light blue silk figured in attractive designs. On the same side of the hall are the billiard-room and library. These apartments connect with each other. The library is the historical room of the house. Here on the walls is a copper tablet, framed as if it were a picture, having engraved upon its surface the following: "At a conference held in this room on the second day of December, A. D., 1866, between Henry C. Murphy, William C. Kingsley and Alexander McCue, an agreement was reached which resulted in the passage of an act by

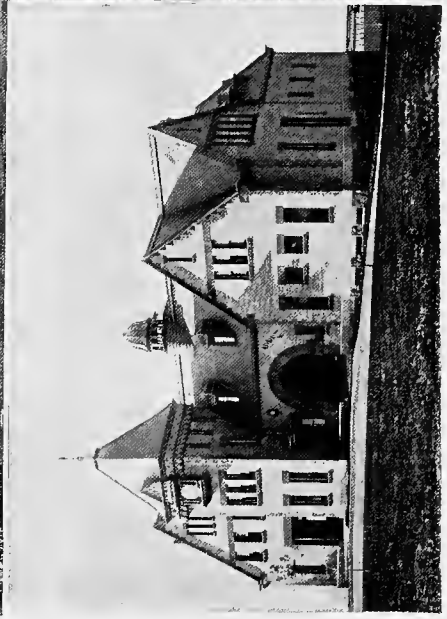
the legislature of the state of New York, on April 16, 1867, providing for the construction of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge." The tablet was made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and bears, in addition to the foregoing inscription, the seals of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York city and New York state. The dining-room is in the rear and on the left of the reception hall and, cutting directly

through the piazza, terminates in a shallow bay-window that commands a wide sweep of the great bay to the west. A doorway at each side of the window leads out to the veranda. Directly in front of the window is a cleft, or gorge, in the high bluff upon which the house stands. It is completely covered with a thick velvety sward, and extends down to the stone wall at the water-front where, upon a sort of platform a flag-staff has been erected. Mr. Bliss is the organizer, president and controlling stockholder in the E. W. Bliss Co., which controls the patents of the famous Whitehead torpedoes; president and holder of the largest interest in the United States Projectile Company; vice-president of the Brooklyn Gas Fixture Company; director of the Kings County Trust Company, director of the Brooklyn Club, member of the Hamilton and Marine and Field clubs, the New Utrecht Club of Bath Beach, and the Engineers' Club of New York; he is also a director and member of the executive board of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Mr. Bliss has invested no inconsiderable portion of his surplus capital in Brooklyn realty and has an abiding faith in the future greatness and importance of the city. Like a great many he is strongly in favor of annexation to New York.

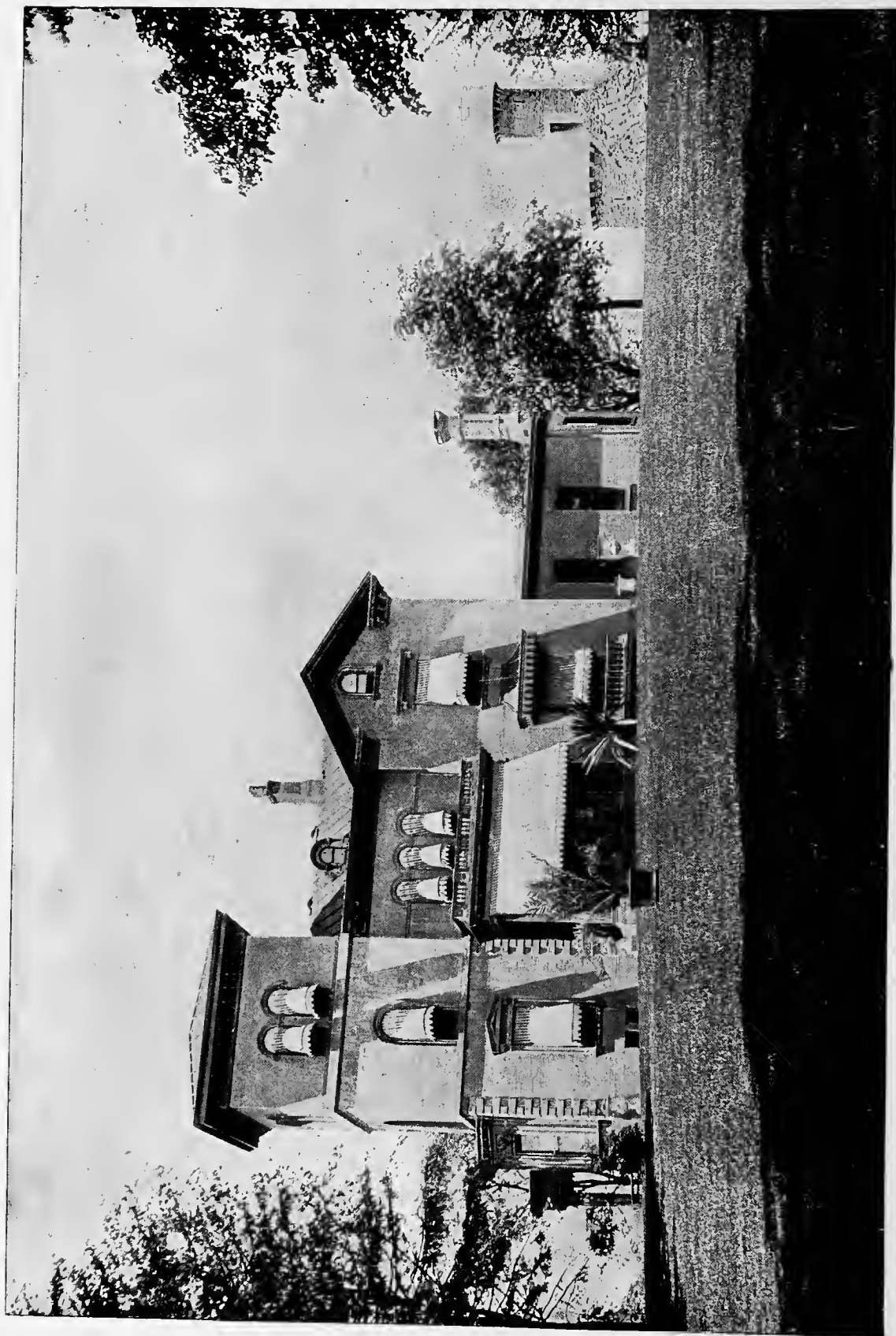
In the construction of the house of NIELS POULSON on the Shore Road, Bay Ridge, there will be found a departure from common practice. Copper, brick and cement have been so happily combined as to produce a warm, dry and attractive dwelling; fire-proof construction was one of the main points aimed at by the owner, and metal, chiefly copper, has been employed in such a manner as to produce striking and novel results. Mr. Poulson is a member of the great iron firm of Poulson & Eger of New York. His house stands upon the bluff near Fort Hamilton. The main hall, octagonal in shape, is entered through a vestibule opening from a broad veranda which extends across the front and partially along two sides of the house. Opening from the main hall are the library, seventeen feet square; the drawing-room, twenty-one feet square; and the dining-room, which measures 15 x 31 feet. Rich, heavy portieres cover the entrances to these several apartments, above each being a semi-circular piece of wrought-iron work of artistic design. To the left as one enters the hall is the stairway, which extends to the third story. A portion of the dining-room is partitioned off as a breakfast-room by folding doors which have wrought-iron panels of handsome design. The kitchen is at the extreme end of the house, the servants' hall and pantry being between it and the dining-room. Beyond the dining-room is the conservatory, with cast-iron rafters and supports covered



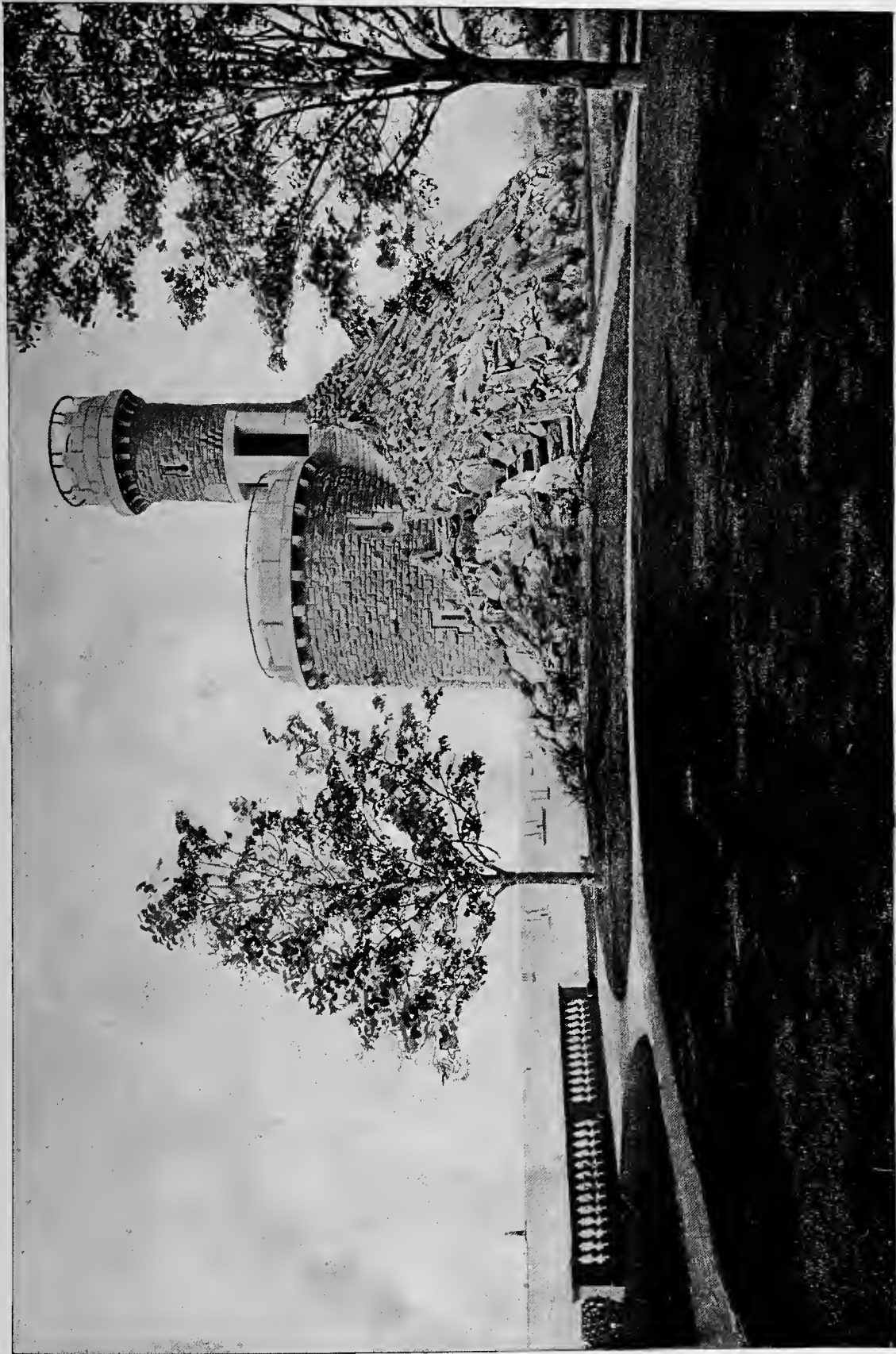
RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



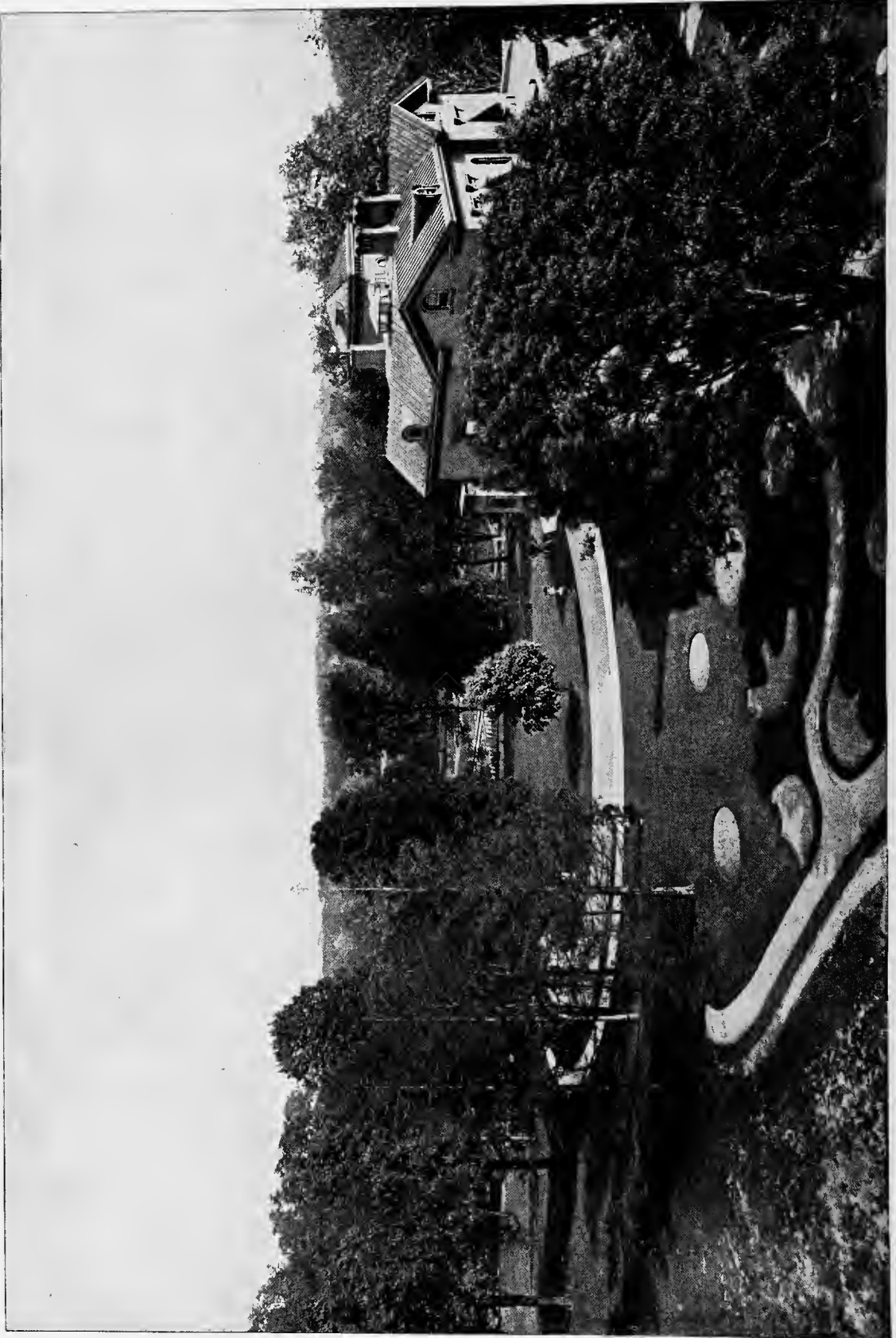
STABLE.



RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE—FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE, FROM LAWN.



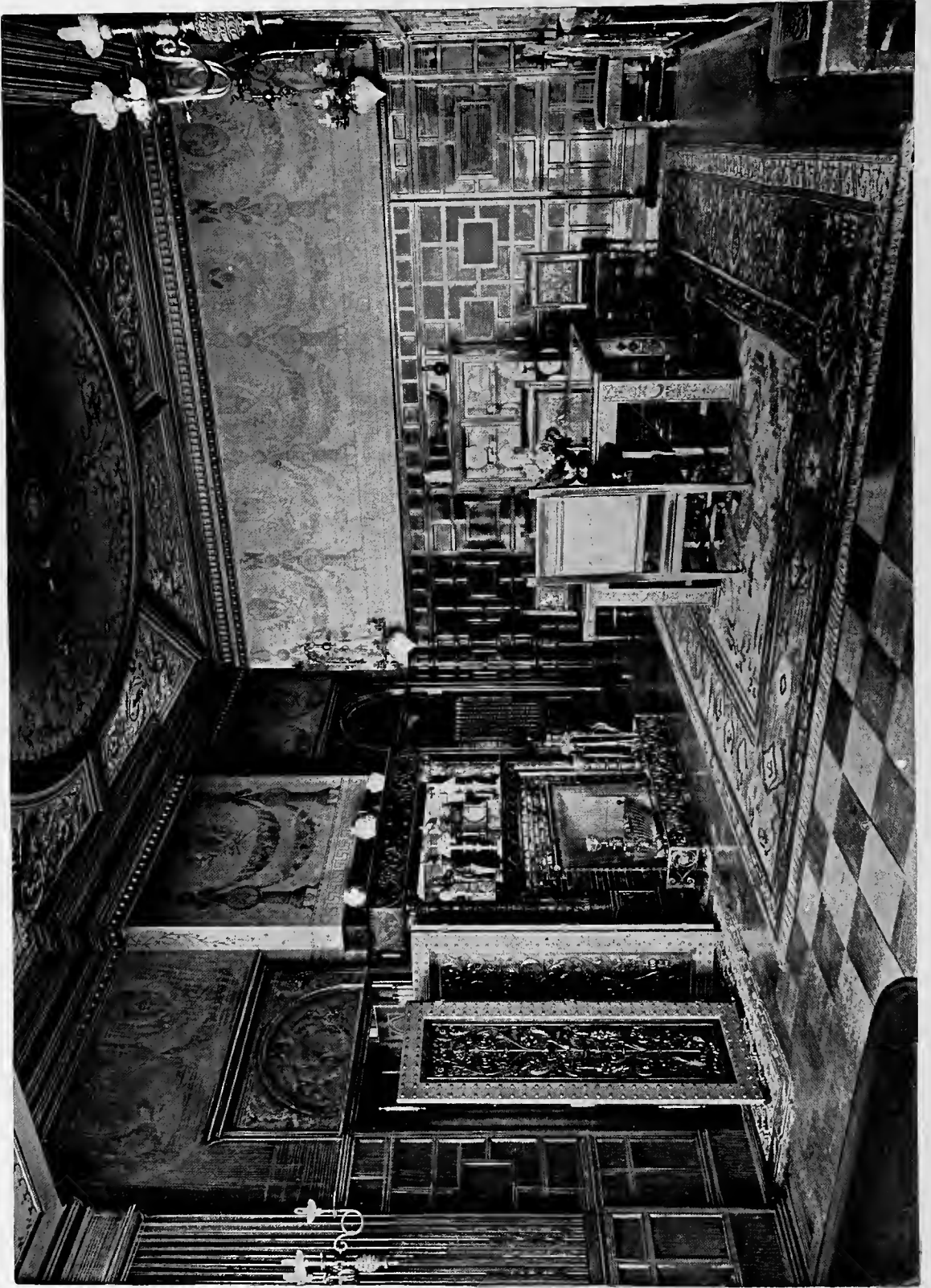
OBSERVATORY, RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



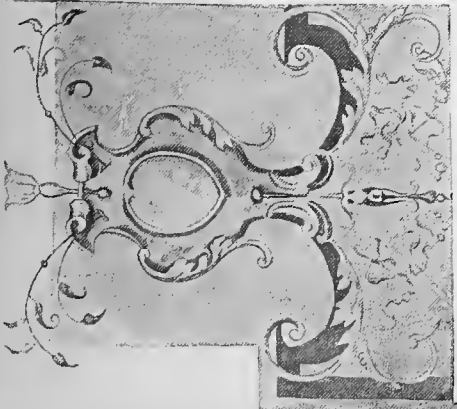
RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE—GENERAL VIEW OF GROUNDS, FROM OBSERVATORY.



ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE, RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



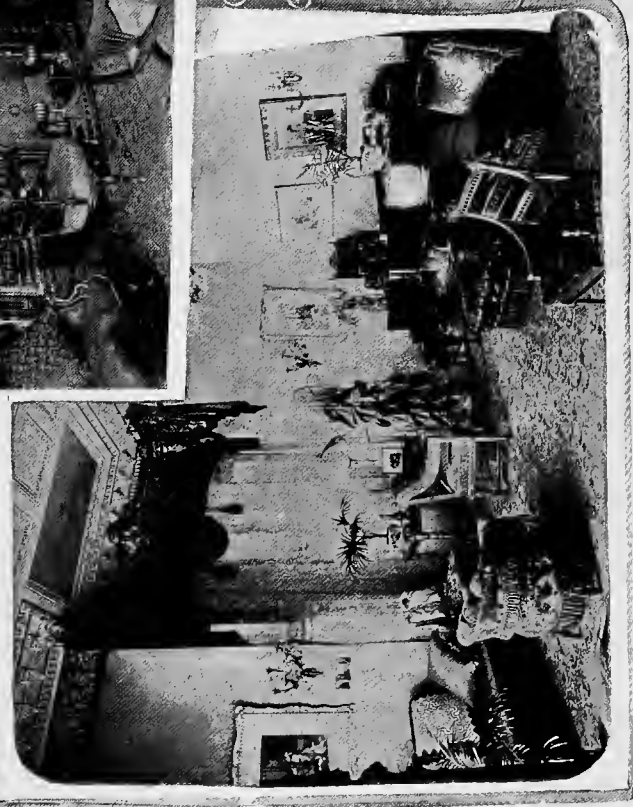
DINING-ROOM, RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



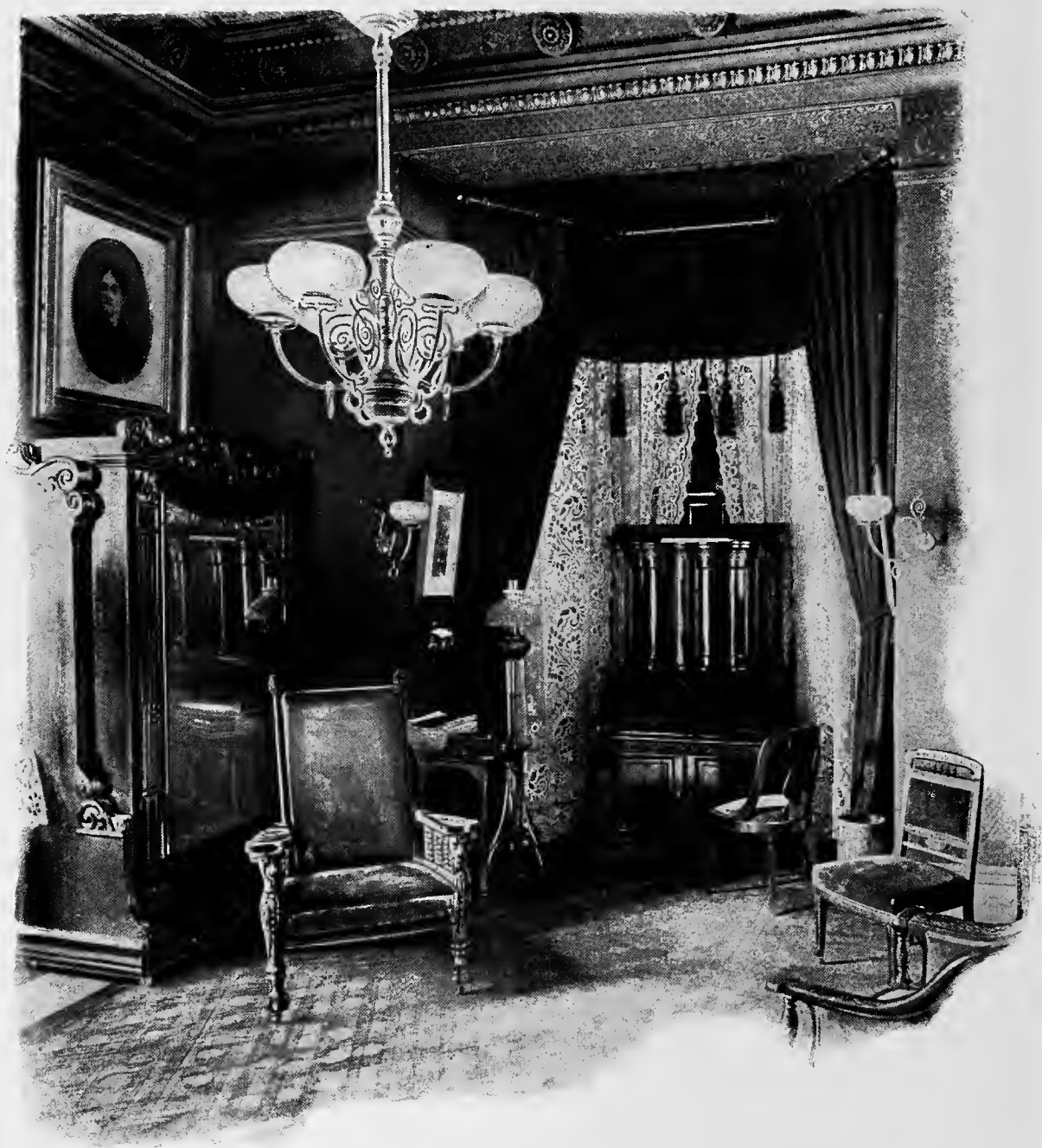
LIBRARY.
RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



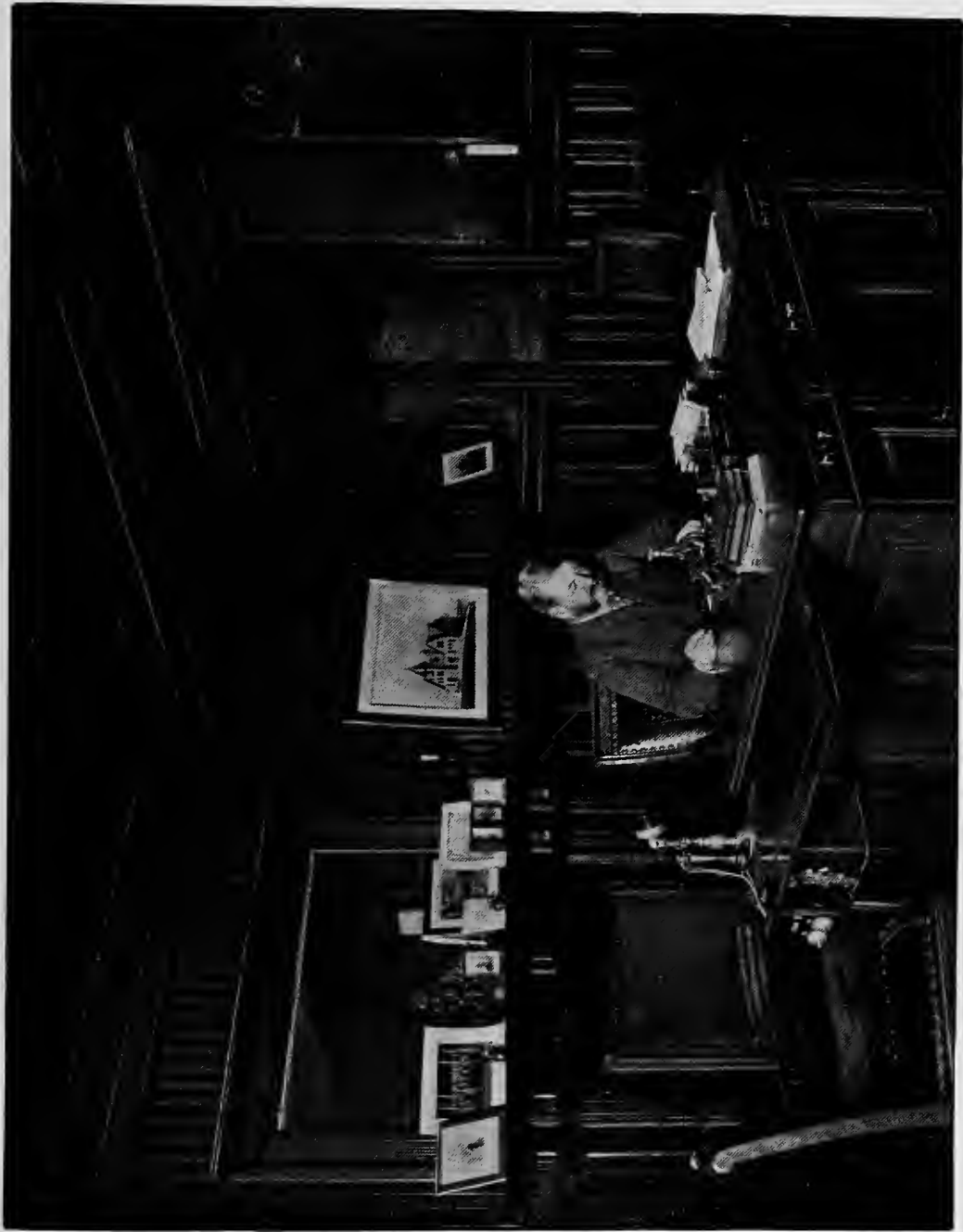
BILLIARD-ROOM.



DRAWING-ROOM.



A BEDROOM INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF E. W. BLISS, BAY RIDGE.



MR. BLISS' OFFICE, AT 17 ADAMS STREET, BROOKLYN.

with three-eighths-inch glass. To the left of the conservatory is a hot-house. The second floor is divided up into three sleeping rooms, billiard-room, sewing-room, bathroom and dressing-room. Connected with the main chamber is another bath and dressing-room. In the main hall the floor finish is of delicately tinted tiles, so arranged as to constitute an elaborate design. Decorated cast-iron ribs are arched across the ceiling, the columns between the openings into the different rooms being treated with copper, while a large circular opening on the second floor is surrounded by an iron railing of the most artistic workmanship. The ceilings are constructed on a novel plan, that of one room being the basis of the floor of the one above. Ordinary flat bar-iron and cement have been used, thus insuring absolute fire-proof construction. In some rooms the ceiling is of an ornamental character, that in the parlor being especially so. In the basement there is a hot-air furnace provided with a coil so that both hot air and steam can be used for heating purposes. The air is taken in from the outside of the building and distributed to the various floors by the usual method. The floors are constructed with portholes in each rib of concrete and cement, thus allowing currents of hot air from the furnace pipe to circulate under the entire floor, previous to entering the room through the register. In the principal apartments on each floor are open fireplaces of rich and artistic designs in brass, silver and nickel, and provided with blowers which may be folded up in such a way as to occupy a very small space at the top of the grate. The house may also be heated with steam by the indirect plan, one of Gold's heaters being situated in the basement. The exterior of the house is very attractive, the entire outer surface being covered completely with copper. Among the more conspicuous features of the ornamentation are four circular panels designed to allegorically represent America, Europe, Asia and Africa, copied from the Albert memorial in London. These panels are each three feet in diameter, two being in front and two at the side of the house. All the copper work was produced by what is known as the galvano-plastic process, in which the desired design is first made in wax by a very simple method and the mould thus formed placed in a battery. The frieze, which extends entirely round the house, between the first and second stories, was made in lengths of twelve feet and then fastened by flanges and rivets.

Not more than two hundred yards from the Lefferts Park depot of the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad

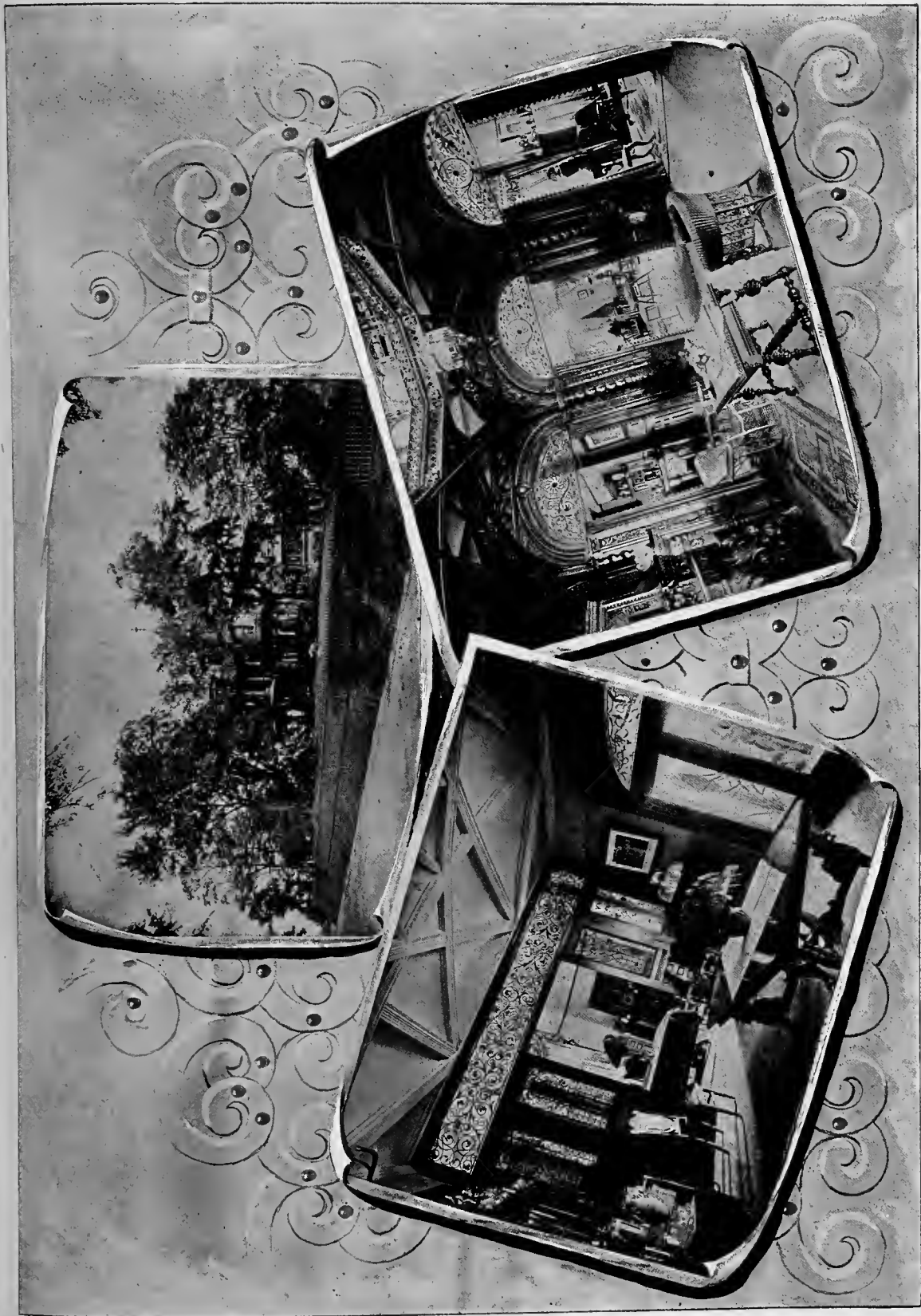


DRAWING-ROOM.



HALL AND STAIRWAY, RESIDENCE OF JOHN COWENHOVEN.

is the handsome home of Justice JOHN COWENHOVEN, a descendant from one of the earliest settlers of Long Island, the original progenitors of the family in this country having emigrated to America from Holland in the year 1635. They located themselves on the very farm now held by Justice Cowenhoven, but in time their descendants became residents of various other portions of the country. The name is variously spelled Couenhoven, Kowenhoven, Kouenhoven, etc., but all sprang from a common stock. Justice Cowenhoven was born on November 14, 1848, his father, John



DINING-ROOM.
RESIDENCE OF NIELS POULSON, SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE. (THE "COPPER HOUSE.")

DRAWING-ROOM.



JOHN COWENHOVEN.

Justice Cowenhoven's skill as a huntsman. Upon the wall immediately opposite the front doorway is the word "Welkom," by no means an idle greeting, as all who have occasion to call upon Justice Cowenhoven

Cowenhoven, being a farmer residing on the old homestead which is still standing in Couenhoven's lane. He first attended the local district school, but subsequently became a pupil at Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, where he was graduated when between eighteen and nineteen years of age. Upon leaving school he associated himself with his father and has continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits until the present time. He was elected a justice of the peace early in 1889 and has retained the position uninterruptedly. Justice Cowenhoven's residence is surrounded by well-kept grounds, studded with trees and handsome flower-beds. The house is a frame structure of pleasing design, three stories high, together with a basement and cupola. Interiorly, the house is a model of convenience and comfort, while the furnishings have evidently been selected with the greatest care and attention to artistic details. The entrance hall, or more properly speaking, the reception-room, is a handsome apartment, finished in cherry and furnished with thoroughly admirable taste. One noticeable feature is an ebony table inlaid with brass in intricate and beautiful design, over which hangs a painting, "Sheepfold," by Schenck. On the wall is a fine buck's head with wide-spreading antlers, the owner of which once wandered in the wilds of the Adirondacks until he fell a victim to



RESIDENCE OF JOHN COWENHOVEN, LEFFERTS PARK.

can testify. To the right of the reception hall is the dining-room; it is finished in antique oak, the chairs, tables and buffet being of the same wood. The mantel is also of antique oak, handsomely carved and having a massive plate-glass mirror in the centre. Overhead is perched a huge white and grey owl with

wings outspread as if just in the act of alighting; it was killed in Orange County, N. Y., where Justice Cowenhoven in years gone by was in the habit of spending his vacations. Directly in the rear of the reception hall is a parlor, one of the cosiest apartments imaginable, the finishing and furnishing of which are in cherry. The floor is covered with heavy moquette carpet and the furniture is upholstered in beautifully figured old tapestry. The mantel is of carved cherry and the register is surrounded by inlaid blue tiles. To the left of the reception hall is the drawing-room, furnished in old rose and gold and having an open fireplace with brass andirons. The staircase leading to the upper stories is of an original design, the wood employed being cherry; light is furnished by means of three stained glass windows. Justice Cowenhoven is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society of New York, the New Utrecht and Town clubs; he has been a school trustee for several years; also he is president of the New Utrecht Coöperative Building Society.

J. LOTT NOSTRAND has been for a long time largely interested in real estate and has been instrumental in developing several suburban tracts into pleasant home sections. In this kind of enterprise he



RESIDENCE OF J. LOTT NOSTRAND.

has been active since 1880, and among the localities which have claimed his attention are part of the Benson farm, the Bennett farm, the Cropsey farm, the Jacob P. Moore farm and the Deleplaine tract. At the present time, he, and his brother, are particularly interested in Van Pelt Manor, which was originally the Van Pelt farm; this property they acquired by purchase and Mr. Nostrand makes his home there. J. Lott Nostrand was born at New Utrecht in 1856, and after studying at the public schools, he prepared for college at Rutgers Grammar School at New Brunswick, N. J., and then took a scientific course at Rutgers College. Leaving college in 1876, he became a student in the law office of General Philip S. Crook and was admitted to the bar in 1879; since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in addition to operating in real estate. He has offices at 16 Court street, and at 8 and 10 John street, New York. He is a prominent member of the Marine and Field Club, the Brooklyn and the New Utrecht clubs, the Parkway Riding and Driving Club, the Republican Club of New York, the Citizens' Association,



J. LOTT NOSTRAND.

ber of the New Utrecht Building and Loan Association, and foreman of the Fort Hamilton Fire Engine Company. Although a staunch Democrat, in politics he is not an active partisan. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

It is only within a few years that the love of flowers became so general as it is in the United States to-day, and the art of floriculture has made rapid strides in reaching that perfection which marks it at the present time. One of the most successful florists in Brooklyn or its suburbs is JAMES DEAN, whose extensive greenhouses and grounds are situated on Third avenue, near Sixty-fifth street, Bay Ridge. Mr. Dean was recently appointed chief of floriculture for the state of New York, in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago; in 1891 he was elected president of the Society of American Florists, which position he now holds, together with the presidency of the New York Florists' Club. Mr. Dean was born in Scotland, in 1845; his father was gardener for the Marquis of Queensbury, at Kinmont Castle, Dumfrireshire. When young Dean was five years old, his parents emigrated to this country, settling in Astoria, Long Island. Here James Dean received a public school education and afterwards became an assistant to his father. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 72d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and served until the close of the civil war, having been promoted for his gallant conduct in the field. He was twice severely wounded, once at the battle of the Wilderness and again at Gettysburg, where he assisted in carrying General Sickles off the field, when that officer was wounded. After the close of the war, Mr. Dean entered the employ of William C. Wilson, the well-known florist of Astoria, relinquishing his position within two years to take charge of

the Flagging Commission, the Board of Improvement, the Building Association of Bath Beach, in which he holds the office of president, and the Citizens' Coöperative Building and Loan Association. He has taken an active part in politics and is a member of the Republican General Committee. He has served for several years as a school trustee.

Since the age of twenty-one, WILLIAM KEEGAN has been tax-collector for the town of New Utrecht. He has been a school trustee for the past seventeen or eighteen years, and takes an active and prominent part in connection with any movement for the improvement of the town of which he is a resident. Mr. Keegan was born in New York, on August 1, 1852, but his parents removed to Brooklyn when he was a child. He studied at the public schools until his seventeenth year. He then attended a private school in Judge Van Brunt's house at Bay Ridge. Having finished his education, he became a clerk for his father, who was a prominent contractor. Afterwards he engaged in business with Supervisor Ferguson, over whose affairs he now exercises a considerable measure of supervision. Mr. Keegan has resided at Fort Hamilton since he was ten years old; he lives on Ninety-ninth street between Third and Fourth avenues, with his wife and one son. He is a mem-



James Dean

the garden and grounds of W. C. Langley, at Bay Ridge. In 1875 he formed a partnership with J. M. Kellar, and engaged in floriculture. This partnership, which was very successful, was dissolved in 1880, when Mr. Dean purchased the ground which he at present cultivates. Mr. Dean is affiliated with U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, of which he was the senior vice commander in 1890, when the body of General Grant was conveyed from Mount McGregor to its final resting-place at Riverside Park. The decorations of the dead hero's tomb have since been carefully and thoroughly looked after and rearranged from time to time by Mr. Dean. He has been president of the board of school trustees of Bay Ridge twelve years, and is a member of the Citizens' Association. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local affairs he is independent.

Among the most pleasing features of Bay Ridge are the flower-bedecked grounds and the greenhouses owned by the florist firm of JAMES WEIR'S SONS. The present head of the firm is Frederick Weir, whose father, James Weir, first engaged in floriculture about forty years ago. Mr. Weir, Sr., now deceased, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country in his young manhood. Frederick Weir was born in the house where he now resides, on September 16, 1855. His earlier education was gained at the Bay Ridge district school, but subsequently he became a pupil at a private German school, on Pacific street, Brooklyn. When only fifteen, he left school and was employed by his brother as an assistant. A few years subsequently, in conjunction with his father, the grounds at Bay Ridge, comprising not far from eight acres, were purchased, and ever since then the business has been successfully carried on by Frederick and John R. Weir. In addition, they lease and cultivate a tract of fourteen acres at Bath Junction. Mr. Weir is a member of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun and New York Florists' clubs, and the Society of American Florists.



TOWN HALL, JAMAICA.

OVER THE QUEENS COUNTY LINE.

While the building of suburban villages has been prosecuted with vigor in Kings County, especially in the direction of the seaboard, the advantages of Queens County have not been overlooked. A railroad ride to the old town of JAMAICA reveals many picturesque bits of rural scenery diversified by the handsome cottage and the stately country home which the thrift of the wage earner and the wealth of the successful business man have planted where once the farmer was the sole denizen. As the Brooklyn of to-day bears but a slight resemblance to the Brooklyn of fifty years ago, so the town of Jamaica is rapidly growing out

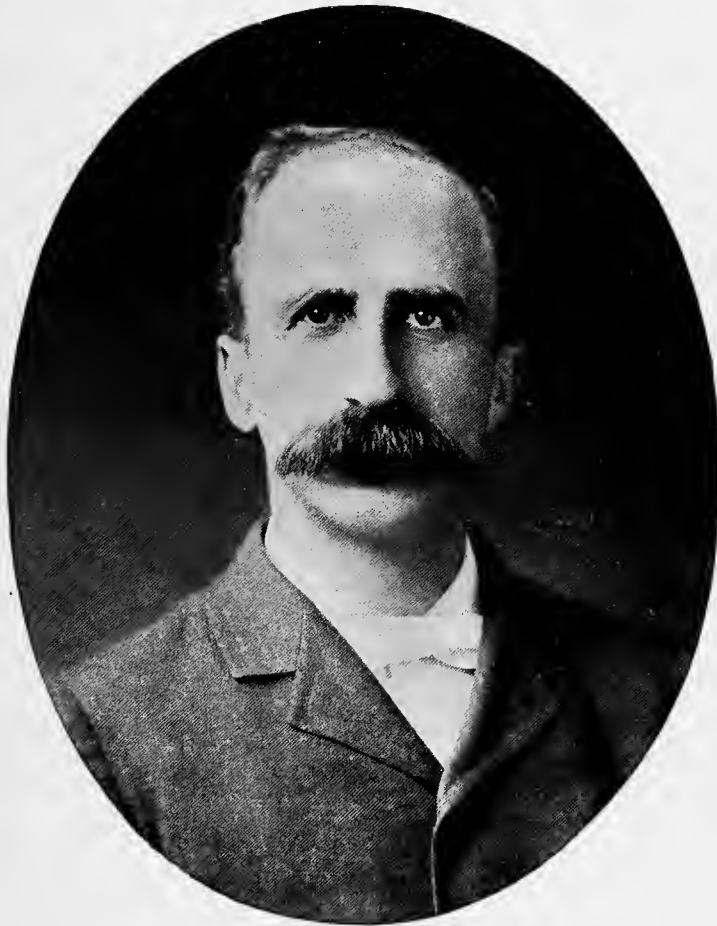
of its agricultural character of five years ago. Among the energetic men who have contributed to the recent remarkable development of the town is Supervisor FREDERICK W. DUNTON, after he and others like him had looked over the ground and decided that the broad acres of the old town could be put to more profitable use than the raising of vegetables. The ownership of farms changed from the families that had held them from nearly the time when the Indians roamed over Long Island, and the new owners were quick to open up streets, lay out villa plots and sites, and start new settlements. The purchasers of these home sites came from the city, and they carried with them the ideas that had been born and developed by city life. They were not contented to draw their water from a well as did the former occupants and the demand for an adequate water supply being created gave birth to the Woodhaven Water Supply Company, the Jamaica Township Water Company and the Jamaica Water Supply Company.

Touching the easterly boundary of Brooklyn is the village of WOODHAVEN. It has grown up around the large manufacturing plant of the Lalance & Grosjean Company. Beyond Woodhaven, and between it



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD C. McCORMICK, JAMAICA.

and the village of Jamaica are the villages of CLARENCEVILLE, UNION COURSE, MORRIS PARK, DUNTON and RICHMOND HILL. While as yet all of these places are too young to have the beauty that comes with age, they nevertheless give promise of the great future that awaits them when they become in law, as they practically are in fact, a part of metropolitan Brooklyn. The village of Jamaica, but four miles from the city line of Brooklyn, gives little indication to-day that there was a time in its history when it was the rival of the city of Brooklyn and when many intelligent persons supposed that it, and not the city, would be the metropolis of Long Island. Here and there along its shaded streets are modern-built houses, but the majority of the residences date back to the last century. There are many handsome residences, especially that of the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, which is in striking contrast to the home of the late Hon. Morris Fosdick, a quaint old farm-house that, like its recent owner, marks an era and a generation rapidly passing away. The streets of the village are lighted by incandescent lamps. The place is supplied with running water, and while its streets are unpaved and are but a little better than country roads, there is a hope that soon they will be improved. The people of the town of Jamaica have awakened to the fact that their roads are, to the stranger, an index of the civilization to be found within the town, and within the past two years a bonded indebtedness of \$400,000 for the macadamizing of the roads within the town has been authorized and the work is now in progress. The village of Jamaica contains the county clerk's and surrogate's offices, which are in a handsome modern brick structure, admirably adapted for years



J. W. Amton

to come to the wants of the community. The town hall is likewise situated in the village of Jamaica and in point of neatness, convenience and general attractiveness is a model building. The upper part of the building is fitted up as a theatre, and will accommodate several hundred people. The village has a state bank, known as the Bank of Jamaica, the stock of which is held at 200, with none for sale. It also has a savings-bank with deposits of \$900,000. Good schools and many churches add to the desirability of the village as a place of residence. Just beyond the village of Jamaica, and within the town proper are the villages of HOLLIS, QUEENS and SPRINGFIELD. The former of these, while but five years old, well deserves its sobriquet of "The Gem of the Island." Its houses are of the modern Queen Anne style, and are supplied with running water. Its streets are paved, and lighted with electricity, and its people have the benefits of Holliswood, a beautiful natural park with five miles of wooded driveways lying in the hills immediately to the north of the village proper. No place on Long Island so well illustrates the *rus in urbe* as does Hollis. Queens and Springfield are both older, and their well-shaded streets and shady nooks are characteristic of the Long Island village. While the greater New York may still be a matter of the remote future, it is only reasonable to believe that Jamaica will soon be part and parcel of the greater Brooklyn.

At HOLLISWOOD, which is on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, thirty-five minutes from the Brooklyn Bridge, or thirty minutes from Thirty-fourth street, New York, the scenery is beautiful. The Atlantic Ocean, stretching away until it becomes a faint pencil line on the horizon, Rockaway with its hotels, Coney Island with its inlets, New York Bay, with the hills of Staten Island in the background, form the southern boundary of the view; to the west a corner of Brooklyn spreads itself out like a great overgrown village, while between it and Hollis nestle scores of thriving villages, fine residences, public buildings, stately church edifices, newspaper and bank buildings, and stores of all kinds; to the north and northwest are New York city, the Sound, the palisades and a wide stretch of beautiful country, dotted with villages and thriving farms; to the east, Garden City with its magnificent cathedral forms the boundary, while between it and Holliswood the luxuriant farm gardens make up a picture which never tires and must awaken enthusiasm in the bosom of a stoic. It is a spot so beautiful and altogether free from the disagreeable features usually attending newly organized communities, that people familiar with the usual highly colored schemes of land speculation, remark upon it as something altogether different from what they are accustomed to. One of the surprises that will greet one upon arriving is the number of cozy homes of people who have already taken advantage of the opportunities offered. Instead of a dreary plain, with avenues indicated only by the furrows of the farmer's plow, there are found wide macadamized avenues, lighted by electric lamps and with paved sidewalks bordered by shade trees. The important matter of a liberal water supply has been attended to, and mains furnish all the pure water that may be required. Holliswood is fast being beautified, and will certainly take equal rank in point of desirability with similar near-by properties in the Oranges and along the Hudson, where fortunes have been made by persons who were sufficiently far-seeing to be among the early investors. Among the natural attractions of Holliswood are the "piney woods," which rise from a natural amphitheatre and their fragrant breath is a treat to the robust as well as those of moderate delicate frame. Progress has marked this spot as her own and growth and improvement go hand in hand. The beautiful residences already erected are the homes of happy, satisfied people.

Although GARDEN CITY cannot be considered a suburb of Brooklyn it bears a natural relation to the city because of its character as the official centre of the Protestant Episcopal church on Long Island. When the late Alexander T. Stewart projected the village on the northern edge of Hempstead Plains he had neither intention nor idea of establishing an ecclesiastical centre. His business instincts, tinged slightly with philanthropic impulse, led him to make a venture in real estate which was designed to give working people pleasant homes within easy distance of New York city. The village was destined, however, to become the home of the well-to-do rather than of the toiler, and when the great merchant was no more his wife's reverence for his memory expressed itself in the enduring form of a magnificent cathedral and other buildings adapted to the purposes of an episcopal see. Ground was broken for the cathedral in the summer of 1876; the corner-stone was laid on June 27, 1877; and the edifice, to which was given the name of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, was opened with imposing ceremonies on April 9, 1885, being consecrated on June 2, in the same year. Connected with the cathedral there are a bishop's residence and a school. Under the edifice is the mausoleum, built at a cost of \$150,000, as the resting-place of the dead merchant's body, which may or may not be there, for since it was stolen from its temporary resting-place in St. Mark's churchyard, New York, the public has not been assured of its recovery. The body of his widow is certainly there. Sandstone from the Belleville quarries in New Jersey is the material of which the cathedral is constructed and the interior is rich in carved wood and marble, while the perfection of art is seen in the many costly windows that pierce the walls. The building, which is pure Gothic in its architecture, is 170 feet long, with a transept of 75 feet, the nave being 60 feet wide. The height from the foundation to the apex of the nave is 70 feet, and the spire is 207 feet high. The organ, which cost \$100,000, was built by Hilbourne L. Roosevelt of New York; and there is a chime of thirteen bells in the tower. The bishop's residence is a palace

and the entire establishment is one the magnificence of which contrasts strangely with its rural surroundings.

STEAM RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Although New York harbor is the gateway of the continent, the Empire State has Long Island for its only seaboard—an island one hundred and twenty miles long and from eight to twenty broad. For many years the tide of wealth has been flowing eastward from the metropolis and has transformed the quiet old villages that were once known only to the farmer and the fisherman. The old clocks and heirlooms have been brought from the shingle-sided homesteads and hung up for ornament in the villas of the modern Cræsus, and the old pastures have been cut up into town lots. Huge hotels occupy the beaches where the fishermen formerly spread their nets to dry, and the land that was considered valueless by the acre a few years ago is now hardly procurable by the foot. This change has been produced by that wonderful factor of modern civilization—the railroad. Until almost the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, Long Island was comparatively isolated from the outside world. There was no communication by rail, and but infrequent trips by boat or stage. It took the greater part of a week to go from Brooklyn to Easthampton, or Orient, the journey being necessarily made in lumbering stages, over rough and unfrequented roads, where the diverse clay and sand of the subsoil was made painfully evident by the amount of difficulty the horses found in extricating the vehicle from its embraces. The many charm-



INTERIOR OF LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION, FLATBUSH AVENUE.

ing towns of Long Island are now so accessible to the people that there is no need for the citizens of New York or Brooklyn to live in crowded tenements or waste their income in paying extravagant rents.

And all this change has been brought about by the wise foresight and enterprise of the Long Island Railroad Company. The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, the pioneer enterprise of its kind on Long Island, was opened for traffic on April 18, 1836; it extended from South Ferry along Atlantic avenue, and thence to Jamaica. The Long Island Railroad, which contemplated the building of tracks eastward from Jamaica, received its charter on April 24, 1834, and in August, 1837, its cars were enabled to run from South Ferry

to Hicksville, the company having secured a lease of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad. In 1841 the line was extended to Suffolk Station, afterwards North Islip, which was abandoned in 1873; on July 25, 1844, a further extension of the road to Greenport was formally opened for travel. Early in its history, and soon after connection with Greenport had been secured, the Long Island Railroad established a direct line of communication between Brooklyn, New York and Boston. The route lay by rail from this city to Greenport, thence by steamer to Stonington, and from Stonington to Boston by rail, via Providence. The profits of this enterprise were wiped out by the establishment of the Shore Line route and the Boston train over the Long Island road was discontinued. In 1850 the company was in no very encouraging condition; \$2,000,000 had been invested and the tangible results of this expenditure were scarcely equal in value to one quarter of that sum. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver and in December, 1850, he advertised it for sale. William E. Morris became president of the company in the early part of 1853, and in July of the same year evening trains were placed on the route between Brooklyn and Yaphank. Considerable opposition had been manifested in Brooklyn against running engines through the city and on November 29, 1858, the stockholders voted to change the terminus of the road from South Ferry to Hunter's Point; this was effected in 1861 and the old tunnel under Atlantic street, extending from Columbia street to a point between Boerum place and Smith street, through which the trains to and from the ferry had passed since 1832, was closed up. Branch lines and independent routes have been added to or absorbed by the trunk route from time to time. In 1839, the Hempstead branch was opened between the present site of the village of Mineola and Hempstead, a distance of two and a half miles; and on June 26, 1854, the New York and Flushing Railroad began operations between Flushing and Hunter's Point. Some years afterwards it was extended to Great Neck. Another branch, called the Flushing & Northside Railroad, was extended across the four miles intervening between the western suburb of Flushing and Whitestone, all absorbed by the Long Island Railroad Co. The terminus of the road at Long Island City was approached by the five miles of track constructed between Jamaica and Winfield Junction and by the Flushing road. The Hicksville and Syosset branch was opened on July 3, 1854, and was eventually extended as far as Northport, and thence to Port Jefferson. The latter of these two extensions was built in 1872 by a local company; in 1865, a branch from Mineola, northward to Roslyn and Glen Cove, was opened and was afterwards extended to Locust Valley, which remained its terminus until 1889, when it was again extended to Oyster Bay.

The South Side Railroad Company, organized in 1860, and opened between Jamaica and Babylon in October, 1867, was afterwards absorbed by the Long Island Company; its tracks were extended to Patchogue in 1868 and also from Jamaica to South Seventh street in Williamsburgh. It also established a line between Valley Stream and Hempstead, and between the former place and Far Rockaway. In 1880, another branch of the same line was constructed between Pearsall's and Long Beach. In 1881, the South Side Railroad, under the name of the Brooklyn & Montauk, was extended from Patchogue to Eastport, and leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, which now owns it and has done for the past five years. In 1869, the Central Railroad between Flushing and Garden City was projected; the late A. T. Stewart being the capitalist at the back of the enterprise. A few years after its inception the road was leased by the Long Island Railroad Company and has since been absorbed and is now owned by it. The western portion of this line has been abandoned, and the eastern extended to Babylon. The Sag Harbor Branch of the Long Island Railroad was built between Manor and Sag Harbor in 1869. Since 1883 the New York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, which was chartered in October, 1876, and owns nineteen miles of track, has been leased to and operated by the Long Island Company.

On January 1, 1881, Austin Corbin acquired a control of the Long Island Railroad. The tracks, cars and locomotives were out of repair; there were 3,700 passes out, and there was \$200,000 of receiver's certificates to be gotten out of the way. The new management at once lopped off the "dead-heads" and set to work to thoroughly overhaul the plant in every direction. Within six months they had laid over two hundred miles of steel rails, bought seventy-two new locomotives and repaired and enlarged the plant correspondingly, to put matters on a business footing. At once the receipts increased and despite the poor financial condition of the road, a progressive spirit was developed that resulted in the present magnificent system presided over by Mr. Corbin. On November 1, 1882, a dividend of one per cent. quarterly was declared, just one year and ten months from the day Mr. Corbin took possession, and it is unprecedented in the annals of railroads that a bankrupt corporation which had been struggling with adversity for years should, in this short period, become a source of permanent revenue to the stockholders. The policy of progress has been steadily maintained to the present time and there are now projected extensions and connections, such as the extension of the Port Jefferson Branch to Wading River and thence to Manor, connecting at that point with the branch to Eastport, on the Montauk Division. This will give connection between the north and south shores at the east end of the Island, while the contemplated line from Garden City to Flatlands will connect Oyster Bay on the Sound with all the beach along the south shore, west from Long Beach. The tunnel from Flatbush Avenue Station to and under the East and North Rivers and New

York city, for which borings are now being made, will make it possible to reach any point on Long Island from Jersey City in much less time than it takes now to reach it from New York city.

The latest acquisition to the Long Island system is the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, which has 13½ miles of track; it has a very handsome station at Twentieth street and Ninth avenue, Brooklyn, and another fine spacious one at West Brighton. It owns one-half of the Union Depot at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, South Brooklyn, with the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railway; but the latter is the property of the Brooklyn Traction Company and is not included in the Long Island Railroad system. Trains from Bay Ridge are run direct to West Brighton, over what is called the Culver Route, using the Manhattan beach Division of the Long Island Railroad to Parkville, and the Prospect Park & Coney Island Railroad tracks from there to West Brighton and to the extreme western point of Coney Island, about three miles single track, with sidings at stations. The line from West Brighton to the Point is operated for about two and one-half months every summer. The road also has a dock at Van Sicklen Station, on Coney Island Creek, and small coasting vessels can reach it through Gravesend Bay; it has been utilized for landing coal, ice, etc. It is the intention of the Long Island Railroad to run trains from all its terminals to West Brighton, giving direct connection with New York city. The rolling stock, motive power and all appliances are in fine condition. The road bed is in as fine condition as any in the country. There are eleven locomotives, fifty-six passenger coaches and twenty-two baggage and freight cars.

The Long Island Railroad now operates three hundred and sixty-five miles of track; it has 3,381 employees, to whom it annually pays \$1,788,161. Its gross earnings for the last fiscal year amounted to \$4,171,523.48. The rolling stock comprises 164 locomotives, 366 passenger cars, and 1,545 freight and other cars; the passengers carried during the year numbered 14,596,820, and dividends amounting to five per cent., payable quarterly, were declared on the \$12,000,000 capital stock of the corporation.

The RAPID TRANSIT system of the Long Island Railroad affords easy and frequent access to rapidly developing sections of the city and to some of the important suburbs. The tracks of the railroad, from the station on Flatbush avenue, are used, and about thirty trains are run each way daily. Between Flatbush avenue and the city line stops are made at intersections of Atlantic avenue, by some of the principal thoroughfares, and the rate of fare is the same as on the elevated and other city railroads. Beyond the city limits the service extends to Woodhaven, Clarenceville, Morris Park, Dunton, Jamaica and Woodhull Park. Connections are made with the elevated and surface lines at such points as afford facilities for reaching the bridge, ferries, cemeteries and the other suburban lines of railroad.

The NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY was organized in 1887 and is the successor of the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway Railroad Company, which was organized in 1877. The road extends from Glendale Junction, L. I., to Rockaway Park, a distance of 10.31 miles, and was opened on August 26, 1880. Under a foreclosure the road was sold to the existing company, in June, 1887. By contract with the Long Island Railroad Company, the tracks of that company are used for entrance into Bushwick and Long Island City. The Rockaway branch of the same road, extending from Hammell's to Far Rockaway, is also leased. The total length of lines operated is a little more than 29 miles. The officers of the corporation are Austin Corbin, president; Charles M. Pratt, first vice-president; Benjamin Norton, second vice-president; G. S. Edgell, treasurer; J. Carlsen, auditor and cashier.

While each of the lines from Brooklyn to Coney Island may boast its peculiar advantages in respect to the locality from which it runs, the NEW YORK & SEA BEACH RAILWAY is essentially the chosen route of the people in general from all points in New York, and the favorite of many in Brooklyn. It is the air-line from all parts of New York, for the boats of the Bay Ridge ferry leave the foot of Whitehall street, the terminus of all the elevated railroads, and the southernmost point of the city, and from the Bay Ridge landing it runs due south to its terminus in the heart of Coney Island's attractions. From Brooklyn it caters to all the territory traversed by the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Brooklyn-Union system of elevated railroads, both of which carry passengers from any point for a single five cent fare, directly to its station at Third avenue and Sixty-fifth street. Its schedule time from New York to Coney Island is 37 minutes, and from Brooklyn 12 minutes. The fare between Brooklyn and Coney Island is ten cents either way. Combining perfect facilities of access from all parts of both cities, the shortest and most picturesque route, absolute care and safety (no passenger having been killed or injured during a period of seven years), the cheapest fares, and the most attractive terminus at Coney Island, it is not to be wondered at that it is the "popular" route. The foresight of its projectors resulted thirteen years ago in the purchase for a trifling sum of the present immensely valuable terminals at Bay Ridge and Coney Island. The latter include about thirty acres in the midst of West Brighton, upon which it has, besides its own capacious terminal depots, upwards of 100 tenants, in whose establishments every ingenious device of the human brain is employed for the entertainment of visitors. The principal feature is the immense building known as the Sea Beach Palace, which was the government exposition building at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition

in 1876. It was purchased where it stood and transported in sections to Coney Island in 1878. The main part of this building, facing the sea, is a concert hall 360 feet in length by 120 in width, in which a commodious stage has been erected, upon which all through the afternoon and evening an excellent entertainment is given similar to that in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. In the rear of this building, approached by a private street through the company's grounds, and by bridges from its passenger stations, is the fireworks enclosure of James Pain & Sons, erected in 1892 and seating about 14,000 persons.

Yet this railroad has the usual history of ultimately profitable enterprises. Its projectors, long-sighted though they have proved, tried to bridge the stream with too short a span. They did not at the outset provide for sufficient capital. The project originated in the minds of several wealthy landowners in New Utrecht and Gravesend, including Messrs. Murphy and McCormack of Mapleton, whose plan was to build a branch or extension of the New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica Railroad, then also existing only on paper, such branch to run from Bath Junction at the intersection of Gunther's Railroad southward in a straight line to its lands at what is now known as West Brighton. For this purpose an agreement was made with the projectors of the New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica Railroad, by which it was provided that the latter road when built would allow the New York & Sea Beach Railroad trains trackage at specified rates from the Bay Ridge ferry landing to Bath Junction. Pending the construction of the New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica Railroad Company the Manhattan Beach scheme was conceived and Mr. Corbin and his associates acquired in a quiet way a controlling interest in the securities of that railroad, and conceiving that the Sea Beach Railroad would prove a competitor, they performed their contract in an ingenious way. Knowing that the Sea Beach Railroad had meanwhile been constructed in accordance with the original plan of both railroads, with the standard gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, they proceeded to construct the New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica Railroad with a narrow gauge, and calmly requested the Sea Beach managers to "come on and take their trackage." Perceiving that no amicable arrangement was practicable, the Sea Beach Company thereupon decided to extend their line parallel with Corbin's tracks to Bay Ridge, which was done, and the present valuable terminals at that place acquired from the estate of Michael Bergen.

The competition of the Manhattan Beach Railway, then just established, the Culver Railway and the Iron Steamboats, combined with the large expenses attended by the operation of an independent boat service from New York, reduced the railway to practical bankruptcy, but it was in the winter of 1882-3 reorganized with ample capital, and the present New York & Sea Beach Railway Company incorporated. At this stage of proceedings the prospects were most favorable. But by injudicious management, neglect of details, through expenditures too rapid for the income of the road and mistaken policy in the issue of free tickets for competitive purposes, the road became practically bankrupt in August, 1885, and on the brink of ruin, with about \$250,000 of floating debt and no money in the treasury. The majority of the directors favored foreclosure of the underlying mortgages, extinguishment of the stock and of the accumulated debts and reorganization in the interest of the bondholders; but two plucky men who had acquired confidence by observation, insisted that the road was capable of earning the amount of its debts and should in all honesty be made to do so. The burden of the management was placed upon them and with what result a glance at its present balance sheet will indicate. The burden of floating debt has disappeared, a substantial surplus is shown and the result of the business of the year ending September 30, 1892, indicates a profit in an unfavorable season of about \$40,000 over and above all of the expenses and interest charges. This little six-mile railroad shows a passenger mileage which for the four months of active operation is only excelled by the elevated railroads of New York city.

The present officers of the road are as follows: Alrick H. Man, president; L. C. Lathrop, vice-president; James T. Nelson, secretary and treasurer; Richard A. Larke, superintendent.

The first railroad to Coney Island was owned by C. G. Gunther, and was commonly spoken of as "Gunther's Railroad." It was reorganized and became known as the BROOKLYN, BATH & CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. Although adequate to the demands of traffic, the equipment of the road was limited and imperfect. Responsibility for loss of life in a serious accident which occurred in 1883 was fixed upon the corporation, and resulted in placing their affairs in the hands of a receiver. For this position David Barnett was selected by the court and the company's affairs remained in his hands for eighteen months, during which period many improvements were projected and a branch road was graded, built and operated to Bay Ridge. In 1885 the road was taken from the control of the receiver and sold at auction under a foreclosure; it was purchased by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, and the name was changed to that which it now bears. The terminus and machine-shops of the company, formerly located at Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, are now located at Unionville, while its Brooklyn station is the spacious Union depot at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

The BROOKLYN & BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROAD COMPANY was chartered in 1887 and purchased the property of the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad Company, which was sold under foreclosure.

The last-named company was formed in 1877 and its road was opened on July 2, 1878; it extends from Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, to Brighton Beach, a distance of 7.5 miles. James Jourdan is president, and E. L. Langford secretary, of the existing corporation.

The BROOKLYN & ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILROAD COMPANY was chartered on December 4, 1863, and its road was opened in October, 1865. The road extends from East New York to Canarsie Landing and its length is 3.5 miles. The officers are Henry H. Adams, president; Joseph E. Palmer, secretary and treasurer.



BAY RIDGE FERRY AND STATION OF THE NEW YORK AND SEA BEACH RAILWAY.

ERRATA.

- PAGE 46, LINE 2. FOR "NICHOLLS," READ "NICOLLS."
PAGE 431, LINE 43. FOR "DEVENS," READ "THOMAS C. DEVIN."
PAGE 453, LINE 23. FOR "CANDIDACY," READ "CANDIDATE."
PAGE 457, LINE 1. FOR "FIFTH DISTRICT," READ "SIXTH DISTRICT."
PAGE 671, LINE 30-1. FOR "THIRD STREET," READ "THIRD AVENUE."
PAGE 833, TITLE TO ILLUSTRATION OF 47TH REGIMENT ARMORY. FOR "NORTH PORTLAND AVENUE," READ "MARCY AVENUE."

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Coombs, William J.	456	Doscher, Claus	525	Funston, Hugh M.	869
Cooney, John D.	462	Doty, Ethan Allen	205	Furey, William A.	425
Cooper, Charles	1073	Douglas, George W.	122	Furman, Gabriel	768
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Cornell, William D.	403	Druhan, Thomas L.	414	Garrison, John	540
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